

MAPPING  
OF CHAKMA  
TRIBES  
IN  
TRIPURA

Ratan Ghosh  
Manoshi Das



Tribal Research and Cultral Institute  
Govt. of Tripura, Agartala

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**Government of Tripura, Agartala**

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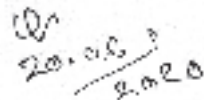
## Message

Tripura is a small state in the north eastern region of India with an area of 10491 square kilometre of land. Tripura is the inhabiting land of a number of tribes. In Tripura, among the 19 scheduled tribes, Chakmas are 4<sup>th</sup> largest tribal community (6.5%) as per the 2011 Census. The Chakmas of Tripura are one of the tribes of Indo-Bangladesh sub-continent. Anthropologically they belong to branch of Tibeto – Burmese tribe and this Tibeto-Burmese Tribe originally belongs to the Mongolian race. The Chakmas of Tripura mainly believe in the stream of HINAYANI Buddhism. The original abode of the Chakmas of Tripura was in the hill Tracts of Chittagong in Bangladesh. They also have been dwelling in India comprising the States of Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal.

I feel happy that Tribal Research and Culture Institute is publishing the book ‘Mapping of Chakma Tribes in Tripura’ based on the empirical research study conducted by team of *BolpurManavPrem O SevaSanstha (BMPSS-Institute for Inclusive Development)*, West Bengal sponsored by Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura.

I strongly believe that the study will provide immense knowledge and information about the Chakma Tribe in Tripura and will be helpful to prepare the roadmap for development of Chakma tribes.

I congratulate both the authors and wish grand success of their work.

Handwritten signature and date: 20.06.2020

**(D. Debbarma)**

Director

Tribal Research and Cultural Institute  
Government of Tripura

Place: Agartala  
Date: 20/06/2020





## Preface

Chakma is the name of the largest tribe found in the hilly area of eastern Bangladesh known as the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Their name was first used by British census-takers to describe certain hill people.

When the British were driven from India in 1947, the land was divided into two countries, Pakistan and India. The people who lived in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region expected to become part of India. Instead, the region was given to Pakistan. This caused resentment because the people, mostly Chakma, are primarily Buddhist. They saw themselves more culturally similar to the Hindu peoples of India than the Muslims of Pakistan. The Chakma felt just as alienated from the Bangladesh government as they had from Pakistan.

Raising allegations of ethnic persecution, Chakmas from CHT sought refuge in Indian territory in several phases since their inclusion in East Pakistan. Over 50,000 of them were sheltered in different relief camps in Tripura and Mizoram in 1986. Many were later relocated to Arunachal Pradesh. The last group of Chakma refugees sought asylum in Tripura in 2013.

The Chakmas fled the Chittagong Hill Tracts of eastern Bangladesh in the 1960s. There were two reasons for the exodus.

First, the Kaptai Dam, commissioned in 1962, washed away large swathes of their land. The lake created by the dam displaced 1,00,000 tribal people, 70% of them Chakmas.

Second, the ethnically, culturally and religiously distinct Chakmas had resisted their inclusion in East Pakistan after Partition, and then in Bangladesh. After Bangladesh gained independence in 1971, the Chakmas organised to fight for the rights of indigenous groups living in the hills. In 1972, the Shanti Bahini was formed to gain autonomy for the Chakmas through an armed struggle. Over the decades, waves of violence by the Bangladesh Army would send Chakmas across the border, seeking refuge in India.

A report from 1987 records that 45,000 refugees filtered into Tripura over a fortnight. The Bangladeshi government, according to the report, agreed to take back 24,000 refugees but the Chakmas, certain of death across the border, would not leave.

In 1997, the Chittagong Hill Tracts peace accord was signed. The Bangladeshi government agreed to take back the Chakma refugees in Tripura and rehabilitate them. In 2003, however, it was reported that the government had stopped giving rations to 65,000 refugees who had returned from Tripura. They were now internally displaced, refugees once more. Nearly two decades after the accord, a roadmap to implement it is still being discussed.

So, between 1964 and 1969, the Chakmas were settled in Tirap, Lohit and Subansiri districts of the North East Frontier Agency, where there is easily found vacant land. This “vacant land”, which would later become Arunachal, protested. But in the absence of a popularly elected government in the frontier agency, nobody listened to the indigenous people’s protests. In Arunachal, citizenship for the Chakmas became tied to the question of land rights. Arunachal enjoys special constitutional protections that ensure that non-indigenous Indians cannot buy land in the state. It was feared that granting citizenship rights to the Chakmas would change the demography and influence voting outcomes to the detriment of the indigenous population.

In 2015, the Supreme Court directed the Centre to grant the Chakmas and Hindu Hajong refugees citizenship in Arunachal, fuelling fresh anger in the state. This year, the Centre announced it was all set to grant them citizenship status.

The Chakma refugees left in Assam, Tripura and Mizoram were granted citizenship rights and recognised as a Scheduled Tribe.

The present population of the Chakmas is about 5-6 lakhs in Bangladesh, 80,000 - 100,000 in Mizoram, 60-70 thousands in Arunachal Pradesh, 80 thousands in Tripura and about 30 thousands in Assam.

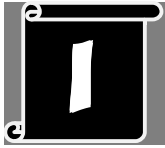
According to the Census Reports, the population of the Chakma community in Tripura increased from 28662 in 1971 to 79813 in 2011 (1981 :34797; 1991 :96096; 2001:64293).

Under the above political scenario an evaluation study was conducted among the 95381 Chakma population (21521 families) in 189 Chakma inhabited village councils/gram panchayats covering 16 out of 58 rural developmental blocks and Agartala Municipal Council from 6 out of 8 districts of Tripura to study the present social condition and economic status of the Chakma tribe in 2017.

For conducting this study we acknowledge the able assistance of Shri Dipan Paul, Data Entry Operator and Biswamber Chakma, Gyanta Chakma, Jatan Kr. Chakma, Apan Chakma, Hiramoy Chakma, Amrit Chakma, Mangal Dhan Chakma, Samik Chakma, Subham Chakma, Koushik Chakma, Field Investigators. It is needless to mention that the faults that may remain are entirely of the authors.

**Dated : 15/06/2020**

**Ratan Ghosh  
Manoshi Das**



# CHAKMA TRIBE IN TRIPURA: A GIMPSE

## 1.0. Introduction

Tripura is a small state in the north eastern region of India with an area of 10491 square kilometre of land. Tripura is the inhabiting land of a number of tribes. Around 19 prominent hills of the state are clogged with tribal community. In Tripura there are 19 scheduled tribes. They have their own fine cultural and proud heritage. The main Schedule Tribe (ST) in the state from which the state has earned its name 'Tripura', alone accounts for more than half of the total Schedule Tribe population of the state. Riang (16.6%), Jamatia (7.5%), Chakma (6.5%), Halam (4.8%), Mag (3.1%), Munda (1.2%), Kuki Tribe (1.2%), and Garoo (1.1%) are the major Schedule Tribes in terms of population. Along with Tripura they constitute about 97% Schedule Tribe population of the state. The rest of the Schedule Tribes are small in population size. The Schedule Tribes in the state are predominantly rural (97.4%). Schedule Tribe population of the state is living in Dhalai District (18.05%), Gomti (16.16%), West Tripura (15.13%), South Tripura (13.1%), Khowai (11.96), Shepahijla (10.23), North Tripura (10.03%) and Unokoti (5.34%).

## 1.1. History of the Chakmas

The Chakmas are one such rich cultured tribe among the nineteen scheduled tribes of Tripura. The rich heritage of the Chakmas has been contributing to the advancement of our civilisation and culture. We know the fact that the advancement of human civilisation began along the river courses from ancient period and the mode of struggle for existence is the main pivot that lollled the chakmas to a charming land of long beautiful ridges of green hills and luxuriant forests to settle their abode in Tripura. In Tripura the Chakmas were mainly dependent on Jhum cultivation for their livelihood. The Chakmas of Tripura are one of the tribes of Indo-Bangladesh sub-continent. Anthropologically they belong to branch of Tibeto – Burmese tribe and this Tibeto-Burmese Tribe originally belongs to the Mongolian race. The Chakmas of Tripura mainly believe in the stream of HINAYANI Buddhism. But among them various rituals of animism are in vogue also. The eminent historian Dr. Heniz Bechert referred the above facts in his book, "Contemporary Buddhist in Bengal and Tripura". The original abode of the Chakmas of Tripura was in the hill Tracts of Chittagong in Bangladesh. They also have been dwelling in India comprising the States of Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal. Around one lakh seventy five thousand of chakmas are lived in India and around 4 Lakhs of Chakmas lived in Bangladesh. The Chakmas of Tripura mainly penetrated from Arakan in the long distant past through the Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is also very difficult to ascertain when and how they have extended their habitation into Tripura. The coming down of Chakmas from Arakan along the river courses was a continuous process as they

moved from one river branch to another. Ultimately they came and settled down in Tripura in the early Muslim period of Bengal. Reports are available that above 4000 Chakmas crossed over into Tripura in 1884. The numerical strength of Chakma people in Tripura it is necessary to mention here that after achieving India's independence in 1947 Chakmas in large numbers did not enter in Tripura from former East Pakistan now Bangladesh. In the Independence war of Bangladesh in 1971 when Lakhs of non-tribals exodus took shelter in Tripura to save their life from former East Pakistan still that time also no Chakma Refugee did come from Chittagong Hill tracts. But previous to this happening, in 1964 about 20-25 thousands of Chakmas entered in Tripura as exodus. But they were kept in the camps of Manughat in the North District of Tripura under the supervision and Management of the Govt. But the Chakma Refugees were kept there for 10-11 days and they were transferred to the Refugee camps of the District of Kachar in Assam. Though historical references are got about Chakmas that they penetrated into Tripura during the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries but there are several reliable sources that the chakmas had good relations with the Tripurians many centuries prior to the period under reference. The relation and contact between the Tripurians and the Chakmas was affirmed by Sneha Kumar Chakma in his essay, "TRIPURA CHAKMAJATI" which was published on 19<sup>th</sup> June of 1976 in the news paper of Tripura named JAGARAN.

### **1.2. Physical traits of the Chakmas**

The physical traits of the Chakmas are well built. They are of short to medium stature. They are hard working people. Their muscles are well developed. The Chakmas are typically Mongolian. Their eyes are oblique and the nose is flat. They possess Mongolian features with yellowish complexion. The Chakma male bears little or hair on the face and chest. They give a cheerful look. The Chakma women possess handsome looking and their body structure is excellent. Generally the male is rarely seen with beard and moustache. They are honest and sincere but akin to their old habit. They usually do not express their feelings affirmatively. They have wonderful grasping power of details. They are truthful and disciplined. They are introvert and Religious minded people. Their view of life is to achieve the truth.

### **1.3. Different Sections of the Chakmas**

The Mysterious origin of the generic word Chakma is not known authentically. The Chakma historians and the scholars take it to considerations that the generic term Chakma has derived from the word Sakya. In ancient times, a clan named Sakya lived in the Himalayan regions in the frontier of Nepal. Gautam Buddha was born in this clan. It is narrated in the history that a part of this clan was compelled to quit their country by another stronger people to them. The Chakmas regard themselves as the descendents of the driven Sakya clan from the Himalayan regions in the North of India. The Burmese called the newly comers as THEK or THET and the Chakmas made their acquaintance with the name Sak or CHANG. In later period MA with the meaning MANUCH is added with CHANG and new generic word came CHANGMA. The British made a slight difference and wrote the word as CHAKMA. At present times the Chakmas are classified into three major groups such as DAINNAK, ANOKKYA and TANGCHONGYA. In pursuance of the Chakma history the Chakmas lived

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long five hundred years in the middle of Burma and Arakans. The Chakmas who came over in the western part of Arakan they were being called Anokkya by the Arakanese. Because in the Arakanese language the meaning of the word Anok is “a little west” and the Chakmas who remained in the Arakanese hill regions they were called by the name of TANGCHONGYA. The word Tong means hill in the Arakanese language. And there was another group of Chakmas is called DAINNAK. They served and remained in the Arakanese army. The word DAINNAK means the soldier holding with the shield. The above mentioned Chakmas and Tangchongas have been living in the hill tracts of Chittagong, Tripura and Mizoram in now days and the Dainnaks have been living in Arakan. Originally the Chakmas who were known as Anokkya at present they have become known as Chakmas. Besides the aforesaid three groups of the Chakmas there are some more small groups. These are GOZAS and GUTTHIS. Different clans living under the control of the Dewan are called GOZA. Each of the clans which comprises of a GOZA is known as GUTTHI. Among the Chakmas forty GOZAS and one hundred and thirty three GUTTHIS are there.

#### 1.4. Method of Jum Cultivation for their Livelihood

In the long distant past the Chakmas penetrated from Arakan through the Hill tracts into Tripura. The fertile Hill tract of Tripura was one of their attractions to come and settle to live there. Like other tribes of Tripura the landless Chakmas fully dependent on the system of Jum cultivation for their livelihood. The method of Jhum cultivation is almost the same of all tribes usually follow. Jhum is a familiar term to the tribal people. Sometime they are called Jhumias as they live on Jhuming. Jum is a type of cultivation of crops on the hill slopes or tops. The Chakmas produce Paddy, Sesame, Cotton, Variety of Pumpkins, Onions, Yam, Yams, Potatoes, Cucumbers, Melons, Brinjal, Chillies, Ladies fingers and other variety of species are cultivated. For Jhum cultivation the Chakmas use little edge-shaped hoes, Cutter locally named TAGAL and KHUNTI. When sowing of seeds is completed a MONOGHAR is made with Bamboo and twigs. Monoghar is a Chakma term for a temporary house in a plot of Jhum area to look after the crops by protecting from wild beasts. Some of the family members transfer their residence to this Monoghar for the time being to protect their crops. After harvesting the crops the Jhumias sell these products at the local markets to purchase the daily needs as oil, salt, dried fish, salted fish etc. Their normal diet includes rice, vegetables, radish, pulses, yams, and brinjals, cauliflowers, tomatoes, plantain milk, cheese and the products of milk etc. They eat flesh of Animals also such as goat, fowl pig, buffalo, fish, frogs and reptiles. Now Chakmas are very fond of Sidol, which is a preparation of fish with pungent smell. Egg cuisine made of rotten eggs is very popular among the Chakmas. The Chakmas are very fond of liquor. They use their indigenous beverage or country liquor made of rice and root of a kind of local plant. The women folk generally prepare for these liquors at their homes but they do not generally drink liquors. Usually two varieties of liquors are produced by them. One variety is very strong and another one is mild and smells sweet. The strong variety is called DWA CHUNI and the Mild one is called JOGARA. The Chakmas serve liquors freely in all major festivals. The Chakmas are habit of smoking. They cultivate tobacco plants and prepare tobacco. For smoking they use hookah which is made of Bamboo. They

chew betel leaf and betel nuts. The system of eating food of Chakmas has a special feature. They usually eat food under a roof or inside the room. The Chakmas aristocrats make sitting arrangements on the floor by spreading cotton mattress covered with Jumma Chador. Generally they sit cross legged on a mat at the time of eating food. There is a different kind of eating tool made of iron sticks and belts which known as BHUJONGBER. This tool is generally twelve or sixteen inches in height with round shape on the top having three supporting legs. The upper class families such as Dewan, Headman, Talukdar the nobility use it.

### **1.5. Chakma Pattern of Villages and Dwelling House**

Chakma tribes are differ from all other hill tribes they are very averse to changing the sites of their villages, which are kept from generation to generation at one place, they have no aim at any permanency of structure. Their houses are built entirely of Bamboo with a machhan floor raised some six feet above the ground. The house is divided into compartments, and the requirements of the married members of the family are first attended to. In the event of several families living together, the rooms are apportioned in order to seniority. For instance, in a family of which three members are married, the house will be divided by mat into four compartments. The outer one is reserved for the unmarried male members or for the use of visitors, and is called Pinagudi, the next apartment will go to the eldest male representative of the family with his wife, and the third room will be given to the youngest married member. Each room averages fifteen feet in length, including the Ochaleng or back veranda, which is from five feet to seven feet in breadth. In the front of the house is a veranda, which is divided into two by a mat partition for the use of the males and females respectively. The Chakmas are now from generation to generation. Several of the wealth headmen have built the houses of a permanent nature, but the majority of the tribe are quite contented to occupy houses built in the hill fashion, which are eminently suited to the requirements of the country. The Chakma villages are generally build up on the bank of a river or on the slope of a hill where a stream or water source remains. The Chakma houses are scattered all over the village. At every their concentrated areas they build Buddhist Monasteries. The Monastery boy known as KYANG THAGA which are originally Burmese or Arakanese word. The inhabitants of Chakma villages live very peacefully. Any ancient of crime is rarely happened. Sometimes some disputes of social nature are occurred and these are primarily dealt in the light of Chakma social customary laws. But now the life of the Chakmas at present days has transited to a great extent. The impact of the modernisation and the rapid spreading of elementary higher educational facilities are some of the main factors for changing the traditional life style and way of thinking. Now Educated Chakmas are on Govt. Services of different professions and other chakmas have taken different trades of business and jobs according to their capability and choice. Now Chakma villages do not appear to follow the age long traditional beliefs. Some Pujas and their rituals were also based on farming.

### **1.6. Hunting**

Hunting is considered a process of food gathering to the Chakmas of Tripura. As their dwelling places were in the hill tracts or nearest to the forests they could easily hunt the

#### CHAKMA TRIBE IN TRIPURA: A GIMPSE

animals and birds which are abundant in the forests of Tripura. The animals like Elephant, Bear, Tiger, Bison, Hare, Python, Porcupine, and birds like Parrot, Fowl, Dove, Myna etc. This animals and birds are easily hunted by them. In the Chakma society hunting is only for men. No women are allowed for hunting. They apply various methods and tactics. Their method and tactics specially their trapping system symbolizes and resemble to those of the people of Burma. Chakmas hunting is not only as economical activity but a sort of sport also. Hunting is two types one is individual effort and another is joint venture. The people who are expert in hunting with some experience is selected as the party leader in case of joint venture in hunting. The all members of the party follow the instruction of the leader. Equipments are like gun, bows, spear, arrows, sword, Tagal and bamboo stick etc are used in hunting. They attack and kill the animals which are found in a suitable position. Basically the gun man has more advantage to kill the animals by target shooting. Individual task of hunting generally pits are made in the usual course of passing of the animals. In the evening pits are made and they are covered with creepers, wild leaves and bamboos to mislead the animals so that they do not hesitate to go through the path. After complete the task of the hunter, he waits in his suitable position. When an animal falls in the pit the waiting hunter comes out and complete his task by beating animal and hunter also used other sharp weapons for big animals. When the hunter finds the animal in suitable position hunter shoots the animal with gun or pricks.

Some trapping systems of the Chakmas are:

(i) KERAP: Kerap is one of the best trapping system of the Chakmas. It is a cage trap with door. Kerap are two types in size. Big kerap is for catching big animals like as Deer, Tiger, and Boars etc. Smaller size is meant for catching smaller animals like hare, porcupine etc. When the animals enter into the cage the door of the cage automatically closed up and the animals cannot come out.

(ii) JHANGEI: It is kind of noose trap to catch wild fowl by a trained pet fowl. The trap is made of twisted coarse threads.

(iii) KABUK: Kabuk is also important trapping system for the Chakmas. It is set in such ways where the animals usually cross over. Chakmas are identifying the passing ways of the animals. They set up the trap in such a way when the animal is just to cross the trap a log falls down fast on the victim then killed.

(iv) PEIKJAL: It is a net to catch the birds. It is set by the two bamboos on the way of the birds usually flying in flocks. When the birds come in flocks some birds are wrapped in the net.

(v) EDHI: It is also a trapping system for catching the birds like as Partridge, Parrot, and Fowl. It is spreaded on the ground with bait. Bean seed or paddy is kept at the middle of noose to tempt the bird to peck the bean seeds. When the bird pecks the mean seed, the noose of the trap is clanged at the neck of the bird as the bending stick goes off. Then the bird is hanged by the neck and caught by hunter.

#### 1.7. Fishing

Fishing is another process of food gathering to the Chakmas. The Ponds, Rivers, Lakes, Chharas and Streams are the main sources of fishing. Fishing is done through out the whole



year. Yet the main season of catching fish starts from the beginning of winter season. During the winter season the water level of the rain fed of the water sources generally begin to dry. Fishing is done by an individual activity or by a joint venture. The Chakma processes of catching fish by the individual venture are given below. Their instruments for catching fish are generally made of cane and bamboos.

Their instruments and processes are:

(i) CHEI: It is an oval shaped sewing basket methodically woven having its two entrance paths and made of bamboo strips and cane. So the fishes only enter into it and they can not come back.

(ii) DUP: It is a round shaped fishing instrument made of cane and bamboo strips having only one entrance path in the one end which is made such a way with bamboo and cane slices. So when fish enter into it then not capable to come out of it as keen Sharped bamboo strips become closed. It is made for catching big fishes.

(iii) FAJI: It is a piece of bamboo measuring about one metre in length is stripped vertically in several parts up to the middle portion of the bamboo piece by a Tagal or Chopper with haft. Some slices of thorny stem of cane are fixed suitably with the strips of the bamboo to make it instrument for catching fish. When fish enter into this instrument it can not come out due to the thorny stem of cane.

(iv) ANGLING: It is generally collected from the market. The Chakmas prefer angling in ponds and water logged marshy area.

(v) IJYAMUJHI: It is a bottle shaped fishing instrument made for catching prawns and fishes. A bamboo piece of medium length is taken. Several strips are made out of three fourth portions of the bamboo piece by a Sharped Tagal. The bamboo strips become flexible and expands. Some slices of cane are taken and sewed methodically with the strips on the flexible end of the bamboo piece making it to an expanded round shaped instrument. So when fishes and prawns enter it can not go back. The other narrow end is blocked with straw or creepers and leaves etc. This instrument is set in a place where water passes slowly in the Chhara or water logged field.

(vi) TERA: It is a piece of bamboo about eighty centimetres at length is taken. By a sharp Tagal some strips are made from beginning of one end of the bamboo piece up to about three fourth portions of the piece. The end now becomes flexible to be expanded. Some slices of cane are taken and to be sewed methodically with the strips and some slices of bamboo and cane are sewed methodically and fixed inside of the expanded end. So when the fishes enter they can not come out.

(vii) NET (JAL): Is is of two types such as URO JAL and PELAN JAL. URO JAL is spreaded in the water and PELAN JAL is set in a Chhara or a Stream.

(viii) CHABARA: Basically a Stream or Chhara is blocked by sungrass, canes, creepers and bamboos and some TERAS are set up in between the blocked portion. Water can pass slowly through the TERAS and fishes, prawn are entered into it and caught.

(ix) LUI: It is a basket type fishing instrument made of cane and bamboo.

In the Chakma society there is no taboo in fishing. Both male and female are attending the fishing activity. Sometimes children are also joint with their parents. Sometime poisonous

creepers are used for fishing in the river of Chhara. The creepers are cut into small pieces, crushed, threshed and mixed with water in the upstream of the river or Chhara. The hunters are catching the fishes by using net, spear and Tagal. The bark of karai plant is also used as poison by the hunters. In case of collective hunting of fishes the collected fishes are equally divided among the members of the groups. When collection of fishes is made in a large quantity some of the fishes are dried up in the sun and smoked in the oven and stored for bad days of the rainy season. The Chakmas are prepared SIDOL by the traditional process and make the rotten fishes under some process into dust. The kind of Sidol in dust is very favourite to them.

### **1.8. Domestication of Animals and Birds**

The Chakmas domesticate the animals and birds traditionally. The animals as pigs, buffaloes, bisons, dogs, goats and birds like parrots, mynah are domesticated by them. They eat the flesh of pigs, fowls, buffaloes, bisons, goats etc. The pigs and fowls are domesticated not only as food but also necessary for some rituals and social functions. The dog guards their house and helps them in hunting. They do not eat flesh of dog. Domesticating of buffaloes and their numbers were considered a social status to them. They do not domesticate Cows and rearing of cows was useless to them as the tribe was accustomed to Jhum cultivation. But now a days with the extinction of forests and acute scarcity of Jhum land they are accustomed to plough cultivation and cows and buffaloes have become essential animals for cultivation to them. Before pigs are kept under the platform of the Tong house to protect them from ferocious tigers. But now the situation was changed. During day time pigs roam everywhere and they eat what they like. The fowls also roam in the premises of the house and in the open fields and gather their food from everywhere. The pigs and fowls are kept in a separate house which is called LUR by them.

### **1.9. Weaving Crafts of the Chakmas**

Chakmas tribal society also struggle for acquiring skill for weaving cloths. In the cosmologies tales of the Chakmas, BIYATRA is one of their guardian deities. BITATRA has two wives. Among them one is Dhaleswari Ma and other is Bikrampudi Ma. Dhaleswari Ma is goddess of learning and Bikrampuri Ma is goddess of weaving. In the Chakma traditional weaving craft only women are engaged exclusively. There are some restrictions on the part of the males to weave. But the males are helping the females by supplying the materials. Chakma women are preparing thread from cotton by following processes. Female children also work with the women of the family.

### **1.10. Spinning and Weaving**

Chakmas are fully skilled in their traditional spinning crafts. Forests, hills and mountains of Tripura are providing materials for spinning. At the end of the harvesting season cotton is collected from Jhum and after seeds are prepared from the cotton. Chakma women weave cloths by loin looms at home. The four steps are to be taken for the weaving crafts of the chakmas.

These are: (I) Sowing cotton seeds in the Jhum and gathering cotton from there. (II) Spreading the seeds by the instrument Charki and to make thread by the help of chakra. (III) To make various types of colour by indigenous method. (IV) To weave cloth by loin loom. The impact of industrialisation and advancement of modern technologies influenced greatly in the Chakma society. Recently Chakma society is being alerted against the imitating tendency of wearing dresses leaving their hereditarily customary dresses. Chakmas are conscious to maintain their hereditarily traditional dresses and this venture of retaining cultural tradition. Chakmas have been responding with enthusiastically. The materials of loin looms of the Chakmas are:

(i) TAGLAWK: It is necessary to keep the lion loom hardly. It is generally made of by bamboo and there are curbs in two ends of TAGLAWK.

(ii) TARAM: It is made by bamboo. Two ends remain are sharp. At the weaving time it is necessary to keep the loin loom equal and straight.

(iii) SUCHHEK BANSH: A middle sized bamboo is sharpen at one end to make this SUCHHEK BANSH. It is necessary to draw up the yarns of the loin loom to make hard the weaving with the help of biyang.

(iv) LEHLLEBI: It is also made of cane of the bamboo. The time of spinning cloth in the loin loom this LEHLLEBI is push inside so that yarn can easily up and down necessarily.

(v) BAW-KADI: This is made by small narrow bamboo material. BAW-KADI is accessory to keep the yarns remain beneath.

(vi) TAMMO BANSH: It is made by bamboo. It is used to keep firmly the other end of the loom. The two ends of this are bound firmly at the two bamboo poles.

(vii) SHIYENG: It is made by bamboo and it is used to keep hard the loin loom. Its one end is sharpen. By the help of this the yarns are to keep firmly. It raised up after some portion of the cloth is weaved.

(viii) TAK-SI-BHAM: It is also a small dried portion of animal skin of the buffalo and deer. It is kept behind the waist by binding with TA-SI-CHAM. So that the loom remains straight and the waist remains free from any hurt.

(ix) BEIN RISI: It is made from the trees fruits. It is used as brush to make smooth yarn.

(x) KUDUK KADAK: It is made by spiny animal spine. This spine is used for making thickness of the cloth.

### 1.11. Designs

Design is very important things of weaving craft. The designs which they are used traditionally in the Chakma weaving craft are very standard. The chakmas are basically prefer bright colour. Their cloths are very colourful and good various designs. In Chakma language these designs are called FUL (Flower). It is necessary to mention that they weave their cloths by loin looms with specific designs for each type of dress. For different types of dress the colours of the furbelow or the end of the loin-cloth and the texture of the cloth are made different.

### 1.12. Chakmas Dresses

Every tribe has their own traditional dress and they always try to maintain this traditional dress. After long day finishing their works Chakma women are spin their cloth at night. Their handloom clothes are beautiful designed with fantastic colour and also long time lasting. Their clothes are different from other tribes.

#### **Chakmas female dresses are:**

- (i) PINON: Pinon is female dress weaved in loin loom. It has no sewing. Pinon is generally black colour compromising of two coloured with four inches bordered vertically.
- (ii) KHADI: Khadi is weaved in loin loom for breast covering cloth of the Chakma girls. Generally chakmas weave two types of khadi.
- (iii) KHAWAWNG: It is used for a head cloth. The female design length of KHAWAWNG is more than four hands and breadth is one hand.
- (iv) KARJAL: It is a bag knitted with various colours of thread.
- (v) PANA KHOLYA: It is well decorated smaller bag made by cloth to keep betel leaf and betel nuts etc.

#### **Chakmas male dresses are:**

- (i) KANI: Kani is the loin cloth for males to be worn by tucking it tightly between ones leg like a suspensor. It is two kinds one is JUMMO GANJHA and another one is LECHCHAR KANI. This is used in times of working in the Jum cultivation. LECHCHAR KANI is used for attending in social functions. It is weaved with white colours like white feathers.
- (ii) KHABANG: Khabang is white cloth with colourful ends and is used as turban.  
JUMMA CHHILUM: It is weaved in the loin loom. JUMMA CHHILUM is two types one is used by the males and another is used various types following light colours. JUMMA CHHILUM for males does not contain ant design and it is made simply. It is used when males are working in Jum cultivation.
- (iii) SHILUM: Shilum is a kind of shirt. It is two types one is Jummo Shilum and another is Kamij Shilum. It is used for working in the Jum. It is basically made of darkish colours.
- (iv) HATTABAR: It is a wrapped with various colours and designs.

#### **Others dresses are:**

- (i) CHIBAR: It is made for the Buddhist monk and it is offered with great reverence. Its colour is of red ochre and yellow.
- (ii) FHAORA: It is made of various colours and having various designs. It is used in the funeral ritual times at the funeral place.
- (iii) BORGI: It is made from coarse thread. It is a type of wrapped in standard size to use in winter season.
- (iv) SAJANGYA KANI: It is made of various designs with various colours. It is used by the warriors at time of battle to wrap with the waist hardly.

(v) FUL-TANGON: It is a colourful and designed cloth to beautify the room of the pagoda in which the idol of Lord Buddha is situated.

### **1.13. Boat Making Craft**

Chakmas are efficient in making boats by the wood. It is another skill of them. There are many types of boats which they are made by different types of woods and palms trees. Boats name is CONGDANAW, DINGINAW, and BAGANAW etc. They use boats for transportation and to carry goods from one place to another.

### **1.14. Lime Manufacturing**

Chakmas male and females know the process of lime manufacturing. Lime is used for making cement. They used another kind of lime getting from the shells of snails and cockles by ways of some indigenous process.

### **1.15. Wood Works**

Every community have their own artistic ideas and ability. Chakmas have their particular artistic ability and creativity and this creativity reveals in making wood works by them. Figuring of Buddha statue on wood is the mark of their artistic skillness and full of aptitude. In the religious point of view the Chakmas are mostly devote to Buddhism. So wood work on the theme of life of the Chakma. Wooden alter is made of by them to place the statue of Lord Buddha on it. They create wooden dishes, wooden tubs, wooden kharam, wooden spoons, wooden plough etc.

### **1.16. Jewellery**

Chakmas women are very fond of adorning themselves with ornaments made of gold, silver and beads. Bones and Ivory of the animals are used for jewels. Chakmas women mainly used armlets, bangles, necklaces, chunky and big ear rings. They used beautiful flowers as a substitute of costly ornaments. Original terminological words of Chakmas ornaments are Rajjur, Kajaful, Tajjur, Hajuli, Bangari, Pijichara, Charang, Kanful, Thengat Kharu, Andhik and Halchara.

### **1.17. Marriage**

Chakma society has two system of marriage. One system is based on religious system of marriage and usually followed by the advanced section of [people of the society. Another system of marriage is traditional which are performed by the village Ojhas. The age of marriage is between 15-16 for females and 22-24 for males. Child marriage is rare in Chakma society. Girls are not given marriage before attaining maturity. They are to attain at the age of puberty. A young man attains a marriageable age of 20-22 years when his parents began to search for finding a suitable bride. This is found out a relative of the male family would be sent to the house of the bride. Then a day will be selecting after a discussion both the families of the male and female. Parents of the bridegroom would go to the brides house taking a bottle of wine with them. The parents will sleep in the house of the bride. After some days parents of the

bridegroom will pay another visit to the house of the bride taking with them a bottle of wine and rice cakes. A third visit would be paid by the parents of the bridegroom after some days. This time they would also bring with them wine, rice cakes. Marriage topic will be discussed throughly this time and after full discussion having a final date for marriage would be fixed. The bridegroom party will take with them presents, cloths and jewellery on the preceding day of marriage. The party will march to the strains of festive music to the house of the bride. The bride is dressed with new clothes and ornaments. The whole night passes with full festive mood. PIDHYA PULLYANG is used carry the ornaments and other essential articles of the bride. PIDHYA PULLYANG is nicely decorated basket made by bamboo with lid. Now in the days PIDHYA PULLYANG is replaced by suitable suitcase and brief case. Adequate arrangements are taken to give reception of the bride at the gate by the youths and girls. The bride is received by the mother in law with blessing and in the evening in the bridegroom's house takes place the actual ceremony.

The bride and bridegroom are dressed and sitting on wedding Dias of a room. The new couple sit together. With the permission of the attending elders a male and female bind the new couple with a white cloth. The bride has to place cooked rice, boiled egg, betel leaf and nuts in a prepared pan in the mouth of the bride groom. The bridegroom has to repeat the same act to the mouth of the bride. After this the white cloth is loosened and the newly coupled is declared married publicly. As a part of the marriage ceremony a fowl is killed and its tongue is taken out to find out certain marks for prediction regarding the marriage. These are the matters to be known whether the conjugal life of the newly coupled would be happier or not and is known the numbers of the children the couple will beget and to know the first child would be a male or female.

Widow marriage in the Chakma society is permissible. On the death of the Chakma women's husband the widow has to leave out ornaments and wear mourning apparel. It is called Rani. When the widow is again remarried then she is permitted to use ornaments again. A woman has no right to the property of her father. Only if there remains no male member of the family of her father then only the property can be claimed by the daughter. If there remains no heir then the property goes to the next kin of the dead.

### **1.18. Disposal of Death**

After the death of Chakmas dead body is wrapped in a white cloth and kept outside of the house. The Chakmas cremate the dead body and it's followed by a communal feast. If a death comes in economical hard days usually the dead is buried till the better days come at the time of harvest. In the society it is customary practiced to keep a dead body over a tree for the time being until the nearest relative like son, brother or any accepted relative comes for cremation. The male dead body is placed in the east direction and the female dead body is placed west direction. After cremation the dead body some close relatives would go to the cremation ground on the following morning to find out foot prints as left behind by the departed person. The foot indicates rebirth of the dead. Chakmas are staunch believers of rebirth as followers of Lord Buddha. The sons of the dead shall have to shave off their heads before returning home. Last ritual is generally performed on the seventh day conducted by

the Vhikshus. Relatives are participate ritual ceremony. A communal feast is arranges in memory to the departed soul. The dead body of a rich person is taken out ceremoniously on a chariot before cremation.

### 1.19. Chakma Social Customary Laws

#### 1.19.1 Marriage System:

- (i) Legal Marriage: Customarily the marriage is celebrated after offering homage to Chumulang conducted by AJA.
- (ii) If the bride and the bridegroom born of the same generational status then only the marriage ceremony is permitted. But marriage can not be performed if the bride and the bridegroom belong to the same clan through they belong to the same generation.
- (iii) Marriage is permitted between a Chakma youth male and female outside of their clan relation.
- (iv) The worship of Siji-Jadan is done in the house of the bride and the worship of Chumlang is celebrated in the house of the bridegroom.
- (v) Marriage is permitted between the son or daughter with the daughter or son of the sisters born of the same mothers womb.
- (vi) Marriage is permitted between the elder or younger brother and the sister of the wife.
- (vii) Polygamy is allowed in the society of Chakma.
- (viii) Matrimonial relations are permitted between the elder brothers or young brothers of heterogeneous relations and the cousin sisters of the husband.
- (ix) Marriage is allowed in different Goza or Gutthi provided they are equal in respect of status.
- (x) Marriage is permitted with the sister-in-law i.e. the younger sister of the wife.
- (xi) Marriage is settled in the Chakma society on the basis of reciprocal conversations and of exchange of options.
- (xii) Marriage cannot be rejected after having final successive discussions that led to ceremonial function TINPUR. If the rejection proposal comes from any side of the bridegroom or the bride then the proposer side have to pay the indemnity LAJBHAR by name. The LAJBHAR is determined by the concerning panchayat.
- (xiii) A divorced man and a divorced woman can marry again and age becomes no bar.
- (xiv) If the wife of the younger brother or the elder brother is widowed of if she is divorced then only she is to be married.
- (xv) A widower male and a widowed female can be married together.
- (xvi) The system of marriage is permitted between the widow or divorced wife of the elder brother and the younger brother of the husband.

#### 1.19.2 Marriage is not approved for such Illegal Relations:

- (i) Marriage cannot be approved between the brother and the sister born in the same womb of the mother.

- (ii) A marriage is not approved for unequal generation.
- (iii) Marriage cannot be approved in the same GUTHI or clan that is in the same blood flow of the patriarchal concept downwards to seven generations.
- (iv) Marriage cannot be allowed between the sister of the father and the son of the brother.
- (v) Marriage cannot be allowed between the different relations of uncle and the niece.

### 1.20. Pujas and Festivals of the Chakmas

The customary popular Pujas and festivals of the chakmas classified into four groups. These are Family based, Village based, Gutthi based and Public based. Public based pujas may be treated as the community festival. It is to be noted that though some of the Chakma pujas or popular festivals may be originated from the ancient Buddhistic rituals and prevailing in the present Chakma society but these are observed fully their own style and manners.

Family based Pujas names are:

1. GHAR CHUMLANG
2. BUR PARA
3. DHARMAKAM
4. KAJAIPANI
5. MA-LAKKI-MA

Village based Pujas names are:

1. THANMANA
2. BURPARA

Gutti based Pujas names are:

1. GUTTIBHAT or BHATDYA

Public based Pujas names are:

1. CART PULLING
2. BIJHU FESTIVAL
3. BUDDHA PURNIMA
4. PRAVARANI PURNIMA

### 1.21. Some Social Prohibitions and Folk Beliefs:

Chakmas also have many social prohibitions and folk beliefs. However of late with the rapid expansion of modern education these are not common in practice in present Chakma society. It is worth mentioning that considering the ethno sociological point of view particularly in ascertaining the characteristics of any ethnic group of people, these are most inevitable. Hence like to mention here some examples:

1. A dead body of a woman with her head towards west and dead body of a man with his dead towards north are cremated.
2. If a firefly is seen on bed room during night time it is assumed that children will pass urine on the bed that night.
3. If a person sleeps keeping his head to the straight point of a post of the house, then he will have nightmare that night.
4. If a person gets a hidden treasure or abundant money unexpectedly he has to offer a feast to his neighbours.
5. It is customary that when anybody sets his foot into the water of a river or lake, he should have to utter the words Pho-Pho.
6. A sneeze on the eve of departure is symbolises a bad sign.



7. The sitting of a vulture or an eagle on the roof of a house predict itself evil happenings for the family.
8. If more than one child of a woman dies consecutively during their childhood, the next child is given an award name, so that even the Yam Raja does not find interest in him.
9. In case heads of two persons collide suddenly they have to repent the act cordially. Otherwise both of them may fall pray to ill fate.
10. No woman utters the name of her husband. Because such an act brings misfortune for her husband.
11. The dead bodies are cremated at the time of afternoon, but before sunset.
12. People whose house gets destroyed in fire are not allowed to enter other houses until they do not perform a sanctification ritual.
13. If someone drops a bowl or vessel from the hands on the floor suddenly, it is assumed that the guests will come very shortly to his house.
14. If a person dies by the attack of a tiger, the entire clans men of that deceased have to observe a sanctificationary ritual as directed by the Ojhas.
15. If a woman's wearing cloth produced sound at the time of her walking, she is considered as a woman of bad character.
16. The two eyebrows of a man joined with one another symbolized itself a sign of his life-long ill fortune.
17. If a girl's hair comes down to the bellow of her knee during her standing position she may be supposed an ill fated one.
18. The dead bodies are not cremated on the Wednesday. As it is believed that the court of Yam Raja remains closed on that day. If someone dies at the evening time of Tuesday, his dead body is also to be kept uncreated up to the afternoon of Thursday.

### 1.22. The Taboos

There are some taboos persuaded by the Chakma folk from the times immemorial. But in this regard it is mentionable that the particular taboos are being obeyed by the particular clan. There must be seen the clan wise variation of taboos among the Chakma Society. Chakma Society follows:

1. The matrimonial relation cannot be made in between the clans of Beng and Tova.
2. The eating of snake meat is prohibited for the Bamon clan.
3. It is prohibited for Naduktuk clan to weave a winnowing fan.
4. The cultivation of pumpkin fruit is prohibited for the Naduktik clan.
5. It is prohibited for Shelochy clan to eat the meat of Gui which is hunted from their own Jhum field.

### 1.23. Folk Dance

Folk dance is a marvellous artistic medium in which the inherent of happiness of a man's life is spontaneously exposed. In their day to day dull Jhumias life their traditional folk dance brings happiness in their mind. Chakma society folk dance is arranged mainly on social festive or various Puja rituals. Basically the young men and women are take part in these folk

dances. In Chakma language dance is called Nach. This word is comes from the word Nachch of Pali language. The folk dances as prevailing in the society of the Chakmas mainly are Bijhu dance, Jhum dance, Kadalpur dance, Thanmana dance, Pattapatti dance and Maleiya dance.

#### 1.24. Chakma Folk Song

Chakmas folk song is one of the ancient artistic media of revealing the expression of thoughts and mind of a group of people or a society. The artistic form can enchant thousands of people easily hearing the melodious and sweet tune along with various kinds of musical instruments. Chakma folk songs can be four types. These are Gen-Khuli Geet, Uvo Geet, Bijhu Geet and Aligeet. Gen-khuli Geet are the traditional Chakma ballad songs as comes from time immemorial past. These folk songs are composed in historic events, love stories, mystery of the creation of earth and life or story of Lord Buddha. Uvo Geet is based on love songs or the songs about nature. This can be sung b individual performance. Sometime it is sung by a man and woman in the mood of competitive. It is said that in ancient times the Chakma young men and young ladies passed the night at the Jaltungi which was build and meant for them and they there played on HENGARONG, FLUTE, and SHINGA etc. Ali Geet is lullabies or cradle songs of the children. This Chakma word ALI resembles to the Hindi word Lori. Only the female sings the Aligeet without Musical instrument. Bijhu Geet is the traditional Chakma songs based on the celebration of BIJHU festival. In this Bijhugeet the Chakma indigenous musical instruments can be used.

#### 1.25. Folk Games and Sports

The games and sports are meant for spending the leisure and having enjoyments of village folks. It is also meant for growing skillness of the youths. The folk games of the Chakmas are many in its kind. Up to certain among age group both the boys and girls are played together. The boys and girls are generally belonging to same group. In the Chakma language game means Khara.

All the game items of Chakmas are divided into two groups:

- a. Out-door Games      b. In-door Games

Different types of outdoor games are:

1. Andhik khara
2. Ari khara
3. Bach Thela-theli khara
4. Bilei kugur khara
5. Boda-bodi khara
6. Boli khara
7. Dhan-chol khara
8. Ghila khara
9. Gudu khara
10. Kani-dola mela-meli khari or yuddha-bondi khara
11. Khut khara

12. Kum-Vanga khara
13. Kut-kut khara
14. Mach khara
15. Por khara
16. Pun tuto-tuli khara
17. Potti khara

Different types of In-door games are:

1. Kathol khara
2. Kowri khara
3. Pajha khara
4. Peikh khara
5. Polla-polli khara
6. Samuk khara
7. Sejhak khara

### **1.26. Folk-Medicine**

Folk medicine is an old and traditional means of curing diseases of any indigenous group of peoples of the world. The village folk use it in a full faith as it has been empirical by their collective minds through the ages. But they also response in some superstitious beliefs and habits such as magics, rituals, mantras and astrology etc. Other indigenous peoples of Chakmas also having a much adherence to using such folk medicine. In the Chakma society all kinds of folk medicinal treatment are done by particular professional medicine men who known as “Boidyo”. The Boidyo are perform all the duties like using of herbal folk medicines, magico religious activities and physiotherapy treatments as they feel necessary in regards to curing the patients. The Boidyas are treated as very respected and inevitable persons in Chakma society. They used to preserve the written form of Mantras, the system of sacrificing activities, the method of physiotherapy and Yoga’s etc.

### **1.27. Magico-Religious Folk-Medicine**

The Chakmas are generally believed that there are many evil spirits who become angry with anybody for whom the illness effect upon him. Boidyas prefer to prescribe for offering Pujas or sacrificing rituals to appease the evil spirits. Diseases like cholera, small pox, plague or such kind of epidemic diseases are attributed to divine anger. Some diseases like madness, hysteria are believed to be a designed of evil spirits or black magic. For lealing of such diseases the Boidyas arranged some offerings, rituals, sacrifices, Pujas mantras and special prayers to appease the wrath of the evil spirit.

### **1.28. Physiotherapy**

Physiotherapy is more scientific than the method of magico religious treatment as mentioned just earlier. This method is applied by Boidyas with massaging the belly of patient in particular process. By this method they give relieve the pain of stomach, indigestion, flatulence and stiffness of belly muscles etc. Some aged women who deal with the maternity

or delivery case known as “Ajha” in Chakma society apply this method to the patients of pregnant women and suffers of puerperal diarrhoea. There is another method of treatment for healing the patient which may be called the hydropathical treatment giving bath to the patient of fever by cold water is particular process the Boidyas cure the patient without medicine. In the Chakma language this method name is “Sinan”.

### **1.29. Language and Literature**

The Chakmas are the Mongolic origin. But according to the philologists their language is being considered as an off shot of Indo-Aryan language group in its present characteristics. In respect of the present Chakma vocabulary or basic word-stock it may be rightly observed that it contains a huge store of words which are originally belonging to Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit etc. Many Chakma words are identical in use with the Tibeto-Burman and the Tibeto-Chinese languages, such Tibetan, Arakanese or Burmese, Ahom, Thai, Bodo, Tripuri etc. Chakma literature generally grouped in two branches. These are written literature and oral literature. In the first branch of literature there are traditional ballads composed by the ballad singers named “Gengkhuli”. In this branch there are also traditional folk verses, TALLIK SHASTRAS (Book for medicines), religious scriptures as described by month by month. In the oral literature folk verses or cradle songs, Folk Tales, Folk songs, Riddles and Proverbs are included. Among the Chakma Genkhuli palas the most favourite pala is Radhamn-Dhanapati Pala. This pala was composed on the love story of two lovers named Radhamon and Dhanapati. The two Chakma immemorial lovers may be compared with the lovers of Romeo and Juliet. Chakma literature folk verses are very rich. Comparatively this branch of Chakma literature is very developed.





## OBJECTIVES, DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Objective of the Study

- ❑ To Study the Socio - Economic condition of Chakma tribe in Tripura.
- ❑ To understand the religious practise, belives, systems and ritual practices of Chakma tribe in Tripura.
- ❑ To assess how per the Developmental efforts reached to Chakma tribe in Tripura.

### 2.2 Methodology

The study is carefully planned and a logical work methodology is developed. This methodology aims to provide a comprehensive profile for the study site and develop criteria for socio-economic assessment. As the number of potential impacts in a study site is usually large, socio-economic impacts is scoped to focus on the most important impacts, both direct, and indirect. The implementations of the socio-economic study also involve a number of field work activities, which include field surveys to acquire data and information from primary sources. Depending upon the objective of the field survey, the techniques of data collection is determined. Generally, as there is a wide range of techniques for data and information collection from primary sources including personal interview, telephone interview, etc. The ultimate objective is not only to obtain the required data and information but also to get them involved in the assessment process. Thus the objectives of the field survey are clearly identified, which is the first step of conducting a successful field survey. The form of survey conducted depends upon direct interviews with the people in order to ensure high rate of response. It also helps to ensure the seriousness of the answers given by the interviewees. Also, as a result of impossibility of investigating all population, sampling method is used to acquire data and information to save time and effort. Three specific methods were used to identify and survey the locally available physical infrastructure and other resources

1. **Walk over Survey:** The Walk over Survey consists of the experts criss-crossing the whole impact area noting carefully various features pertaining to the topic based on the research project.
2. **Resource Mapping:** While availability of natural resources is identified in the walk over surveys, the resource mapping on the other hand concentrates on identifying other existing resources and their adequacy in the affected settlements. Resource Mapping is a method for collecting and plotting information on the occurrence, distribution, access and use of resources, etc. within the economic and cultural domain of the specific Chakma community.

3. **Focused Group Discussion:** Focused group discussions in the surveyed villages on issues of local facilities existing in the villages also reveal relevant points of information.

As very little information is available on the Chakma, field survey/visits was the main source of information. This study is based on an independent field investigation employing mainly techniques of participant's observation, interviews and case studies by staying along with them. To know many important aspects of the social organization of Chakmas, these techniques were found to be more suitable. Genealogical method was used for collecting data on descent and alliance. Out of the fifty eight Developmental Blocks in Tripura, sixteen Chakmas inhabited Blocks were selected whereby 189 Chakma inhabited village councils/gram panchayats in each Block hamlets was randomly identified and survey conducted.

The proposed study is also primarily based on the available primary and field based comparative study.

### 2.3 Coverage and Sample Frame

The total sample size of the survey covered during the study is 189 Chakma inhabited village councils/gram panchayats covering 16 out of 58 rural developmental blocks and Agartala Municipal Council from 6 out of 8 districts of Tripura. Focused group discussion was also organized in all the Chakma inhabited districts with the village community heads (*choudry*).

### 2.4 Expected Output

The present research project seeks to explore various alternative views with reference to the developmental issues on the most Vulnerable Primitive Tribal Groups of Tripura (PTGs) i.e., the Chakma community of Tripura. It will identify the Chakmas problems regarding their daily livelihood and their unison with other society. The research project also expects to answer all major socio-economic hindrances befalling the Chakmas of Tripura.

### 2.5 District Census Handbook 2011

The District Census Handbooks provide information for all the inhabited villages under 40 blocks of the undivided 4 districts of Tripura. While the present study, conducted in 2017, covered 189 villages with significant Chakma population under fragmented 16 blocks (out of 58) of the present 6 districts (out of 8) of the State. In the present study we have presented socio-economic information **only** for the Chakma communities. For a very rough comparison between the Chakma population and total population in the blocks, we have also provided, in some cases, block level information from the Census Handbook 2011. It is needless to mention that due to disimilartes in geographical boundaries, sets of data from these two sources are not strictly comparable, but only provide some approximate estimate.

### 2.6 Limitations

- The research report is prepared on the basis of information provided by the various stakeholdersto the team members.
- The report is written on the basis of visit to the sampled locations and interaction withsampled beneficiaries.



## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. Population Distribution:

**Table-3.1** illustrates the population status and sex ratio among Chakmas in all the study blocks. It indicates half portion (50.03) of Chakma people are found in Dhala district. Most of the chakma peoples are stay in rural area, only 0.28 percent of chakmas are found in urban area. Overall sex ratio is 971, which is consider comparatively satisfactory with the National and state average. Sex ratio is higher (1048) in Manu and Dasda (1037) RD Block and it was recorded extremely lower in Hrishyamukh (872) block, followed by Kumarghat (874) and Bokafa (876) and Matabari (878) RD Block After that it was also recorded that 50 percent Chakma community stay in Dhalai District. Chakma's are found very few in West Tripura (0.30). (Map-1)

### 3.2. Economic Condition:

**Table-3.2** enumerates the economic composition of each RD Blocks. It shows that in an average more than sixty five percent of the people belonged to BPL category. Among all the RD Blocks BPL households were found extremely high (more than 70) in Chawmanu, Manu, and Hrishyamuk, RD Blocks.

On the other hand APL households were found more than thirty percent in an average among all the RD Blocks. Among these RD Blocks, APL households were recorded higher (more than 45) in Amarpur, Matabari, and Kumarghat and in case of urban area, it was recorded that, 100 percent peoples are APL category.

### 3.3. Age Composition:

**Table-3.3.** It's denotes that age distribution of Chakma community in all over Tripura in different age group. Out of eight district Chakma people are found in six district. Age group of 0-5 years there is 12.70 percent. Maximum people are in the adult age group, i.e. in the age of 15-60 (62.10). From this table it is clearly shows that, dependent ratio of Chakma community in Tripura is 3:2.

### 3.4. Occupational Structure:

**Table-3.4** shows that 45.06 percent people are involve in agricultural sector. More than fifty percent of people are depend on agriculture in Manu and Bokafa RD block. In another hand in west Tripura district no one are engaged in agriculture sector, maximum portion of this area's people are engaged in Govt. service.



### 3.5. Educational Status:

**Table -3.5**, clearly indicate that 18.31 percent of people are illiterate, whereas state literacy rate is 94.65 percent. 2.03 percent is higher secondary. Very less number of people are in post-graduation and technically educated.

### 3.6. Educational Profile:

From the **table -3.6**, it was seen that, all children within the age group of 6-14, of Hrishyamukh, Old Agartala and AMC area are going to School. In another hand approximately 1/4<sup>th</sup> children of Raishyabari RD Block are not going to school. Who enjoys the benefit of education and those children who could not afford due to work engagement either to support and help their parents and those children who are not working but could not attend schooling due to either non-availability of school facilities or communication and transportation problems in order to attend school.

But it is observed that in most of the selected blocks (vide Table 3.6.5) the literacy of the Chakma tribes is higher than that of the overall block population. Besides, the gap of the male and female literacy is much lower than that of the overall block population.

### 3.7. Electricity Status :

**Table 3-7** presents the status of electricity users among all the blocks. It denotes, in average 72 percent families were having electricity. Whereas it was found significantly high in Hrishyamukh, RD block (100) and some blocks namely Karbook, Dasda and Bokafa were able to cover more than 90 percent of family in terms of electricity users in their particular jurisdiction.

On the other hand people were still surviving very badly without electricity in Raishyabari RD block (52%) and it was recorded more than 30 percent in Chawmanu, Dumburnagar, and Manu RD block. So it is important to focus in these blocks for improving the electricity as soon as possible. Table also implies the number of solar light user's family. It was found comparatively Very less number of family having solar light.

It may be mentioned here that according to the District Census Handbook 2011. 100% power supply services are available in all selected blocks.

### 3.8. Financial Inclusion :

**Table-3.8** depicts the financial inclusion of Chakma families. It indicates overall 76 percent families were having bank account and it was found higher (100%) in Matabari RD block. Also few blocks (Chawmanu, Dumburnagar, Manu, Raishyabari, Amarpur, Karbook, Bokafa, Hrishyamukh) were reported more than 90 percent in case of bank account holders. Whereas, more than 03 percent family was found those were having account in Post office and it was found significantly higher in Urban area (21.98) Another important issue was reported, regarding bank account opened under *Janadhan Yojana* which was recorded almost 9 percent in an average and it was found comparatively better in Pecharthal (21.70) block.

It is noted that according to the District Census Handbook, facilities of banking (commercial and Co-operative) and Post Office, in 2011, were available to the selected block population of less than 30% and around 60% of population respectively.

### 3.9. Cyber and telecommunication status :

Cyber and telecommunication status is shown on the **table-3.9**. It implies majority of the families (70.0%) were using mobile phone. Internet user was reported only 14.33 percent and it was reported comparatively better (almost 41.33) in Kumarghat RD Block. After that, dish TV user was recorded almost 37.89 percent and it was reported little bit high in Dasda (54%), Old Agartala (80%), and urban area (98.59%). Cable user was found very low (2.93%). Whereas 8 percent were reported, they are following newspaper regularly. And lastly less than 03 percent people were considered, till they are using radio as their telecommunication process. It was quite higher in Silachari RD block (10.58%)

### 3.10. Assisted under MGNREGA :

**Table-3.10** illustrates the block wise MGNREGA beneficiary status. It was reported, job card holders were remarkably higher in Hrishyamukh (96.62) RD block and also job card holder comparatively higher (more than 90 percent) in Chawmnu, Amarpur, Karbook, Silachari and Dasda RD Block. In another hand no job card holder found in Old Agartala RD Block and urban area.

It may be mentioned here that according to the information furnished by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, in March, 2019, about 90% of the Chakma households worked under MGNREGA in all the selected blocks.

### 3.11. Assisted under IAY and RSVY :

**Table-3.11** shows the housing (IAY) and smart card (RSVY) holder status. More than 39 percent families were having IAY house and it was recorded higher in Laljuri RD Blocks (66.14) and few blocks (Dasda, Hrishyamukh and Pecharthal) were reported more than 40 percent in terms of IAY house holders. On the other hand more than 40 percent families were reported they are having RSVY card. It was found significantly higher in Kumarghat (87.45) followed by Chawmanu (87.11).

### 3.12. Assisted under Forest Right Act (Patta land) :

**Table -3.12** shows the patta land holder under Forest Right Act (FRA). It signifies that 17.85 percent people were claimed for FRA, and most of the claim come out from raishyabari (48.23), dasda (37.09), silachari (20.39) block. Whereas almost 65.71 percent received against claim. Most of the claim has been received from raishyabari (100), korbook (71.68), dumburnagar (71.24) block.

### 3.13. Assisted under Self Help Group :

**Table-3.13** indicates the status of SHGs, whether it was active or defunct. More than 86 percent group were found active followed by almost 13 percent who were reported to be defunct group. Active group was reported higher in raishyabari, dumburnagar, karbook, dasda, bakafa block.

Whereas, defunct group was found comparatively higher in Manu (50), karbook (50), silachari (44.44) blocks.

### 3.14. Assisted under Social Assistance Programmes :

**Table-3.14** shows social assistance getting by the people. More than 16 percent were getting old age pension among all the blocks and it was found more than in raishyabari (26.74), dumburnagar (25.28), and old agartala (20) blocks.

Almost 4.71 percent were getting widow pension. It was found comparatively more in chowmanu (9.20), Manu (7.24), dumburnagar (5.86) blocks.

More than 1 percent were received disabled pension and it was found higher in pecharthal (2.39), hrishyamukh (2.11) and chowmanu (1.51) blocks.

Very few percent (0.40) people were getting blind pension and rest of the 0.30 percent respondents said that they

### 3.15. Loan Habit Status :

**Table-3.15** indicates the loan habit status of the people. It shows majority (78.60) of the peoples were taken loan from bank and it was found significantly higher in bakafa, kumarghat, amarpur blocks.

Followed by almost 13.08 percent were reported they had taken loan from the SHG groups which was found comparatively better in dumburnagar (25.63), silachari (25.53), Manu (17.11) blocks.

However, almost 3.95 percent people responded, they were received loan from MFI and it was remarkably better in urban area (21.05), silachari (18.09), karbook (12.37) block.

And lastly one important and significant finding is that, very less percentage (4.36) of people were taken loan from the money lender and it was reported quite high in hrishyamukh (100), urban area (26.32), laljuri (12.45) block.

### 3.16. Water Resource Status :

**Table-3.16** represents the water resource of the people in the village among the all blocks. It denotes almost 57.29 percent peoples are using river as water resource in the village. And it was higher in hrishyamuku (100), matabari (100), and chowmanu (94) blocks.

Almost 88 percent peoples are using pond as a water resource and it was high in Amarpur, Matabari, Karbook, Raishyabari, Bakafa, Hrishyamukh blocks.

On other hand the peoples are using lake and it was almost 21.23 percent. Comparatively high users of lake were found in dumburnagar (61.36), raishyabari (40.38), karbook (28.57) blocks.

### 3.17. Land Resource Status :

**Table -3.17** shows the land resource of the chakma people in the village among the all blocks. It denotes in average 52.17 percent peoples were using irrigated land and it was found higher in hrishyamukh, matabari, bakafa, and amarpur block.

On the other hand people were still using barren land and the average percentage is 68.29 and it was found in comparatively better in the bakafa (140), laljuri (81.25), silachari (78.26) blocks.

### 3.18. Family involved with rubber plantation :

**Table-3.18** signifying the number of family involved with rubber plantation. Table denoted 60.10 percent family involved with rubber plantation and it was followed high in percentage in hrishyamukh, bakafa, matabari block. Also rubber plantation has been found very less in block.

Almost 13.81 percent people were involved in fruit plantation and it was followed high in kumarghat (71.43), raishyabari (26.92), pecharthal (25.86) block.

33.15 Percent people were planted a bamboo tree. And it was followed in the high percentage in chawmanu (70.91), kumarghat (57.14), pecharthal (43.10) block.

Almost 28.39 percent chakma people were involved in the timber plantation and it was followed in kumarghat (57.14), laljuri (56.25), dasda (54.55) blocks.

### 3.19. Livestock Resource :

**Table-3.19** represents the different types of livestock availability among the people. It shows more than 27 percent people were involved with piggery as their livestock. Piggery reported comparatively higher in kumarghat (45.76), pecharthal (41.29), chowmanu (34.49) blocks.

After that almost 12.81 percent people were reported they are doing fishery activity. It was mostly found in amarpur (20.80), hrishyamukh (20.25), and silachari (18.22) block.

Followed by almost 16.16 percent were involved in goatery and it was mostly found in matabari (26.61), chawmanu (25.89), amarpur (20.80) block. Almost 1.38 percent peoples were practiced apiculture and it was remarkably seen in pecharthal (6.53), dasda (0.89), chowmanu (0.64) block.

Table also implies 0.69 percent peoples were engaged in poultry farming, it was reported more in dumburnagar (3.84), silachari (1.26), dasda (0.59) block.

And lastly almost 6.09 percent people involved in dairy activity. Dairy was highly found in dasda (14.54), kumarghat (14.02), pecharthal (12.37) block.

From the above table it was clear that, people mostly depend on piggery, fishery and dairy activity as a major part of their livelihood.

### 3.20. Health Staus :

**Table-3.20** shows the major health problems among the chakma people. They reported most of the (16256) people were facing fever and it was highly dominated in most of the above listed blocks except pecharthal, laljuri and raishyabari block. Comparatively fever was found less affective in old agartala, bakafa, hrishyamukh and amarpur block.

On the other hand very less number of people (273) from 8 blocks urban area said that, they were facing TB and it was comparatively found with higher concentration in chawmanu block.

Typhoid was reported (2715) in all the blocks. But it was significantly higher in raishyabari, dumburnagar, and Manu blocks.

The table also indicates jaundice faced by the people (3118) and it was reported with higher concentration in dumburnagar, pecharthal and raishyabari blocks. In the same manner it was less effective in amarpur, matabari, hrishyamukh and bakafa, old agartala blocks.

### 3.21. Asset availability :

**Table-3.21** demonstrates the asset availability owned by the people. It implies 27.61 percent people were having bicycle and it was recorded mostly in Matabari (45.97), Bakafa (44.00), Dasda (38.28) block.

Followed by 7.88 percent reported they were having two wheelers (bike) and it was reported higher in Old Agartala, urban area and kumarghat block. Four wheelers were recorded only 2.32 percent and comparatively recorded high in Old Agartala, urban area and pecharthal block. However only 2.43 percent people having tractor and it were found higher in Manu (5.11), pecharthal (4.43), and silachari (2.59) block.

Again almost 38.83 percent were found those are using TV in their home. TV user was reported highly in old agartala, urban area and kumarghat block.

Only 2.15 percent of people were using computer and it was used mostly in old agartala, urban area and dasda block. And a significant section (0.33) of people were using refrigerator in all the blocks. It was found higher in old agartala, urban area and kumarghat block.

**Table-3.1**  
**Chakma population in the Study Areas**

Sl No.	RD Blocks	Male		Female		Total Chakma Popn.	Sex Ratio Chakma Comm	Total Block Popn (R) (2011)	% of Chakma Tribe in the Block
		No.	%	No.	%				
1)	Chawanani	6556	50.12	6124	49.88	12880	995	33,579	38.69
2)	Dambarnagar	4271	51.06	4094	48.91	8365	958	59,400	14.08
3)	Manu	7861	48.82	7401	51.18	14462	1048	84,194	17.17
4)	Raishyabari	6113	50.91	5895	49.09	12008	954		
<b>Dhuli Tripura</b>		<b>23901</b>	<b>50.09</b>	<b>23814</b>	<b>49.91</b>	<b>47715</b> (50.03)	<b>996</b>	<b>3,51,073</b>	<b>13.59</b>
5)	Amarpur	544	52.01	502	47.99	1046	922	56,573	1.85
6)	Karbook	3133	51.41	2961	48.59	6094	945	45,350	13.44
7)	Marabari	314	52.22	276	49.78	590	878	1,28,377	0.45
8)	Silachari	3203	51.81	2978	48.19	6181	930		
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>7194</b>	<b>51.71</b>	<b>6718</b>	<b>48.29</b>	<b>13912</b> (14.89)	<b>933</b>		
9)	Tzadi	777	49.08	805	50.92	1583	1037	96,696	1.63
10)	Lajuri	4964	51.11	4674	47.89	9638	919		
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>5741</b>	<b>51.68</b>	<b>5368</b>	<b>48.32</b>	<b>11109</b> (11.65)	<b>935</b>		
11)	Bokala	981	53.29	860	46.71	1841	876	1,25,457	1.47
12)	Hrishyamukh	549	53.40	478	46.60	1028	872	52,756	1.95
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>1530</b>	<b>53.33</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>46.67</b>	<b>2869</b> (3.01)	<b>875</b>		
13)	Kumarghat	660	53.35	577	46.65	1237	877	83,819	1.48

Result and Discussion

14)	Pechurhal	9217	50.50	9065	47.50	18252	980	43,146	42.30
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>9877</b>	<b>50.68</b>	<b>9612</b>	<b>49.32</b>	<b>19489</b> <b>(20.43)</b>	<b>973</b>		
15)	Old Agartala	12	53.17	11	17.83	23	916		
16)	Urban Area	134	50.76	130	49.24	264	970		
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>46.69</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>49.13</b>	<b>287</b> <b>(0.30)</b>	<b>965</b>		
<b>Total</b>		<b>48389</b>	<b>50.73</b>	<b>46992</b>	<b>49.27</b>	<b>95381</b>	<b>971</b>		

Source: Field Survey 2017 and District Census Handbook 2011

**Table- 3.2**  
**Economic Composition**

SL No.	RD Blocks	RPI		API		Total House Hold
		No.	%	No.	%	Total
1)	Chawranu	2266	76.09	712	23.91	2978
2)	Dumburaganj	1304	64.27	725	35.73	2029
3)	Manu	2485	78.91	664	21.09	3149
4)	Rashtyabari	1632	59.54	1109	40.46	2741
<b>Dhulai Tripura</b>		<b>7687</b>	<b>70.54</b>	<b>3210</b>	<b>29.46</b>	<b>10897</b>
5)	Amarpur	136	51.40	114	45.60	250
6)	Karbook	855	60.90	549	39.10	1404
7)	Manabari	63	50.81	61	49.19	124
8)	Silachari	911	63.84	516	36.16	1427
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>1965</b>	<b>61.51</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>38.69</b>	<b>3205</b>
9)	Dasda	188	53.79	140	40.21	327
10)	Laljuri	1298	60.29	855	39.71	2153
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>1496</b>	<b>59.68</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>40.32</b>	<b>2490</b>
11)	Bokala	289	68.00	136	32.00	425
12)	Hrishyamkhal	180	75.95	57	24.05	237
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>469</b>	<b>70.85</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>29.15</b>	<b>662</b>
13)	Kumarghat	127	46.86	144	53.14	271
14)	Pechurhal	2316	50.58	1571	40.42	3887
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>2443</b>	<b>58.75</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>41.25</b>	<b>4158</b>
15)	Old Agartala	0	0.00	5	100.00	5
16)	Urban Area	0	0.00	71	100.00	71
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>14050</b>	<b>65.39</b>	<b>7138</b>	<b>31.61</b>	<b>21188</b>

Source: Field Survey 2017

**Table-3.3**  
**Age Distribution**

Sl. No.	RD Blocks	0-5				6-14				15-50				60+				
		M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%	
1)	Chapainam	687	656	1343	10.40	1213	1162	2375	18.44	4191	4227	8518	56.13	365	270	644	5.00	12830
2)	Dhamburagar	535	575	1110	13.27	640	600	1240	14.70	3797	3674	7470	54.79	309	256	605	7.23	8365
3)	Mau	819	824	1743	12.65	1780	1949	3729	25.75	4082	4179	8271	57.19	370	349	719	4.97	14462
4)	Raishehari	603	586	1189	9.90	846	712	1615	13.42	4208	4126	8336	59.42	482	416	898	7.23	12408
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>		<b>2644</b>	<b>2741</b>	<b>5385</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>4463</b>	<b>4486</b>	<b>8949</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>15288</b>	<b>15287</b>	<b>30545</b>	<b>64.02</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>1330</b>	<b>2836</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>47715</b>
5)	Aranyan	38	39	97	3.27	106	98	208	18.92	353	352	645	63.55	53	53	86	8.22	1046
6)	Kartook	283	253	542	3.89	554	528	1082	17.75	2023	1956	3979	53.29	287	224	491	8.05	6094
7)	Matshari	41	32	73	12.37	55	38	93	15.75	201	193	394	55.73	17	13	30	5.08	390
8)	Silachari	297	238	535	8.65	517	490	1007	16.29	2169	2065	4234	53.49	220	186	406	6.57	6182
<b>Gomad Tripura</b>		<b>685</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>2380</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>4726</b>	<b>4546</b>	<b>9272</b>	<b>65.65</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>13912</b>
9)	Deada	107	124	231	14.59	127	126	253	15.98	461	487	948	59.89	82	69	151	9.51	1585
10)	Laluri	918	848	1766	18.54	1024	906	1930	20.25	3712	3551	7263	55.25	310	257	567	5.95	9525
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>1025</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>17.98</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>1032</b>	<b>2183</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>3173</b>	<b>3038</b>	<b>6211</b>	<b>55.91</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>11109</b>

11)	Bakshb	135	111	246	13.36	223	191	414	22.49	525	488	1022	55.57	88	70	128	8.28	1841
12)	Urishyamukh	58	48	104	16.12	99	93	192	11.38	361	321	682	66.34	31	19	50	4.26	1028
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>193</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>21.12</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>59.43</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>3869</b>
13)	Kamsinghat	64	65	129	16.43	91	87	176	14.39	457	402	862	69.68	48	20	68	5.50	1227
14)	Pecharhol	1435	1534	2969	16.38	1808	1801	3609	20.27	5280	5141	10424	37.11	604	538	1140	6.23	18252
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>1499</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>3118</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1888</b>	<b>3877</b>	<b>19.89</b>	<b>5737</b>	<b>5549</b>	<b>11286</b>	<b>57.91</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>15489</b>
15)	Old Agarak	0	2	2	8.70	2	0	2	8.70	9	9	18	78.26	1	0	1	4.35	21
<b>AMC</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>74.24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>74.56</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9.76</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>6051</b>	<b>6059</b>	<b>12110</b>	<b>12.70</b>	<b>9175</b>	<b>8854</b>	<b>18027</b>	<b>38.90</b>	<b>29925</b>	<b>29508</b>	<b>59235</b>	<b>62.10</b>	<b>4340</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>6091</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>95481</b>

Sam ee Field Survey 2017



Table- 3.4  
Major Occupations

RD Blocks	Agriculture			Collection of minor forest products	Agricultural Labour	Non-Agricultural Labour	Small Business	Govt. Service	Any other	Total
	Shifting	Settled	Total							
Chawanganu	1189	469	1658 (11.53)	592	734	484	155	276	4	3082
Dumbarnagar	538	248	786 (45.59)	39	131	312	185	208	65	1724
Manu	1436	119	1555 (59.58)	337	778	487	415	388	86	5184
Raisyahari	938	105	1043 (45.92)	165	166	348	236	179	188	3315
<b>Dhalni Tripura</b>	<b>4101</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>6114</b> <b>(46.29)</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>1862</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>13207</b>
Aunarpur	15	134	209 (12.71)	32	198	7	28	25	0	489
Karhoak	7	702	709 (40.56)	32	574	137	132	164	0	1748
Malabari	33	33	66 (42.59)	41	92	0	4	5	0	152
Silachari	130	659	789 (49.91)	133	631	97	99	192	0	1972
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>1825</b> <b>(40.58)</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4462</b>
Dasda	19	213	232 (11.97)	25	68	30	31	74	2	327
Laljur.	714	791	1505 (49.53)	69	131	727	175	367	95	3074

<b>North Tripura</b>	733	1011	1714 (49.11)	117	199	817	146	441	87	3551
Boksaib	0	237	237 (50.00)	2	89	47	33	59	0	474
Hirshyamukh	0	104	104 (40.00)	6	92	23	13	22	0	260
<b>South Tripura</b>	0	341	341 (45.46)	8	191	65	48	81	0	734
Kurninghal	52	95	95 (29.60)	17	11	100	11	87	0	321
Feebarthal	814	1424	2238 (41.34)	211	300	1197	213	565	212	3047
<b>Unakoti District</b>	866	1467	2333 (43.46)	228	320	1297	226	652	212	3368
Old Agartala	0	0	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Urban Area	0	0	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	10	61	4	75
<b>West Tripura</b>	0	0	0 (0.00)	0	0	0	10	66	4	80
<b>Total</b>	5887	6460	12347 (65.06)	1839 (6.71)	4117 (15.02)	4046 (14.76)	1726 (6.30)	2681 (9.79)	646 (2.36)	27403

Source: Field Survey 2017

**Table-3.5**  
**Education Profile (6-14)**

RD Blocks	School Going			School Going			Working			Not going to School			Total
	Male	Female	Total	%	Working		Not Working		Total	%			
					Male	Female	Male	Female					
Chawabala	924	944	1868	78.19	233	56	75	157	52	21.31	2339		
Dumkinegar	559	569	1128	91.34	34	38	15	20	107	8.66	1235		
Muni.	1463	1340	3003	82.96	256	79	63	225	617	17.94	3629		
Raisabari	746	671	1417	75.17	8	73	165	147	466	34.83	1877		
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>	<b>3686</b>	<b>3724</b>	<b>7410</b>	<b>81.24</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>18.76</b>	<b>9121</b>		
Amarpur	92	90	185	93.91	3	1	2	6	12	6.09	197		
Karbook	31	483	514	90.15	17	21	6	9	36	9.82	551		
Matabari	43	96	145	94.77	6	2	0	0	8	5.23	153		
Silachari	496	444	940	93.33	1	36	10	10	67	6.65	1007		
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>93.68</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>1927</b>		
Dasda	114	100	214	81.53	2	14	11	12	39	15.72	253		
Laluan	871	802	1673	81.45	87	75	72	147	381	18.55	2051		
<b>North Tripura</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1897</b>	<b>81.79</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>18.21</b>	<b>2317</b>		
Hokafa	212	176	388	92.16	9	22	2	0	33	7.91	421		
Urahyamukh	99	93	192	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	192		
<b>South Tripura</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>94.62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>613</b>		
Kumarbar	81	72	153	85.96	2	4	3	11	25	14.04	178		
Pechanhal	1736	1620	3356	89.15	78	93	120	117	408	10.91	3761		
<b>Unakoti District</b>	<b>1817</b>	<b>1692</b>	<b>3509</b>	<b>89.03</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>3942</b>		
Old Agatalaha	2	0	2	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2		
<b>West Tripura</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>AMC</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>26</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7491</b>	<b>7707</b>	<b>15198</b>	<b>84.73</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>2740</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>17938</b>		

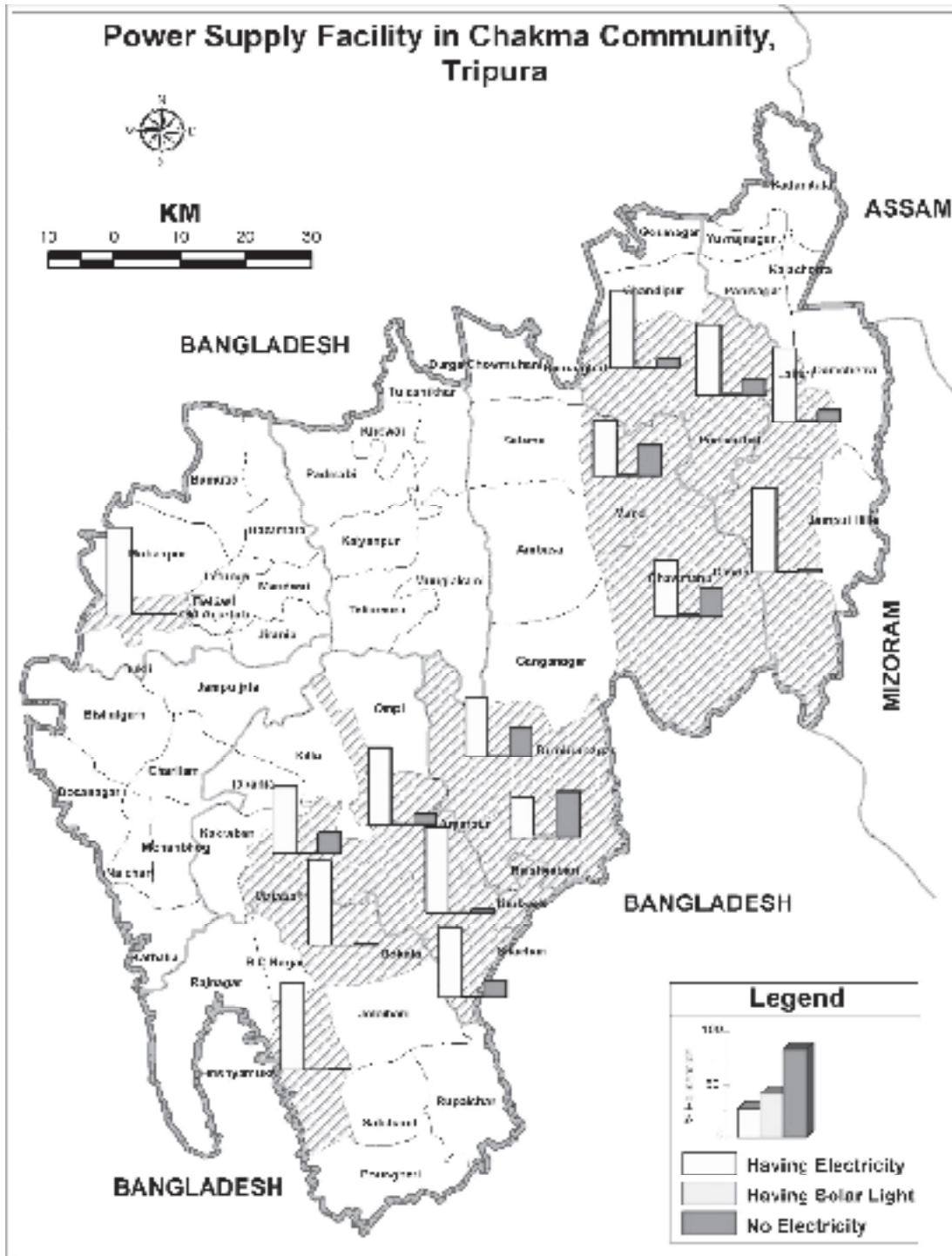
Source: Field Survey 2017

Table-3.6  
Education Status

RD Blocks	Illiterate		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	Chowmahla	319	257	519	510	701	607	375	318	181	137	53	27	29	10	10	
Dumfarragar	1877	847	437	502	539	326	294	241	154	108	91	52	31	22	1	1	5355
Mam	296	327	615	696	828	869	445	490	175	128	69	31	19	10	13	7	5015
Baisyabur	5203	2791	550	386	115	316	243	160	122	85	64	24	15	6	0	0	2884
Dhulai Tripura	6195	6222	2119	2104	2303	2118	1357	1209	633	459	269	144	92	48	24	10	25305
Amarpur	302	90	109	130	34	78	43	43	22	16	17	4	2	1	0	0	745
Karboaj	403	473	451	409	580	530	194	175	142	86	55	34	19	4	4	3	3612
Matabari	93	168	53	59	41	47	16	3	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	436
Silachari	344	416	335	332	310	307	248	166	131	83	85	39	23	9	2	0	3851
Gomzi Tripura	948	1007	954	951	1025	982	495	387	309	181	189	77	45	14	6	3	7644
Dasda	109	132	20	71	153	116	183	161	41	23	16	6	3	0	0	0	1162
Lalpur	912	1054	661	686	701	666	354	268	205	153	125	55	41	35	9	0	5984
North Tripura	1046	1196	711	767	853	812	537	432	249	186	135	71	47	35	9	0	7086
Bokala	165	197	160	122	186	157	41	33	43	23	25	8	2	1	0	0	1163
Hrisyemouab	45	42	57	34	65	50	30	16	13	5	3	2	3	1	0	0	386
South Tripura	210	339	217	176	251	207	71	49	61	38	33	10	5	2	0	0	1559
Karayangar	73	95	101	58	153	86	49	41	41	34	17	19	7	4	3	3	773
Tecbarhla	1581	370	1581	1341	1668	1577	869	617	250	203	117	71	38	29	21	7	11201
Unkoti District	1454	1665	1482	1402	1821	1663	918	688	293	227	159	93	40	33	26	10	11974
Old Agartala	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	0	19
West Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	0	19
Urban Area	0	0	2	20	7	13	4	5	15	11	48	44	22	18	7	3	219
Total	985	1419	5447	5431	6248	6798	3982	2771	1894	1093	837	441	285	191	73	26	29805
	0.620	0.908	0.645	0.607	0.669	0.752	0.629	0.645	0.585	0.609	0.59	0.63	0.617	0.624	0.616	0.53	

Source: Field Survey 2017

Map 5 Electricity Status



**Table-3.6.1**  
**Status of Literacy**

Sl No.	RD Blocks	Literacy Rate Chakma (%)			Gap	Literacy Rate Chakma (%)			Gap
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
1)	Chawmanu	55.53	95.06	99.00	0.94	81.78	90.14	72.34	17.8
2)	Damburnagar	55.48	56.05	57.89	1.17	72.32	83.28	60.55	2.93
3)	Manc.	55.69	95.81	95.58	0.23	78.41	86.65	69.54	7.11
4)	Raisayabari								
<b>Dhulai Tripura</b>		<b>73.98</b>	<b>74.08</b>	<b>73.87</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>90.56</b>	<b>78.06</b>	<b>2.5</b>
5)	Anarpur	81.64	81.25	82.07	-0.82	85.09	91.74	78.01	13.72
6)	Karbok	85.63	87.74	84.03	3.11	65.82	76.29	55.05	21.24
7)	Matsari	67.82	68.17	60.87	7.60	88.00	92.12	83.52	8.50
8)	Silachari	87.71	89.26	86.04	3.22				
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>85.27</b>	<b>86.82</b>	<b>83.82</b>	<b>3.00</b>				
9)	Dasda	84.46	86.62	82.38	-4.23	55.1	73.2	52.73	20.45
10)	Tajun	79.65	81.07	78.90	-2.13				
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>79.82</b>	<b>81.78</b>	<b>77.72</b>	<b>4.06</b>				
11)	Bekafa	80.31	83.8	77.09	6.09	81.93	88.2	75.37	12.83
12)	Hishyamukh	51.54	91.80	91.25	0.57	84.91	89.96	79.54	10.42
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>84.35</b>	<b>86.27</b>	<b>82.15</b>	<b>4.12</b>				
13)	Kumargaur	86.42	88.94	83.54	5.40	85.08	91.1	80.86	10.25
14)	Pezharthal	83.83	85.02	82.62	2.39	75.95	85.00	66.51	18.52
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>84.00</b>	<b>85.28</b>	<b>82.68</b>	<b>2.60</b>				
15)	Old Agartala	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00				
<b>West Tripura</b>									
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>				
<b>Total</b>		<b>78.76</b>	<b>79.61</b>	<b>77.95</b>	<b>1.79</b>				

Source: Field Survey 2017 and District Census Handbook 2011

**Table-3.7**  
**Status of Electricity**

Sl. No.	RD Blocks	Number of Family (Chakana)						Percentage of Rural Block Population Served by Power Supply (Census 2011)	
		Having Electricity		Having Solar-Light		No Electricity			Total
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		
1)	Chowmahla	938	83.08	71	2.38	969	32.54	1978	100
2)	Dumburapar	546	86.51	8	0.39	678	33.27	2029	98.17
3)	Maau	2007	83.73	28	1.75	1087	34.52	3149	100
4)	Rasdyabari	1239	45.20	68	2.48	1434	52.32	2741	
<b>Dhulai Tripura</b>		<b>6530</b>	<b>59.92</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>4165</b>	<b>38.22</b>	<b>10897</b>	<b>99.6</b>
5)	Amarpar	220	88.00	0	0.00	30	12.00	250	100
6)	Karbook	1358	86.72	0	0.00	46	3.28	1404	100
7)	Matatari	94	75.81	0	0.00	30	24.19	124	100
8)	Silachoi	1148	80.45	0	0.00	279	19.55	1427	100
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>2820</b>	<b>87.99</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>12.01</b>	<b>3205</b>	
9)	Da-da	336	95.74	0	0.00	11	3.26	357	100
10)	Laljun	827	84.86	35	1.65	291	13.52	2153	
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>2153</b>	<b>86.47</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>2490</b>	
11)	Bakala	415	97.65	0	0.00	10	2.35	425	100
12)	Hrishyanulh	237	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	237	100
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>682</b>	<b>98.49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>662</b>	
13)	Kumarghat	229	88.19	0	0.00	37	14.81	271	100
14)	Becharthal	3113	80.09	61	1.68	710	8.27	3887	100
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>3352</b>	<b>80.62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>4158</b>	
15)	Old Agnata	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>71</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>15583</b>	<b>72.52</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>5604</b>	<b>26.08</b>	<b>21488</b>	

Source: Field Survey 2017 and District Census Handbook 2011





**Table-3.8**  
**Status of Financial Inclusion**

Sl. No.	RD Blocks	Number of Family Having						Total	% of Block Population Served by (Census 2011)	
		Bank Account		Post Office		New account created under Jan Dhan Yojana			Bank	Post Office
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
1)	Chowmara	747	91.93	99	3.3	47	4.75	7983	7.69	21.08
2)	Dumburnagar	1785	84.90	96	5.10	0	0.00	1881	2.91	23.53
3)	Mamc.	2754	90.27	190	6.52	98	3.21	3051	9.09	36.35
4)	Raishyabari	2037	98.23	37	1.78	0	0.00	2037		
	<b>Dhakai Tripura</b>	<b>9323</b>	<b>93.29</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>9994</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>33.78</b>
5)	Aravpur	250	98.04	5	1.96	0	0.00	255	2.55	81.17
6)	Karboit	1764	95.18	42	3.3	17	1.39	1227	28.36	76.42
7)	Maldam	179	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	119	26.40	68.97
8)	Stachon	1331	84.79	89	5.7	48	3.20	1553		
	<b>Gourati Tripura</b>	<b>2854</b>	<b>90.46</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>3155</b>		
9)	Dandia	234	78.00	12	4.00	54	18.00	300	9.12	61.38
10)	Taluri	1975	79.16	20	0.80	503	20.04	2497		
	<b>North Tripura</b>	<b>2209</b>	<b>79.03</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>2795</b>		
11)	Bokara	48	93.35	7	1.05	0	0.00	425	24.75	74.67
12)	Hishyamukh	237	95.18	12	4.82	0	0.00	219	7.27	86.25
	<b>South Tripura</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>97.18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>674</b>		
13)	Kumarghat	181	88.73	3	1.7	28	9.80	201	7.93	57.18
14)	Paschim	3491	75.84	113	3.25	599	17.70	4601	33.71	54.67
	<b>Unakoti District</b>	<b>3672</b>	<b>76.39</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>31.30</b>	<b>4807</b>		
15)	Old Agartala	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5		
	<b>West Tripura</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>		
	<b>Urban Area</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78.02</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21.98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>91</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18389</b>	<b>87.31</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>21521</b>		

Source: Field Survey 2017 and District Census Handbook 2011

**Table-3.9**  
**Cyber and Telecommunication Status**

Sl No.	IRD Blocks	Number of Family using														Total
		Mobile Phone		Internet Service		Dish TV Service		Cable Service		News paper		Radio				
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%			
1)	Chawmanra	1859	62.12	311	11.55	355	25.29	171	5.74	218	7.32	71	2.34	2978		
2)	Durbhanga	1266	62.41	148	7.29	626	31.35	34	1.65	146	7.20	83	4.04	2029		
3)	Mari	2371	74.02	697	22.13	1395	44.33	116	3.49	329	12.04	21	0.73	3119		
4)	Raisapalkei	1232	45.68	3	0.11	355	9.23	13	0.47	81	2.96	72	2.66	2741		
	<b>Dholai Tripura</b>	<b>6700</b>	<b>61.48</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>10.94</b>	<b>3038</b>	<b>27.88</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>10897</b>		
5)	Amarpur	143	58.80	36	14.40	116	42.40	11	4.40	34	13.60	3	2.00	250		
6)	Karibok	872	62.11	364	25.93	421	29.99	121	8.62	159	11.32	21	1.50	1404		
7)	Megbari	86	67.51	19	15.32	7	5.65	0	0.00	6	4.84	11	8.83	174		
8)	Silachari	755	52.91	269	18.85	479	33.57	7	0.49	236	16.54	131	10.58	1127		
	<b>Gomati Tripura</b>	<b>1858</b>	<b>57.97</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>21.47</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>31.61</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>3205</b>		
9)	Dasca	304	90.31	20	11.87	185	51.30	0	0.00	4	1.19	0	0.00	337		
10)	Lajpuri	1826	87.92	201	9.32	1123	52.16	191	4.69	35	4.41	6	0.28	2153		
	<b>North Tripura</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>88.23</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>52.45</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>2490</b>		
11)	Bokafa	743	66.59	93	21.83	278	48.94	0	0.00	38	8.94	2	0.47	425		
12)	Hishayamkh	133	56.12	0	29.52	82	34.60	0	0.00	22	9.28	0	0.00	237		
	<b>South Tripura</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>62.81</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>27.62</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>47.81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>662</b>		
13)	Kumarghat	343	89.67	112	41.33	176	63.84	0	0.00	50	22.14	0	0.00	271		
14)	Pedaulhal	3682	94.21	646	16.62	2238	57.83	11	0.28	208	5.33	27	0.69	3887		
	<b>Unakoti District</b>	<b>3905</b>	<b>93.92</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>18.23</b>	<b>2421</b>	<b>58.33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>4158</b>		
15)	Old Agatala	5	100.00	5	100.00	4	80.00	0	0.00	5	100.00	0	0.00	5		
	<b>West Tripura</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>		
	<b>Urban Area</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46.48</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>98.59</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>88.73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>71</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15152</b>	<b>70.51</b>	<b>3080</b>	<b>14.33</b>	<b>8142</b>	<b>37.89</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>1754</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>21488</b>		

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.10**  
**Chakma Beneficiary under MGNREGA**

Sl. No.	RD Blocks	No. of Job Card by the Chakma Families		Total Family	Total Block Job Cards as on 7.3.2019	Total Block Households Worked under MGNREGA	% of Chakma HH worked under MGNREGA
		No.	%				
1)	Chowmanu	2800	94.02	2978	9645	8578	88.54
2)	Dumburagar	1758	86.64	2029	10847	9138	84.24
3)	Manu	2998	95.30	3149	19412	17909	92.26
4)	Kaishyabari	2137	77.96	2741	5234	4242	79.53
<b>Dhakai Tripura</b>		<b>9693</b>	<b>88.95</b>	<b>10897</b>			
5)	Anupur	236	92.00	256	13262	12146	91.58
6)	Karhaok	1318	92.87	1404	10629	10029	95.25
7)	Matabari	108	87.10	124	19101	16916	88.56
8)	Silachari	1315	92.15	1427	2799	3806	100.18
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>2971</b>	<b>92.70</b>	<b>3205</b>			
9)	Dasda	517	91.07	557	10658	10018	92.26
10)	Laljuri	1922	89.27	2153	6791	5901	86.89
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>2239</b>	<b>89.92</b>	<b>2490</b>			
11)	Bokafa	365	85.88	425	12972	12156	93.71
12)	Hinshyamukh	229	96.62	237	11720	10491	89.51
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>594</b>	<b>89.75</b>	<b>662</b>			
13)	Kumarghat	242	89.30	271	19777	16704	84.46
14)	Pesharhal	515	80.91	637	8776	6961	83.11
<b>Unaketi District</b>		<b>3387</b>	<b>81.46</b>	<b>4158</b>			
15)	Old Agartala	0	0.00	5			
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>			
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>71</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>18884</b>	<b>87.88</b>	<b>21488</b>			

Source: Field Survey 2017 and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

**Table-3.11**  
**IAY and RSVY Beneficiary in the RD Blocks**

SL No.	RD Blocks	IAY Beneficiary		RSVY/ NHIP Beneficiary		Total family
		Total	%	Total	%	
1)	Chawmanu	1037	31.82	2591	87.11	2978
2)	Dumbanagar	301	14.83	549	27.06	2070
3)	Manu	1211	38.46	1816	57.67	3149
4)	Raishyabari	576	21.01	803	29.30	2741
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>		<b>3125</b>	<b>28.68</b>	<b>5762</b>	<b>52.88</b>	<b>10897</b>
5)	Amarpur	93	37.20	93	37.20	250
6)	Karbook	457	32.55	316	22.51	1404
7)	Mutubari	14	11.29	27	21.77	124
8)	Silachari	435	30.48	562	39.38	1427
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>999</b>	<b>31.17</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>31.14</b>	<b>3205</b>
9)	Dasda	146	43.32	262	77.74	337
10)	Lajuri	1424	66.14	1326	61.59	2153
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>1570</b>	<b>63.05</b>	<b>1588</b>	<b>63.78</b>	<b>2490</b>
11)	Bokafa	120	29.65	109	25.05	425
12)	Hrishyanakh	98	41.35	29	12.74	237
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>224</b>	<b>33.84</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>20.85</b>	<b>662</b>
13)	Kuanaglat	81	29.89	237	87.15	271
14)	Pocharhal	2413	62.08	826	21.25	3887
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>2494</b>	<b>59.98</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>25.57</b>	<b>4158</b>
15)	Old Agatula	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>8412</b>	<b>39.15</b>	<b>9549</b>	<b>44.44</b>	<b>21488</b>

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.12**  
**FRA distribution status**

Sl No.	RD Blocks	Number of Beneficiary access				Total
		FRA				
		Claimed among the total families		Received against claim		
		No	%	No	%	
1)	Chawmana	0	0	0	0.00	2978
2)	Dunuburnagar	153	7.54	109	71.24	2029
3)	Mna	305	9.69	164	53.77	3149
4)	Ranshyabari	1322	48.74	1322	100.00	2741
<b>Dhalal Tripura</b>		<b>1780</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>1595</b>	<b>89.61</b>	<b>10897</b>
5)	Anapra	0	0.00	0		250
6)	Karbook	173	12.32	124	71.68	1404
7)	Matabari	17	9.68	8	65.67	127
8)	Silachari	418	29.29	269	64.35	1427
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>603</b>	<b>18.81</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>66.50</b>	<b>3205</b>
9)	Desda	125	37.69	19	15.20	137
10)	Taljai	139	20.39	131	29.81	2153
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>864</b>	<b>22.65</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>2490</b>
11)	Bekafa	0	0.00	0	0.00	125
12)	Hrishyamukh	0	0.00	0	0.00	237
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>662</b>
13)	Kumarghat	62	22.88	23	37.10	271
14)	Pekharhal	826	21.25	351	42.49	3887
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>888</b>	<b>21.36</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>42.12</b>	<b>4158</b>
15)	Old Agartala	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3835</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>65.71</b>	<b>21488</b>

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.13**  
**Chakma SHGs**

RD Blocks	Number of Chakma SHGs				Total
	Active		Defunct		
	No	%	No	%	
Chawamanu	20	83.33	4	16.67	24
Dumburnagar	166	100.00	0	0.00	166
Manu	9	50.00	9	50.00	18
Raishyabari	51	100.00	0	0.00	51
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>95.04</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>262</b>
Amarpur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Karbook	4	50.00	4	50.00	8
Matahari	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Silachari	10	55.56	8	44.44	18
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>53.85</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46.15</b>	<b>26</b>
Dasda	15	100.00	0	0.00	15
Taljuri	31	86.1	5	13.89	36
<b>North Tripura</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>90.20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>51</b>
Bozafa	1	100.00	0	0.00	1
Hishyamukh	6	85.7	1	14.29	7
<b>South Tripura</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>87.50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>8</b>
Kumarghat	17	100.00	0	0.00	17
Pochathal	86	72.88	32	27.12	118
<b>Unakoti District</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>76.30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>135</b>
Old Agartala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
<b>West Tripura</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>86.93</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>482</b>

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.14**  
**Social Assistance Scenario**

Sl No	RD Blocks	Number of Family getting										Total Family
		Pension Holder										
		Widow		Old Age		Disability		Blind		Any Other		
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
1)	Chasenaru	27	9.20	39	19.81	15	1.51	15	0.50	5	0.17	2978
2)	Duraburagar	112	2.86	513	25.28	2	0.0	2	0.10	1	0.20	2039
3)	Mamu	228	7.24	361	11.18	17	1.49	15	1.13	6	0.19	3149
4)	Raishyaban	141	4.78	394	26.74	10	0.39	3	0.07	0	0.00	2111
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>		<b>753</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>20.16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>10897</b>
5)	Amarpur	2	0.80	27	10.80	0	0.00	1	0.10	0	0.00	250
6)	Karbook	47	3.06	238	16.95	0	0.00	1	0.07	0	0.00	1404
7)	Matabari	2	1.61	11	3.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	124
8)	Silachari	81	2.17	300	18.21	8	0.35	3	0.14	13	0.34	1427
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>14.54</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>3305</b>
9)	Danda	8	2.37	54	18.02	2	0.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	337
10)	Laljuri	38	1.76	263	17.32	13	0.60	5	0.23	29	1.35	2153
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>12.73</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>2490</b>
11)	Bokala	4	0.71	51	12.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	425
12)	Hrishyamukh	2	0.34	26	10.97	2	2.1	0	0.00	0	0.00	237
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>662</b>
13)	Kumargha	7	2.58	16	5.90	1	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	271
14)	Pedmatthal	124	3.19	461	11.86	23	2.19	14	0.75	8	0.71	3667
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>4158</b>
15)	Old Agartala	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1012</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>3543</b>	<b>16.49</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>21488</b>

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.15**  
**Loan Habits Scenario**

Sl No.	RD Blocks	Number of Beneficiary access								Total
		Loan Habits								
		Bank		Money Lender		MFI		SHG		
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1)	Chowmanu	58	92.06	0	0	0	0	5	7.94	63
2)	Dumburnagar	226	71.52	7	2.22	2	0.63	81	25.63	316
3)	Muru	53	82.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	17.11	76
4)	Raishyabari	191	86.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	30	13.57	221
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>		<b>538</b>	<b>79.59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>19.08</b>	<b>676</b>
5)	Amargur	21	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21
6)	Karbook	81	83.51	4	4.17	12	12.37	0	0.00	97
7)	Manabari	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
8)	Silachari	101	53.72	5	2.66	34	18.09	48	25.53	188
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>203</b>	<b>66.34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15.03</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15.89</b>	<b>306</b>
9)	Danda	54	82.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	17.07	61
10)	Lalhari	89	61.03	18	12.95	0	0.00	32	23.02	139
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>68.33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21.67</b>	<b>180</b>
11)	Bokali	31	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	31
12)	Hrishyarakh	0	0.00	8	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>79.49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20.51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>39</b>
13)	Kumarghat	26	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26
14)	Pechurthal	581	95.73	8	2.07	0	0.00	9	2.26	598
<b>L. nakoli District</b>		<b>407</b>	<b>95.99</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>424</b>
15)	Old Agartala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>52.63</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26.32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1352</b>	<b>78.60</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>13.08</b>	<b>1720</b>

Source: Field survey 2017



**Table-3.16**  
**Water Resource in the Village**

Sl No.	RD Blocks	Resource in the Village Water						Total No. of Village
		River		Pond		Lake		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1)	Chowmanu	52	94.55	47	76.36	6	10.91	52
2)	Dumbanagar	9	90.45	30	68.18	27	61.36	44
3)	Muru	46	75.41	56	91.80	12	19.67	61
4)	Raishyabari	16	30.57	57	100.00	21	40.38	52
<b>Dhulai Tripura</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>58.02</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>84.91</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>31.13</b>	<b>212</b>
5)	Amarpur	4	80.00	5	100.00	1	20.00	5
6)	Karbook	17	85.00	20	100.00	1	5.00	20
7)	Mrabari	4	100.00	4	100.00	1	25.00	4
8)	Silachari	17	75.91	21	91.30	6	26.09	23
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>80.77</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>96.15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17.31</b>	<b>52</b>
9)	Dudo	6	54.55	10	90.91	2	18.18	11
10)	Lalrai	11	34.38	29	90.63	1	3.13	32
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>39.53</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>90.70</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.98</b>	<b>43</b>
11)	Bokafi	9	90.00	10	100.00	1	10.00	10
12)	Hrishyanukh	5	100.00	5	100.00	0	0.00	5
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>93.33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>15</b>
13)	Kumarghat	1	57.14	7	100.00	2	28.57	7
14)	Pecharhal	24	41.38	54	93.10	2	3.45	55
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>43.08</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>93.85</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>65</b>
15)	Old Agarala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>224</b>	<b>57.29</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>88.24</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>24.23</b>	<b>391</b>

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.17**  
**Land Resource in the villages**

Sl No.	RD Blocks	Land Resource in the Village				Total No. of Village
		Irrigated land		Barren Land		
		No.	%	No.	%	
1)	Chawmanu	13	23.64	39	70.91	55
2)	Dumbhuanagar	21	47.73	10	22.73	41
3)	Manu	22	36.67	43	70.49	61
4)	Kashyabera	33	63.46	37	71.15	52
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>41.98</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>212</b>
5)	Amarpar	4	80.00	4	80.00	5
6)	Karboul	14	70.00	10	50.00	20
7)	Marabari	4	100.00	3	75.00	4
8)	Silachuri	11	47.83	18	78.26	23
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>63.46</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67.31</b>	<b>52</b>
9)	Duda	8	72.73	6	54.55	11
10)	Laljuri	23	71.88	26	81.25	32
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>72.09</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>74.42</b>	<b>43</b>
11)	Dekalia	8	80.00	14	140.00	10
12)	Hrishyamakh	5	100.00	0	0.00	5
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>86.67</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>93.33</b>	<b>15</b>
13)	Kunurghat	1	11.29	5	71.42	7
14)	Pechanhal	37	63.79	52	89.56	58
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>58.46</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>87.69</b>	<b>65</b>
15)	Old Agartala	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>204</b>	<b>52.17</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>68.29</b>	<b>391</b>

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.18**  
**Plantation in the Village**

Sl No.	RD Blocks	Rubber Plantation		Fruits Plantation		Bamboo Plantation		Timber plantation		Total No. of village
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
1)	Chawmanu	31	56.36	8	14.91	39	71.91	27	49.09	35
2)	Dumburager	30	68.18	0	0.00	10	22.73	3	6.82	41
3)	Manu	39	63.93	8	13.11	12	19.67	23	37.79	61
4)	Raishyabari	29	55.77	14	26.92	6	11.54	1	1.93	52
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>		<b>129</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13.21</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>31.60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>25.47</b>	<b>212</b>
5)	Amapa	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	10.00	0	0.00	3
6)	Karhook	19	95.00	0	0.00	6	30.00	0	0.00	20
7)	Matabari	4	100.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	4
8)	Salechuri	21	91.30	2	8.70	9	39.13	0	0.00	23
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>94.23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34.62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>52</b>
9)	Dasda	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	9.09	6	54.55	11
10)	Lalpur	10	51.25	4	12.50	12	37.50	18	56.25	32
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>35.58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>55.81</b>	<b>43</b>
11)	Bokafa	10	100.00	0	0.00	2	20.00	0	0.00	10
12)	Hrishyamukh	5	100.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	5
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>15</b>
13)	Kamarghat	0	0.00	5	71.43	7	57.14	4	57.14	7
14)	Pochantol	31	53.45	12	25.26	25	45.10	22	50.00	58
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>47.69</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30.77</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44.62</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>50.77</b>	<b>65</b>
15)	Old Aganala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>60.10</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13.81</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>33.25</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>28.39</b>	<b>391</b>

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.19**  
**Livestock Assets**

Sl No.	ICD Blocks	Livestock												Total
		Number of Family Involvent												
		Piggery		Cattle		Dairy		Dishay		Poultry		Apiculture		
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%			
1)	Chowmaram	1027	34.49	771	25.39	7	0.10	185	6.2	6	0.20	19	0.64	2978
2)	Dumfriespur	360	17.89	290	11.63	139	5.85	261	7.39	28	3.84	3	0.60	2023
3)	Vara	1072	34.01	765	22.39	42	1.33	363	9.62	9	0.29	18	0.57	3143
4)	Ranhyabari	178	16.38	112	11.38	208	8.68	376	13.72	17	0.51	1	0.61	2741
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>		<b>2911</b>	<b>26.71</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>18.57</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>11897</b>
5)	Amrapa	42	16.80	52	20.80	12	4.80	52	20.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	260
6)	Karbook	211	15.24	188	14.17	27	2.64	206	14.67	3	0.21	0	0.00	1404
7)	Maabari	22	17.74	23	26.61	1	0.81	15	2.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	124
8)	Schachem	751	14.80	703	12.82	76	3.92	790	18.22	18	1.28	0	0.00	1427
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>		<b>532</b>	<b>16.60</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>15.82</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3205</b>
9)	Dooda	173	51.12	60	17.80	49	17.50	37	6.96	2	0.39	3	0.89	437
10)	Laljai	400	7.37	198	9.20	109	9.74	193	8.08	8	0.97	1	0.05	2123
<b>North Tripura</b>		<b>639</b>	<b>25.66</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>9.24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>2490</b>
11)	Belkhab	28	13.94	26	6.15	11	1.59	12	6.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	425
12)	Hrishyanukh	21	9.76	24	10.13	3	1.27	48	20.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	237
<b>South Tripura</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>18.13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>662</b>
13)	Kamrughau	131	15.76	17	12.65	28	17.02	22	8.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	271
14)	Pechantol	1635	17.29	367	13.76	451	13.37	603	18.59	10	0.36	254	6.33	3887
<b>Unakoti District</b>		<b>1729</b>	<b>41.58</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>15.75</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>4158</b>
15)	Old Agartala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
<b>West Tripura</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Urban Area</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>5889</b>	<b>27.41</b>	<b>3473</b>	<b>16.16</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>2753</b>	<b>12.81</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>21483</b>

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.20**  
**Major Health Problem**

RD Blocks	Major Health Problems														Total	
	Fever				TB				Typhoid				Jaundice		Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Max	Male	Female	Total	Max	Male	Female	Total	Max	Male	Female		Total
Churachand	249	231	475	79	40	113	200	171	171	171	171	171	217	87	406	3322
Dumburongar	937	922	1855	24	22	46	24	430	430	430	430	430	363	438	771	2172
Mzau	311	286	597	3	5	9	91	223	47	236	236	236	236	257	493	1516
Kaishyabari	985	894	1879	22	22	44	420	436	350	350	350	350	212	253	475	2254
Dhalai Tripura	2477	2333	4810	128	90	213	1055	1088	2145	2145	2145	2145	1028	1115	2143	9314
Amanzan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Satboek	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	11
Mazabari	17	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Silachari	55	51	106	0	0	0	12	8	20	20	20	20	14	4	18	147
Gumati Tripura	68	58	126	0	0	0	12	8	20	20	20	20	19	6	25	171
Dasda	207	210	417	2	1	3	40	27	70	70	70	70	47	31	74	627
ajuri	2037	1684	3721	3	5	8	47	50	97	97	97	97	158	136	295	4135
North Tripura	2300	1904	4204	15	6	21	90	77	167	167	167	167	202	167	369	4761
Sothab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trishwanak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumyabat	63	67	130		0	0	13	9	2	2	2	2	8	5	13	148
Pecharihal	3746	3290	6936	24	1	25	76	192	357	357	357	357	310	355	665	7882
Lunakoti District	3819	3267	7086	25	1	26	177	201	378	378	378	378	318	260	578	8058
Old Agartala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
West Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
Urban Area	23	17	40	4	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	51
Total	8677	7579	16256	172	101	273	1334	1377	2715	2715	2715	2715	1568	1850	3418	22362

Source: Field survey 2017

**Table-3.21**  
**Assets Availability**

BU Blocks	Number of Family having												Total		
	Bicycle		Motorcycle		Car/Motorcar		Tractor		TV		Computer			Refrigerator	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		No	%
Chowmanu	28	13.70	87	2.92	32	1.07	31	1.04	853	28.64	19	0.64	277	12.66	9978
Durburmagar	595	28.04	161	4.85	25	1.23	31	1.53	750	33.46	29	1.43	187	8.87	2029
Mama	942	29.95	261	4.25	57	2.08	161	5.11	1359	43.16	45	1.43	291	12.42	3149
Raibhyanari	522	17.38	59	3.17	18	0.66	24	0.88	355	14.16	17	0.62	75	3.83	2711
<b>Dhalai Tripura</b>	<b>2402</b>	<b>22.04</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>3564</b>	<b>30.83</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>10897</b>
Awarpara	51	28.40	14	3.80	2	0.80	4	1.60	123	45.20	3	1.20	7	2.80	280
Karbock	36	27.49	54	6.70	96	1.47	24	1.71	450	38.17	16	1.14	19	9.67	1407
Matsabari	57	45.87	4	3.00	0	0.00	2	1.61	19	15.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	124
Silachari	50	35.37	113	7.92	33	2.24	37	2.59	527	36.03	48	2.66	226	20.83	1427
<b>Gomati Tripura</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>32.23</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>38.03</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>3205</b>
Dasda	126	38.28	56	16.67	6	1.70	7	2.06	196	58.79	15	4.43	106	29.67	457
Laluri	74	35.39	354	13.15	54	3.14	15	0.70	1100	51.09	53	3.39	500	21.76	2155
<b>North Tripura</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>35.86</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>51.73</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>25.42</b>	<b>2490</b>
Bokala	157	44.00	22	7.53	8	1.88	10	2.35	200	47.06	2	0.47	56	13.18	425
Hrisayankab	53	35.71	16	6.32	4	1.64	4	1.64	56	33.92	2	0.84	38	16.03	237
<b>South Tripura</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>41.39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>43.81</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>662</b>
Kornaglsa.	57	21.02	42	18.08	8	2.95	0	0.00	174	63.81	13	4.82	142	52.40	271
Pechorbhal	1218	97.11	173	12.17	48	3.81	122	4.43	1928	46.96	140	4.84	1223	21.83	3887
<b>Unakoti District</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>31.39</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>2111</b>	<b>50.77</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>33.19</b>	<b>4158</b>
Old Agartala	7	0.00	5	100.00	3	60.00	0	0.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	5
<b>West Tripura</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5</b>
Urban Area	26	36.62	48	67.61	22	30.99	0	0.00	71	100.00	25	49.34	71	100.00	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>5923</b>	<b>27.61</b>	<b>1604</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>8344</b>	<b>36.83</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>21488</b>

Source: Field survey 2017





## IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS FROM THE STUDY

The report is the outcome of intensive fieldwork and data's collected from answers of questionnaires and consultation carried out with the Chakma Community. The data's was collected from 189 Chakma inhabited village councils/gram panchayats covering 15 out of 58 rural developmental blocks and 1 municipal corporation and 6 out of 8 districts of Tripura.

In terms of family type, nuclear family is preferred over joint family in the surveyed areas. Out of 21488 families, 65.39 per cent belonged to BPL families, 34.61 per cent accounted to APL.

With respect to religious practice among the Chakma in the surveyed areas, it was found out that all families are belong from Buddhist. There is not a single family in other religious category.

Regarding the gender-wise age distribution, out of the total population of 95381 the age group between 0-5 (12.70%), 6-14 (18.90%), 15-60 (62.10%) and 60+ (6.3%). It is clearly said that, dependent ratio of Chakma Community in the state of Tripura is 3:2.

Majority of the family's respondents of the surveyed areas were engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural work. Most of the labourers were daily wage earner. In terms of Agriculture (45.06%) Collection of Minor Forest Produce (6.71%), Agricultural Labour (15.02%), Non-Agriculture Labour (14.76%), Small Business (6.30%), Govt. Service (9.78%) and 2.36 percent amounted to other occupational works.

The educational profile between the age-group of 6-14 was not satisfactory. Out of 17938 children, School going (84.73%), not attending School due to work engagement either to support and help their parents and also could not attending School due to either non-availability of school facilities or communication and transportation problems is (15.27%). But it is observed that in most of the selected blocks, the literacy of the Chakma tribes is higher than that of the overall block population. Besides, the gap of the male and female literacy is much lower than that of the overall block population.

Electricity users among Chakma Community in Tripura it denotes that, in average 72 percent families were having electricity. And also found that comparatively Very less number of family having solar light (4.40%). It may be mentioned here that according to the District Census Handbook 2011, 100% power supply services are available in all the selected blocks.

The financial status of number of families (out of 21521) having bank account (87.31%), post office (3.50%) and new account created under Jan Dhan Yojana (9.19%). Regarding cyber and telecommunication status, the number of families (out of 21488) having mobile phone (70.51%), internet Service (14.33%), Dish TV service (37.89%), cable (2.93%)



newspaper (8.16%) and radio (2.20%). It is noted that according to the District Census Handbook, facilities of banking (commercial and Co-operative) and Post Office, in 2011, were available to the selected block population of less than 30% and around 60% of population respectively.

It may be mentioned here that according to the information furnished by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, in March, 2019, about 90% of the Chakma households worked under MGNREGA in all the selected blocks.

In terms of water resources it denotes almost 57.29 percent peoples are using river as water resource in the village. Almost 88 percent peoples are using pond as a water resource, and the peoples are using lake and it was almost 21.23 percent.

Land resource of the chakma people in the village among the all blocks. It denotes in average 52.17 percent peoples were using irrigated land and people were still using barren land and the average percentage is 68.29.

When we think for men made forest it's denotes that the rubber plantation is (60.10%), almost 13.81 percent people were involved in fruit plantation, 33.15 Percent people were planted a bamboo tree and also 28.39 percent chakma people were involved in the timber forest. Regarding the livestock, out of the total of 21488, piggery accounts for (27.41%), goatery (16.16%), dairy (6.09%), fishery (12.81%), poultry (0.69%) and apiculture (1.38%). Livestock has been an important productive asset for the chakma for their supplementary income and an asset for food security.

The major health problems among the chakma people. They reported most of the (16256) people were facing fever (out of 22362) and it was highly dominated. Typhoid was reported (2715) in all the blocks. But it was significantly higher in raishyabari, dumburnagar, and Manu blocks. With regards to assets availability from the total of 21488, bicycle (27.61%), two wheeler (7.88%), four wheeler (2.32%), tractor (2.43%), TV (38.83%), computer (2.15%) and refrigerator (0.33%).

On the basis of our survey of the 189 Chakma inhabited villages covering 16 Rural Developmental blocks from 6 Districts of Tripura, we may conclude that the socio-economic conditions of the Chakma tribe in Tripura are somewhat better than their counterparts in other North Eastern States. But, the State and Union Government need to take more initiatives for the Chakma tribe so that their economic condition is improved at par with other communities of the State.

# **ANNEXURE**

## **List of village wise infrastructure available in respective RD Blocks**

[ Here, the distance, in km, of the Amenities/ infrastructure from  
the selected village is given ]

**CHAMANU RD BLOCK**

Part - I Chamamu RD Block

Infrastructure	↑	↓	Teles 50+	Primary Health Centre	Community Centre	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CTS Facility	ATM	Vocational Centre	Health Centre	Cooperative	LANDS	PACS	PLS	Anganwadi Centre	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Water Pura	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	18	6	6	6	6	0	0				6
Tandher Pura	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0				3
Mirgoda Pura	10		10			10			21			20	10					10	
Karwa Pura	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	11	11	11	11				3	3	3
Makara Pura	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	32	25	15	32	15			0	15	20	15
Bank Kancherla	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4
Devala Pura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Puri Gram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Puri Kachera	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3
Bank Mha Kachera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kachera	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	15	15	15	15	0	0	15	15	15	15
Bank Kacha	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	20	0	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	3	3
Bank Kachera	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	18	18	18	18	18	21	21	0	0	9	9
Kachera	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	14	14	14	14	15	15	0	14	14	14
Sahar Kachera	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3
Bank Kacha	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	2	2
Bank Kacha	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	0	15	15
Bank Kachera	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	16	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	7	7
Bank Kachera	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3
Bank Kachera	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bank Kachera	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	15	15	15
Bank Kachera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Kachera	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	10	0
Bank Kachera	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5

Part -II Chamam RD Blocks

Infrastructure	↑	↓	High School	English Medium School	Degree Village	117 Polytechnic	Computer Training (GOVT./NON GOVT)	Kitchen Sery Kendra	Control Center	Local Market	Cooperatives Water tank	Community Hall	Library	Appoly/Thunph	Health Centre	Play Ground	Club	Special Organisation
Agarpara	6	5	6	5	6	6	26	0	0	0	0	6	0	6			6	0
Karampara	1	2	1	2	1	3	12	0	0	0	0	3		5	3		3	
Apocpara (Para)	3	3	10	10	10	10	25									10		
Karampara	3	3	11	11	11	11	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	11	3
Maiter Hill Akhara	0	15	15	15	15	15	32	62	0	15	15	15	15	15	22	15	0	0
Bok Karampara	4	4	4	4	4	4	27	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	2
Uirambhara Para	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Karampara	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	0	0	0	2	4	4	4	4	1	1	0
Agarpara Akhara	0	3	6	3	6	3	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Karampara	4	4	4	4	4	4	26	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	4
Karampara	15	15	15	15	15	15	28	0	0	0	0	13	13	15	0	12	0	0
Karampara	0	13	13	13	13	13	26	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Karampara	9	9	21	21	21	21	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karampara	14	14	14	14	14	14	32	0	0	0	0	14	14	15	20	0	0	0
Karampara	3	3	7	7	7	7	9	55	55	4	2	4	4	5	0	0	2	0
Karampara	0	9	9	9	9	9	16	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	0	2
Karampara	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Karampara	7	7	7	7	7	7	28	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	7	7	7
Karampara	3	3	9	9	9	9	16	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Karampara	4	4	6	4	6	4	26	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	6	0
Karampara	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Karampara	2	0	4	4	4	4	6	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karampara	0	2	3	3	3	3	28	62	0	2	3	2	2	2	27	2	0	0
Karampara	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	0

Part - I Chamamu RD Block

Infrastructure Village	Name of the Centre	Health Centre	Health Sub center	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Center	Post-Office	Bank	Post-Office	Health Centre	ATM	Vocational Center	Training Center	Co operative LAMPs	PACS	LDS	Anganwadi Center (A.M.C.C.)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Mira Sumar Para		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
Garale K/Para		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	2
Mari's Suk Para		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Jannu K/Para		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3
Jeeviji K/Para		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	2	15	15	15	2
Ikasa Centre		2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Aradaman K/Para		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3
Gandhi K/Para		1	1.5	2.6	1	2.5	0	2.5	0	2.5	0	2.5	0	0.5	0	1	1	1	0
Mangalkota K/Para		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	20	20	20
Chhara Jua Para		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4
Mira Sumar K/Para		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Debanda K/Para		6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	7	7	7	7
Jeeviji K/Para		5	2.3	2.35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chhara Jua Para		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhara Jua Para		0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3
Chhara Jua Para		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Chhara Jua Para		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhara Jua Para		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Chhara Jua Para		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Chhara Jua Para		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	0	13	13	13	13
Chhara Jua Para		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	15	15	15	15
Chhara Jua Para		18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	0	18	18	18	18
Chhara Jua Para		18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	0	18	18	18	18
Chhara Jua Para		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	7	7	7	7

Part -II Chabnam RD Blocks

Infrastructure	↑	↓	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	ITI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute (GOVT)	Kashan Sam Kendra	Common Service Center	Level Market Shed	Community Water Tank	Community Hall	Library	Teatble/ Chair	Check Dam	Phy. Ground	Plak	Medical Dispensary
Bara Kama Para	1	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
Banda Kama Para	18	15	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	9	9	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	9	1	0	0
Bara Kama Para	3	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
Bara Kama Para	24	24	33	24	15	24	15	24	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Bara Kama Para	4	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	25	0	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	0	1.5	2	56	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.5	0	15	0	2.5	0	0
Bara Kama Para	22	20	30	0	0	35	20	20	20	20	22	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	4	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	5	6	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	2	2	19	50	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	23	23	0	2	0	2
Bara Kama Para	4	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	4	4	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	5	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	5	0	0	6	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	9	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	15	15	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	15	15	24	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	5	22	0	0	0	0	0
Bara Kama Para	13	13	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	0	13	13	13	13	0
Bara Kama Para	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Bara Kama Para	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Bara Kama Para	13	18	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	15	13	0	18	18	18	18	18
Bara Kama Para	15	15	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	15	0	0	7	7	7	0

Part -I Chamannu RD Block

Infrastructure	Name of the Village		Health center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CBS Facility	ATM	Veterinary Center	Electric Center	Co-operative	LAMPS	PACS	PDS	Anganwadi Center (A.M)/U.D.S	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School	
	↑	↓																		
Anda Kerebela			5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	5	5	5
Anda Kollabhan			1	0	1	3	6	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	6	1	1	6
Anda Ganga			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	0	16	16	16	16
Anda Madirala			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Anda Madirala			0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
Anda Madirala			0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	3	3
Anda Madirala			12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	12	12	12	12

Part -II Chamannu RD Block

Infrastructure	Name of the Village		Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	ITI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / Govt. / semi Govt.	Kadapa Bazar	Common Service Center	Local Market	Community Water tank	Hall	Library	Teacher's Church	Check Dam	Play Ground	Club	Secondary School
	↑	↓																
Anda Kerebela			5	6	30	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	0	5	5	5	5	5
Anda Kollabhan			6	6	16	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	0	3	3	3	0	0
Anda Ganga			16	16	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	16	0	15	5	16	0	0
Anda Madirala			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anda Madirala			5	6	27	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anda Madirala			1	1	17	54	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0
Anda Madirala			11	12	31		0	0	12	12	12	12	0	10	0	0	0	11



**DUMBURNAGAR RD Block**

Part - I DUMBURNAGAR RD Block

Infrastructure	→	←	Health Sub-centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CBS Facility	ATM	Veterinary Centre	Discrete Centre	Co-operative	LAMHS	PAY &	POS	Anganwadi Centre (AM/PLD)	Tertiary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Dumburnagar	3	10	10	10	3.5	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	0	0	0	2	2	3
Chandrapur	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0
Chandrapur	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1.5	6
Chandrapur	1	1	1	1	4	11	11	11	11	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Chandrapur	0	2.5	2.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0
Chandrapur	3.5	11	11	11	5.5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	5	5	5.5
Chandrapur	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	6
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur	0	1.5	1.5	0	0	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur	2	9	9	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	2	2
Chandrapur	8	15	15	8	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	0	6	0	8	8
Chandrapur	3.5	3.5	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	3	3	3.5
Chandrapur	1.5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.5
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur	0	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur	1	8.5	8.5	1.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	0	0	0	0	1.5	1
Chandrapur	0	11	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	4	0	0	4	0
Chandrapur	6	6	6	6	6	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	6	6	6	6
Chandrapur	2.5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Chandrapur	3	10	4	4	11	11	11	11	11	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3
Chandrapur	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	2	2.5	1
Chandrapur	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur	3	0	0	5	5	7	0	5.5	5.5	5.5	7	7	7	5	0	0	0	0	0

Part-II DUMBLURNAGAR RD Block

Infrastructure	↑	↓	Higher Secondary	English Medium School	College	IT/ Polytechnic	Computer Training (CVT/VT)	Khasi Pasa Kendra	Common Service Centre	Local Market	Community Water tank	Library	Temple/ Church	Chess Board	Play Ground	Club	Reading Room
Barabani Para	3	10	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
Barabani Para	4	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Barabani Para	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Barabani Para	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Barabani Para	2	4	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.5	2	0	0	0	0
Barabani Para	5	3	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	5	5	11	5	11	3	5
Barabani Para	1	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Barabani Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barabani Para	0	15	1	5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
Barabani Para	2	9	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.5
Barabani Para	3	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	8	5	6
Barabani Para	3	10	8.5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	3	0	2	0	3
Barabani Para	15	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	1.5	1.5	1.5	7	0	15	2
Barabani Para	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barabani Para	4	11	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	7	0	0	4
Barabani Para	1.5	3	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	1	1.5
Barabani Para	4	11	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	4	0	4	12	4	4
Barabani Para	3	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	6	15	6	6	15	7	7
Barabani Para	2.5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	10	3	10
Barabani Para	11	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Barabani Para	3	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Barabani Para	0	0	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0
Barabani Para	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	5	6
Barabani Para	4	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	7	5	0	0	0

DUMBURNAGAR RD BLOCK

Part - I DUMBURNAGAR RD Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	↑ ↓	Health Center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CRR Facility	ATM	Veterinary Center	Theatre Center	Co-operative	LAMUS	PACS	PDS	Anganwadi Center (AM/ICU)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Mambhaya	2	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	2	2	2
Wadhawan	2.5	8.5	8.5	2.5	2.5	8.5	0	8.5	8.5	2.5	8.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	2	10
Nalwa Ghatwar	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
Amulhambhar	10	15	10	1	7	0	7	7	7	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Amul Ghatwar	1	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1.5	0	0	2.5	2.5
Amulhambhar	0	9	1.5	1.5	9	5	9	5	9	9	9	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Amulhambhar	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4
Amul Ghatwar	10	0	0	3	3	0	0	10	10	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	3
Gangulwar	1	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	0	0	1	1
Agre Shodhan Chandra Mohan	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Amulhambhar	0	0.8	0	0.2	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Chandra Chandra Mohan	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1.5	1.5	5
Amulhambhar	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amulhambhar	2.5	3.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2.5	1	0
Amulhambhar	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Amulhambhar	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
Amulhambhar	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	1.5	1
Amulhambhar	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
Amulhambhar	1.5	7	1	1	7	0	7	7	7	7	7	2	1	0	0	0	1.5	1.5
Amulhambhar	9.5	10	10	10	17	0	17	9	9	9	17	9	0	0	0	9	9	9

Part-II DUMBLURNA GAR RD Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	→ ↑	Hilbert Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	PTI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / SCVT / Govt	Khatun Boro Kendra	Common Service Center	Local Market Shed	Community Water tank	Hall Community	Library	Temple/ Church	Table Tennis	Play Ground	Club	Small Organization
Amalbari		9	9	9	9	9	3	5	2	2	2	5	2	9	2	2	2
Chokchok		10	9	8	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	2	2	0
Chokchok Debra		2	7	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chokchok Lantok		7	8	7	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
ABC Gostyan Debra		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	0	0	0	4.5	4.5	0
Kochara		9	10	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	3
Chokchok Para		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Chokchok Debra		10	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0
Ganghar Kanti Para		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1
Agne Debra Gostyan Debra		1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	0
Gura Debra		8	10	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Chokchok Debra		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	3	5
Chokchok		15	2	2.5	53	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chokchok Para		9.5	12	8	0	0	0	0	2.5	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Agar Para		8	8	1.5	10	10	10	10	8	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	1
Agar Para Gostyan Debra		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	2	2	0	2	2	0	0
Torric Debra		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mogochok Gostyan		5.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.5	5.5	4	4	4	0	6
Chokchok Debra		7	6	7	57	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Agar Para Gostyan		17	12	17	0	0	0	5	0	9	9	17	9	0	7	9	0

**MANU R.D. BLOCK**

Part-I MANU R.D. Block

Infrastructure	↑	↓	Health Sub- Centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Post Office	Dark	Basic Health Unit/OTB Facility	ATM	Veterinary Centre	Health Centre	Computer	Lamp	PACS	PTA	Anganwadi Centre (A.N.A./P.C.S)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Balliafara	6	5	5	4	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	0
Bala Mahalpa	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9
Jadubalpa	2	2	3	3	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	9
West Madhobalpa	4	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Subrajanpura	9	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Al Green Kuberpara	2	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	7	0	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	7	7
Amal Chakma Para	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	7	7
Madhabpara	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	0
Upari Manpara	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chaita Upari/Manpara	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	5	7	7
Manjula Bazar Para	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	3	3	8	3	3	3
Saipurpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	0	7	7	7	7
W. Chakpara	0	0	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Manu Para	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	6	6	8	8
Amal Chakma Para	0	18	18	4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	6	6	6	6
Manu Santhal Para	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Archer/Manu Para	0	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12	12	12	12
Manu Bazar Para	0	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2
Manu Chakma Para	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Manu Chakma Para	0	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Chakma Para	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manu Chakma Para	0	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manu Para	5	3	3	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	0
Manu Chakma Para	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3

Infrastructure	High School	English Medium School	Technical College	Library	Community Water tank	Formary Hill	Library	Temple/ Church	Cricket Ground	Play Ground	Club	Social Organisation
→ Name of the Village ↓												
Chilifera	3	3	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sole Talwar Para	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	4
Ambaranpara	3	3	2	12	12	12	12	12	3	0	0	0
Devi Mandir chakra Para	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	4	0
Saral Para Para	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4
St. Helen Saker Para	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
Am Joti Chakra Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debarpara Para	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durga Mandir Para	3	3	15	15	3	13	0	3	0	2	2	0
Chhatra Ganga Anur Para	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0
Devi Mandir Para	3	3	35	35	35	8	8	8	0	0	0	0
Sankar Para	7	7	7	86	86	86	86	86	3	0	0	0
Ag. Anur Para	27	29	115	115	115	115	115	115	0	0	0	0
Ambar Para	3	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	0	0	0
Agarwal chakra Para	3	3	6	106	106	18	18	18	0	0	0	0
Ambar Para Anur Para	3	3	52	29	35	29	29	29	0	0	0	0
Devi Mandir Para	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	0	0	0
Devi Mandir Para	5	5	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devi Mandir Para	3	3	52	80	50	50	50	50	0	0	0	0
Devi Mandir Para	15	15	15	55	55	55	55	5	5	0	0	0
Devi Mandir Para	3.5	0	46	46	46	46	46	3	3	0	0	0
Devi Mandir Para	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0
Devi Mandir Para	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	7
Devi Mandir Para	3	4	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	3	3



Part -II MANU R.D. Block Part-I MANU R.D. Block

Infrastructure	←	→	↑	↓	Name of the Village	←	→	↑	↓	Health Center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank	Road with CRS facility	A.M	Vacancy	Electric	Co-Operative	1 APTS	PDS	Anganwadi	Primary School	M.D.H. School	Secondary School
	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3	12	22	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	12	16	16	7	7	0	16	7	7	0	16	7	7	7	0	16	7	16	7	7	0	16	7	7	10
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	7	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	3	7	7	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	2	0	8	2	0	0	8	2	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	12	12	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Part - II MANU R.D. Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	↑ ↓	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Technical College	IT / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / Govt. Kendriya Kendriya	Community Service Center	Local Market	Community Water tank	Community Hall	Library	Telephone Center	Center Home	Play Ground	Club	Social Organization
Area Barbed Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subarga Khatia Para	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murva Chhatra Barbar Para	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Sanga Para	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	0
Idhar Para	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bangura Para	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	4	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Thak Para	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Chhatra Para	20	20	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	2	4	4	4	15	0	11	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	12	0	21	50	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	8	8	12	10	10	10	10	3	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Chhatra Para	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	3
Chhatra Para	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	2	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chhatra Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	25	12	12	12	12	0	0	20	0	25	25	6	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	2	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Chhatra Para	2	2	3	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatra Para	10	12	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	10	10	10	10	10

Part-I MANU R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Name of the Village	Health Sub-Center	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CBS Facility	ATM	Veterinary Centre	Literate Centre	Co-operative	LAMPS	PACS	PCS	Anganwadi Centre (ANM/PHC)	Primary School	Village School	Secondary School
	Chikoma	0	0	3	3	5	5	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manu	6	6	9	0	6	9	6	3	6	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
	Chikoma	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chikoma	16	15	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Chikoma	7	5	12	11	14	14	14	0	16	15	15	0	15	0	0	0	15
	Chikoma	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chikoma	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	6	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Chikoma	10	10	10	1	10	10	5	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	10
	Chikoma	3	3	3	0	7	0	7	3	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Chikoma	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	0	0	0	18	18
	Chikoma	3	9	9	3	5	9	3	5	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	3
	Chikoma	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chikoma	0	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Part-II MANU R.D. Block

Infrastructure	↑	↓	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Junior College	ITI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / Govt. / Govt. Kangan	Kishan Sava Kangan	Common Services Center	Local Market	Community Water tank	Community Hall	Library	Temple/ Church	Check Dam	Play Ground	Club	Sports Organization
BT Colony Para			3	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	3
Paravaram Para			3	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	6	6	0	6
Uthalaipara Para			4	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Angalanchikurichi Para			17	17	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Manjivaram Para			15	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheruvu Para			9	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Uthalaipara			3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manjivaram Para			5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
Endalpara			7	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	7	7
Pallipara Para			18	20	20	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Paravaram			9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manjivaram Para			0	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paravaram Para			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**RAISHYABARI R.D. BLOCK**

Part - I RAISHYABARI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Health Centre	Health Centre	Community Center	Post Office	Park	Bank With GDS Facility	ATM	Veterinary Centre	Police Station	Co-operative	1 Acre	PACs	PS	Anganwadi	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
← Name of the Village →																	
	0	0	12	0	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Binn Gole, Akar																	
	0	15	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Gonda, Karfali, An																	
	0	23	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Chandras, Lumbini																	
	6	15	15	0	15	0	15	6	6	15	6	0	0	0	6	6	6
Sa, Kaku, Koni																	
	0	5.5	2	3	6	0	25	0	0	20	5	20	5	0	3	6	6
Indraprastha, Vidy																	
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Sahar, Kanti, An																	
	2	14	14	3	14	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	1	2	2
Balajy, Saha, Bar																	
	0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Kak, Kabi, Chakra, Akar																	
	10	27	27	27	27	0	27	10	10	27	10	0	0	10	10	10	10
Sua, Mosa, Bar, An																	
	3.5	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13				13
Chandras, Jaha, An																	
	6	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	7	7	13
Madan, Sahar, An																	
	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	0	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	3	0	0	0	13
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	6	6	12
Chakra, Chakra, An																	
	10	16	6	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	6	7	16
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	0	0	0	7	7	25	25	25	25	7	7	25	5	0	5	7	7
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	15	18	16	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	6	0	8	10	15
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	10	20	15	15	16	27	11	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	8	8	13
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	4	10	10	10	10	25	25	15	15	25	25	25	5	0	5	10	15
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	1.5	7.5	8	7	8	25	25	8	8	25	25	25	25	0	3	6	8
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	7	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	8	8	25
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	0	20	20	15	20	20	20	15	15	15	2	2	2	0	0	0	20
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	9	19	18	13	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	9	9	9	19
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	
	3.5	13	13	8	13	13	13	8	8	13	3.5	13	13	13	13	13	13
Bar, An, Chakra, Akar																	

Part -II KAISHYABARI R.D. Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	↑ ↓	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Progress College	ITV/ Polytechnic	Computer Institute GOVT./Govt	Kashya Govt. Kendra	Community Service Center	Local Market Need	Community Water Tank	Community Hall	Library	Temple/ Church	Cricket Ground	Play Ground	Club	Neel Cyprusland
Bairi Kuberi saku		0	5	7	4	2	4	0	7	4	2	4	2	0	0	4	4
Shandir Kaban Poo		15	15	15	15	15	9	5	5	5	9	0	9	0	9	9	9
Chandir Kuberi Poo		23	2	25	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	8	0
San Kuberi Poo		15	13	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bairi Kuberi saku		6	20	20	20	20	20	6	4	3	2	25	0	20	7	5	25
Kuberi Kaban Poo		14	13	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Chandir Kuberi Poo		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	7	0	3	0	7	7	0
Kuberi Kaban Poo		65	65	25	25	25	25	7	6	5	67	25	0	10	7	7	21
San Kuberi Poo		27	25	30	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	10	10	10
Chandir Kuberi Poo		12	10	13	13	15	13	12	13	13	9	13		10	9	4	10
Bairi Kuberi saku		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	8	7	7	7	0	7	12	12	12
Bairi Kuberi saku		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	12
Bairi Kuberi saku		10	15	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	8	8	0	8	8	5	7
Bairi Kuberi saku		15	25	25	25	25	25	25	10	10	10	26	0	25	10	18	21
Bairi Kuberi saku		15	18	25	25	25	25	25	10	12	10	26	0	25	10	20	20
Bairi Kuberi saku		7	7	25	25	25	25	25	7	5	7	25	0	25	25	7	7
Bairi Kuberi saku		15	25	25	25	25	25	25	10	10	15	26	0	20	15	30	20
Bairi Kuberi saku		20	25	25	25	25	25	25	8	8	8	26	0	25	15	15	25
Bairi Kuberi saku		15	25	25	25	25	25	15	10	6	6	26	0	15	10	15	25
Bairi Kuberi saku		25	25	25	25	25	25	10	8	8	8	25	0	25	10	25	25
Bairi Kuberi saku		25	25	25	25	25	25	15	8	7	2	26	0	25	10	12	20
Bairi Kuberi saku		5	20	20	20	20	20	20	1.5	0	2	2	8	8	1.5	7	7
Bairi Kuberi saku		19	19	19	19	19	19	19	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Bairi Kuberi saku		13	13	13	13	13	1	13	8.5	8.5	8	8	8	8	7	8	8

Part - I RAISHYABARI R.D. Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	↑ ↓	1. Health Centre	2. Health Sub Centre	3. Community Health Centre	4. Post Office	5. Bank	6. Adult Education Centre	7. A.T.M.	8. Veterinary Centre	9. Health Centre	10. Extension Centre	11. Cooperative	12. I. A.M.P.	13. P.S.	14. Approval Centre	15. Primary School	16. Middle School	17. Secondary School
Panachhatra		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	79	4.5	4.5	79	29	4.5	4.5	0	2	4.5	4.5
Bardanda Chhatra Akra		0	10	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	2	0	2	12
Jaljala Chhatra Akra		10	16	16	16	16	16	25	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	0	12	13
Manu Chhatra Akra		0	7	7	7	7	25	25	7	7	7	7	17	20	5	3	7	7
Mantu Tura Akra		0	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	13	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
Bardanda Chhatra Akra		3	7	8	6	6	7	25	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	0	5	6
Khandan Kher		9	17	17	9	11	0	77	9	9	77	9	9	0	4	4	2	7
Chhatra		0	0	10	0	11	0	13	0		13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullipani		10	25	25	10	25	25	25	15	15	25	15	15	0	0	10	10	10
Khandan		0	8	8	3	8	0	8	3	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Manu		4	17	0	4	17	0	17	4	4	17	4	17	0	0	5	5	7
Bardanda Chhatra Akra		12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
Manu Akra		3.5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	4.5	0	4	5
Bardanda Khandan		0	1.5	9	1.5	9	0	9	1.5	1.5	9	9	15	0	0	0	2	2
Manu Khandan		0	17	17	0	17	0	17	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Bijay Kher		9	9	5	5	2	0	18	9	9	18	7	7	0	0	0	9	9
Bardanda Khandan		0	1	10	1	17	0	12	1	1	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
Manu Chhatra Akra		0	2	2	4.5	10	0	10	10	4	10	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Manu Chhatra Akra		0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
Manu Chhatra Akra		4	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2
Manu		2.5	3	14	2.5	14	0	14	14	2.5	14	2	2	0	0	3	5	7
Manu Chhatra Akra		0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	5	5
Manu Chhatra Akra		3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	4	5	17
Manu Chhatra Akra		3.5	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	5.5	0	5	12



Part -II KAISHYABARI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	→	←	English School	English Medium School	Primary School	Government Primary School	Government High School	Government College	Local Market	Community Water tank	Community Hall	Library	Temple	Health Centre	Police Station	Post Office	Mobile Phone	Electricity
Paat Chura B.O	12	12	13	15	29	29	29	29	7.5	1.5	4	7	0	4	4	4	2	7.5
Banikanchi Chakra Sakun	12	12	13	15	12	12	12	12	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Chakra Chakra Sakun	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	10	15	12	27	0	18	15	20	25	25
Chakra Chakra Sakun	7	7	7	25	25	25	25	25	7	7	7	25	0	10	10	25	25	25
Chakra Chakra Sakun	14	14	14	17	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	7	25	25	25	25	10	7	6	6	5	5	25	0	25	25	25	25	25
Chakra Chakra Sakun	9	25	28	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	9	0	4	0	8	9	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	13	10	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	25	24	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Chakra Chakra Sakun	8	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Chakra Chakra Sakun	17	15	19	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	7	0	5	25	7	7	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Chakra Chakra Sakun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	5	7	5	14	10	10	8	8	7	7
Chakra Chakra Sakun	10	8	13	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.5	0	2	0	2.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	13	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	15	15	21	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	9	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Chakra Chakra Sakun	10	8	13	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	1.5	0	4	4	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	2	5	13	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Chakra Chakra Sakun	14	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	0
Chakra Chakra Sakun	15	15	21	15	15	15	15	15	3	3	5	5	0	5	6	5	10	10
Chakra Chakra Sakun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	5	4	15	2.5	12	8	7	12	12
Chakra Chakra Sakun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	5	5	8	8	0	12	12	12	12	12

Part -I RAISHYABARI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Name of the Village	Tertiary center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CBS Facility	ATM	Veterinary Center	Electricity	Co-operative	LAMPs	PACS	PDS	Anganwadi Center (ANM/ICD)	Tertiary School	Middle School	Secondary School
	Largate Adam	3.5	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	3	0	4	3	3.5
	Sobradipore Charua Adam	0	16	16	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
	Israo's Charua Adam	3	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	3	6	3
	Sarunai Charua Adam	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	3.5	0	2.5	0	0

Part -II RAISHYABARI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Name of the Village	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	ITI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / Centre	Kisan Sava	Common Service Center	Local Market	Community Water tank	Library	Trophy	Check dams	Play Ground	Club	Association
	Largate Adam	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	1	2	13	0	5	6	7	12
	Sobradipore Charua Adam	6	15	20	15	15	15	15	3	3	5	0	5	6	3	10
	Sarada Charua Adam	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	5	5	15	0	10	9	4	8
	Sarunai Charua Adam	10	11	15	15	10	10	8	2.5	0	7	15	8	7	7	7

**AMARPUR R.D. BLOCK**

Part -I-AMARPUR R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Health Sub- Centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Post Office	Bank	Bank With Cash Facility	ATM	Veterinary Centre	Pesticide Centre	Co-operative	LAMPN	PACS	PDS	Anganwadi Centre (AM/ICD)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Sanction No	0	0	0	0	17	17	1	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Sanctioned for per	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0
Non-sal Kharid per	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mod Kharid per	4	11	11	11	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Sanctioned No	2	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2

Part -II-AMARPUR R.D. Block

Infrastructure	T igher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	ITI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / centre	Health (Govt / semi Govt)	Ration Store	Common Service Center	Local Market	Community Water tank	Community Hall	Library	Teacher Center	Crack Tennis	Play Ground	Club	Social Organisation
Sanction No	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	0
Sanctioned for per	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-sal Kharid per	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mod Kharid per	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanctioned No	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**KARBOOK R.D. BLOCK**

## Part -I KARBOOK R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Health center	Priority Health center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank	Bank With Cash Facility	ATM	Veterinary Center	Electrification Center	Co-operative	LAMPS	PACS	PNB	Anganwadi Center (ANM/ICD)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
→ ← Name of the Village																	
Adhmitra	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1
Banu Gahar Para	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Villa Chandra para	6	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	12
Dy Chandra Chavre dam	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agara Para	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulsi Para	0	7	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	27	27	27
Madhara Para	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Topal and Karamdhar	0	0	0	0	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	1
Sarath Chandra dam	0	0	0	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	7
Agara Para	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandra Nagar Karbhookam	0	0	0	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Bhujar Chandra dam	0	3	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	13
Agar Chandra Para	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500m	0	0
Alimnandaram dam	0	0	0	3	7	7	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agar Nagar Chandra dam	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Jurika Nagar Madar	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallice Para	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Agar Para	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	300m	300m	300m	300m
Arumaram		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2
Jeppa Chara	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	0

## Part -II KARBOOK R.D. Block

Infrastructure	→	←	High School	English Medium School	Degree College	IT/ Polytechnic	Computer Institute (GOVT./semi GOVT.)	Widening Feeds Kantha	Common Center	Local Market shed	Community Water tank	Community Hall	Library	Temple/ Church	Check Dams	Play Ground	Club	Social Organization
Khhar Jai			4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shenbarnam			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mala Chasapara			0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jayantipur, Chakma Sam			5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shasalei			22	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
L. Chakma			27	27	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chakma Vah			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jayantipur, Chakma Sam			0	7	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shashikalanipara			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jayantipur			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur, Chakma Sam			0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shashikalanipara			13	13	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur			0	0	0	65	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shashikalanipara			0	37	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur			4	5	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur			15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3							
Chandrapur			2	2	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Chandrapur			0	0	15	15	15	15	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

**MATABARI R.D. BLOCK**



Part -I MATABARI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Post Office	Bank	Bank With TDS Facility	ATM	Vernacular Centre	Electric Centre	Co operative	LAMPS	PACS	PDS	Anganwadi Centre (A/M/ICD)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School	Infrastructure	
																		↑	↓
Agulda Bhera	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	2	6	3	3	5	5	6	6	6
Gata Madam	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Chagata Chakra Para	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Kanabhar: Santan adan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Part -II MATABARI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	IT / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / Govt. / semi Govt.	Rashtriya Krishi Kosh	Common Service Centre	Local Market	Shed	Community Water tank	Hall	Factory	Temple/ Church	Check Dams	Play Ground	Club	Social Organisation	Infrastructure	
																		↑	↓
Agulda Bhera	7	7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Gata Madam	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagata Chakra Para	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanabhar: Santan adan	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**SILACHORI R.D. BLOCK**

Part-I SILACHORI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	↑	↓	Thana Sub-center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Daha	Rain Water CDS Facility	ATM	Veterinary Center	Piscine Center	Cooperative	I AMPS	PDS	Anganwadi Center	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Besra Bhalasra Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mohi Shanti Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prasid Chelira Para	3	12	0	0	0	0	7	12	17	17	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Murzo Dakhra Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagak Suber Para	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	11	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Agenda Para	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	18	21	3	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Sajirana Para	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Banar JilPara	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Aranda Sonopara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Doyaso Para	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	12	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Muranda Chakra Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Garid Para	0	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Harshad Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Murid Para	0	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Devor Para	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mohi Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Aranda Sonopara	0	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Agenda Para	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Devor Para	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Murid Para	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Devor Para	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Murid Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murid Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Part - II SILACHORI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	↑	↓	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	ITI / Polytechnic	Computer Training Govt / semi Govt	Kushal seva Kendra	Extension Center	Local Market	Community Water tank	Library	Temple	Check Dams	Play Ground	Club	Social Organization
Egortla Boudhara	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mishra Ghatara	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finola Chandra Para	4	0	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Mirasa Chandra Para	8	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Egortla Boudhara	3	5	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Egortla Para	4	14	2	55	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Seputara	2	2	42	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Varanapada	8	8	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Manasa Para Para	7	7	7	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Egortla Para	27	19	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Mirasa Chandra Para	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Indra Boudhara	6	6	6	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Bazara Para	9	9	32	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Mirasa Para	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Manasa Para	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Manasa Para	6	6	6	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Manasa Para Para Para	15	15	15	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Egortla Para Para	3.5	0	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Manasa Para Para	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manasa Para	4	4	5	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Manasa Para	2	2	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Manasa Para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manasa Para	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

**DASDA R.D. BLOCK**



**LALJURI R.D. BLOCK**

## Part-I LALJURI R.D. Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	↑	↓	High School	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Post Office	Panchayat	Bank	Dark With Electricity	ATM	Veterinary Centre	Health Centre	Cooperative	LAMPS	PACS	PRS	Anganwadi (A.N.V.C.)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School	
Gundli	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Amraher	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	0	0	2	2	2	3
Amli Jaganpur	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	4
Jam Sahi Jaganpur	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.5	1	8	8	5	0	0	0	1
Chandragra	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Milgaonhera	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Prabandhera	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	2	3	3	3
Sanchauri Sauri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	0
Govind Gauri (Purab Road)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yadav Sauri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Govind Sauri	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	4
Govind Sauri	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	9	10	11	2	2	2	2	10
Jaganpur	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Village Center Area	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	2	8	0	0	0	0	2	3
Agri Centre	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	4
Sri Maham Choro	2	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	2	8	8	0	0	0	0	4
Chandragra	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	7	0	0	0	2	2
Adipara	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sanchauri Pagar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Young Village Pagar	0	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	3
Shankhera	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	1	-	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pagar	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Dopachauri	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	2
Sauri Jaganpur	0	6	5	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	0	0	0	2	2



Part-II LALJURI R.D. Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	↑ ↓	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Progress College	ITP/ Polytechnic	Computer Institute GOVT./Private	Khalia Sora Kendra	Consumer Service Center	Local Market	Community Water Tank	Health Hall	Library	Temple/ Church	Cricket Ground	Club	Neel Organisation
Barpali		1	2	20	55	3	3	0	0	1	3	3	7	0	3	3
Budhobari		5	8	20	42	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	7	7
Chaitbarpara		6	6	12	31	8	2	0	4	2	7	4	3	0	4	4
Chaitkanti Barpara		7	3	11	38	0	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	0	0	7
Chaitkanti		2	4	21	29	2	4	4	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	4
Chaitkanti		2	6	7	21	2	4	4	2	2	2	4	0	0	2	4
Chaitkanti		5	6	7.5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	0	1	5
Chaitkanti		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chaitkanti (Bokig Para)		0	5	7	4	2	4	0	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	4
Chaitkanti		5	5	9	25	5	5	6	5	0	7	6	0	0	3	5
Chaitkanti		2	6	8	22	6	4	6	4	2	7	6	2	0	2	1
Chaitkanti		10	12	25	27	10	8	0	8	5	12	10	8	0	2	8
Chaitkanti		6	4	12	22	6	4	7	4	2	8	6	2	0	0	6
Chaitkanti Para		8	8	22	38	8	4	8	2	2	8	3	0	0	2	3
Chaitkanti		6	6	28	15	5	6	9	4	4	6	6	4	0	2	6
Chaitkanti		3	8	25	61	2	2	8	2	0	9	10	1	0	1	1
Chaitkanti		6	6	8	26	8	8	6	2	6	6	5	4	0	0	4
Chaitkanti		2	2	6	3	3	4	0	2	2	2	3.5	0	0	2	3
Chaitkanti		1	3	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	7	1	7	15
Chaitkanti		3	3	20	22	12	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	3
Chaitkanti		0	1	0	4	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Chaitkanti		11/2	2	7	0	11/2	2 1/2	2	2	2	3	2	1	0	1	2
Chaitkanti		2	1	5	4	3	3	0	3	3	2	21	0	0	3	0
Chaitkanti		7	6	8	22	5	5	6	5	6	2	5	2	0	1	2

## Part-I LALJURI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Health Sub Centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Post Office	Bank	Bank With ATM Facility	ATM	Vaccination Centre	Fluoride Water Centre	Co-operative	I AAPS	PACS	PIOS	Anganwadi Centre (AMN/ICU)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School	Name of the Village		
																		↑	↓	
Urpiasthan	6	10	1	4	5	6	6	4	8	7	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	8		
Dagari: ardan Kiro	0	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	-	11	12	-	-	-	8		
Sakho adan	4	8	0	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	2		
harthi:	0	5	8	5	5	5	4	2	4	5	4	5	6	0	0	0	0	2		
Saranan far	-	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	7		
Harthia	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Sadan Per	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	3	3			

## Part-II LALJURI R.D. Block

Infrastructure	Higher School	Primary School	Medium School	Anganwadi Centre	Polytechnic	Computer Institute / Govt. / Semi Govt. / Private	Ration Shop	Counseling Service Center	Local Market	Community Water Tank	Community Hall	Library	Temple / Church / Dargah	Club	Play Ground	Social Organisation	Name of the Village		
																	↑	↓	
Urpiasthan	10	8	15	25	10	8	10	8	4	11	8	3	0	2	2	8			
Dagari: ardan Kiro	8	10	15	18	5	3	4	2	8	8	4	0	0	1	0	4			
Sakho adan	5	8	22	25	8	8	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	8	0				
harthi:	8	7	6	28	6	6	7	2	4	8	7	2	0	0	7				
Saranan far	7	6	22	0	7	8	0	7	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	7			
Harthia	2	2	5	0	-	-	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	-	1			
Sadan Per	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			

**BOKAFA RD BLOCK**

Part –I BOKAFA RD Block

Infrastructure	Name of the Village	Health BS	Primary Health Centre	Community Centre	Post Office	Bank	Bank Water Facility	ATM	Veterinary Centre	Rural Co-ops	LAMPS	PDS	Agriwell Centre (MISD)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
		0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	2
		0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	12	12	12	12	12
		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
		0	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	12	12	5	5	5	5	5
		0	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	5	5	5	5
		0	0	0	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0

Part –II BOKAFA RD Block

Infrastructure	Name of the Village	Health BS	English Medium School	College	ETP Polytechnic	Community Centre	Bank Water Facility	ATM	Veterinary Centre	Rural Co-ops	LAMPS	PDS	Agriwell Centre (MISD)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
		4	2	2	25	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
		32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	0
		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	2	2	0	0	0
		5	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	5	15	15	16	16	16	16	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	12	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**HRISHYAMUKH R.D. BLOCK**

Part -I HRISHYAMUKH RD Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	Health Sub- Centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CBS Facility	ATM	Village Center	Health Center	Co-operative	LAMPs	PACS	PDS	Anganwadi Center (ANM/ICD S)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Peggurichavara	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bull. Coena Coena Acan		0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sub. chava	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Madu. Chava Coena Acan	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Ennach	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Part -II HRISHYAMUKH RD Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	High Secondary School	English Medium School	Telugu College	IT / Polytechnic	Computer Institute (GOVT./ Semi GOVT.)	Kudam Seva Kudam	Common Service Center	Local Market	Community Water tank	Community Hall	Library	Temple/ Church	Check Dams	Play Ground	Club	Social Organization
E. Agga varidava: ra: ara	0	12	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bull. Coena Coena Acan	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub. chava	5	0	0	35	35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madu. Chava Coena Acan	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ennach	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**KUMARGHAT R.D. BLOCK**

KUMARGHAT R.D. BLOCK

Part - I KUMARGHAT R.D. Block

Infrastructure	→	↓																
Name of the Village	→	↓	Trigo Sub-Center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Public Computer Institute / Govt. / Govt. (KVVTC)	Ration Shop	Common Service Center	Local Market Shop	Community Water tank	Community TMT	Library	Temple / Church	Check Dam	Primary School	High School	Secondary School
Maline Dabra Para	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Dab Dagan	1.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Para Chaur	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
Chand Chaur	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	3	5
L.K. village	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	2
Bambagan	2	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	5
Bagadhera	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	3	5	5

Part II KUMARGHAT R.D. Block

Infrastructure	→	↓	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	ITI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / Govt. / Govt. (KVVTC)	Ration Shop	Common Service Center	Local Market Shop	Community Water tank	Community TMT	Library	Temple / Church	Check Dam	Play Ground	Club	Special (Co) Education
Maline Dabra Para	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1
Bah Bahan	1	1	1.5	5	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Para Chaur	3	5	17	29	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
Chand Chaur	5	6	16	27	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	5
L.K. village	1	0	6	27	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	10	2	2
Bambagan	5	5	16	27	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5
Bagadhera	5	6	17	29	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	0	5	5	5





**PECHARTHOL RD BLOCK**

## Part - I PECHARTHOL RD. Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	↑ ↓	Total Sub- Center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CDS Facility	ATM	Voting Center	Health Center	Co-operative	1 A.M.P.S.	PTC	Approval Center (AMPHUL)	Primary School	M.H.S. School	Secondary School	
Jalrao		8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	0	0	0	2	2	4
Salasa		1	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amaleno		2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	2	2	2	2
Qandari		1	4	5	1	5	5	5	5	7	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	2
Uda Jankhori		3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perachar, Soudani		2	9	0	4	9	9	10	4	9	9	9	0	4	4	4	4	9
Suba Pari		5	5	0	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garudra Chichera		3	5	0	2	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sarpar		2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	3.5	1	0	1	0	3	0	0
Jamba Ghos		2	7	0	2	7	7	10	2	7	7	7	0	1	2	2	2	2
Parathas		1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	1	1	2	3	3
Ajladhara		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Gandharva		3	5	0	5	5	16	0	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	5	5	5
Bekhipar		3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
East mardhera		2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	7
North Doodhara		3	7	0	7	7	7	7	3	7	7	7	0	0	3	3	3	3
Chichera		2	6	0	4	6	6	6	5	0	6	5	0	0	2	2	2	2
Gandhara		2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haradraswan Para		3	6	6	2	6	6	6	6	2	6	2	6	0	0	1	2	2
Madhwarachera		2	4	0	4	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	2	2	2
Sangofera		1	6	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	1	1	1	1
Chikhalera		3	4	0	7	2	4	7	4	4	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sank Ghos		1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	0	1	1	1	1
Janraharan para		2	8	0	2	8	8	10	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	8

Part -II PECHARHOL R.D. Block

Infrastructure	↑	↓	Highest Secondary School	English Medium School	Primary College	PTI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute / Govt. School	Mission Socy Khasia Govt.	Common Khasia Centre	Local Market	Community Water tank	Community Library	Temple Church	Track / Gym	Play Ground	Club	Mass Organization
Others	3	1	28	29	3	8	3	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Suburb	5	6	21	35	3	5	3	5	5	3	6	5	1	0	0	5	5
Urban Areas	7	8	33	38	7	7	7	7	7	2	7	7	2	0	2	7	7
Talukha	5	4	20	38	3	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	1	0	5	1	5
Other Villages	3	3	38	30	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	0	3	3	3
Special Consideration	9	6	24	46	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	9
Suburb	9	6	20	47	3	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	1.5	0	9	9	9
Special Consideration	5	5	35	35	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	0	0	5	5	5
Suburb	3	0	12	28	3.5	3.5	3	3.5	3	3.5	3.5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Areas	7	6	24	41	0	7	7	7	7	7	0	7	0	2	0	7	7
Urban Areas	5	3	26	28	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	6	3	0	3	6	6
Urban Areas	1	3	17	27	1	1	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Urban Areas	25	39	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	0
Urban Areas	5	7	27	26	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5
Urban Areas	7	0	19	22	7	2	7	2	7	0	0	7	1	0	2	2	7
Urban Areas	7	3	23	21	7	3	7	2	7	2	2	7	8	0	3	3	3
Urban Areas	5	4	28	23	6	5	7	2	4	2	4	5	6	0	2	6	6
Urban Areas	3	25	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	3
Urban Areas	5	0	7	21	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	0	2	1	2
Urban Areas	9	8	7.5	47	5	9	7	9	7	9	0	9	0	0	9	9	0
Urban Areas	1	6	28	38	6	6	5	1	5	1	5	6	1	0	1	6	6
Urban Areas	4	1	22	38	4	7	7	4	7	4	7	7	0	0	0	4	4
Urban Areas	4	4	19	36	2	3	3	3.5	2	3	2	3	1	0	1	1	3
Urban Areas	8	25	40	45	8	8	7	8	7	8	0	8	0	0	8	8	8

## Part - I PECHARTHOL RD. Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	Health Sub- center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank	Bank With CD's Facility	ATM	Voting Center	Election Center	Co-operative	LAMPs	PACS	PDS	Angan wadi GANNI/ICD	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Mandilasa	2	7	0	2	7	7	14	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	2	2	7
Amudrafolethara	-	-	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinai	0	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	4	0	1	1	1
Haradath	-	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	0	1	1	1
Garraharathara	0	-	5	1	-	1	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	2
Harathara	3	8	8	3	6	8	8	3	8	8	3	0	0	0	3	2	3
Chandapala	0	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
Sodhathara	3	8	8	3	8	8	8	3	8	8	3	0	0	2	3	3	3
South Kanchathara	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	0	1	1	1
Siddhartha	3	5	5	3	4	4	10	3	3	3	3	27	27	0	2	2	2
Deva Chitra	7	9	0	7	7	7	15	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	6
Andhra Chitra	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ugla Chitra	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2.5	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chandapala	3	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	4.5	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Maharathi	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	0	0	0	2	2	2
Jayanth Chitra	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0
Chandapala	0	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandapala	1	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	6	4	4	7	0	2	1	2	2
Devathara	2	4	5	3	6	6	12	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandapala	3	5	6	3	5	5	11	3	5.8	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chandapala	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Chandapala	-	6	0	1	6	6	17	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chandapala	4	8	8	7	8	8	8	4	10	8	4	8	0	2	7	0	2
Chandapala	-	2	2	1.5	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1

Part -II PECHARIHOL R.D. Block

Infrastructure Name of the Village	↑ ↓	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Prepara- tory College	ITIT/ Polytechnic	Computer Institute GOVT./Govt	Khalin Sora Kendra	Common Service Center	Local Market Near	Community Water Tank	Community Hall	Library	Temple/ Church	Cricket Ground	Play Ground	Club	Neel Cyganarden	
Mandakari		1	6	25	40	7	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	7	7	7
Kamakhya Tumbakha		0	1	25	38	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aligar		4	4	35	32	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	0	0	1	4	0	0
Barakha		1	2.5	20	39	3	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	1	5	5
Sankha Barakha		2	3	30	39	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	1	1	1
Kamakhya para		3	1	24	25	8	3	0	2	3	8	8	2	0	8	3	8	8
Sankha para		1	1	21	19	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Kamakhya		3	3	24	27	3	3	0	3	2	3	3	2	0	3	3	0	0
South Barakha Pur		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Barakha		2	3	32	39	3	3	0	3	2.5	3	3	2	0	2.5	3	3	3
Barakha		3	7	18	41	7	7	0	7	7	7	0	7	0	7	7	0	0
Kamakhya		2	2	27	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2
Barakha		2	0.5	18	29	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sankha para		4	4	28	24	4	4	0	3	4	4	3	3	0	3	2	2	2
Mandakari		7	7	23	38	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	0	2	7	7	7
Kamakhya		2	1	25	28	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	2
Kamakhya		2	0	19	21	4	0	4	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kamakhya		2	3	21	18	4	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	0	2	3	4	4
Kamakhya		7	5	22	26	4	3	0	6	6	7	6	7	0	1	3	8	8
Kamakhya		7	1.5	40	50	5	6	0	2	2	7	4	2	0	2	1	4	4
Kamakhya		6	2	24	26	8	2	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	2	2	8	8
Kamakhya		5	5	25	40	5	6	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	6	5	0	0
Kamakhya		3	5	20	18	3	8	8	4	2	8	8	2	0	2	2	8	8
Kamakhya		1	1	18	28	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1

**Part -I PECHARTHOL R.D. Block**

Infrastructure Name of the Village	Health Center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank With CDS FACILITY	ATV	Veterinary Clinic	District Head Office	Co-operative	LAVAT	PACS	PDS	Agri. Extension Center	Primary School	Village School	Secondary School
Agarthana	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	0	0	0	1	1	1.5
Chappu	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Chidambaram	1	6	0	6	6	6	5	7	5	6	0	0	0	1	1	1
Chinnamangudi	0	4	4	2	4	6	4	6	4	7	6	0	0	2	2	0
Chinnamangudi	2	7	7	5	7	7	4	7	7	8	0	1	1	1	0	2
Chinnamangudi	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	2
Chinnamangudi	1	3	0	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	0	0	2	0	1
Chinnamangudi	1	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	4	0	0.5	0.5	1	1
Chinnamangudi	2	2	2	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2
Chinnamangudi	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7
Chinnamangudi	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	2

**Part -II PECHARTHOL R.D. Block**

Infrastructure Name of the Village	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	ITI / Polytechnic	Computer Institute	Government / Private / Govt. / Non Govt. / Self Help	Ration Shop	Common Services Center	Level Marker Stone	Common tank	4 to 600 only	Theory	Transfer / Church	1 week Exam	Phys Ground	Club	Self Organization
Agarthana	0	1.5	17	27	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1	2	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Chappu	5	5	36	37	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	2	0	1	5	5
Chidambaram	6	7	22	37	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	0	0	1	6	6
Chinnamangudi	6	4	29	26	4	2	2	6	4	2	4	4	2	0	2	2	6
Chinnamangudi	0	6	24	27	7	4	4	7	2	4	7	7	2	0	2	2	7
Chinnamangudi	3	2	27	24	3	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2
Chinnamangudi	3	4	4	35	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	0	0	3	0
Chinnamangudi	1	1	30	36	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0	1
Chinnamangudi	5	5	20	20	5	5	5	0	5	2	5	2	1	0	1.5	3	3
Chinnamangudi	0	0	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinnamangudi	2	2	22	29	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	2

**OLD AGARTALA RD BLOCK**





**AGARTALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

Part -I AMC

Infrastructure Name of the Village	Health Sub center	Primary Health Center	Community Health Center	Post Office	Bank	Bank with CURB facility	ATM	Veterinary Center	Electric Center	Co operative Center	LAMPs	PACS	HPS	Anganwadi Center (ANM/MLD)	Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School	
																		0
Charaibogaga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charaibogaga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charaibogaga	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Part -II AMC

Infrastructure Name of the Village	Higher Secondary School	English Medium School	Degree College	ITI/ Polytechnic	Computer Institute / semi (GOVT) / semi Rural	Common Service Center	Local Market Shed	Community Water tank	Community Hall	Library	Temple Church	Board Room	Play Ground	Club	Social Organization
Charaibogaga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charaibogaga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charaibogaga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## **RELEVENT MAPS**

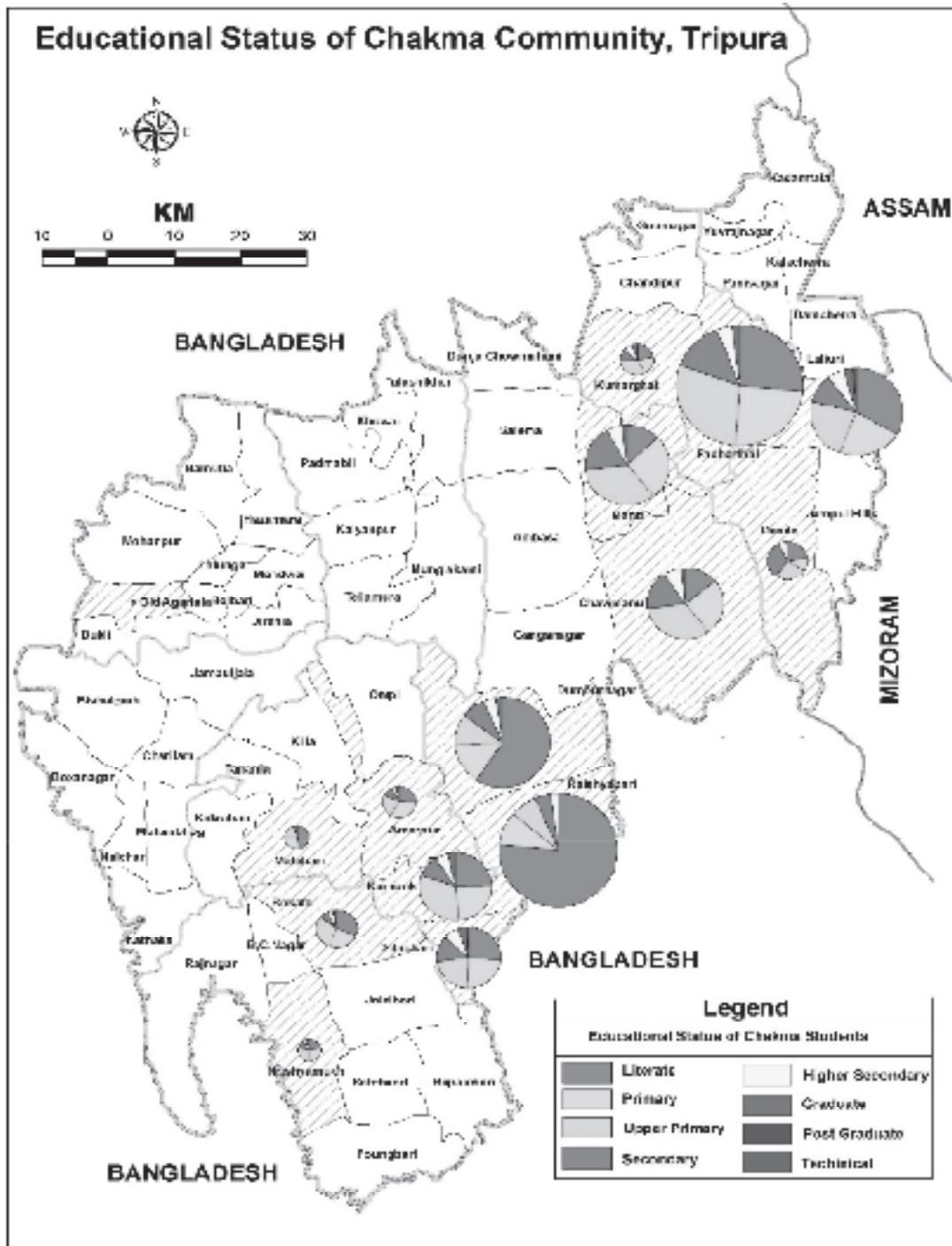








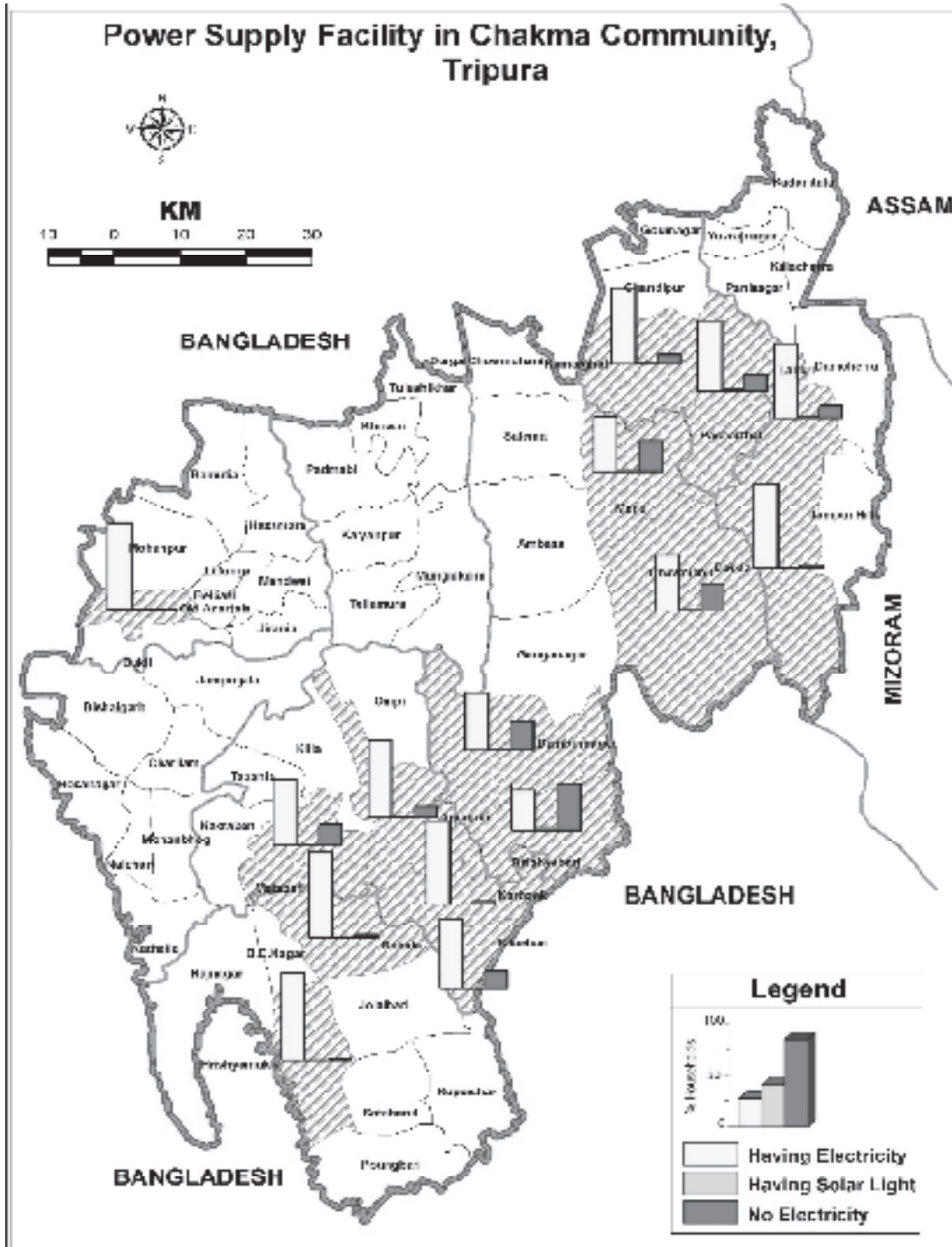
Map 5. Educational Status:



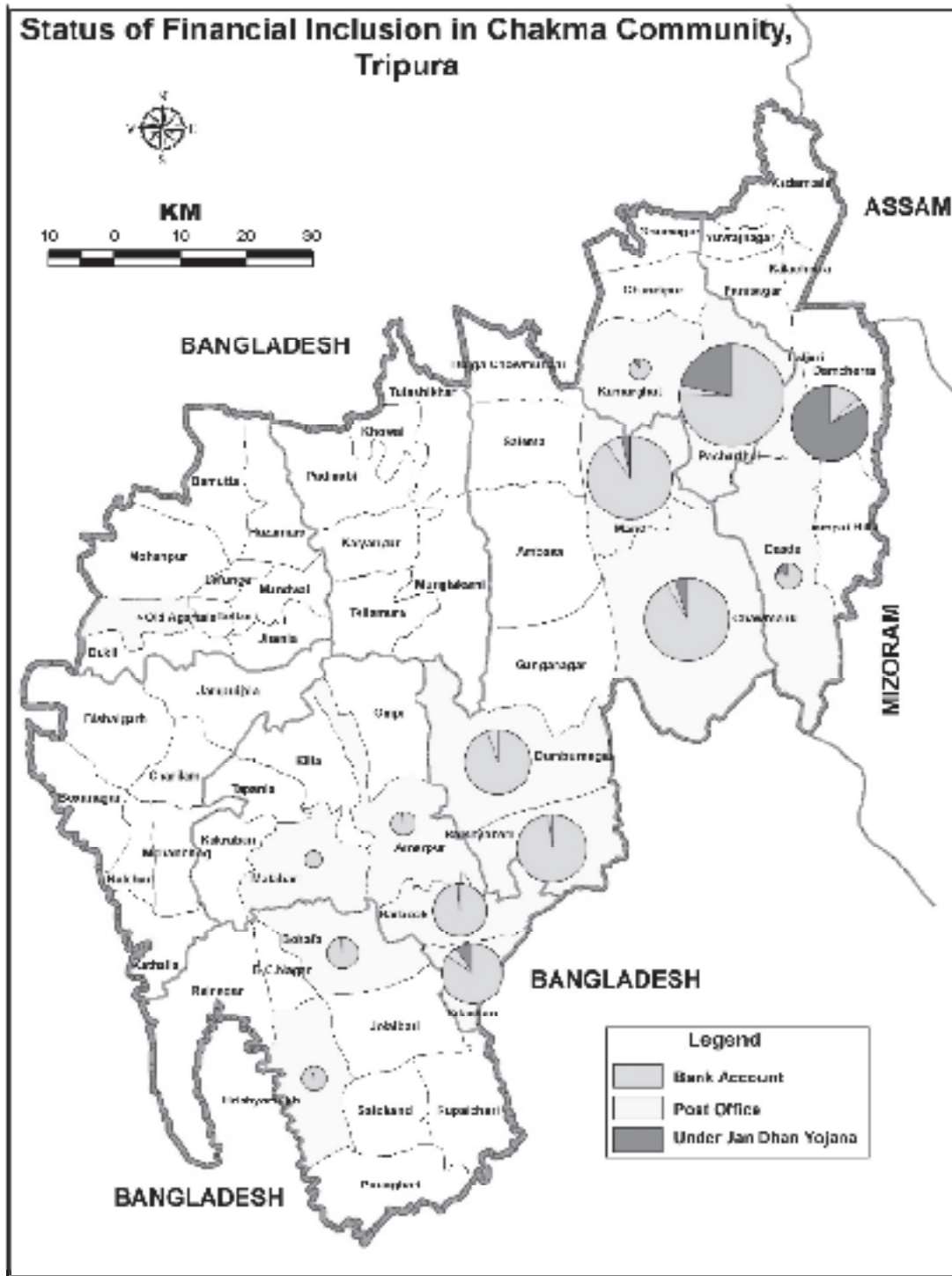




Map 7. Electricity status



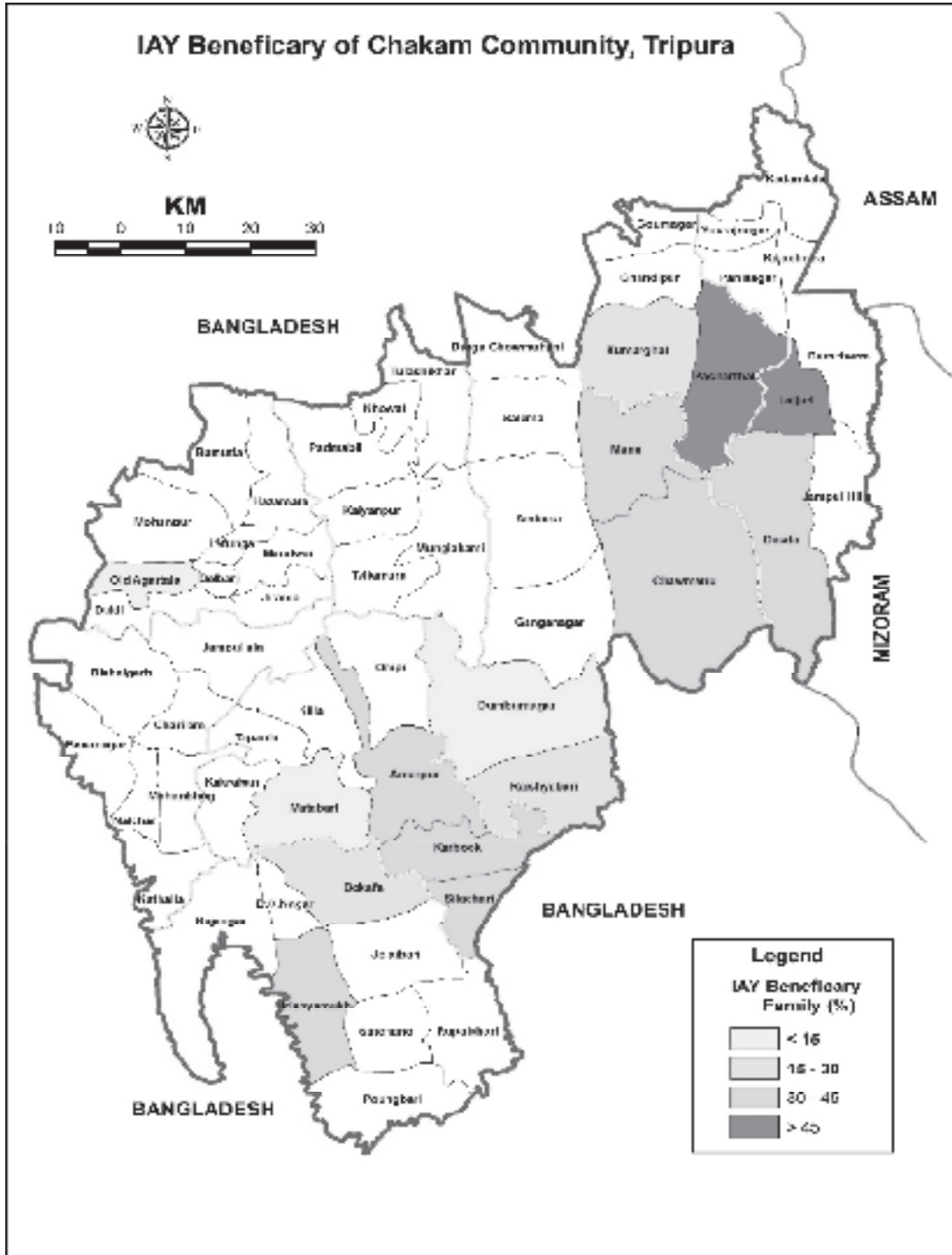
### Map 8. Financial Inclusion



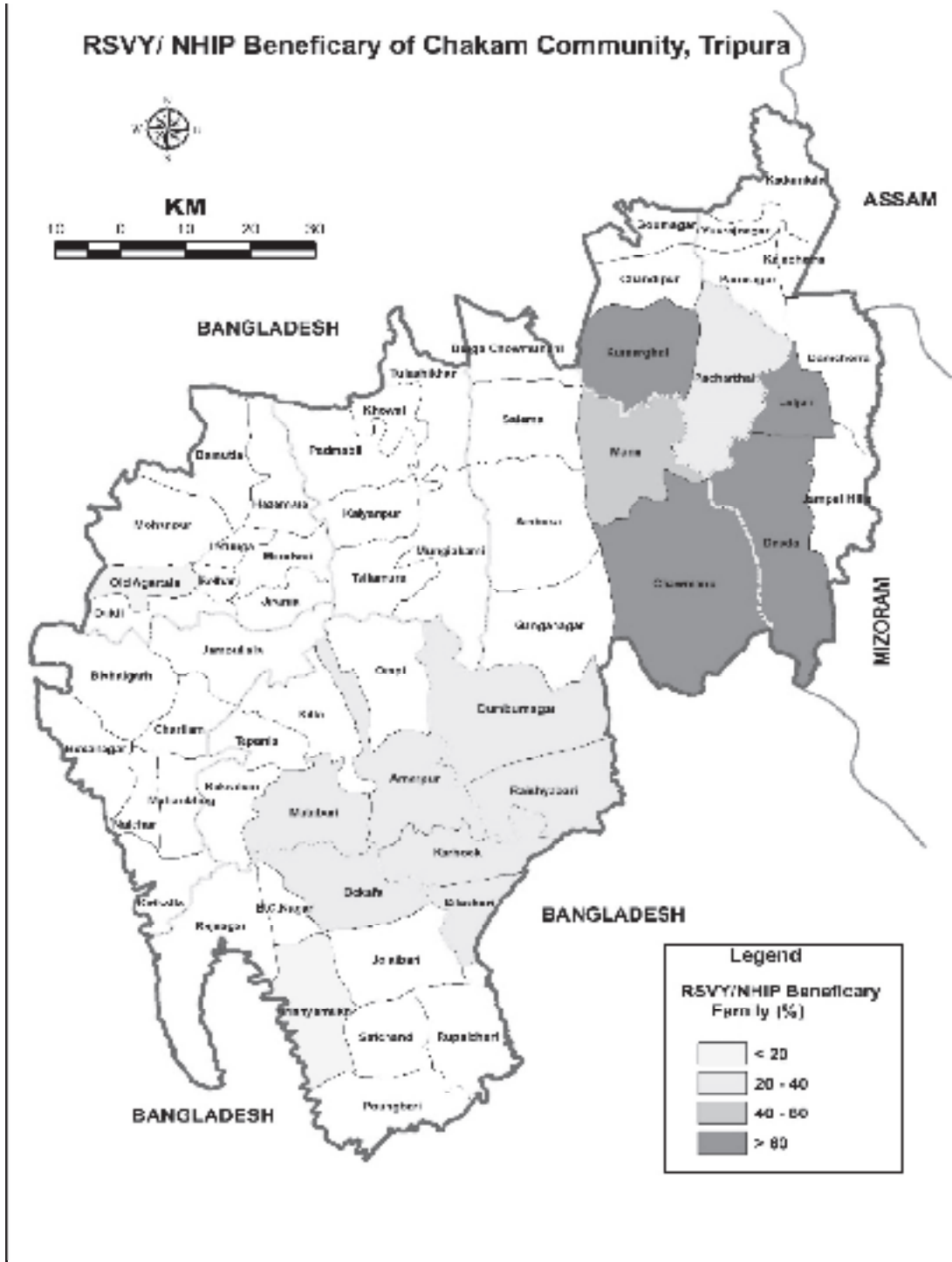




Map 11. IAY Beneficiary



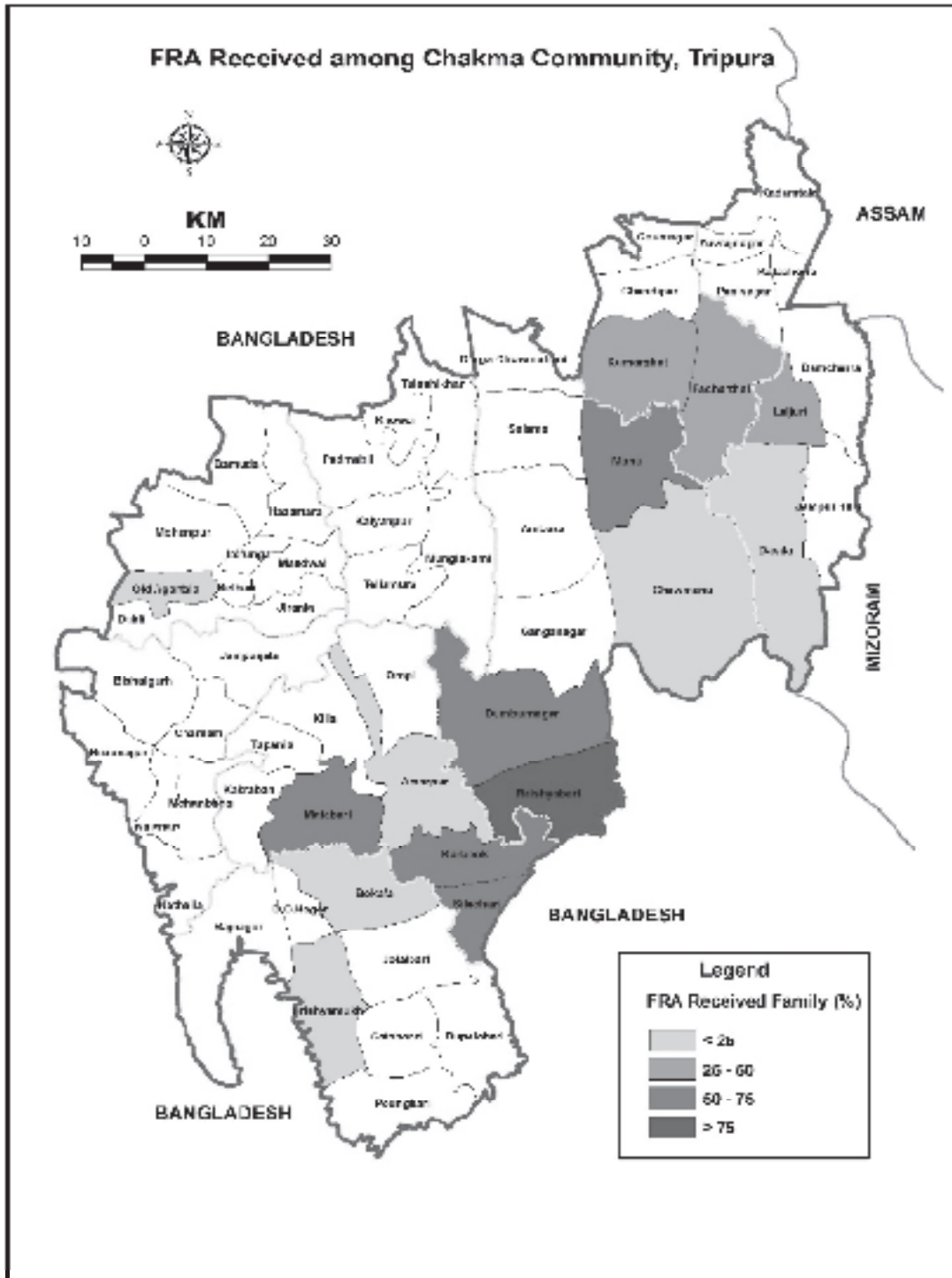
### Map 12. RSVY/ NHIP Beneficiary





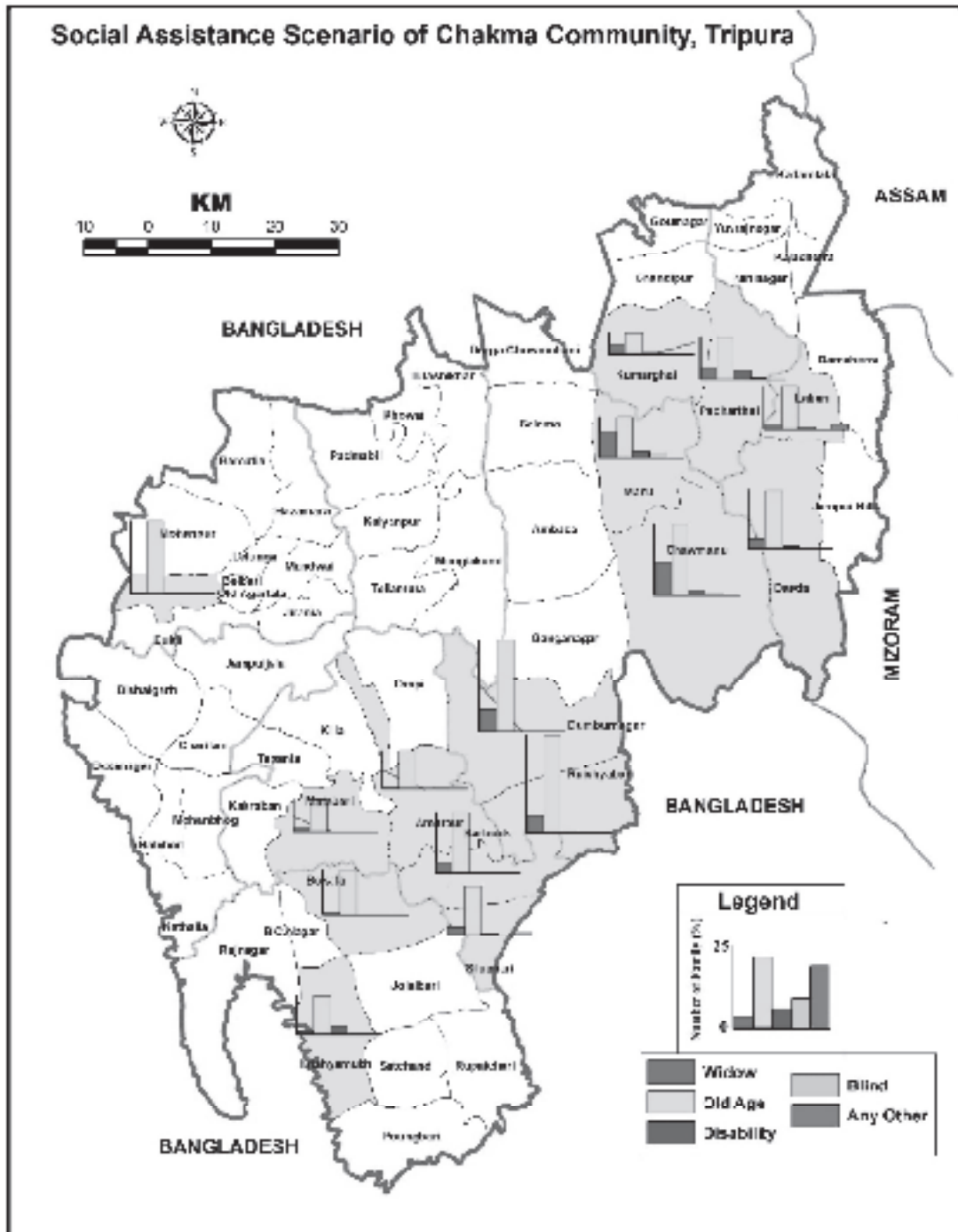


Map 14. FRA Received against claim



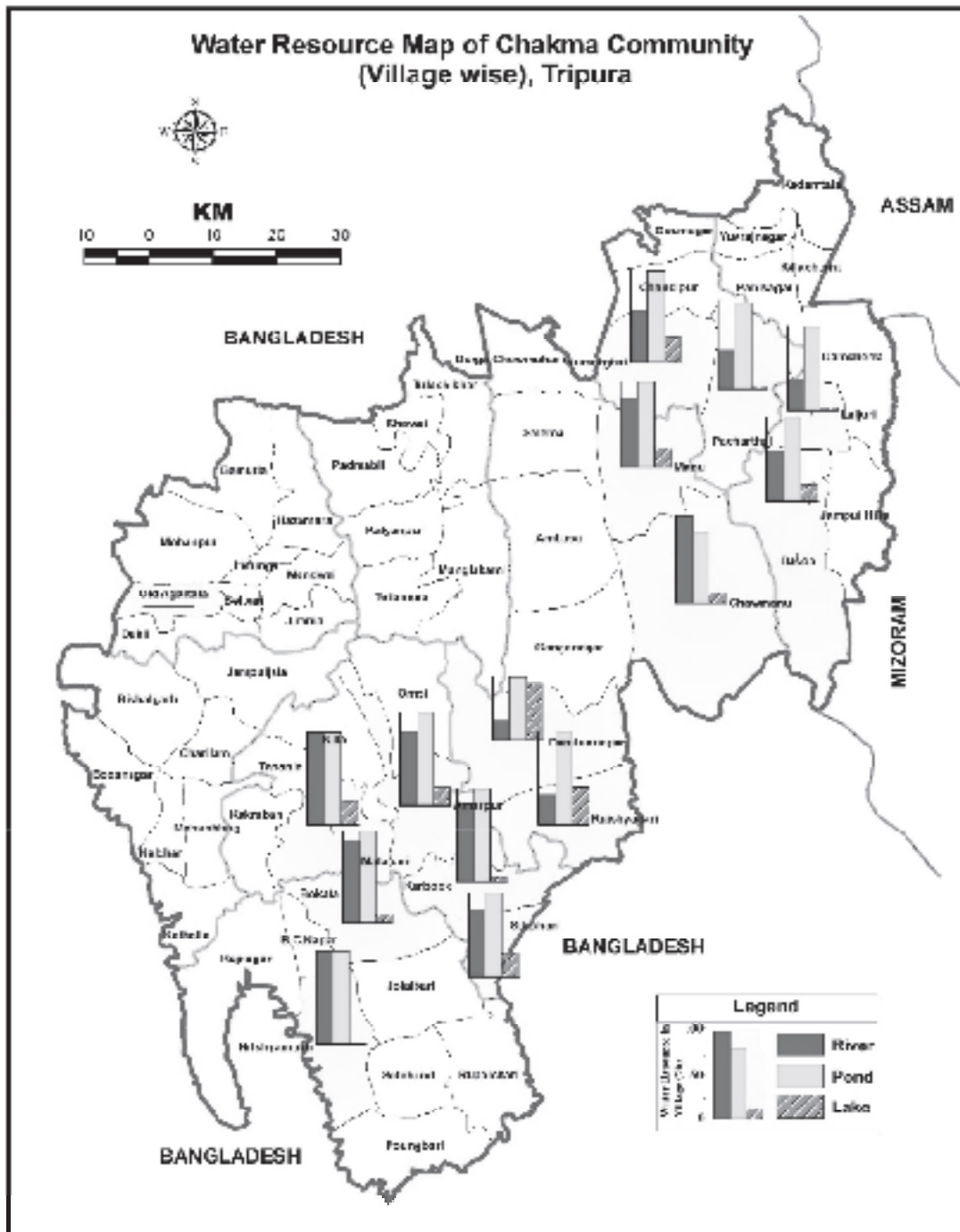


Map 16. Social Assistance Scenario

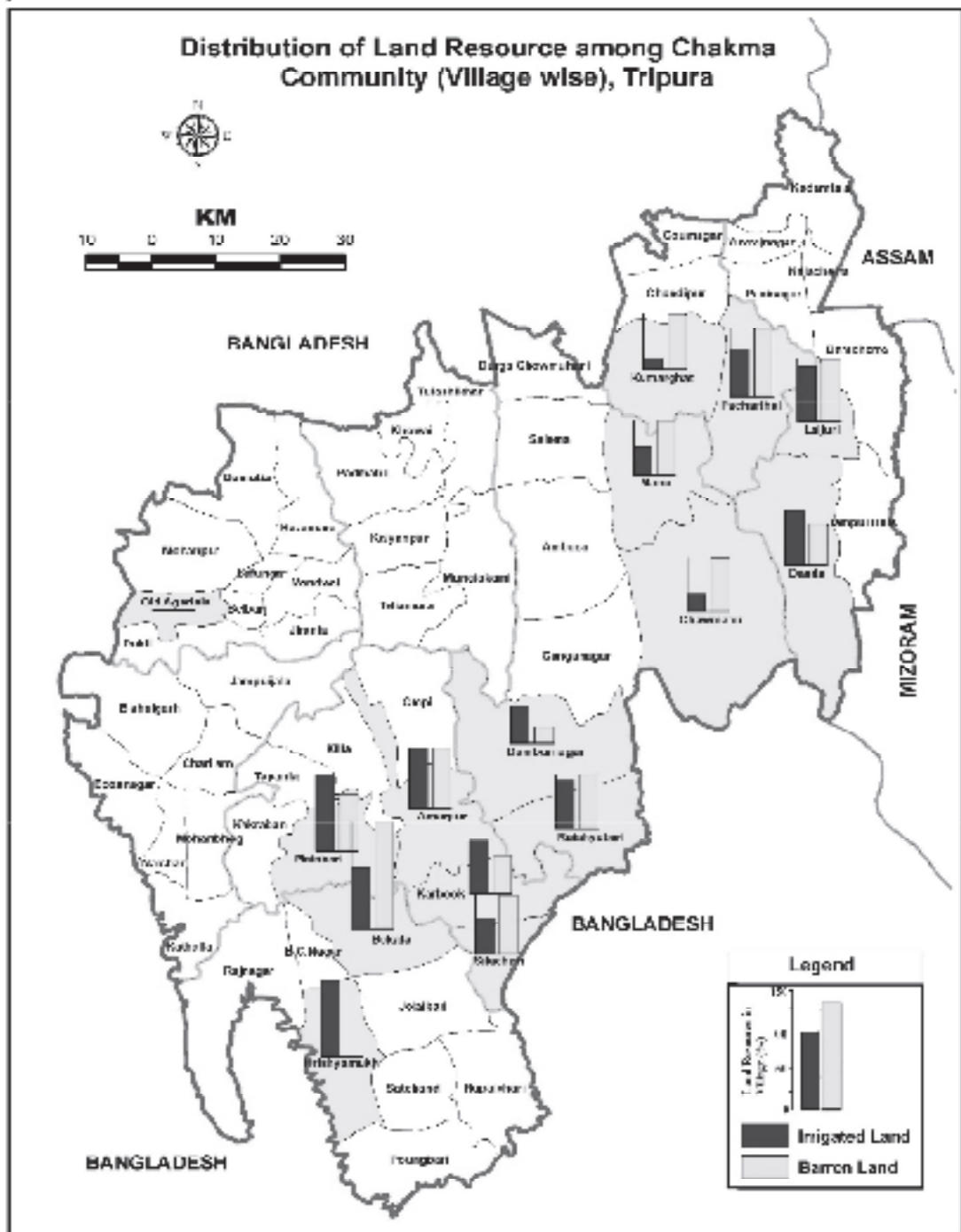




Map 18. Water resource



### Map 19. Land Resource

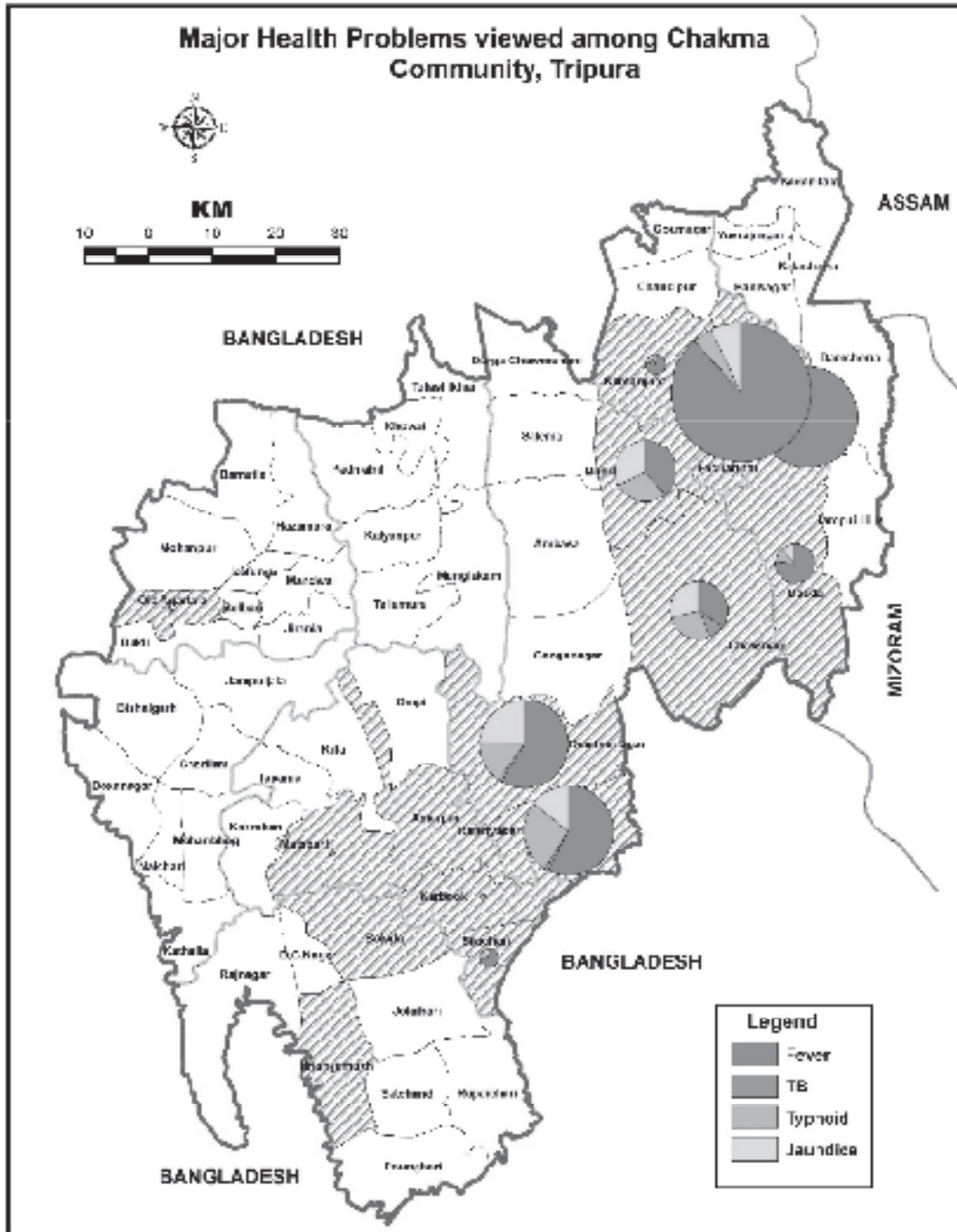








Map 22. Major health problem





## **PHOTO GALLERY**

PHOTO GALLERY



Aanoke Chakma cultural dress



Tanchanya Chakma cultural dress



Aanoke Chakma cultural dress



Ranga pinon kala hadi



Aanoke Chakma pinon hadi



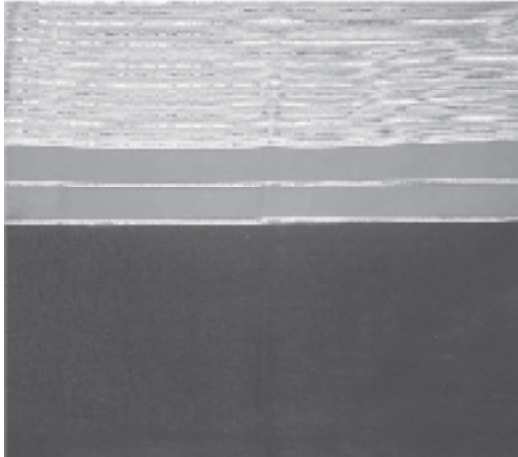
Aancke Chakma pinon hadi



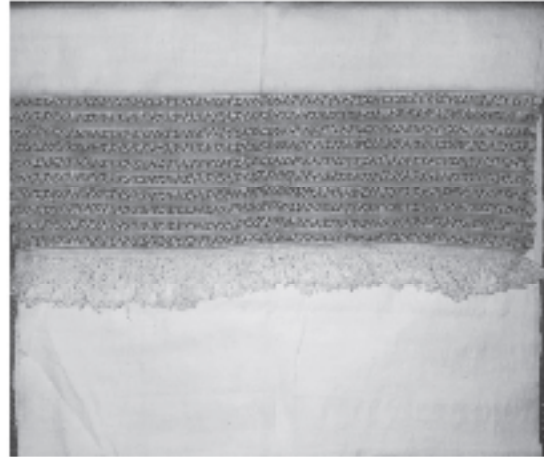
Aanoke Chakma pinon bona



Tanchanya Chakma pinon bona



Pinon



Fharor duri



Salum



Mada khabang

PHOTO GALLERY



Chandrahar



Tengachara



Kajful



Alsuli and Rajjur

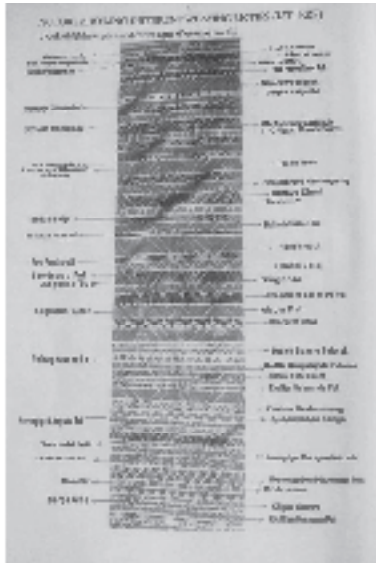


Jumuli



Tajjur

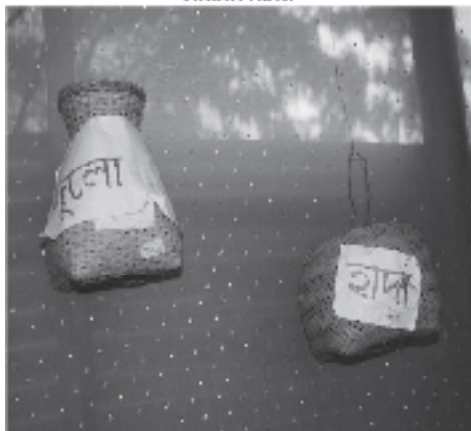
CHAKMA TRIBES IN TRIPURA



Allam hani



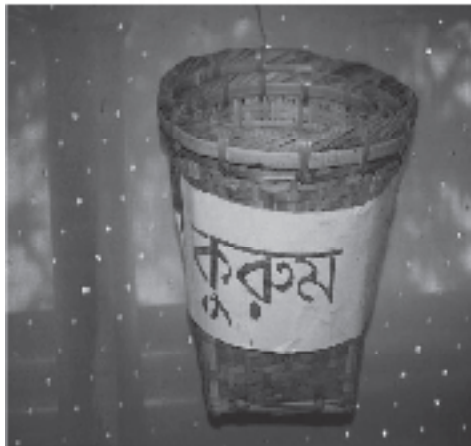
Kujikharu



Dhulo and Hada



Phowa khail yang and boung



Kurum



Pullyang, naadi and khurum

PHOTO GALLERY



Chakma Ghar



Aluk Ghar



Aluk Ghar or truck



Mejhang



Jhum



Shurgo ghar





Bagha and Mejhang



Gila takkya



Dengi



Bagha theng



Bol chakra



Bol chakra

PHOTO GALLERY



**Bante**



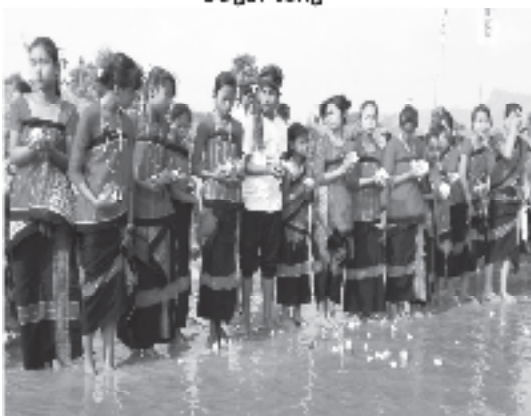
**Biju Mela Nach**



**Bogar teng**



**Biju Mela**



**Ful Biju**



**Ful Biju**

CHAKMA TRIBES IN TRIPURA



Geela Khela



Nading Khela



Tanchangya: Chakma Students

### Coverage and sample frame:

Sl No.	District	Block	Village
1	Dhalai Tripura	Chawmanu	Bipin Para
			Barabsha Para
			Nijo Chandra K/Para
			Kanaria Joy Para
			Megister K/D abdhani
			Rasik Karhari Para
			Dhirendra K Para
			Rangni Pani Cherra
			Brigu Mani K/Adham
			Arjun Mani K/Adham
			Sardhi Para
			Suresh K/Para
			Komanjoy K/Para
			Indukya
			Satishan Kankani Para
			Geeta K/Para
			Jalachandra K/para
			Halamepa K/P adam
			Dabal Kanti Chalme Para
			Makacherra Chakma Adam
			Abhi Manya K/Para
			Bakucherra
			Laraiaaddham
			Hala Makam Para
			Birla Kumar Para
			Kamala K/Para
			Mauik Sidak Para
			Jamini K/P Adam
			Laxmiji K/P Adam
			Haza Cherra
			Andaruni K/Para
			Gandhi Kolan
			Mangal Kumar K/P Adam
			Bhangunura Para
			Ram Kumar R/P
			Debencha K/Addham
			Laxhindar Karhari ADC
			Durgacherra.
			Balsitamani Talukdar Para
			Chalita Cherra K/Para
Goja Cherra			
Dhanya Ram K/P			
Baru Ram K/Para			

CHAKMA TRIBES IN TRIPURA

			Boxamuni K/P Adam
			Bijoy K/Para
			Paasuram K/Pura
			Suzajoy K/Para
			Gandhi K/Para
			Paro K/Para
			PrabhatKarbari Para
			RangaSelaAdham
			Nanda K/Para
			BahanaMandir Para
			SatyahanKarbari Acam
			Mega Barua K/Adam
			Buddha manikarbari Para
			Guruchandri Para
			Jelodokarbarigara
			Choudhary para
			Bharbari Para
			Gezhogon
			rommi Para
			Tiree-Bajoo Para
			Gemachana
			Sampur
			Jati Para
			Talpa Chakra Adam
			Chhichhokei Para
			Batrakia Chakra para
			Mahajanana
			Dharm Para
			Paogyo para
			Ajode Para
			Bath chandra Para
			Jitham Para
			Talharani Chakra Adam
			Autuchachon Adam
			Taludoljhal Chakra Adam
			Tangjhal Chakra Adam
			Jhaljan
			Yamulasta Para
			Yeo Brolhela
			Yelwekarban Chakra
			Yelwekarban Ladi Para
			ADC Goo yang Adam
			chombaria
			Sukae Chakra Para
			Yeo Gunabhan Para
			Gengatharbarbari Para
			Apechidjhal Chakra Adam
			Guno Gan para
			Debaneri Chakra Adam
			Yerajangur
			Yeo Mohan Para
			Japan Para
			Ayee-Geehyagral Adam
			Torral Chakra Adam
			Yede Goo yang Adam
			Kamnan Kumar Adam
			AjtBanjanKarbari Para
			Jithi Para
			gilljTelukder Para
		Dumbarragar	
		Manu R.D Block	

Coverage and sample frame

			Tyoti Mahan Para West Maslihalakma Para Subhalaxmi Para Nil Mahan Karbari Para Lawabhi Chokma Para Devasudh Para Gopur Mahan Para Chaita Chera, Bahadu Para Hemanta Dewan Para Dill Kumar Para Raj Kumar Para Dill Para Apurbi Halakma Para Rang Ram Adhar Para Akshay Mani Para Raj Das Karbari Para Maning Chokma Para Anjali, Chokma Para Lakya Mani Para Hemant Mani Para Niraj Mahan Para Basu Jitendra Chokma Para Sona Parbat Para Ganga Lakshmi Para Gaurang, Chokma Para Durga Para Dibya Para Gopamun Para Ullalpara Para Tika Para Chintan Para Laxmi Para Suresh Karbari Para Chaita Mani Karbari Para Malu Kanta Para Ramesh Mani Para Bano Para Manoj NASHI Para Kishor Babu Para Manoj Para Eloy Eri Para Deepam Para Gopabandhu Gaimona Smt. J. Chaitanya Lakshmi Para Dhara Kanti Chokma Para ST Colony Para Hari Mohan Para Chaita Chokma Para Anjali Chokma Para Man Chaitanya Para Ujjwal Mohan Para Ujjwal Mohan Nil Mahan Karbari Para Bindu Para Raj Chaitanya Para Karappa Para Madhu Meena Para Jyoti Lakshmi Para <b>Raishyabari</b> Rohini Kalpani Akam Chandrakantam Para Chandrakantam Para Sun Karbari Akam Indira Jayalakshmi Akam Sushant Karbari Akam
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Coverage and sample frame

			Rhngangh Chakma Adam
			Prabin Chakma Para
			Lalmohanchakma Adam
			SaratBikash Chakma Adam
			JurmiaKarbari Adam
			Tabide Para
			Ajaram Para
			Bircumar para
			DeepaChara
		<b>Matabari R.D Block</b>	Singichanchakma
			Khaklu Adam
			Chhagaria Chakma Para
			JambabudurKerbari Adam
		<b>Silachari</b>	Baganilachakma Para
			Nishi khanta Para
			Bimola Chakma Para
			Manaya Chakma Para
			BagulaKarbari Adam
			Jogendra Para
			Gajendra Para
			Ram singh Para
			AnandaBorchu para
			Bagmara Adam
			Manoranjan Chakma Para
			Kaptoli Adam
			Harachatal Adam
			Mantri Adam
			Devendra Para
			SukantaPolli
			AnandaBorcu Chakma para
			Jogabondukisa Para
			Dwarika Chakma Para
			M.T colony Para
			Baledi Adam
			Abhikumar Para
			Arntali Adam
3	<b>North Tripura</b>	<b>Dasda R.D Block</b>	Ghumi Shankar Pu
			Goor Chandra Para
			Murali Para
			Sonapur
			Dasda Hazar
			Rabidas Para
			Hu upadaChena
			Shedi Para
			Dukcha Chandra Harbari Para
			Kasto Chandra Harbari Para
			Akshoy Adam



CHAKMA TRIBES IN TRIPURA

			Kumjai I
			Rahirai Para
			South Durgapur
			LaxmikantaKarbari Para
			uttarShibnagar
			Mitingacherra
			Bhaiboncherra
			Kanchanpur South
			KanchanCherra (Boidya Para)
			PurbaSantipur
			South Shibnagar
			HuiyaCherra
			Lamipur
			SukhyeKarbari Para
			HajaCherra
		<b>Laljuri R.D Block</b>	East MakhuanCherra
			PuhongCherra
			Atijapur
			KanchanpurPropoor
			Bursingtaladar Para
			Sriram Para
			Boidyo Para
			Doponcherra
			South Jyontipur
			LanguiyaCherra
			Jogendrakarbari Para
			Shakko Adam
			Jyontipur
			Sukramani Para
			Netajinagar
			Bubari Para
			Barbari Chakma Adam
			Kali Prasad Para
			Joy Singh Chakma Adam
			Twikarna Chakma Adam
			KaijyaCherra
			Hanvinda para
			SatKoloryCherra Adam
			Bata Mura
			Nirnal Chakma adam
			ItendraChakma Para
			Bhaggamanichakma para
			DuulCherra Chakma Adam
			Gabarghara
			SulnaCherra Chakma dam
			Brindnaitila
	<b>Unakati District</b>	<b>Kumarghat R.D</b>	Nalinee Chakma Para

Coverage and sample frame

		Block	Rash Bagan Pong Cherra CidongCherra E.K. Mile Jaam Bagan Haganicherra
		<b>Pechanthal R,D Block</b>	Oldichara Nalhaha CherraCherra Tolendam Ulla DaniCherra BenpacheraKaraichera Subul Para KaipaiyaAndhercherra Sartipur LambaCherra Peak Cherra UgalCherra Kandevcherra Dakkipur East depacherra North DepaCherra KukiCherra GataCherra Housadasewan Para Mathva Karaicherra GanagaCherra YachingCherra SamukCherra Handraharbari para Maharaj para JambhanTalukdar Para Bilopur Boor Adam Karna Kurbari para Basukumar para Kamala para Sadengiriadam South Kamala Pur Silacherra Deva Cherra AndherCherra UgalCherra Gobinda para Mohan bari LasmanCherra NabinCherra

CHAKMA TRIBES IN TRIPURA

			Rubber bagan
			Dewan Bari
			Jamini Para
			Depacherra
			Kumachya para
			Tejandra para
			Sermoutila
			Jagan Cherra
			uttar para
			TipsaCherra
			Amara cherra
			Blucle Adam
			BhubanPar
			Laxtripu
			RadhaMulanPu
			Moonata'ela
			BabuTela
			Block Area
5	West Tripura	Old Agartala .R.D	BangkaChowmoni
		Block	
		AMC	BhatiAbhoy Nagar
			Abhoy Nagar, UjanAbhoy Nagar
			Chakma Adam Para

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