

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF THE
COBBLER COMMUNITIES
OF
AGARTALA MUNICIPALITY
AND
ITS ADJACENT AREAS

Directorate of Research

Department of Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,
Government of Tripura, Agartala

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FOREWORD

A socio-economic survey of the Cobbler Communities in Agartala Municipality and its adjacent areas has been taken up by the Directorate of Research, Department of Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the recommendation of the Harijan Advisory Committee.

The main purpose of this socio-economic survey is to study, in depth, the prevailing socio-economic problems and the hopes and aspirations of the Rabidas and Hrishidas communities working in and around Agartala Municipality. It is expected that this socio-economic survey will be useful for the planners and implementing officers of the Government as well as financial institutions and voluntary organisations. The data was collected by Shri Debapriya Deb Barma, Research Assistant and Shri Nepal SarKar, Research Investigator of the Directorate of Research. We are thankful to Shri Golap Rabidas, himself a cobbler and a member of the Harijan Advisory Committee, who helped our staff in collection of materials.

Sudhir Sharma
Director of Research
Government of Tripura,
Agartala.



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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Cobbler in Tripura :

1. 1 Cobblers are 'workers in Leather'. They are called "Muchi" or "Mochi" in Northern Indian languages. The 'Muchis' are part of Indian civilisation since time immemorial. In Brihadddharmapurana origin of the Muchis has been attributed to the admixture of Taksha and Vaisya. Throughout India Muchis are now recognised as a Scheduled Caste Community.

1. 2 On Muchis in Tripura the earliest statistics available is in the Census report of 1931. In page 56 of "Census Biharani" of 1340 (Tripura Era) it is informed that Muchis are 553 in number, of which 242 are male and 291 are female. The 1951 Census gives the population figure of Chamar and Muchis as 1423, in 1961 Census the population was shown as 3640 and in 1971 census it became 4228.

1. 3 Harijan Advisory Committee in this State is an Advisory Body, Chairman of which is the Chief

Minister of the State and the Minister for Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is the Vice-Chairman. Among its other members are M. L. As and social workers of repute who are dedicated to the cause of welfare of the Scheduled Caste communities. The Director of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is its Member-Secretary. This Harijan Advisory Committee recommends different welfare measures for Scheduled Castes to be formulated and implemented and is a watch dog of the interests of Scheduled Caste communities. This committee in one of its re-commendations advised that a survey should be conducted on Rabidas and Hrishidas communities in Tripura so that the government can properly formulate development schemes for the Cobbler communities.

1. 4 Accordingly, surveys were conducted in North, South and West Tripura districts on Rabidas and Hrishidas communities which are primarily involved in leather work in Tripura. From this survey the following distribution of Hrishidas and Rabidas communities was obtained.

NORTH TRIPURA	Rabidas	Hrishidas
Kumargbat Block	46	3
Chaumanu	Nil	4
Salema	5	28
Panisagar	42	13
Kanchanpur	5	6

SOUTH TRIPURA

Udaipur	14	13
Amarpur	9	2
Dumburnagar	—	—
Satchand	—	—
Bagafa	5	1
Rajnagar	3	1

WEST-TRIPURA

Mohanpur	29	39
Teliamura	4	40
Bishalgarh	33	260
Jirania	38	11
Melagarh	21	22
Khowai	17	57
Sonamura town	14	—

1. 5 It may be pointed here that the above figures does not show the Cobbler population of Agartala Municipality. The reason is that it was decided by the Department of Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that a separate socio-economic survey of the cobbler population of Agartala Municipality should be done by the Directorate of Research under the Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. It was also decided that this socio-economic survey should be extended to cover the areas which are adjacent to Agartala Municipality. The reasons are (i) the cobbler communities of the Agartala Municipality and its suburbs are quite mobile in terms of their occupational migration from Agartala Muni-

pality to suburbs and vice-versa which makes it difficult to properly delineate their inhabitation and occupational places and (ii) today's Agartala Municipality area may sooner or later bring these areas also in its fo'd.

1.6 Within the canvass of this socio-economic survey we have tried to know the religious, lingual, marital, migratory, occupational character of this community. Income and expenditure, land ownership, indebtedness, livestock position, community participation, literacy and level of education have also been studied. Finally, we have tried to understand what they really want in terms of assistance. Their assessment of need may have to be taken with a grain of salt and may have to be re-assessed, re-defined and re-calculated but at least we can know what they want and where the planners and implementing agencies of the government have to move in.

1.7 The whole survey has been conducted on the basis of a proforma which is enclosed at Annexure 'A'. In total 25 tables have been prepared and these form appendices to this survey report.

CHAPTER— 2

Cobblers population in Agartala Municipality and its Suburbs

Agartala Municipality at a glance and Development works under-take

2.1 Agartala Municipality was established in 1871 A.D. with an area of approximately 3 square miles. It is the only Municipality in Tripura.

2.2 Agartala town is situated on the North bank of the Howrah River. It is bounded by Kunjaban in the North, Arundhutinagar in the South, embankment in the east and Bangladesh border in the West. The total area of the Agartala Municipality is 15.80 sq. kms.

2.3 As per 1971 Census the population of the municipality area is 1,00,028 and now it is roughly estimated at 1,25,000. The area of the municipality is divided into 10 (ten) wards. First quinquennial assessment was held in the year 1963 and 6759 holdings were assessed which has increased now to 14829.

24. The first election of the Municipal Commissioners was held in 1949. At that time there were twelve commissioners of whom six were elected and six were nominated. The municipality was under super session from 25.4.1955 A.D. to 10.8.78 A.D. and it was governed by an Administrator appointed by the State Government. A fresh election took place in July, 1978 A.D. and at present the municipality is administered by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight Commissioners.

2.5 The business of the Municipality is executed under the Bengal Municipality Act, 1932 as extended to Tripura. The Municipality has 529 employees in its roll including one Executive officer (on deputation from the State Government), one Health officer (on deputation from State Government), one Municipal Engineer and one Assistant Engineer.

2.6 The annual income from all sources including taxes and rates is Rs. 16.00 lakhs (approximately). The income of the Municipality being very poor it has to depend largely on the government grant.

2.7 In spite of limited resources, Agartala Municipality has been trying to improve the lot of Harijans including the Cobblers. It has taken up a Master plan in 1971-72 for construction of a model Harijan colony at Barjala at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.35 lakhs for constructing 112 units for housing of Scheduled Castes and weaker sections working under the Agartala Municipality. 24 units with provision of

Sanitary latrine, Water supply and lighting etc. have already been completed and allotted to the Scheduled Caste employees of the Agartala Municipality during the year 1978-79.

2.8 As per the Master plan double storeyed buildings are being constructed having flats of two bed rooms and a kitchen besides sanitary latrine, bathroom etc. in the unit. The facilities of tap water and electricity are also being extended to each unit. Provision of compound wall is being made for all colonies.

2.9 Prior to taking up the new scheme under Master plan two Harijan colonies were established at Indranagar and Ramnagar having 60 tenements. These tenements were made of pacca wall. G.C.I sheet roofing and with sanitary latrine, tap-water, electricity etc.

2.10 With a view to bringing improvement in the working conditions of the Harijans necessary arrangements have been made by the Municipality. Sanitary latrines at Bhati Abhoynagar, Akhaura Road, Ujan Abhoynagar and Bhattapukur have been constructed. At Akhaura Road a gali road have also been constructed. Tube wells at Bhattapukur, Ujan Abhoynagar and other congested areas of Scheduled Caste communities have been sunk besides the provision of tap-water by installing high drain at Akhaura Road, Hrishipatti and Bhattapukur.

2.11 A scheme for construction of Cobblers'

shed at Motorstand, Secretariat building premises, and Battala has already been drawn up.

Cobbler Population :

2.12 In the Municipality total number of 923 Cobblers could be identified during this survey. Of these, 428 are male and 495 are female. These total figures comprise both Rabidas and Hrishidas families. Of these 923 persons 630 persons are Rabidas of which 282 are male and 348 are female. 293 persons belong to Hrishidas community of which 146 are male and 147 are female. Thus among cobbler population within Agartala Municipality 68.255% are Rabidas and 31.744% belong to Hrishidas,

Area wise pattern :

2.13 Within Agartala Municipality cobblers are residing in 12 number of hamlets. In Banamalipur, there are 17 Rabidas families having a population of 92. In Bhattapukur there are 38 Rabidas families with a population of 142. In Kamarpukur there are 7 Rabidas families with a total population of 33. In Astabal there are 7 Rabidas families having a population of 26. In Dhaleswar we could identify 7 Rabidas families having a population of 31. In Malanchanagar there are 73 Rabidas persons in 19 families. In Ujan Abhoynagar there are 17 Rabidas families with a total population of 76. Akhaura Road area has 33 Rabidas families with a total population of 157. In Jagaharimura there are 6 Hrishidas families with a population of 32. 5 Hrishidas families with a population of 22 are residing at Indranagar.

In Joynagar 7 Hrishidas families with a population of 29 have also been identified. In Bhati, Abhoynagar there are 52 Hrishidas families with a population of 210.

2.14 Thus 145 Rabidas families with total population of 630 and 70 Hrishidas families with a population of 293 have been identified and surveyed for this socio-economic study of cobbler population in Agartala Municipality.

In areas adjacent to Agartala Municipality :

2.15 The following hamlets which are adjacent to Agartala Municipality are also having sizable population of cobblers.

- 1) Noogaon Colony.
- 2) Chandrapur.
- 3) Aralia.
- 4) East Pratapgarh.
- 5) Badharghat.

Of these Noogaon colony falls in Jirania Block. Aralia, East Pratapgarh and Badharghat are within Bishalgargh Block. Chandrapur is outside Agartala Municipality and also not part of any development Blocks.

2.16 In Aralia there are 124 Hrishidas families with a total population of 645. In East Pratapgarh there are 140 Hrishidas families having a total population of 758. In Badharghat there are 22 Hrishidas

families with a total population of 90. In Nongraon colony there are a total of 103 Rabidas persons distributed in 24 families. In Chandrapur there are 10 Rabidas families with a total population of 43.

2.17 Thus, in these hamlets adjacent to Agartala Municipality 34 Rabidas families with a population of 145 and 286 Hrishidas families with a population of 1493 have been identified during our survey and interviewed for this socio-economic survey. Of these 145 persons belonging to Rabidas community 71 are male and 75 are female. Similarly, of 1493 Hrishidas population 754 are male and 739 are female.

Total Picture :

2.18 Both in and out-side Agartala Municipality 179 Rabidas families and 356 Hrishidas families have been interviewed. Total number of cobbler families in Agartala Municipality are 215. Out-side Municipality, within the 5 hamlets it is 320. Total number of families surveyed in both the areas is 535 with a total population of 2562. Of these 2562 persons, 1253 are male and 1309 are female.

It may be observed that comparatively cobbler population is higher in areas adjacent to Agartala Municipality. Again, within the Municipality Rabidas population is comparatively higher than the Hrishidas population in the total population picture of Agartala Municipality, whereas in the hamlets adjacent to Agartala Municipality the number of Hrishidas population is higher than the Rabidas population.

CHAPTER—3

Language, Religion, Marital status and Migration.

Language :

3.1. Table-4 deals with representation of Cobblers according to language differences. It is observed that among the cobblers of the surveyed areas generally the Rabidas people speak Hindi and the Hrishidas people speak in Bengali. Among the cobblers in Agartala Municipality and outside Municipality the number of Bengali-speaking cobblers is 1786. The number of Hindi speaking cobblers within the Municipality is only 630, and outside Municipality it is 146. It may be mentioned here that the Rabidas people of cobbler community are able to speak in Bengali language also in addition to their mother tongue which is Hindi. This is due to their long stay in Tripura. We have met a few Rabidas persons who can write and speak in Bengali very well. But the Hrishidas can speak and write in their mother tongue only which is Bengali.

Religion :

3.2. Table-5 shows religious affiliation of the cobblers of Municipality and adjacent areas. During the survey it has been observed that the total number of cobbler population within the Municipality and its suburbs is 2,562. Both the Rabidas and Hrishidas communities are Hindus. Out of a total population of 2,562, 923 number of cobblers belonging to Hindu religion are residing within the Municipality, and the number of Hindu cobblers residing outside Agartala Municipality are 1,639.

Marital Status :

3.3. Within the Municipality and its suburbs total 812 adult males and 786 adult females of the cobbler community were enumerated. In both the areas the total No. of Minor is 964. Of these, there are 553 married males and 553 married females. The total number of un-married male of both the areas is 259 and the total number of un-married female is 244. 27 widows and 11 widowers have been found in the areas under survey. For details please see Table-22.

Incidence Of Inter-Caste Marriage :

3.4. It is interesting to note that there are cases of inter-caste marriage among the cobblers of Municipality and its suburbs. In Bhattapukur one Class-IV Government employee has married a Laskar girl bearing Deb Barma surname. In Kamarpukur one non-gazetted government employee has married a

lady belonging to Debnath community. Similarly in Noagaon Colony one small scale industrial worker has also married a woman of Debnath community. In Badharghat, a cobbler now serving as home-guard has entered into matrimonial alliance with a girl of Saha community.

Incidence of Divorce :

3.5. Incidence of divorce in legal sense is not found. But cases of physical separation have been found among the cobblers of Agartala Municipality but in the suburbs no such case has been found during our investigation. In Municipality areas, we have come across one case of separation in Banamalipur, one in Bhattapukur, one in Akhaura road area and another in Bhati Abhoynagar. In Banamalipur, after her husband married another woman, a Rabidas woman had to seek separation from her husband. In Dhalaswar, one Rabidas woman was compelled to forget her husband who left for Bangladesh long ago. In Akhaura road another Rabidas woman tired with misbehaviour of her habitually intoxicated husband sought separation from him in a community meeting and it was granted. In Bhati Abhoynagar one Hrishidas woman could no longer tolerate the financial difficulties of her home because of idle nature of her husband and sought separation from him.

Migration :

3.6. Table-13 deals with hamlet-wise general mobility of the cobbler families under Municipality area and adjacent Municipality areas.

Municipality :

3.6 (i) Within the Municipality 107 informants (heads of the families) are found to have taken birth in Tripura, 14 in Bihar and 94 in Bangladesh. Among the fathers of the informants 72 persons were born in Tripura, 17 in Bihar, 4 in U.P. and 122 in Bangladesh. Among the grand fathers of the informants in the 12 hamlets of Municipality 56 persons were born in Tripura, 36 in Bihar, 13 in U.P. and 110 in Bangladesh.

Outside Municipality :

3.6. (ii) In the suburbs, 80 informants of the 5 hamlets were born in Tripura and 240 in Bangladesh. Among the fathers of the informants of the 5 hamlets, 10 persons were born in Tripura, 7 in Bihar and 303 in Bangladesh. Among the grand fathers of the informants only 8 persons were born in Tripura, 7 in Bihar and 305 in Bangladesh.

General Migration Pictures :

3.7. It is evident from 3.6. (i) and 3.6. (ii) that most of the Cobblers have migrated to Tripura from erstwhile East Bengal now called Bangladesh after partition and liberation war of 1971 and from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

3.7. (i) Among the cobbler families living within Agartala Municipality 94 families of present generation, 122 of the 2nd generation, 110 of 1st generation have been born in Bangladesh. Similarly, outside

Municipality, 240 informants belonging to present generation, 303 of 2nd generation and 305 of 1st generation of Cobblers Community have migrated from Bangladesh.

3.7. (ii) The cobbler population in and outside Agartala Municipality thus offers a mobile composite population picture. From wherever they might have come they are now sons and daughters of Tripura and their present and future are tied with the general development of Tripura.

CHAPTER—4

Occupation

4.1 Our survey has revealed that the Cobblers in Agartala Municipality and its suburb are not uniformly engaged in a particular profession. Some of them are working as daily labourers, some are rickshaw pullers, a few are professional players of musical instruments and a negligible number is engaged in handicraft business and a good number are service-holders.

Agartala Municipality :

4.2 In Agartala Municipality 118 persons are engaged in their original profession of leather work. It shows a slow reduction in the number of persons engaged in original profession when compared with the number of earlier 2 (two) generations of the Cobblers in the Agartala Municipality. In the 1st generation there were 162 Cobblers and in the 2nd generation there were 155 Cobblers to be found in Agartala Municipality. Of these Cobblers 49 persons are now engaged as daily labourers. Rickshaw-pulling as an occupation, was almost unknown among the Cobblers of earlier generations. There were only

4 (four) rickshaw-pullers in the earlier 2 generations whereas at present the number of rickshaw-pullers has gone up to 23 mainly because rickshaw-pulling provides quick cash money. 18 persons among these communities are also presently engaged as professional musical instrument players. There were hardly any such professional musical instrument players among the fathers and grand-fathers of the present Cobbler generation. Similarly, there were only 2 (two) persons who busied themselves as dealers in handicraft business but now not less than 17 persons are found engaged in this handicraft business.

4.3 One interesting phenomenon evident in the present generation of Cobblers is that, they are more and more keen on getting employment under the Government obviously because this ensures regular economic income and stable status among their own community. Whereas in the 1st generation there was none and only one person was found to be a Government service-holder in the second generation during survey we have come across 30 persons who have been working as Government servants.

Cultivation as an occupation was also, a source of living of the Cobblers in Agartala Municipality. There were 12 and 13 number cultivators during the 1st generation and 2nd generation of the Cobblers surveyed, but now no person is engaged in cultivation as his full time source of living.

Suburb :

4.4 In a eas adjacent to Agartala Municipality 142 persons are engaged in their original profession

that is as Cobblers. It also shows a reduction of number when compared with earlier generations of the Cobblers. During their 1st generation the number was 204 and during their 2nd generation also it was 204. In the suburbs 159 persons are engaged as daily labourers whereas the figure was 51 each during earlier two generations. Rickshaw pulling was almost unknown during the 1st and 2nd generations whereas at present 83 persons are earning their bread as rickshaw pullers. 25 persons are earning livelihood as professional musical instrument players, whereas only one person each has been found to be a professional musical instrument player in the earlier two generations. Similarly, we have found 15 persons who have taken to handicraft business.

4.5 Government service also allures the Cobblers of the suburbs, 9 persons are already in government service whereas in the 1st and 2nd generations of these Cobbler population none was in government service.

4.6 Cultivation was quite common during the period of their fathers and grand-fathers when 59 persons in each of first and two generations earned their livelihood as cultivators. Passage of time and economic crisis have reduced the number of cultivators. Among the Cobblers now 6 persons only have been doing cultivation.

4.7 Further break-up of occupation picture within the Agartala Municipality :

Table 14 deals with occupation-wise representation of Cobblers within the Agartala Municipality and in

the hamlet adjacent to it. In Banamalipur out of a population of 92 Cobblers 7 persons are engaged as daily labourers, 24 persons are casual labourers, 3 are rickshaw pullers, 1 (one) is government service holder, and suprisingly, none works as a Cobbler. In Bhattapukur out of 142 Cobblers, 32 persons are in their traditional profession, 1 (one) is a daily labourer, 11 are casual labourers and 4 persons are service holders. In Kamarpukur out of 33 Cobbler population 2 (two) are in tradiational occupatnoi as Cobblers, 5 (five) are daily labourers, 4 (four) casual labourers, and 1 (one) is in government service. In Astabal out of 26 Cobbler population no one is found engaged as Cobbler. 3 (three) live as daily labourers, 5 (five) as casual labourers, 4 (four) as government service holders. In Dha'eswar out of 31 persons 9 are engaged as daily labourers, 1 (one) is rickshaw-puller and 2 (two) are in government service. In Malanchanagar out of 73 cobblers 11 are still practicing traditional profession, 7 (seven) are daily labourers, 11 are casual workers. 1 (one) is a rickshaw puller and 2 (two) work as government service holders. In Ujan Abhoynagar among 76 cobbler persons only 12 are still earning their livelihood as Cobblers, 2(two) persons are daily labourers, 13 persons are casual labourers, 2(two) are rickshaw-pullers and 2 (two) are government service holders. In Akhaura Road area out of 157 Cobbler persons, 26 are maintaining themselves as Cobblers, 6 persons as daily labourers, 20 as casual labourers and 5 (five) persons are in government service. In Jagah-trimura, of the 32 Cobbler persons, it appears that all have

given up their traditional occupation. of these persons 4 (four) are engaged as daily labourers, 1 (one) as a casual labourer, 1 (one) earns his livelihood by playing musical instruments, 2 (two) are engaged in business and 1 (one) in government service. The total Cobblers of Indranagar number 22. Out of them 6 are in government service. Other occupational patterns are not practiced by the Cobblers in Indranagar. In Joynagar total Cobbler population is 29, of whom only 2 persons still claim to be attached to their traditional and ancestral occupation life as Cobblers, 1(one) is a daily worker, 2 (two) are casual labourers, 6 (six) are rickshaw-pullers and 4 earn their bread on strings and drums. Out of 210 Cobbler population of Bhati Abhoynagar 33 still follow traditional occupation, 4 (four) are daily labourers, 6 (six) are casual workers, 10 are rickshaw-pullers, 13 live on playing on strings and drums, 15 are doing business in handicraft and 2 (two) numbers are in government service.

4.8 Further break-up of occupation picture in the suburbs :-

In Noagaon colony out of 103 cobbler 14 still earn their bread as cobblers, 14 and 13 persons are engaged as daily and casual labourers respectively, 1 (one) is engaged in business, and 4 (four) are cultivators. In Chandrapur village, out of 43 Cobbler persons 7 persons are practising their traditional profession, 5 (five) are daily labourers and 4 (four) are casual labourers. Out of 645 Cobbler population in Aralia only 61 persons are still working as Cobblers, 32 persons are

daily labourers and 12 are casual labourers, 59 persons are rickshaw-pullers, 15 are musical instrument players, 4 (four) are businessman and 3 (three) are in government service. In Badharghat out of 90 Cobbler persons 17 are still working as cobblers, 6 (six) as daily labourers, 5 (five) as casual labourer, 3 (three) as musical instrument players, 4 (four) in business and 5 (five) in government service. In East Pratapgarh where the cobbler population is highest that is 758, only 43 persons are engaged in their traditional occupation (cobblers), 102 are leading their lives as daily labourers, 45 as casual labourers, 24 as rickshaw-pullers, 7 (seven) on strings and drums, 6 (six) in business, 2 two as cultivators, and solitary one as a government employee.

4.9 Total Picture :

As has been said earlier, the cobbler inhabitants of Agartala Municipality and Adjacent areas, occupation wise may be classified into 8 categories :

- 1) Traditional cobbler.
- 2) Daily labourer.
- 3) Casual labourer.
- 4) Rickshaw-puller.
- 5) Cultivator.
- 6) Player of musical instruments.
- 7) Business.
- 8) Government service.

Within the 12 hamlets of Agartala Municipality 923 cobblers have been interviewed and it has been

found that only 118 individuals are still engaged as cobblers, 49 persons have become daily labourers and 97 persons casual labourers, 23 persons are now rickshaw-pullers and 18 persons play musical instrument, 17 individuals are in business and 30 are in government service.

4.10 In the areas adjacent to Agartala Municipality we have identified 1639 cobblers of whom only 142 persons are still occupationwise 'mending others' shoes, 159 and 79 persons are engaged as daily labourers and casual labourers respectively, 83 persons pull rickshaws, 25 persons play musical instruments, 15 persons are in business with the hope of augmenting their future, 9 persons are in government service and feel secure. 6 (six) persons cultivate land.

4.11 Both in and outside Municipality 2,562 Cobblers have been studied. Out of them 208 and 176 persons are daily labourers and casual labourer respectively. 106 are rickshawpullers, 43 plays strings and drums, 32 are in business, 39 are in service and 6 are cultivators.

4.12 It can be surmised that the traditional way of living as a cobbler does not offer a secure life for these persons any longer and that education, economic crisis, lack of congenial working atmosphere and want of investment are the factors due to which this Rabidas and Hrishidas communities, have been moving from one occupation to another, leaving behind the traditional work of cobbling.

CHAPTER -- 5

INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND INDEBTEDNESS :

5.1 Table 9 presents data relating to hamletwise average monthly income and expenditure of the Cobblers under Agartala Municipality and adjacent Municipality and table 18 gives the extent of indebtedness.

UJAN ABHOYNAGAR :

5.2 In Ujan Abhoynagar average monthly income of a cobbler family is Rs. 248.82 and average monthly expenditure of cobbler family is Rs. 254. In this hamlet, 8 cobbler families out of 17 are in debt. Thus average debt per cobbler borrowing family is Rs. 81.75 and average debt per cobbler family of the hamlet stands at Rs. 38.47 Clearance of the debt by borrowing family as well as per cobbler family of the hamlet is negligible.

MALANCHANAGAR :

5.3 Average monthly income and expenditure of the cobbler families of Malanchanagar is Rs.

253.68 and 230.32 respectively. 14 families out of 19 cobbler families had borrowed from different sources. Thus average debt per borrowing family is Rs. 283.00 and average debt per family for all 19 cobbler families comes to Rs. 208.52. Average debt clearance of borrowing families is Rs. 82 whereas average debt clearance of the 19 cobbler families comes to Rs. 73.00.

JOYNAGAR :

5.4 Average monthly income and expenditure of the cobbler families of Joynagar is Rs. 211/- only and Rs. 226/- respectively. 6 cobbler families out of 7 are indebted. Average debt per borrowing family comes to Rs. 66.33 and average debt per cobbler family of this hamlet is Rs. 56.85. Average debt clearance of the borrowing families as well as other borrowing families come to nil.

AKHAURA ROAD :

5.5 Average monthly income and expenditure of the cobbler families of Akhaura Road are Rs. 221.64 and Rs. 268.67 respectively. Here 26 families of a total of 33 cobbler families are in debt for an amount of Rs. 7555/- making the average debt per borrowing family and per cobbler family of this hamlet Rs. 290.57 and Rs. 228.93 respectively. On asking some of the indebted cobblers of this area informed that as a brick-kiln is very near to their residence, it is quite an easy thing for them to get loan from their respective contractors, of course at high percentage of interest or in lieu of physical labour. Here, average monthly clearance of debt

is almost negligible and difficult to assess as many of the debtors clear their debt by rendering manual labour for the contractor.

BHATI-ABHOYNAGAR :

5.6 In Bhati-Abhoynagar the average monthly income of the Cobblers is Rs. 259 and average monthly expenditure is Rs. 309/-. Here, out of 52 families 28 families have confessed to have borrowed a total amount of Rs. 10,430/-. Thus average debt per borrowing family and per cobbler family of the area comes to Rs. 372.5/- and Rs. 200.57 respectively. Amount of debt clearance per borrowing family is Rs. 68/- only and amount of debt clearance per Cobbler family comes to Rs. 47/- only.

INDRANAGAR :

5.7 Rs. 180/- and Rs. 255/- are the average monthly income and expenditure of cobbler population in Indranagar hamlet. Total amount of loan by the 5 families here is Rs. 500/-only. Rs. 100/- is found to be the average debt of the 5 borrowing families within the hamlet. And their debt clearance is absolutely nil.

BHATTAPUKUR :

5.8 The average monthly income and expenditure of the cobbler communities in Bhattapukur are Rs. 209.94 and Rs. 217.39 respectively. Total amount borrowed by 30 families out of 38 families here is Rs. 110.23/-. Average debt per borrowing family is 367.23/-. Average debt per borrowing family is Rs. 290.07/-. The rate of average clearance of the

debt is Rs. 77.16 per borrowing family and Rs. 58.01 per cobbler family of this area.

DHALESWAR :

5.9 Rs. 378.00 and Rs. 319.00 respectively are the average monthly income and expenditure of cobbler communities of Dhaleswar hamlet. Out of 7 cobbler families 5 families have borrowed total amount of Rs. 1190/-. Rs. 238.00 stands as the average debt of the borrowing families and Rs. 170.00 comes as average debt per family. Average clearance of the debt per borrowing family is Rs. 83.58 and that per cobbler family of the hamlet is Rs. 56.86.

ASTABAL :

5.10 In Astabal average monthly income of the surveyed community is Rs. 159.05 and their average monthly expenditure is Rs. 186.02/- Out of 7 cobbler families, 3 have borrowed a total amount of Rs. 360/. Average debt per borrowing family here is Rs. 120.00 and average debt per cobbler family here is Rs. 36.00/-. Average debt clearance per borrowing family and per cobbler family is Rs. 25.20 and Rs. 7.20/- respectively.

BANAMALIPUR

5.11 Rs. 245.58 and Rs. 318.23 stands as the average monthly income and expenditure respectively of the cobbler population in Banamalipur hamlet. Out of 17 cobbler families here 13 had borrowed a total amount of Rs. 54,50/-. Average debt per borrowing family is Rs. 419.23 and average debt per

cobbler family is Rs. 320.58. Average debt clearance per borrowing cobbler family comes to Rs. 88.04 and Rs. 64.12 for per cobbler family.

JAGAHARIMURA :

5.12 Rs. 271.66 and Rs. 268.16 are the average monthly income and expenditure of cobbler families of Jagaharimura. Here, other than two families out of six all have borrowed. The amount borrowed by these 4 families are quite heavy so much so that average debt among the borrowing families is Rs. 2550/- and average clearance of the borrowing families is Rs. 535.50.

KAMARPUKUR :

5.13 The average monthly income and expenditure of Kamarpukur cobbler community is Rs. 234.28 and Rs. 233.14. 4 cobbler families out of 7 have borrowed a total amount of Rs. 800/-. Average debt per borrowing family is Rs. 200.00 and that per cobbler family is Rs. 114.28. Average debt clearance per borrowing family and per cobbler family is Rs. 42/- and Rs. 22.86 respectively.

5.14 To sum up, in the Agartala Municipality area the total average monthly income and expenditure of the 12 surveyed hamlets is Rs. 258.41 and 257.08 respectively. Total average debt of the cobbler families is Rs. 244.29 and per borrowing family is Rs. 359.74. The total average monthly debt clearance of the 12 surveyed area of the Municipality is Rs. 55.75 and average monthly debt clearance per borrowing family per month is Rs. 83.46. In

the Municipality area out of 215 families, 146 families have borrowed and the total amount borrowed by them is Rs. 52,522/-.

ADJACENT AREA

CHANDRAPUR :

5.15 It is seen that the average monthly income and expenditure of the cobbler community at Chandrapur is Rs. 216.00 and Rs 243.00 respectively. Out of 10 families 9 have borrowed a total of Rs. 3895/-. Average debt per borrowing family is Rs. 432.77 and average debt per cobbler family is Rs. 389.50. Per borrowing family's debt clearance is Rs. 90 88 and per cobbler family's is Rs. 77.90.

NOAGAON COLONY :

5.16 In Noagaon Colony the average monthly income and expenditure of the cobblers are Rs. 190.83 and Rs. 212.95 respectively whereas their average monthly debt is Rs. 131.70. Here, out of 24 families 13 families have borrowed a total amount of Rs. 3161/-, thus each borrowing family's average indebtedness is Rs. 242.15. Average debt clearance per borrowing family and and per cobbler family is Rs. 51.02 and Rs. 26.34 respectively.

5.22 In Agartala Municipality 141 cobblers have admitted to have borrowed money from different sources for different purposes. 67 persons have stated that they had borrowed money to buy food from market or ration shops, 19 for performing social ceremonies, 16 for business purpose, 31 for medical treatment and 8 for construction of house.

Badharghat :

5.17 The average monthly income and expenditure of the cobblers of Badharghat stands as Rs. 272.27 and Rs. 320.59 respectively. Average debt of the cobbler of Badharghat is found to be Rs. 161.59 and their average debt clearance is Rs. 32.32. Here, out of 22 cobbler families' 15 families are indebted to a total amount of Rs. 3555/- These 15 families' average borrowing and average debt clearance is Rs. 237/- and Rs. 49.77 respectively.

Aralia :

5.18 In Aralia the average monthly income and expenditure of the cobblers is at Rs. 263.10 and Rs. 295.69 respectively. Their average debt is Rs. 39.74 and their average debt clearance is Rs. 7.95. Here, out of 124 cobbler families, 49 families have borrowed a total amount of Rs. 4928/-. These borrowing cobbler families average borrowing is Rs. 100.57 and monthly clearance is Rs. 21.12. In Aralia many of the cobbler families' have to borrow to run their business in tanning the skins and also to buy tanned skins.

East Pratapgarh :

5.19 In East Pratapgarh, the cobbler families' average monthly income and expenditure is Rs. 280.14 and Rs. 300.82 respectively. Their average debt stands at Rs. 107.50 and their average debt clearance is Rs. 21.50. Out of 140 cobbler families, only 44 have admitted to have borrowed a total amount of Rs. 15,050/-. Average debt and debt

clearance of these families come to Rs. 342.04 and Rs. 71.83 respectively.

To sum up, in the suburb the total average monthly income and expenditure of the cobblers of these 5 surveyed hamlets are Rs. 244.49 and Rs. 274.61 respectively. Their average debt is Rs. 95.59 and their average debt clearance is Rs. 33.20. In these 5 hamlets, out of 320 cobbler families, 130 families have borrowed a total amount of Rs. 30,589/-. Average debt per borrowing family is Rs. 235.30 and their average debt clearance is Rs. 56.92.

5.20 Average monthly income and expenditure of all the cobblers of 17 surveyed hamlets under the municipality and its suburb is Rs. 254.32 and Rs. 262.24 respectively and the total average debt of all the cobbler families of the surveyed hamlets is Rs. 155.35. The total average debt clearance by cobblers of the 17 hamlets is Rs. 49.12. Of a total number of 535 Cobbler families. 276 families are in debt and they have borrowed in total an amount of Rs. 83,111/-. Average debt of the debtors and their average debt clearance is Rs. 301.13 and Rs. 75.65 respectively.

5.21 As it will be clear from the foregoing pages the indebtedness is quite common among the cobbler communities. From our study it is learnt that loans are taken for the following purposes.

- i) Construction of house.
- ii) Social ceremonies.
- iii) Business.
- iv) Medical treatment.

- v) Ration.
- vi) Purchase of musical instruments.

5.22 In Agartala Municipality 141 cobblers have admitted to have borrowed money from different sources for different purposes. 67 persons have stated that they had borrowed money to buy food from market or ration shops, 19 for performing social ceremonies, 16 for business purpose, 31 for medical treatment and 8 for construction of house.

5.23 Similarly, in the areas adjacent to Agartala Municipality, we have found that out of 138 persons who have admitted to have borrowed 91 persons have utilised it for rationing, 12 for construction of houses, 6 for social ceremonies, 16 for running business and 13 for medical treatment.

5.24 We have also noticed that in Agartala Municipality it is the persons who are still in traditional occupation as cobblers form the majority in the list of borrowers. The daily labourers come second and in third position comes the government serviceholder.

5.25 Similarly, in areas adjacent to Agartala Municipality, the daily labourers are the majority borrowers, followed immediately by the traditional cobblers and a good third is the rickshaw pullers.

5.26 It is a sad feature that only 32 persons belonging to the cobbler community in and around Agartala Municipality had utilised their borrowed money in productive purposes by investing in business.

5.27 Sources of Borrowing : From the borrowing pattern it is also revealed that the persons belonging to cobbler community take loans from persons of their community and also from persons who do not belong to their own community.

Banks, Co-operatives and Government are also there to lend them.

5.28 In Agartala Municipality 13 persons have borrowed from Bank, 4 from traders, 47 from persons of their own community and 86 from persons who do not belong to be cobbler community.

5.29 In areas outside Agartala Municipality 13 persons have borrowed from Banks, 3 from cooperative societies, 2 from Government, 6 from traders, from persons of their own community and 77 from others not belonging to cobblers community.

5.30 It is interesting to note here that only two persons have admitted to have received loan from Government. It can not be ruled out that there are others who have received loan from government but want to keep it secret with the hope that further Government assistance will be given to them if they do not admit of receiving earlier grants/assistance.

CHAPTER—6

LAND OWNERSHIP

Agartala Municipality :

6.1 Within the Agartala Municipality there are 145 Rabidas and 70 Hrishidas cobbler families who are possessing land of some kind. These 215 families own together a total homestead jote land of 5.90 acre and khas land of 1.35 acre. In the Municipality area the total agricultural tilla (jote) owned by them is only 0.20 acre, and the total area of agricultural lunga (jote) is 1.21 acre. Average land holding per cobbler family of the 12 surveyed hamlets is 0.34 acre (jote) .0062 acre (khas). Average land holding per land holding cobbler family is .046 acre (jote) and .0085 acre (khas).

Suburb :

6.2 In the areas adjacent to Agartala Municipality there are 34 Rabidas families and 286 Hrishidas families. In total they own homestead jote land of 33.86 acres and khas land of .04 acre. The quantity of Agricultural land possessed by the cobblers in this area is 52.60 acres jote tilla and 0.87 acre jote lunga. In the adjacent area khas agricultural tilla land is also found to be 2.40 acre, whereas no khas lunga could be verified to be possessed by the infor-

nants. The average land holding per family comes to 0.272 acre (jote) and .008 acre (khas).

Total Picture :

6.3 Under the Municipality area and its suburb the total number of families stands as 179 Rabidas and 356 Hrishidas. The total size of homestead land under possession of the cobblers in both areas are 39.76 acre [jote] and 1.39 acre [khas]. The cobblers of both the areas are possessing agricultural jote land [tilla 52.80 acre and lunga 2.08 acre] 2.40 acre khas agricultural tilla land remains under possession of the cobblers in both the areas. Average land holding per cobbler family is calculated at 0.1768 acre jote and .0070 acre khas land respectively.

Landless Cobblers in Agartala Municipality :

6.4 In this survey, families not having land [either own or shared] of any size and type have been called landless. In Banamalipur hamlet no one is found as landless. Amongst 38 cobbler families of Bhattapukur 16 families are landless. Amongst the 7 cobbler families of Kamarpukur, 4 families do not possess any land. In Astabal there are 7 families of whom 2 do not possess any such land. Out of 7 cobbler families of Dhaleswar 3 do not have any land. Then, out of 19 cobbler families of Malanchanagar nearly 42.10% do not have any land (8 households). Amongst the 17 cobbler families of Ujan Abhoynagar 1 family is not having any land. Further, 3 families out of 6 cobbler families of Jagaharimura are landless. The total number of cobbler families of Akhaura Road is 33, of whom 9 families do not possess any

land. In Indranagar, out of 5 families 3 (three) are landless. 4 families of Joynagar are not possessing any land. Of the cobbler families (52) of Bhati-Abheynagar 5 are not possessing any land. Thus, in Agartala Municipality out of 215 cobbler families 58 families are not having any land. 26.98% of total cobbler families in Agartala Municipality may be categorised as landless.

Landless Cobblers in Suburb :

6.5 In Noagaon Colony, out of 24 families only 1 is found to be landless. Again, out of the 10 cobbler families of Chandrapur 6 families do not have any land. Out of 124 cobbler families of Aralia only 12 families are landless. In East Pratapgarh out of 140 families 83 families are stated to have no land. In Badharghat out of 22 cobbler families 7 families are landless.

Total Landless Picture :

6.6 From the foregoing paras it may be observed that under the Municipality area and its suburb of 535 cobbler families, 167 families are landless. Percentage of landless persons in both Agartala Municipality and its suburb comes to 31.21%.

CHAPTER—7

7. LIVE-STOCK POSITION.

General Picture.

7.1 The occupational pattern of the Cobblers residing both in Agartala Municipality and its suburbs is naturally different from other scheduled Castes communities. A few practice agriculture now a-days as if in memory of their forefathers who were also persuing the practice of cultivation.

7.2 Bulls and buffaloes are useful for ploughing but no cobbler was found to be in possession of buffalo in both the areas under survey. The population of bulls in possession by them is also negligible, particularly in urban areas. Cows are kept by them both for domestic requirement and selling. Moreover, milk is used for domestic requirement only. In the urban areas goats are rarely found but in the suburbs the cobblers are domesticating this kind of cattle. Pigs are owned and reared by almost all cobbler communities. Both Rabidas and Hrishidas residing in Agartala Municipality are rearing pigs on commercial basis. Poultry is of great economic value to the cobblers but due to financial handicap they keep only a few poultry birds. They look forward to those days when they will be owners of small poultry farms.

Agartala Municipality.

7.3. Table 17 deals with the livestock population owned by the cobblers in the 12 areas under the Municipality area. Out of the 12 areas surveyed five of the areas are having no livestock of any kind. These five areas are Banamilipur, Indranagar, Kamarpukur, Astabal and Dhaleswar. In other 7 areas 46 families are possessing livestock population consisting of 64 poultry birds, two bulls, 41 pigs, 2 milch cows and 6 miscellaneous type of cattle.

Areas adjacent to Municipality.

7.4. The same table shows the livestock figures owned by the cobblers under the adjacent Municipality area. The total number of pigs owned by the cobblers of Chandrapur, East Pratapgarh and Aralia is 66. Pigs could not be found in two hamlets namely Badharghat and Noagaon colony. In the suburb the total number of poultry birds is 56, total number of bull is only 12, number of milch cow is 40 and total number of goats is 34, no buffalo was found in the areas adjacent to municipality.

Total picture.

7.5. From the foregoing it is seen that within 17 surveyed areas 165 families are possessing livestock. Out of 165 families 107 possess pigs. The total number of poultry birds is 120, number of bulls is only

14 and milch cows are only 42. No buffaloes were found in both the surveyed areas. Goats are found in both the areas and their total No. is 34. The total figure of other cattle is only 6. The total picture indicates a poor stock of livestock reared and possessed by the cobbler families.

CHAPTER 8

LITERACY AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

8.1. Definition of Literates :

During this survey a person who can sign his name has been accepted as a literate, irrespective of the fact whether he has attended school or not.

8.2. Municipality areas :

Out of a total of 923 Cobblers residing in 12 (twelve) hamlets in Municipality area 258 persons are literate. Thus 27.95% of them are literate and 72.05 percent are illiterate. Among the literates, 113 school-going children are also included.

8.3. Suburbs :

Out of a total of 1639 villagers of the 5 (five) surveyed hamlets 421 persons are literate. Thus, only 5.59% people are literate in the 5 (five) villages,

8.4. Total picture :

Out of 2562 persons residing in areas under study (both municipality and adjacent areas) only 26.50% population are literate, which includes 316 school-going children too.

8.5. Educational level :

Within the municipality areas only 2 persons have been reading in Class- X and in the Suburb

areas only 1 person amongst the cobblers has passed matriculation. He is now well-established in life and is also a member of Harijan Advisory Committee.

8. 6. Impact of Poverty :

Though the parents want to send their children to schools and the need for education is also well-realised by the cobbler communities, poverty compels them to discontinue the studies of their children. As soon as the children attain the age of 11 or more, they are, in most of the cases, compelled by poverty to stop going to school and to join the elders to become bread-earners for their family.

8.7. Adult Literacy :

Adult literacy centres have been established in Bhatiabhoyanagar, Aralia and East Pratapgarh and elderly persons are attending the centres with great interest and enthusiasm.

CHAPTER 9

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

9.1. The wave of Cooperative, Panchayet and adult literacy movement has also touched the members of the Cobblers community and one can find them participating in the Panchayet, Cooperative and adult literacy activities. During our survey we have seen that 29 persons are associated with adult literacy movement, 118 are associated with Cooperative organisations and 2(two) are members of the Panchayet.

9.2. Similarly the consciousness that organised trade union activities are for the betterment of the working class, has also spread among the Cobbler communities within and outside Agartala Municipality. 114 Cobblers are associated with Nikhil Tripura Rabidas Sramik Union and 28 persons are members of Tripura Rabidas Majdur Union. Similarly 11 Rickshawpullers are members of Rickshaw Sramik Karmi Samity. Again, the small traders of Maharajganj belonging to Cobblers communities are members of Maharajganj Footpath Babashayee Samity.

9.3. Some of the important Cooperative societies with which the Cobbler communities are associated are Bhati Abhoynagar Hrishidas Palli

Shilpa Samabaye Samity Ltd., Rabindranagar Cooperative Societies Ltd., Aralia Chamar Samabay Samity Ltd. Hrishidas Samabay Samity, Tripura Rickshaw Samabay Samity.

9.4. Harijan Advisory Committee is a high power advisory body headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister which recommends welfare measures to be taken up by all the concerned Departments in the State. 7(Seven) members of the H.A.C. have been interviewed during our survey. They belong to the cobbler community. It also appears that Harijan Sevak Sangha is not that popular now and among those who have been interviewed none has claimed to be a member of Harijan Sevak Sangha. Details of community participation is given in table No. 23.

CHAPTER—10

THE NEED FOR ASSISTANCE

10.1 Table 11 shows hamletwise sources of financial assistance received by the cobbler families under the Municipality area and its suburb. The table shows that the assistance received by the cobblers in cash or in kind is mainly from the government. During our interview the persons were asked to give correct amount of assistance received by them from all sources. We believe that the informations were given correctly.

Agartala Municipality :

10.2 It is seen that the cobblers at Astabal have not received any assistance from the Government or any other source. In Akhaura Road, 17 families out of 33 families have been benefitted in cash and in kind to the extent of Rs. 8,000. Average assistance received per family within the hamlet is thus Rs. 242.42 and per beneficiaries it is Rs. 470.58. The total family number Banamalipur is 17. Out of them none has received any assistance. There are 38 cobbler families in Bhattapukur, out of whom 15 families have financially benefitted to the extent of Rs. 7,500 with an average of Rs. 500 per beneficiary. At Bhati Abhoynagar out of 52 families 33 have got financial assistance from Government with an average of Rs. 500 per family and the total amount of

rupees received by them is Rs. 16,500. So, cobblers of Dhaleswar, Indranagar and Joynagar have claimed to have received no assistance from any end either in cash or in kind. This claim is however, subject to further scrutiny. All cobbler families of Jagahari mura (6 in number) have got financial assistance from the Government to the extent of Rs. 4,000 with an average of Rs. 666.66 per beneficiary.

10.3 In Kamar Pukur 3 cobbler families with a population of 7 have got financial assistance and the total amount received by them is Rs. 1,500. Out of 19 cobbler families of Malanchanagar only 2 are found to have received assistance in kind to the extent of Rs. 530/-. 10 Cobblers of Ujan Abhoynagar have received Rs. 5,000/- as assistance in cash. In total in Agartala Municipality out of 215 cobbler families only 86 family have had the opportunity to receive government assistance of Rs. 4,303/-. In average, 86 families have thus received Government assistance @ Rs. 50.03 per family and if we speak of total cobbler population of the Municipality it comes to Rs. 20/- per family.

10.4 In Aralia out of 124 cobbler families only 2 have received assistance in cash and in kind. They are benefitted to the extent of Rs. 1,500/- and 1½ kani homestead land. 3 out of 22 families in Badharghat are found to have received assistance amounting to Rs. 1,190 -. 300 Nos. bamboo and 25 bundles of sungrass. Of 10 cobbler families of Chadrapur. 7 families have got Rs. 3,500/- as assistance from the Government. In Noagaon out of 24, not a single

cobbler family has received any kind of assistance from any Government sources. Amongst the cobbler families (140 in number) of East-Pratapgarh only 6 (family) have got a total of Rs. 3400/-as financial assistance.

10.5. The table reveals that within the areas adjacent to Municipality out of 320 (Cobbler) only 18 (family) have benefitted from Government and the total amount is Rs. 9,590/-.

Thus, average assistance from Government to the cobbler population of the 5 adjacent area is Rs. 29.96 and per benefitted family is Rs. 532.77.

10.6. Out of 535 cobbler families only 104 family have received assistance either in cash or in kind from Government sources. The total amount of rupees received by the cobblers of both the area is Rs. 13,893 alongwith the kind assistance. Thus, average assistance for all the cobbler families under survey is Rs.25.96 per family and Rs. 133.58 per benefitted family which number 104.

The need for assistance.

10.7 Though the cobblers have received financial assistance to certain extent it is not enough to meet their need and demands. Government have distributed Rs. 500/-per family for the repairs & ranovation of their housing. Government has extended settlement benefit under Rs. 1910/- scheme. Other assistance has also flown to them. During our survey we have come across many of the cobbler families, who claim that they are yet to get such

assistance. It is also submitted by them that even in the same hemlet, among the needy families, the financial assistance have not been equally distributed. As a result some are benefited and some are not. This has caused dissatisfaction among some cobblers.

10.8 Table 25 deals with the village-wise financial assistance required by the cobblers for different purposes under the Municipal area and its suburb. It is observed that the cobblers are inclined to get financial assistance from the Government for various purposes. In Ujan Abhoynagar out of 17 cobbler families, 13 (family) are interested to get assistance to run independent business and 1 family desired to purchase land. The total assistance required the 14 cobbler families of Ujan Abhoynagar is Rs.1,65,000/- Total No. of cobbler family in Malanchanagar is 19, out of which 17 are interested to take financial assistance (12 families for business, 3 for poultry farm and 2 for dairy scheme) and their total amount of requirement is Rs. 58,000/-. In Joynagar all 7 families are interested to receive financial assistance, 5 families want to get assistance for business and 2 for purchase of rickshaw, and their total requirement is Rs. 59,000/-. All 33 cobbler families of Akhaura Road are willing to get assistance for different purposes. Out of 33, 19 want to invest money for business, 2 for poultry, 1 for dairy scheme, 7 for purchase of land, and 4 for housing. It is seen that they want Rs. 3,06,000/-. The total number of cobbler family of Bhati Abhoynagar is 52, out of whom 37 families are eager to get financial assistance, and the total amount of rupees wanted by them is Rs.

1,25,500/-. Of them, 31 families want assistance for running business, 2 for dairy scheme, 1 for purchase of rickshaw, 2 for land purchases and 1 for housing purposes. In Bhattapukur 24 families want assistance to utilise their money for running business, 2 families for dairy schemes and 6 for purchase of land and the total amount required by them as per their demand is Rs. 2,51,000/-. The total cobbler family strength of Indranagar is 5 and all families are willing to get assistance from Government. Out of 5, 2 of them like to have assistance for business, 2 for land purchase and 1 for housing and their total requirement as per their estimate is Rs. 14,000/-. During our survey 7 (family) in Dhaleswar have been interviewed and all of them have expressed their willingness to receive assistance for different purposes. The total amount required by the Dhaleswar cobblers is Rs. 1,08,000/-. 3 of them want to utilise assistance money in business purpose, 2 for rickshaw purchasing and 2 for housing. In Astabal out of 7 cobbler families 6 are willing to get assistance for different goals. Here it is found that 4 families want to utilise assistance for business and 2 for housing. In Banamalipur, 17 cobbler families were available at the time of investigation. Within this hamlet, all are eager to receive assistance for varieties of purpose. Here it may be noted that out of 17 (family), 10 families have expressed their desire to receive assistance for business, 4 for dairy scheme, 1 for purchase of rickshaw, 1 for land purchase and 1 for housing. The total amount as estimated by them will come to Rs. 64,000/-. In Jagabarimura, 5 families out of 6 families want Government assistance immediately.

In this hamlet., 4 (family) hope to get assistance to run business and 1 to purchase land. To fulfil their demand Rs. 57,000/- will be required as per their estimate. In Kamarpukur 4 out of existing 7 cobbler families have shown their inclination in favour of receiving assistance. Of these 4, 3 families are interested to receive assistance to run business independently and 1 for dairy purpose. For this purpose a total of Rs. 75,000/- will be required to provide them, if one wants to go by their own assesment.

Assistance for purchase of implements :

10. The cobblers in and around Agartala Municipality can be grouped in 3 categories. In group-A belongs those cobblers who work under a definite shed. In the B category falls the roaming cobblers who move from market to market and place to place. In the last category belong the footpath cobblers who work on footpaths. During our survey we have found that in the Municipality area 6 cobblers who are engaged in personal enterprises, and falls in group-A, can proudly declare to have possessed the major items of implements which a cobbler needs to run his business. In group-B 33 cobblers also informed that they are in possession of essential implements to run the business. In the C category 93 footpath cobblers also have informed us that they own the essential implements needed for a cobbler in his profession. Outside Agartala Municipality in group-A 8 no. of cobblers have stated that they are in possession of essential professional instruments. Cobbler belonging to group-B numbering

59 have also said that they own the essential occupational instruments. In group-C, outside Agartala Municipality, 75 footpath cobblers have informed that they are in possession of professional equipments. The cobblers who are no longer interested in that traditional profession but want to live as players of musical instruments also want financial assistance from the Government. We have identified such interested persons who numbered 18 Agartala Municipality and 25 in the suburb.

10.10 Total Picture :

To sum up, out of 535 cobblers families which have been surveyed in and outside Agartala Municipality. 427 families are keen to receive assistance from the Government as loan to invest money in different ways just make to their families self sufficient. Of these 427 families, 343 families want assistance to run business and majority of them are interested to run business in their own traditional occupations. 18 families like to have assistance for opening poultry-farms and 17 to implement dairy schemes and 12 families are inclined to purchase rickshaws. We found one solitary family which wants assistance to purchase musical instruments. 25 families want to purchase land with the financial assistance. And 11 families want this assistance for housing purposes.

10.11 The total amount estimated by the cobblers themselves comes to Rs. 12,99,500 for 184 families of Agartala Municipality, and Rs.11,83,300 for 243 families outside Agartala Municipality. Grand total

for 427 nos is Rs. 24,82,800/. These estimates are undoubtedly on the higher side. A systematic and programatic assesment shall have to be made, and the silver lining is that these cobbler families who want Government assistance are determined to clear the Government loans if given.



PART B

A SURVEY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF COBBLERS

1. Name of the Cobbler :
2. Name of the village :
3. Name of the informant _____ Age/Sex _____
4. Religion _____ (By birth/By preference)
5. Name of the community Rabidas/Hrshidas Tribe/Cast _____
non-traditional
6. Original Home _____ :
7. Settled in Tripura since _____
8. What is the total member _____ Male _____ Female _____ Total
in your family : Adult Minor Adult Minor
: (0-11 yr) (0-11 yr)
9. How many of you are _____ Male _____ Female _____ Total
literate : _____
0. Number of educated
persons : _____ Male _____ Female _____ Total
0. Number of educated
persons S. F/H. S. Graduate Upward Technical Total
1. How many children of
the school going (0-11)
are actually attending
school : _____ Male _____ Female _____ Total
2. Reason for non-going
school specially for
0-11 yrs. children :
3. How many members in your family are married/with remarks :
4. Is there any case of inter-caste
marriage in your family ? :
If so, details :
5. a) House hold occupation :
b) House hold monthly expenditure :
- 6 Nature of employment/self employment
or employed by others :

17. Wage rate/income per day :
 18. Average monthly income/wage :
 19. Working as a Cobbler since :
 20. If employed by others :

Employed by	From	To

21. No of members of his family engaged in this trade and relation with him :

22. Average monthly income of the family :

23. Working conditions.

a) Whether works at home or at employer's shed :

b) Normal hours of daily work :

c) Output per hour/per day :

d) Whether paid weekly holidays enjoyed. :

24. Subsidiary occupation

a) Whether owns home stead (khas/ jot) if yes, has he got Parcha ? If No, has he any area in his possession ? Details, If khas land how long he is in occupation ? :

b) Whether he owns agricultural land if so, particulars :

c) Any other sources of income

d) Average monthly income from them :

25. Area shown under principal field and each crop (during the proceeding year).

Food crop	Area	Yeild in acre	Cash crop	Area	Yeild in acre
Rice			Jute		
Wheat			Sugar cane		
Millet			Oil seed		
Maize			Other cash		
Other food grain including pulses			crop (specify)		

26. Rabi and Kharif Season

Name of the crop	Area	Yeild in acre
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27. Live Stock

Poultry	Piggery	Milch	Other cattle	Bull	Buffalo
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28. Other Sources of Income.

Casual labour	No. of persons working	Average income per month
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29. Expenditure (per month)

Ration	Cloth	Medicine	Education	Transport	Social ceremonies
Drinking	Rent, Cess etc.	Any other (specify)		Total	

How the surplus utilised How the deficit met out

30. Ownership of house ;— Type

Owned Rented EmployeJs House Hut Mud Mixed Pucca

31. Indebtedness How long Time of Sources Security Rate of
 outstanding taking loan offered interest
 debts Account

Cash

Kind

32. PURPOSE OF BORROWING

What amount repaid during the last year :

From what community the loan was taken :

Land sold during the last five years :

Type of land	Area	Value	Community	Purpose of selling
--------------	------	-------	-----------	--------------------

33. Has he any problem of collecting animal skins ? If so, any suggestion to tackles this problem :

34. Does he face any problem like difficulties in market organisation of his produce, getting salt for tanning purpose or any other relevant matter posing problem to him in his profession ?

35. Any other occupational hazard ?

36. Is he satisfied with infrastructure facilities like drinking water, electricity, sanitation, drainage and communication and development programmes like education, feeding programme etc. ? :
37. Whether he has received any assistance from Khadi Board/Tribal Welfare Department/Nationalised Bank/S. F.D.A/Agartala Municipality / Industries Deptt. / Revenue Deptt. or any Govt./Private Organisation. If Yes, details :
38. Has he paid his loan which he received loan from the Bank or any other organisation ? :
39. If no, does he desire to take such loan/assistance ? If, yes, the amount he needs and what purpose ?
40. Does he feel that there is socially discrimination among his own community also ? :
41. Does he feel that he is socially discriminated ? Details for the reply :
42. Is he aware of Inter-Caste marriage scheme ? :
43. Is he associated with/has he received any help from any social religious organisation like Ramkrishna Mission/Harijan Sevak Sangha ?
44. Does he think that drinking should be prohibited by law ? :
45. Elite Role :

Name of the member	Club	Library	School Committee	Temple Committee	Co.Opt. Panch
46. Mobility General				Occupational mobility	
Grand father				Grand father	
Father				Father	
Informant				Informant	
47. Implements Possess :					
Name of the implements				No.	

Signature of the enumerators.

PART C

Serial Nos of table	Subject	Pages
1)	Area Surveyed.	
2)	Total Nos. of Population in Agartala Municipality area.	
3) (a)	Cobbler Population in Agartala Municipality areas.	
3) (b)	Cobbler Population in Adjacent Municipality areas.	
4)	Representation of cobblers according to Language differences.	
5)	Religions affiliations of the cobblers.	
6)	Total number of family and population surveyed.	
7)(a)	Village-wise Rabidas and Hrishidas population with family break-up within Agartala Municipality area.	
7)(b)	Village-wise Rabidas and Hrishidas population with family break-up within Agartala and Adjacent Municipality area.	
8)(a)	Hamlet-wise educational status of the Cobbler.	
8)(b)	Hamlet-wise educational status of the Cobbler in the Adjacent Municipality area.	
9)(a)	Hamlet-wise average Monthly income and expenditure of the Cobbler under the Municipality area.	

- 9)(b) Hamlet-wise average monthly income and expenditure of the Cobbler in the adjacent areas of the Municipality.
- 10)(a) Occupational wise distribution of Income and expenditure of the Cobbler under Agartala Municipality area.
- 10)(b) Occupational wise distribution of Income and Expenditure of the Cobblers in the **Adjacent** Municipality area.
- 11)(a) Hamlet-wise sources of financial assistance received by the Cobbler families under the Municipality area.
- 11)(b) Hamlet-wise sources of financial assistance received by the Cobbler families in the **Adjacent Municipality** area.
- 12)(a) Occupational Mobility of the Cobbler families in Agartala Municipality.
- 12)(b) Adjacent Municipality areas.
- 13)(a) Hamlet-wise general mobility of the Cobbler families under municipality area.
- 13)(b) Hamlet-wise eneral Mobility of the Cobbler families under adjacent Municipality areas.
- 14)(a) Occupation-wise representation of Cobblers in Agartala Municipality area.
- 14)(b) Occupation-wise representation of Cobbler under **Adjacent Municipality** area.
- 15)(a) Village-wise and family-wise distribution of land under possession in Municipality area.
- 15)(b) Village-wise and family-wise distribution of land possession in the Adjacent Municipality area.
- 16)(a) Hamlet-wise landless Cobblers family under the Municipality area.

- 16)(b) Hamlet-wise landless cobblers family in the Adjacent Municipality area.
- 17)(a) Village-wise distribution of livestock with number of families possessed under Municipality areas.
- 17)(b) Live stock population under Adjacent Municipality areas of Agartala.
- 18)(a) Village-wise distribution of population and their per family debt.
- 19)(a) Hamlet-wise sources of borrowing by the cobbler families in Agartala.
- 19)(b) Hamlet-wise sources of borrowing by the cobbler families under adjacent Municipality areas.
- 20)(a) Sources of borrowing by the cobblers families of different occupational groups under the Municipality areas.
- 20)(b) Sources of borrowing by the cobbler families of the different occupational groups in the Adjacent Municipality areas.
- 21)(a) Cases of utilisation of loans by the different occupational groups of the cobbler under the Municipality area.
- 21)(b) Cases of utilisation of loans by the different occupational groups of the cobbler under Adjacent Municipality area.
- 22)(a) Hamlet-wise Civil condition (Marital status) of the Cobbler, under Municipality area and Adjacent Municipality area.
- 22)(b) Hamlet-wise Civil conditions (Marital status) of the cobbler in the Adjacent Municipality area.

- 23)(a) Hamlet-wise Elite Rule of the cobblers under the Municipality area and Adjacent Municipality area.
- 23)(b) Hamlet-wise Elite Rule of the cobbler in the Adjacent Municipality area.
- 24)(a) Implement possessed by the cobblers under the Municipality area.
- 24)(b) Implement possessed by the cobblers in Adjacent Municipality area.
- 25)(a) Village-wise financial assistance required by the cobbler for different purpose under the Municipality area.
- 25)(b) Village-wise financial assistance required by the cobbler for different purpose under the Adjacent Municipality area.

TABLE No. 1

AREAS SURVEYED

A. MUNICIPALITY AREA :

1. Ujan Abhoynagar.
2. Malancha Nagar.
3. Joy Nagar.
4. Akhaura Road.
5. Bhati Abhoynagar
6. Indra Nagar
7. Bhatta pukur
8. Dhajeswar
10. Banamalipur.
- 11 Jagahari Mura
12. Kamarpukur.

B. AREAS ADJACENT TO MUNICIPALITY

13. Chandrapur
14. Noagaon Colony.
15. Badharghat
16. Aralia
17. East Pratapgarh.

TABLE NO. 2

Total Population in Agartala Municipality Area.

Serial No.	Year	Total population	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1)	1901	6,415	4,023	2,392
2)	1911	6,831	4,176	2,655
3)	1921	7,743	4,333	3,410
4)	1931	9,580	5,547	4,033
5)	1941	17,693	10,085	7,608
6)	1951	42,595	23,204	19,391
7)	1961	54,878	29,281	25,597
8)	1971	1,00,028	51,506	48,523

TABLE NO. 3 (A)

Cobbler population in Agartala Municipality area.

Sl. No.	Year	Total population		Male	Female	Rabidas			Hrishidas			% of Rabidas in the cobbler population	% of Hrishidas in the total cobbler population.
		(3)	(4)			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1)	1979	923	428	495	282	348	630	146	147	293	68-255	31-744	

TABLE 3 (B)

Cobbler population in Adjacent Municipality area.

Sl. No.	Year	Total population.	Male	Female	Rabidas			Hrshidas			% of Rabidas population	% of Hrshidas population
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1)	1979	1639	825	814	71	75	146	754	739	1493	8.90%	91.09%

TABLE NO. 4

Representation of Cobblers according to language differences.

Sl. No.	Total No. of cobbler population as per 1979.	Municipality area		Adjacent Municipality area	No. of Bengali speaking		No. of Hindi speaking		Other languages
		(3)	(4)		Municipality area	Adjacent Municipality area	Municipality area	Adjacent Municipality area	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1)	2,562	923	1,639	293	1,493	630	146	Nil.	

TABLE NO. 6

Total number of families and population surveyed.

Sl. No.	Total No. of Cobbler family in Municipality area	Adjacent Municipality area	No. of family surveyed	Total No. of population.	Male	Female	Total	Population covered by the survey
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1)	215	320	535	2,562	1253	1309	2,562	2,562

TABLE NO. 7 (A)

Village wise Rabidas and Hrishidas population with family break up within Agartala Municipality area.

Serial No.	Name of village	No. of Rabidas family	No. of Hrishidas family	Population of Rabidas family	Population of Hrishidas family	Average No. of person per Rabidas family	Average No. of person per Hrishidas family
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banamalipur	17	Nil	92	Nil	5.41	Nil
2	Bhattapukur	38	Nil	142	Nil	3.73	Nil
3	Kamarpukur	7	Nil	33	Nil	4.71	Nil
4	Astabal	7	Nil	26	Nil	2.6	Nil
5	Dhaleswar	7	Nil	31	Nil	4.43	Nil
6	Malanchanagar	19	Nil	73	Nil	3.84	Nil
7	Ujan Abhoynagar	17	Nil	76	Nil	4.47	Nil
8	Akhaura Road	33	Nil	157	Nil	4.75	Nil
9	Jagahari Mura	Nil	6	Nil	32	Nil	5.33
10	Indra Nagar	Nil	5	Nil	22	Nil	4.4
11	Joy Nagar	Nil	7	Nil	29	Nil	4.14
12	Bhati Abhoynagar	Nil	52	Nil	210	Nil	4.03
Total :—		145	70	630	293	4.34	4.18

TABLE No. 7 (B)

Village wise Rabidas and Hrishidas population with family break up within Agartala Adjacent Municipality area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Aralia	—	124	—	645	—	5:20
14	East Pratapgath	—	140	—	758	—	5:41
15	Badharghat	—	22	—	90	—	4:09
16	Noagaon Colony	24	—	103	—	4:29	—
17	Chandrapur	10	—	43	—	4:30	—
Total :—		34	286	146	1493	4:29	5:22
Grand Total :—		179	356	776	1786	4:33	5:01

TABLE NO. 8 (B)

**Hamlet-wise Educational Status of the Cobblers in the
adjacent Municipality area**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13 Noagaon Colny	37	31	68	13	22	35	103	6	16	15.53%	87	84.47%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14 Chandrapur	31	12	24	9	10	19	43	7	16	37.21%	27	62.79%	—	—	—	—	1	2.33
15 Aralia	209	187	396	115	134	249	645	75	162	25.12%	483	74.88%	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 East Pratapgarh	241	223	464	145	149	294	758	109	194	25.59%	564	74.41%	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Badharghat	32	32	64	12	14	26	90	6	33	36.67%	57	63.33%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :	531	485	1016	294	329	623	1639	203	421	25.59%	1218	74.31%	Nil	—	—	1	0.06	—
Grand Total :	812	786	1598	441	523	964	2562	316	679	26.50%	1883	73.50%	2	0.08	1	0.04	—	—

TABLE NO. 9 (A)

**Hamlet wise average monthly income & expenditure of
the Cobbler under the Municipality area**

Serial No.	Name of the village	Average monthly income	Average monthly expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Ujan Abhoynagar	Rs. 248.82	Rs. 254.00
2.	Malanchanagar	Rs. 253.68	Rs. 230.32
3.	Joy Nagar	Rs. 211.00	Rs. 226.00
4.	Akhaura Road	Rs. 221.64	Rs. 268.67
5.	Bhati Abhoynagar	Rs. 259.00	Rs. 309.00
6.	Indranagar	Rs. 180.00	Rs. 255.00
7.	Bhattapukur	Rs. 209.94	Rs. 217.39
8.	Dhaleswar	Rs. 378.00	Rs. 319.00
9.	Astabal	Rs. 159.05	Rs. 186.02
10.	Banamalipur	Rs. 274.58	Rs. 318.23
11.	Jagahari Mura	Rs. 271.66	Rs. 268.16
12.	Kamarpukur	Rs. 234.28	Rs. 233.14
Total :		Rs. 258.41	Rs. 257.08

TABLE NO. 9 (B)

**Hamlet wise average monthly income & expenditure
of the cobbler in adjacent areas of the Municipality**

1	2	3	4
13.	Chandrapur	Rs. 216.00	Rs. 243.00
14.	Noagaon Colony	Rs. 190.83	Rs. 212.95
15.	Badharghat	Rs. 272.27	Rs. 320.59
16.	Aralia	Rs. 263.10	Rs. 295.69
17.	East Pratapgarh	Rs. 280.14	Rs. 300.82
Total :		Rs. 244.49	Rs. 274.61
Grand Total :		Rs. 254.32	Rs. 262.24

Table No. 10 (A)

**Occupationwise distribution of income and expenditure of the
Cobbler under Agartala Municipality area.**

Serial No.	Name of the occupation	No. of person	Total income	Average income per person	Total Expenditure	Average expenditure per person	Variation between Sl. No. 5+7 (+) (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cobbler	132	22,782	172.59	32,689	247.64	(-) 75. 5
2	Daily Labourer	49	8,505	173.57	8,439	172.22	(+) 1.35
3	Casual Labourer	97	5,779	59.57	5,944	61.27	(-) 1.70
4	Rickshaw puller.	23	11,236	488.52	3,462	150.52	(+) 338.00
5	Player of Musical instrument	18	2,230	123.88	1,981	110.05	(+) 13.83
6	Govt. service holder	28	7,644	273	7,893	281.89	(-) 8.89
7	Cultivator	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Business (self employment)	17	1,670	98.23	1,546	90.94	(+) 7.29
Total :		364	59,846	164.41	61,954	170.20	

TABLE NO. 10 (B)
**Occupationwise distribution of income and expenditure of the
 Cobblers in the Adjacent Municipality area.**

Serial No.	Name of the occupation	No. of person	Total Income	Average Income per person	Total Expenditure	Average expenditure per person	Variation between Sl. No. 5+7 (+) (-)	
							6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Cobbler	142	26,881	189.30	28,814	202.91	(-)	74.61
2	Daily Labourer	159	288,880	181.63	33,308	209.48	(-)	27.85
3	Casual Labourer	79	4,590	58.10	4,883	61.81	(-)	3.71
4	Govt. employee	9	2,585	287.22	2,666	296.22	(-)	9.00
5	Player of Musical instrument	22	2,285	103.86	2,471	112.31	(-)	8.45
6	Rickshaw puller	83	15,130	182.28	15,944	192.09	(-)	9.81
7	Cultivator	6	1,795	299.16	1,923	320.50	(-)	21.34
8	Business	15	2,440	162.66	3,368	224.53	(-)	61.87
Total :		515	84,586	164.24	93,377	181.31		
Grand Total :		879	144,432	164.31	15,5,331	176.71		

TABLE NO. 11 (A)

Hamlet-wise sources of financial assistance received by the Cobbler families under the Municipality area

Sl. No.	Name of hamlet	Total No. of families	No. of family received financial assistance	Govt.	Church	The amount received from					Total amount Received	Average Assistance received per family	Average assistance received per benefited family.
						Ramkrishna mission	Harijan sevak sangha	Inkind	Purpose				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1)	Astabal	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2)	Akhaura Road	33	17	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Implement	Housing	8,000	242.42	470.58	
3)	Banamalipur	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
4)	Bhattapukur	38	15	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Housing	7,500	197.36	500	
5)	Bhati Abhoynagar	52	33	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Housing	16,500	317.30	500	
6)	Dhaleswar	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
7)	Indranagar	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
8)	Joynagar	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
9)	Jagaharimura	6	6	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Housing	4,000	666.66	666.66	
10)	Kamarpukur	7	3	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Housing	1,500	214.28	500	
11)	Malanchanagar	19	2	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Housing	530	27.89	265	
12)	Ujan Abhoynagar	17	10	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Housing	5,000	294.11	500	
Total :		215	86	Govt.						4,303.00	20.01	50.03	

TABLE NO. 11 (B)

Hamlet wise sources of financial assistance received by the Cobbler families in the Adjacent Municipality area

Sl. No.	Name of hamlet	Total No. of families	No. of family received financial assistance	Govt.	Church	The amount received from					Total amount Received	Average Assistance received per family	Advance assistance received per benefited family
						Ramkrishna mission	Harjan sevaka sangha	Inkind	purpose				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
13)	Aralia	124	2	Govt.	Nil	Nil	1½ kani land	Nil	Home stead land	11500	12.09	750	
14)	Badharghat	22	3	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	300 Nos. bamboo, 25 bundle	Housing	1,190	54.09	396.66	
15)	Chandrapur	10	7	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Housing	3,500	350	500	
16)	Noagan colony	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
17)	East Pratapgarh	140	6	Govt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Housing & sanitation	3,400	24.28	566.66	
Total :		320	18	Govt.	Nil	Nil	1½ kani land			9,590	29.96	532.77	
Grand Total :		535	104	Govt.			1½ kani land			13,893	25.96	133.58	

TABLE NO. 12 (A)
Occupational Mobility of the Cobbler families under
the Municipality Area & Adjacent Municipality Area.

Sl. No.	Name of the occupation.	Grand Father				
		Self	Father	Grand Father		
1	2	3	4	5	5	5
1	Cobbler	118	155	162		
2	Daily Labourer	49	47	43		
3	Rickshaw puller	23	2	2		
4	Player of Musical instrument	18	Nil	Nil		
5	Business (Handicrafts)	17	1	1		
6	Govt. service holder	30	1	Nil		
7	Cultivators	Nil	13	12		
Total :		255	219	220		

TABLE NO. 12 (B)
Adjacent Municipality Area.

Sl. No.	Name of the occupation.	Self	Father	Grand Father
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cobbler	142	204	204
2	Daily Labourer	159	51	51
3	Rickshaw puller	83	Nil	Nil
4	Player of musical Instrument.	25	1	1
5	Business	15	1	1
6	Govt. Service holder	9	Nil	Nil
7	Cultivators	6	59	59
Total :		439	316	316
Grand Total :		694	535	536

TABLE NO. 13 (A)

**Hamletwise general mobility of the Cobbler families under
Municipality area.**

Sl. No.	Name of hamlet	Self				Father				Grand Father			
		Tripura	Bihar	U.P.	Bangla- desh	Tripura	Bihar	U.P.	Bangla- desh	Tripura	Bihar	U.P.	Bangla- desh
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Banamatiipur	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Bhattapukur	13	10	Nil	15	2	8	Nil	28	1	14	2	21
3.	Bheti Abhoynagar	3	Nil	Nil	49	Nil	Nil	Nil	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	52
4.	Astabal	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Akhaura Road	29	1	Nil	3	26	2	Nil	5	23	3	4	3
6.	Joynagar	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
7.	Kamarpukur	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	2	Nil	1	6	Nil	Nil
8.	Indra Nagar	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
9.	Dhaleswar	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	2	2	Nil	Nil	7	Nil
10.	Ujan Abhoynagar	15	2	Nil	Nil	10	6	Nil	1	5	12	Nil	Nil
11.	Malancha Nagar	9	1	Nil	9	2	1	Nil	16	2	1	Nil	16
12.	Jagahari Mura	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Total :		107	14	Nil	94	72	17	4	122	56	36	13	110

TABLE NO. 13 (B)

**Hamletwise general mobility of the Cobbler families under
Adjacent Municipality area**

Sl. No.	Name of hamlet	Self				Father				Grand Father			
		Tripura	Bihar	U.P.	Bangla- desh	Tripura	Bihar	U.P.	Bangla- desh	Tripura	Bihar	U.P.	Bangla- desh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	East Pratapgarrh	Nil	Nil	Nil	140	Nil	Nil	Nil	140	Nil	Nil	Nil	140
14.	Agartala	58	Nil	Nil	66	Nil	Nil	Nil	124	Nil	Nil	Nil	124
15.	Noagaon Colony	12	Nil	Nil	12	6	Nil	Nil	17	4	2	Nil	18
16.	Badharghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	22
17.	Chandrapur	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	6	Nil	Nil	4	5	Nil	1
Total :		80	Nil	Nil	240	10	7	Nil	303	8	7	Nil	305
Grand Total :		187	14	Nil	334	82	24	4	425	64	43	13	415

Table No 14 (A)

Occupationwise representation of Cobblers under survey of the Municipality area and Adjacent Municipality area.

Serial No.	Name of the village	Total population	No. of persons engaged as cobbler					Rickshaw puller	Player of musical instrument.	Business	Handicrafts	Govt. service holder	Cultivators
			Casual labourer	Daily labourer	5	6	7						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Banamatipur	92	Nil	7	24	3	Nil	Nil	1	Nil			
2.	Bhattapukur	142	32	1	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil			
3.	Kamarpukur	33	2	5	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil			
4.	Astabal	26	Nil	3	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil			
5.	Dhaleswar	31	Nil	9	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil			
6.	Malanchanagar	73	11	7	11	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil			
7.	Ujan Abhoynagar	76	12	2	13	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil			
8.	Akhaura Road	157	26	6	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil			
9.	Jagahari Mura	32	Nil	4	1	Nil	1	Nil	2	1			
10.	Indranagar	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6			
11.	Joynagar	29	2	1	2	6	4	Nil	Nil	Nil			
12.	Bhati Abhoynagar	210	33	4	6	10	13	15	2	Nil			
Total :		923	118	49	97	23	18	17	30	Nil			

TABLE NO. 14 (B)

Occupationwise representation of Cobbler under Adjacent Municipality area.

Serial No.	Name of the village	Total population	No. of persons engaged as cobbler	Daily labourer	Casual labourer	Rickshaw puller	Player of musical instrument		Business	Handicrafts	Govt. service holder	Cultivator
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9		10	11	
13.	Noagaon Colony	103	14	14	13	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	4	
14.	Chandrapur	43	7	5	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
15.	Aralia	645	61	32	12	59	15	4	3	3	Nil	
16.	Badharghat	90	17	6	5	Nil	3	4	4	5	Nil	
17.	East Pratapgarh	758	43	102	45	24	7	6	1	1	2	
Total :		1,639	142	159	79	83	25	15	9	9	6	
Grand Total :		2,562	260	208	176	106	43	32	39	39	6	

TABLE NO. 15(A)

Village-wise and family-wise distribution of land under possession in Municipality area.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of Cobblers families	Quantity of Land Possessed								Average land holding per family		Average land holding per land holding family.	
			Jot Land				Khash Land				Jot	Khash	Jot	Khas
			Home stead	Agricultural Land	Tilla	Lunga	Home stead	Agricultural Land	Tilla	Lunga				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Banamalipur	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05 acres	Nil	0.041 acres	
2	Bhattapur	38	Nil	1.55 acres	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.040 acres	Nil	0.07 Nil	
3	Kamarpukur	7	Nil	0.13 acres	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.019 acres	—	0.043 Nil	
4	Astabal	7	Nil	0.08 acres	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.011 acres	—	0.016 Nil	
5	Dhalaswar	7	Nil	0.12 acres	0.12 acres	0.41 acres	—	—	—	—	0.104 acres	—	0.18 Nil	
6	Malanchanagar	19	Nil	0.041 acres	Nil	Nil	0.39 acres	—	—	—	0.021 acres	0.0020 acres	0.037 0.003	

TABLE NO. 15 (A)

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of Cobblers families.		Quantity of Land Possessed										Average land holding per land holding family.			
				Jot Land		Khas Land		Home stead		Agricultural Land		Home stead		Average land holding per family		Jot	Khas
				Rabidas	Hrishi-das	Tilla	Lunga	Tilla	Lunga	Tilla	Lunga	Tilla	Lunga	Jot	Khas		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
7	Ujan Abhoynagar	17	Nil	0.395 acres	—	—	0.03 acres	Nil	Nil	.023 acres	.0017 acres	.025 acres	.001				
8	Akhaura Road	33	Nil	.76 acres	—	—	0.1 acres	—	—	.023 acres	.003 acres	.032 acres	.0041				
9	Jogahari Mura	Nil	6	.19 acres	—	—	.06 acres	—	—	.032 acres	.010 acres	.063 acres	.020				
10	Indranagar	Nil	5	Nil	—	0.80 acres	—	—	—	.16 acres	—	.40 acres	Nil				
11	Joy Nagar	Nil	7	—	—	—	0.18 acres	—	—	—	.025 acres	Nil	.060				
12	Bhati-Abhoynagar	Nil	52	2.27 acres	—	—	0.14 acres	—	—	.044 acres	.0026 acres	.048 acres	.0029				
Total :		145	70	5.90	.20	1.21	1.35	—	—	.034	.0062	.046	.0085				

TABLE NO. 15 (B)

**Villagewise and famillwise distribution of land possession
in the Adjacent Municipality area.**

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of Cobblers families		Quantity of Land Possessed										Average land holding per land holding family.			
				Jot Land		Khash Land		Home stead		Agricultural Land		Home stead				Agricultural Land	
				Home stead	Agricultural Land	Tilla	Lunga	Home stead	Agricultural Land	Tilla	Lunga	Jot	Khash			Jot	Khash
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
13	Noagaon Colony	24	Nil	24.00 acres	52.60 acres	.41 acres	—	—	—	3.21 acres	—	3.34 acres	Nil				
14	Chandrapur	10	Nil	.54 acres	—	—	—	—	—	.054 acres	—	.13 acres	Nil				
15	Aralia	Nil	124	7.48 acres	—	—	—	2.40 acres	—	.060 acres	.019 acres	.066 acres	.021 acres				
16	East Pratapgarh	Nil	140	.71 acres	Nil	.46 acres	—	—	—	.0083 acres	—	.020 acres	Nil				
17	Badharghat	Nil	22	1.13 acres	—	—	.04 acres	—	—	.051 acres	.0018 acres	.075 acres	.0026 acres				
Total :		34	286	33.95	52.60	.87	.04	2.40	—	0.272	.008	.413	.001				
Grand Total :		179	356	39.76	52.80	2.08	1.39	2.40	—	0.1763	.0070	.23	.010				

TABLE NO. 16 (A)
Hamletwise landless Cobblers family under the
Municipality Area & Adjacent Municipality Area.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hamlet	Total No. of Cobblers family	Population		Total No. of landless family	% of Landless family
			Rabidas	Hrishidas		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Banamalipur	17	92	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Bhattapukur	38	142	—	16	42.10%
3	Kamarpukur	7	33	—	4	57.14%
4	Astabal	7	26	—	2	28.57%
5	Dhaleswar	7	31	—	3	42.86%
6	Malancha Nagar	19	73	—	8	42.10%
7	Ujan Abhoynagar	17	76	—	1	5.88%
8	Akhaura Road	33	157	—	9	27.27%
9	Jagahari Mura	6	Nil	32	3	50%
10	Indranagar	5	—	22	3	60%
11	Joynagar	7	—	29	4	57.14%
12	Bhati Abhoynagar	52	—	210	5	9.61%
Total :—		215	630	293	58	26.98%

TABLE NO. 16 (B)
Hamletwise Landless Cobblers family in the Adjacent Municipality area.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hamlet	Total No. of Cobblers family	Population			Total No. of landless family	% of Landless family
			Rabidas	Hrishidas			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
13	Noagaon colony	24	103	Nil	1	4.17%	
14	Chandrapur	10	43	—	6	60%	
15	Aralia	124	Nil	645	12	9.68%	
16	East Pratapgarh	140	—	758	83	59.29%	
17	Badharghat	22	—	90	7	31.82%	
Total :		320	146	1493	109	34.06%	
Grand Total :		535	776	1786	167	31.21%	

TABLE NO. 17 (A)
**Villagewise distribute of Livestock with number of families
 possessed under Municipality area**

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of families possessed	No. of Pigs	No. of poultry Birds	No. of Bull	No. of Milch cow	No. of Buffalo	No. of Goats	Other cattle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
1.	Banamalipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Bhattapukur	7	6	14	Nil	—	—	—	—
3.	Ramarpukur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
4.	Astabal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
5.	Dhaleswar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
6.	Malanchanagar	3	3	2	Nil	—	—	—	—
7.	Ujan Abhoynagar	5	5	2	Nil	—	—	—	—
8.	Akhaura Road	17	14	17	Nil	—	—	—	—
9.	Jagahari Mura	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	—	—	—
10.	Indranagar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
11.	Jop Nagar	3	7	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—
12.	Bhati Abhoynagar	10	6	29	2	1	—	—	6
Total :		46	41	64	2	2	Nil	Nil	6

TABLE NO. 17 (B)

Livestock population under Adjacent Municipality area of Agartala

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of families possessed	No. of pigs	No. of poultry Birds	No. of Bull	No. of Milch cow	No. of Buffalo	No. of Goats	Other cattle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Chandrapur	4	3	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	East Pratapgath	50	11	28	9	17	—	17	—
15.	Aralia	48	52	19	2	11	—	11	—
16.	Badharghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Noagaon Colony	17	Nil	7	1	12	—	6	—
Total :		119	66	56	12	40	Nil	34	Nil
Grand Total :		165	107	120	14	42	Nil	34	6

TABLE NO. 13 (A)

Village wise Distribution of Population and their per Family Debt under Municipality Area and Adjacent Municipality Area.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Population			No. of families	No. of borrowers	Total debt (in Rs.)	Per family. (in Rs.)	Debt per borrower family. (in Rs.)	Hamlet wise average clearance of debt (in Rs.)	Average clearance of debt of the borrower families. (in Rs.)
		Rabidas	Hrishi-das	No. of family.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Banamalipur	92	Nil	17	13	5450	320.58	419.23	64.12	88.04	
2	Bhattapukur	142	—	38	30	11023	290.07	367.43	53.01	77.16	
3	Karnarpukur	33	—	7	4	800	114.28	200	22.86	42.00	
4	Astabal	26	—	7	3	350	36	120	7.20	25.20	
5	Bhaleswar	31	—	7	5	1190	170	238	56.86	83.58	
6	Malancha Nagar	73	—	19	14	3962	208.52	283	73.00	82.00	
7	Ujan Abhoynagar	76	—	17	8	654	38.47	81.75	Nil	Nil	
8	Akhaura Road	157	—	33	25	7555	228.93	290.57	Negligible	Negligible	
9	Jagahari Mura	Nil	32	6	4	10200	1700	2550	340.00	535.50	
10	Indranagar	—	22	5	5	500	100	100	Nil	Nil	
11	Joy Nagar	—	29	7	6	398	56.85	66.33	Nil	Nil	
12	Bhati Abhoynagar	—	210	52	28	10430	200.57	372.5	47.00	68.00	
Total :		630	293	215	146	52522	244.29	359.74	55.75	83.46	

TABLE NN. 18 (B)

**Villagewise distribution of population and their per family Debt
under Adjacent Municipality area**

St. No.	Name of the Village	Population		No. of family	No. of borrows families	Total debt (in Rs.)	Per family (in Rs.)	Debt per borrower families (in Rs.)	Hamletwise average clear-ence of debt (in s.)	Average clear-ence of debt of the borrower families (in Rs.)
		Rabidas	Hrishi-des							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Noagoon Colony	103	Nil	24	13	3,161	131.70	242.15	26.34	51.02
14.	Chandrapur	43	—	10	9	3,895	389.50	432.77	77.90	90.88
15.	Aralia	Nil	645	124	49	4,928	39.74	100.57	7.95	21.12
16.	East Pratapgath	Nil	758	140	44	15,050	107.50	342.04	21.50	71.83
17.	Badharghat	Nil	90	22	15	3,555	161.59	237	32.32	49.77
Total :		146	1,493	320	130	30,589	95.59	235.30	33.20	56.92
Grand Total :		776	1,786	535	276	83,111	155.36	301.13	49.12	75.65

Table No. 19 (A)
**Hamletwise sources of Borrowing by the Cobbler families under
the Municipality area and Adjacent Municipality area.**

Serial No.	Name of the village	Bank	Co-operative society	Govt.	Church/Ram-krishna Mission other institutes	Private	Traders	Own community	Others
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Akhaura Road	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	10
2.	Astabal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3.	Indranagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
4.	Joynagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
5.	Matanchanagar	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
6.	Dhaleswar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
7.	Kamarpukur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
8.	Jagaharimura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
9.	Bhattapukur	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	19
10.	Banamalipur	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
11.	Ujan Abhoynagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
12.	Bhati Abhoynagar	8	—	—	—	Nil	3	7	9
Total		13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	42	86

Table No 19 (B)

**Hamletwise sources of Borrowing by the Cobbler families under
Adjacent Municipality area.**

Serial No.	Name of the village	Bank	Co-operative society	Govt. Krishna Mission other institutes	Private	Traders	Own community	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	East Pratappgarh	5	2	Nil	Nil	5	26	15	
14.	Noagaon colony	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	
15.	Badharghat	2	—	—	—	1	4	8	
16.	Chandrapur	1	—	1	—	Nil	2	10	
17.	Aralia	—	1	1	—	—	18	32	
Total :		13	3	2	Nil	6	50	77	
Grand Total :		26	3	2	Nil	10	92	163	

TABLE NO. 2) (A)
Sources of borrowing by the Cobbler families of different occupational groups under the Municipality area

Serial No.	Occupational group (primary)	Bank	Co-operative society	Govt.	Churc/ Ramkrishna mission/ other institutes	Traders	Own community	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Cobbler	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	24	38
2.	Daily Labourer	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	24
3.	Govt. service holder	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	12
4.	Musical instrument player	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
5.	Business	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1
6.	Rickshaw puller	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	4
7.	Cultivator	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total :		13	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	47	81

TABLE NO. 20 (B)

Sources of borrowing by the Cobbler families of the different occupational groups in the Adjacent Municipality area

Serial No.	Occupational group (primary)	Bank	Co-operative society	Govt.	Church/Ramkrishna mission/other institutes	Traders community	Own community	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Cobbler	5	Nil	1	Nil	1	13	13
2.	Daily Labourer	Nil	—	Nil	—	5	13	20
3.	Govt. service holder	—	—	—	—	Nil	1	1
4.	Musical instrument player.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
5.	Business	4	—	—	—	—	1	4
6.	Rickshaw puller	3	1	—	—	—	1	4
7.	Cultivator	Nil	1	—	—	—	Nil	5
Total :		12	2	1	Nil	6	31	48
Grand Total :		25	2	1	Nil	10	78	129

TABLE NO. 21 (A)

Cases of Utilisation of Loans by the different occupational groups of the Cobblers under the Municipality area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Si. No.	Occupational groups (primary)	Firm expenditure	Non-Firm expenditure	Rationing	Housing	Social ceremonies	Business	Treatment/ Medicine	Luxury	Others
1	Cobbler	Nil	Nil	37	3	7	11	14	Nil	Nil
2	Daily Labourer	Nil	Nil	13	4	6	Nil	7	Nil	Nil
3	Rickshaw puller	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	1	3	Nil	Nil
4	Player of Musical instrument	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
5	Business	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Govt. Service holder	Nil	Nil	11	1	5	Nil	6	Nil	Nil
7	Cultivator	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total :		Nil	Nil	67	8	19	16	31	Nil	Nil

TABLE NO. 21 (B)

Cases of Utilisation of loans by the different occupational groups of the Cobblers under Adjacent Municipality area.

Sl. No.	Occupational groups (primary)	Firm expenditure	Non-Firm expenditure	Rationing	Housing	Social ceremonies	Business	Treatment/ Medicine	Luxury	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Cobbler	Nil	Nil	26	3	1	10	5	Nil	Nil
2	Daily Labourer	—	—	37	7	3	1	6	—	—
3	Rickshaw puller	—	—	13	1	1	1	1	—	—
4	Player of Musical instrument	—	—	3	Nil	1	1	1	—	—
5	Business	—	—	1	1	Nil	3	Nil	—	—
6	Govt. service holder	—	—	7	Nil	—	Nil	—	—	—
7	Cultivator	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :		Nil	Nil	91	12	6	16	13	Nil	Nil
Grand Total :		Nil	Nil	158	20	25	32	44	Nil	Nil

TABLE NO. 22 (A)

**Hamlet-wise Civil Condition (Marital Status) of the Cobbler under
Municipality area and Adjacent Municipality area.**

Sl. No.	Name of the hamlet.	Total adult		Total Female adult		Total minor		Married male		Percentage Female married		Percentage Unmarried male		Percentage Unmarried female		Widow		Percentage widower		Divorce		Percentage intercaste marriage			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1	2																								
1	Banamalipur	25	32	35	18	72%	18	56.25%	7	28%	14	43.75%	3	9.38%	Nil	Nil	1	4%	Nil	Nil	1	4%	Nil	Nil	
2	Bhattapukur	43	43	56	33	76.74%	33	76.74%	10	23.26%	10	23.26%	3	6.98%	—	—	Nil	Nil	1	2.33%	—	—	1	2.33%	
3	Kamarpukur	10	12	11	6	60%	6	50%	4	40%	6	50%	1	10%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10%	
4	Astabal	10	9	7	5	50%	5	55.56%	5	50%	4	44.44%	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
5	Dhaleswar	10	14	7	6	60%	6	42.86%	4	40%	8	57.14%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10%
6	Matanchanagar	22	24	27	19	86.36%	19	79.17%	3	13.64%	5	20.83%	1	4.55%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
7	Ujan Abhoynagar	22	27	27	19	86.36%	19	70.37%	3	13.64%	8	29.63%	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Akhaura Road	47	49	61	33	70.21%	33	67.35%	14	29.79%	16	32.65%	2	6.38%	1	2.13%	1	2.13%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Jagahari Mura	10	10	12	6	60%	6	60%	4	40%	4	40%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Indranagar	6	9	7	6	100%	6	66.67%	Nil	Nil	3	33.33%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Joynagar	12	10	7	7	58.33%	7	70%	5	41.67%	3	30%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Bhati Abhoynagar	64	62	84	56	87.50%	56	90.32%	8	12.50%	6	9.68%	2	3.22%	3	4.69%	1	1.56%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :		281	301	341	214	76.16%	214	71.10%	67	23.84%	87	28.90%	13	4.32%	4	1.42%	4	1.42%	3	1.07%	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 22 (B)

**Hamlet wise Civil Condition (Marital Status) of the Cobbler
in the Adjacent Municipality area.**

Sl. No.	Name of the hamlet.	Total male adult	Total female adult	Total minor	Married male	Percentage	Female married	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
						Percentage			Percentage	Percentage	Unmarried male	Percentage	Unmarried Female	Percentage	Widow	Percentage	Widower	Percentage	Divorce	Percentage	Inter-caste marriage	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
1	Noagaon Colony	37	31	35	21	56.76%	21	67.74%	16	43.24%	10	32.26%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2.70%
2	Chandrapur	12	12	19	10	83.33%	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	2	16.66%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
3	Badharghat	32	32	26	21	65.63%	21	65.63%	11	34.38%	11	34.38%	3	9.38%	1	3.13%	—	—	—	—	1	3.13%
4	Aralia	209	187	249	132	63.16%	132	70.59%	77	36.84%	55	29.41%	5	2.67%	4	1.91%	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
5	East Pratapgarh	241	223	294	155	64.32%	155	69.51%	86	35.68%	68	30.49%	6	2.69%	2	0.83%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :		531	485	623	339	63.84%	339	69.90%	192	36.16%	157	32.37%	14	2.89%	7	1.32%	—	—	—	—	2	0.38%
Grand Total :		812	786	964	553	68.10%	553	70.36%	259	31.90%	244	31.04%	27	3.44%	11	1.35%	—	—	—	—	5	0.62%

TABLE NO. 23 (A)

**Hamletwise Elite Rule of the Cobblers under the Municipality area and
Adjacent Municipality area**

Sl. No.	Name of the Hamlet	Club	Library	School Committee		Harian Advisory Board	Harian Sevak Sangha	Co-Operative	Panchayat		Tripora Rabidas majdur union
				Baluarı	Adult literacy				Tripora Rabidas Stramik union	Tripora Rabidas majdur union	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Akhaura Road	5	Nil	2	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	29	Nil
2.	Astabal	Nil	—	Nil	—	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	4
3.	Bhattapukur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	Nil
4.	Bhati Abhoynagar	—	—	12	—	2	—	1) Bhati Aboynagar Hrshidas Pallı Silpa Samabay Samiti Ltd. (20)	—	Nil	—
5.	Banamalipur	—	—	Nil	—	Nil	—	Nil	—	Nil	9
6.	Dhaleswar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
7.	Indra Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
8.	Joynagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jagaharimura	—	—	—	—	—	—	2) Maharajanj Bazar Sabji Babasayee (1)	—	—	—
10.	Kamarpukur	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	2	—
11.	Malanchanagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9
12.	Ujan Abhoynagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1
Total :		5	Nil	14	Nil	5	Nil	21	Nil	87	28

TABLE NO. 23 (B)

Hamletwise Elite Rule of the Cobblers under the Municipality area and Adjacent Municipality area

Sl. No.	Name of the Name	Club	Library	School Committee			Harian Advisory Board	Harian Sevaka Sangha	Co-Operative	Panchayat	Nikhil Tripura Rabidas Sramik union	Tripura Rabidas Majdur union
				Baluary	Adult literacy							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13.	Chandrapur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	
14.	Badharghat	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
15.	Noagaon Colony	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	17	—	
16.	Aralia	—	—	15	12	—	—	1) Rabindra Nagar Co-operative society Ltd.(10) 2) Aralia Charmakar samabay samity Ltd. (25)	1	Nil	—	

TABLE NO. 23 (B)

**Hamletwise Elite Rule of the Cobblers under the Municipality area and
Adjacent Municipality area**

Sl. No.	Name of the Hamlet	Club	Library	School Committee		Harjjan Advisory Board	Harjjan Sangha	Co-Operative	Panchayat	Nikhil Tripura Rabidas Sramik union	Tripura Rabidas majdur union
				Baluarri	Adult literacy						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	East Pratapgarh	→	→	11	17	→	→	1)	1	→	→
								Rabindra Nagar Co-operative society Ltd.(6)			
								Hrishiadaq Samabay Samity (22)			
								3) Tripura Rickshaw Sramik Kalyan Samabay Samity. (4)			
								4) Maharajganj footpath Babasaye Samity. (19)			
								5) Rickshaw Sramik Karmee Samity. (11)			
		Total :	Nil	26	29	2	Nil	97	2	27	Nil
		Grand Total :	5	40	29	7	Nil	118	2	114	28

N.B. Figures in brackets indicate numbers of members belonging to Cobbler community in the respective cooperative

TABLE No. 24

Implement possessed by the Cobblers under the Municipality area.

Serial No.	Name of the implements	No. of person possessing the implement	Category of person
1	2	3	4
1.	Grand Machine		
2.	Sewing Machine		
3.	Bapl		
4.	Bamboo Machine		
5.	Forma		
6.	Iron Jack		
7.	Tin chese		
8.	Jambura	6	Personal Enterprise
9.	OL		
10.	Stone		
11.	File		
12.	Brass		
13.	Hammer		
14.	Punch		
15.	Scissor		
16.	Leather goods		
17.	Betting Hammer		
18.	Rubber sheet		
1.	Box		
2.	Hand Test		
3.	Secha		
4.	Kurpi		
5.	Ipsu	33	Cobbler (Hawker)
6.	Brass		
7.	Needle		
8.	Powder		
9.	Scissor		
10.	Thread		
11.	Candle		
12.	Pin		

TABLE No. 24

Serial No.	Name of the implements	No. of person possessing the implement	Category of person
1	2	3	4
1.	Forma		
2.	Kurpi		
3.	Hammer		
4.	Iron Jack		
5.	Jambura		
6.	Pincharge	93	Cabbra (footpath
7.	Stone		
8.	Scissor		
9.	Candle		
10.	Pin		
11.	Brass		
12.	Boot polish		
13.	Sole Polish		
Total :		132	
1.	Conet		
2.	Altaranga		
3.	Pranet		
4.	Chardrum	18	Player of Musical instrument
5.	Birdrum		
6.	Jhona		
6.	Tampat		
Total :		150	
Grand Total :		317	

TABLE No. 24 (B)

Implement possessed by the Cobblers in adjacent Municipality area.

Serial No.	Name of the implements	No. of person possessing the implement	Category of person
1	2	3	4
1.	Box		
2.	Hand Box		
3.	Secha		
4.	Kurpi		
5.	Plus	59	Cobbler (Hawker)
6.	Brass		
7.	Needle		
8.	Powder		
9.	Scissor		
10.	Thread		
11.	Candle		
12.	Pin		
1.	Forma		
2.	Kurpi		
3.	Hammer		
4.	Iron Jack		
5.	Jambura		
6.	Pincharge	75	Cabbler (footpath)
7.	Stone		
8.	Scissor		
9.	Candle		
10.	Pin		
11.	Brass		
12.	Boot polish		
13.	Sole Polish		
1.	Grand Machine		
2.	Sewing Machine		
3.	Bapi		
4.	Bamboo Machine		
5.	Forma		
6.	Iron Jack		
7.	Tin chese	8	Personal Enterprise

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TABLE No 24 (B)

Serial No.	Name of the implements	No. of person possessing the implement	Category of person
1	2	3	4
8.	Jambura		
9.	OL		
10.	Stone		
11.	File		
12.	Brass		
13.	Hammer		
14.	Punch		
15.	Scissor		
16.	Leather goods		
17.	Betting Hammer		
18.	Rubber sheet		
Total :		142	
1.	Conet		
2.	Altaranga	25	Player of Musical instrument
3.	Prenet		
4.	Chardrum		
5.	Birdrum		
6.	Jhona		
6.	Tampat		
Total :		25	

TABLE NO. 25 (A)

Village wise financial assistance required by the Cobbler for different purpose under the Municipality area.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of family	Total No. of family assistance required	Total assistance required	Business	Stationary	Poultry	Dairy scheme	Rickshaw purchase	Musical instrument purchase	Purchase of Land	Housing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Ujan Abhoynagar	17	14	1,65,000	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
2	Malancha Nagar	19	17	58,000	12	—	3	2	—	—	Nil	—
3	Joynagar	7	7	59,000	5	—	Nil	Nil	2	—	—	—
4	Akhaura Road	33	33	3,06,000	19	—	2	1	Nil	Nil	7	4
5	Bhati Abhoynagar	52	37	1,25,500	31	—	Nil	2	1	—	2	1
6	Bhatrapukur	38	32	2,51,000	24	—	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	6	Nil
7	Indranagar	5	5	14,000	2	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1
8	Dhaleswar	7	7	1,08,000	3	—	—	—	2	—	Nil	2
9	Astabal	7	6	17,000	4	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	2
10	Banamalipur	17	17	64,000	10	—	—	4	1	Nil	1	1
11	Jagaharimura	6	5	57,000	4	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
12	Kemarpukur	7	4	75,000	3	—	—	1	Nil	—	Nil	—
Total :		215	184	12,99,500	130	Nil	5	12	6	Nil	20	11

TABLE NO. 25 (B)
Village wise financial assistance required by the Cobbler for different purpose under the Adjacent Municipality area.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of family		Total No. of family assistance required	Total assistance required	Business		Stationary	Poultry	Diary scheme	Rickshaw purchase	Musical instrument purchase	Purchase of Land		Housing
		3	4			5	6						7	8	
13	Chandrapur	10	6	46,000	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
14	Noagaon colony	21	23	62,000	19	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
15	Badharghat	22	18	1,21,000	18	—	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Aralia	124	118	8,34,300	107	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	East Pratapgarh	140	78	1,20,000	64	—	6	1	3	Nil	3	Nil	4	—	—
Total :		320	243	11,83,300	213	Nil	13	5	6	1	6	1	5	Nil	Nil
Grand Total :		535	427	24,82,800	343	Nil	18	17	12	1	25	1	25	11	11

