CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-16 **MIZORAM**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

KOLASIB DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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TUILUT / BAKPUK

Tuilut (unknown entry in water) which is also called Bakpuk by public as it is sheltered by innumerable bats all the time. This Tuilut name is also used as a name of riverine. Two persons had been drowned in this Tuilut on the 10th June 1970, their names are Lalengi 18 yrs. and Rangkhuma 12 yrs., children of Pu Vaia, Salem Veng, Kolasib, while coming home from their searching of Bamboo ï shoots. Lalengiôs corpse was searched out by Kolasib people but her brother Rangkhumaôs corpse could not be found.

According to the report of 31st YMA General Conference, Kolasib dated 30th Sept. to 3rd Oct. 1976 the following information is given: -

1. Tuilut / Bakpuk has three entrances.
2. Distance of the caveôs entrance to the water is 71 ft.
3. Depth of the water is 77 ft.
4. Measurement from the water surface to the cave surface is 24 ft.
5. The length of the water under the cave is 53 ft.
6. The widest portion of the water under the cave is 15 ft.
7. Breadth of the water inside the cave is (approximately) 8 ft. to 15 ft.

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Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 Census, is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at grass-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc.

2. The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census - DCHB series was in three parts : Part-A related to vilage and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in tow parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA upto tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restusturing of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory. a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notifioed slums of Class I and Class II towns.

3. The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrual classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illeterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

4. The present series of the 2001 Census DCHB have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and ómost important commodityô manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance (s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In town directory, the statement of Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including

details of all slums instead of ónotified slumsô. The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analyzed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion ómotifô highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occured in the district in its basic socio-demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

5. The village and town level amenity data have been collected, complied and computerized in prescribed record structure under the supervision of Shri P.K. Bhattacharjee, Director of Census of Operations, Mizoram. Thereafter, effort has been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective State Governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I.C.Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division. Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director(EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerization of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft DCHB manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinized in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R.K. Mehta, Assistant Director, I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

D.K. Sikri
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi
17th October 2003

Preface

In the forward to this publication a summary of the background, coverage and content to the District Census Handbook have been provided. This volume contains the salient features and information on census and non-census data collected respectively during Census of India 2001 and from various states and Central Government Organisations so as to enable the data users to make full of fruitful utilisation of the data and various information presented herein. It is hoped that the microlevel information incorporated in this publication will quench the thirst of planners and other users including research scholars for such details.

The publication of the District Census Handbooks for all eight districts of Mizoram is a joint ventures of the State Government of Mizoram and the Census Organisation of Government of India. The design layout and various formats presented in the District Census Handbook have been provided by the Census Commissioner India. The compilation of various data, preparation of the analytical notes and gathering of all relevant information for incorporation in the DCHB have been attempted by this Directorate and the cost of publication is borne by the State Government. It may be mentioned here that the process of compilation of various data initially collected mainly from the Block Development Officer and respective Deputy Commissioners was finalised after cross checking with data obtained from concerned State and Central Government agencies so that as far as practicable, the discrepancies could be reconciled, we are grateful to all Block Development Officers, Deputy Commissioners, various Heads of Departments of the State and Central Government for their whole-hearted help and co-operation. I am grateful to the Secretary to the Government of Mizoram, General Administration Department (GAD), Additional Secretary, GAD, Under Secretary, GAD and all their helpers for sparing their valuable time during the preparation and publication of the District Census Handbook.

I convey my deep sense of gratitude to Shri J.K. Banthia, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for his valuable guidance and advice received from him right from the beginning. I am thankful to Shri R.G. Mitra, Dy. Registrar General (C & T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer, Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registra General and Census Commissioner, India, who have been a source of constant help and guidance to us on all technical matters including planning and designing the formats. Because of their continuous help to us this volume could be produced in all India pattern. My thanks are also due to Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for providing technical guidance in the preparation of maps as well as for printing of a large number of maps under his direct supervision and active guidance at the Headquarters office.

At the Directorate level, the preparation of this volume has been a product of a joint effort and team work of all my colleagues led by Shri Sylvester Kispotta, Dy. Director, Shri R. Lalthlamuana, Assistant Director and Shri Lalhmingthanga, Statistical Investigator Gr. I. Because of their hardwork and dedication of duties this volume could be published in time. I also convey my deep feeling of appreciation to all the officials of this Directorate who have put their efforts in the publication of the District Census Handbook.

Aizawl
8th July 2003

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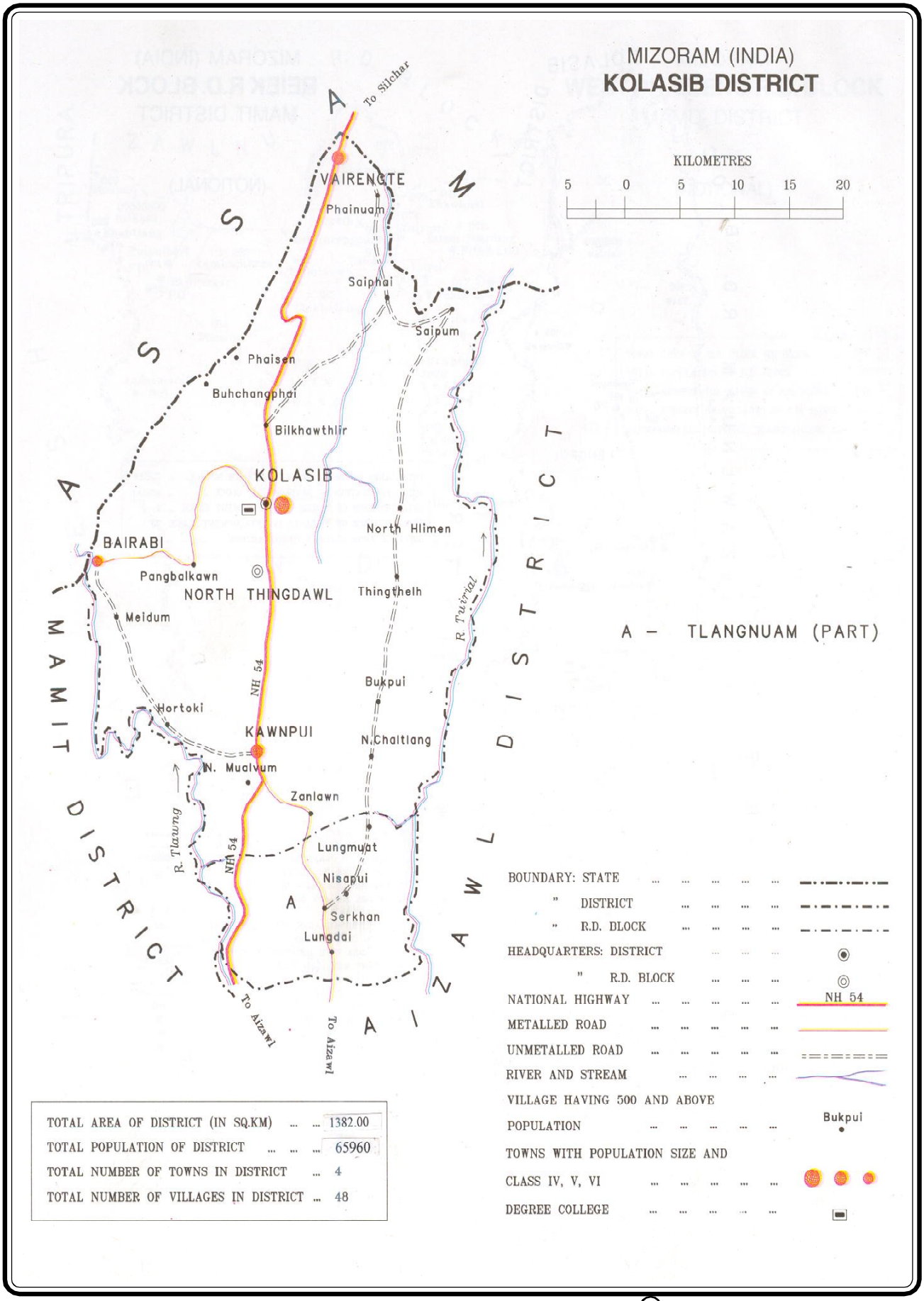
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District Highlights 2001 Census

1. Kolasib District is one of the new districts carved out of the then Aizawl District of Mizoram after 1991 Census.
2. It is the 4th most urbanized districts of Mizoram, the first being Aizawl and the 5th being Serchhip District.
3. In terms of literacy it is 3rd in the state.
4. Against the sex ratio of 935 of the state, the same for the district is 908 which is the 6th lowest in the state.
5. Bilkhawthlir village is the most populated village with population of 4,084 in the district while Chemphai village with a population of 48 is the smallest village in terms of population.
6. The percentage of tribal population of the district is 89.8% the same being 94.5% for the whole state.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. © Government of India copyright, 2005.

Important Statistics 2001

			STATE		DISTRICT	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	817		49	
		Inhabited	707		39	
		Uninhabited	110		10	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	22		4	
		Census Towns	0		0	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	176,134		14,053	
		Institutional	518		35	
		Houseless	70		0	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	888,573		65,960	
		Males	459,109		34,562	
		Females	429,464		31,398	
	RURAL	Persons	447,567		29,461	
		Males	232,726		15,561	
		Females	214,841		13,900	
	URBAN	Persons	441,006		36,499	
		Males	226,383		19,001	
		Females	214,623		17,498	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			49.6%		55.3%	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	198,817	28.8	17,137	35.2
		Males	100,131	27.9	9,137	35.9
		Females	98,686	29.8	8,054	34.5
AREA (in sq. km.)			21,081		1,382	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilomemetre)			42		48	
SEX RATIO (Number of females per 1000 males)		Total	935		908	
		Rural	923		893	
		Urban	948		921	
LITERATES		Persons	661,445	88.8	50,596	91.3
		Males	350,105	90.7	26,969	92.3
		Females	311,340	86.7	23,627	90.2

		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED CASTE	Persons	272	0.0	17	0.0
POPULATION	Males	212	0.0	8	0.0
	Females	60	0.0	9	0.0
SCHEDULED TRIBE	Persons	839,310	94.5	59,221	89.8
POPULATION	Males	422,963	92.1	30,173	87.3
	Females	416,347	96.9	29,048	92.5
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	467,159	52.6	35,510	53.8
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	263,008	57.3	20,262	58.6
	Females	204,151	47.5	15,248	48.6
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	362,450	40.8	27,441	41.6
	Males	225,428	49.1	18,019	52.1
	Females	137,022	31.9	9,422	30.0
(II) MARGINAL	Persons	104,709	11.8	8,069	12.2
WORKERS	Males	37,580	8.2	2,243	6.5
	Females	67,129	15.6	5,826	18.6
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	421,414	47.4	30,450	46.2
	Males	196,101	42.7	14,300	41.4
	Females	225,313	52.5	16,150	51.4
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CALTIVATORS	Persons	256,332	54.9	20,407	57.5
	Males	130,497	49.6	11,014	54.4
	Females	125,835	61.6	9,393	61.6
(II) AGRICULTURAL	Persons	26,783	5.7	3,173	8.9
LABOURERS	Males	12,775	4.9	1,325	6.5
	Females	14,008	6.9	1,848	12.1
(III) WORKERS IN	Persons	7,100	1.5	405	1.1
HOUSEHOLD	Males	3,476	1.3	277	1.4
INDUSTRY	Females	3,624	1.8	128	0.8
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	176,944	37.9	11,525	32.5
	Males	116,260	44.2	7,646	37.7
	Females	60,684	29.7	3,879	25.4

1. Definition of Census Town :

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Town:

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

2. Percentge figure in category of workers has been calculated from total workers.

Educational facilities at a glance

Serial Number	Type of Institution	State	District
1.	College	30	1
2.	H.S.S.	32	
3.	H.S.	371	22
4.	M.S.	852	47
5.	P.S.	1422	87

Medical facilities at a glance

Serial Number	Type of Institution	State	District
1.	Hospitals	10	-
2.	State Referral Hospitals	1	-
3.	Community Health Centre (CHC)	7	1 (30 Bed)
4.	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	56	6
5.	Main Centre	14	7
6.	Sub Centre	78	27

Source : Status overview of various health programmes implemented in Mizoram - Health and Family Welfare Deparetment - Government of Mizoram (Nov. 2000).

List of medical institutions under Government of Mizoram as on 31st March 2000

A: HOSPITALS

District		Name of Hospitals	Bed Strength
Aizawl	1.	Civil Hospital Aizawl	300
	2.	TB Hospital Zemabawk	50
Serchhip	1.	Serchhip Hospital	50
Champhai	1.	Champhai Hospital	50
Lunglei	1.	Civil Hospital Lunglei	100
	2.	Tlabung Hospital	30
	3.	Leprosy Hospital Tlabung	20
Saiha	1.	Civil Hospital Saiha	71
Mamit		NIL	NIL

B: PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE (PHC-10 Bed each)

	District	Location
1.	Aizawl	1. Sialsuk
		2. Aibawk
		3. Sairang
		4. Thingsulthliah
		5. Sakawrdai
		6. Khawruhlian
		7. Suangpuilawn
		8. Phuaibuang
		9. Darlawn
2.	Mamit	1. Mamit
		2. Lengpui
		3. West Phaileng
		4. Kawrtethawveng
		5. Reiek
		6. Phuldungsei
		7. Kanghmun
		8. Zawlnuam
3.	Kolasib	1. Bairabi
		2. Lungdai
		3. Bukpui
		4. Bilkhawthlir
		5. Kawnpui
		6. Vairengte
4.	Serchhip	1. Chhingchhip
		2. Thenzawl
		3. Khawlailung
		4. Ngentiang
		5. East Lungdar
		6. N. Vanlaiphai

	District	Location
5.	Champhai	1. Kawlkulh
		2. Khawzawl
		3. Khawhai
		4. Khawbung
		5. Farkawn
		6. Mimbung
		7. Bungzung
		8. Rabung
		9. Hnahlan
		10.N. E. Khawdungsei
6.	Lunglei	1. Chhipphir
		2. West Bunghmun
		3. Cherhlun
		4. Buarpui
		5. Haulawng
		6. Lungsen
		7. Tawipui
		8. South Vanlaiphai
7.	Lawngtlai	1. Borapansury
		2. Bungtlang (S)
		3. Chawngte
8.	Saiha	1. Tuipang
		2. Lungpher
		3. Chhuarlung
		4. Chakhang
		5. Bualpui óNGô
		6. Sangau

Source : Same as mentioned below ñMedical Facilities at a Glanceò.

C: COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE (CHC) – 7

District	Location	Bed Strength
Kolasib	Kolasib	46
Mamit	Kawrthah	30
Champhai	1. Biate	30
	2. Ngopa	30
Lunglei	Hnahthial	30
Lawngltai	Lawngtlai	30
Aizawl	Saitual	30

Source : Same as mentioned below ñMedical Facilities at a Glanceò.

Number of Health Institutions in district under the Government of Mizoram (as on 31st March 2000)

Serial Number	Institution	Aizawl Dist.	Serchhip Dist.	Champhai Dist.	Lunglei Dist.	Lawngtlai Dist.	Saiha Dist.	Kolasib Dist.	Mamit Dist.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	General Hospital	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	7
2	Community Health Centre	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	7
3	Primary Health Centre	10	6	10	8	3	6	7	6	56
4	Main Centre	14	7	13	12	5	8	9	7	75
5	Sub-Centre	78	29	56	69	24	34	29	27	346
	District Total	**105**	**43**	**82**	**92**	**33**	**49**	**46**	**41**	**491**

Source : Status overview of various health programmes implemented in Mizoram - Health and Family Welfare Deparetment - Government of Mizoram (Nov. 2000).

Number of Post Offices in Mizoram

Serial No.	Name of District	Name of R. D. Block	Number of Post Offices		Total
			Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mamit	1. Zawlnuam	16	2	18
		2. West Phaileng	14	-	14
		3. Reiek	8	1	9
2	Kolasib	1. North Thingdawl	12	5	17
3	Aizawl	1. Darlawn	19	1	20
		2. Phullen	9	-	9
		3. Thingsulthliah	13	3	16
		4. Aibawk	16	-	16
		5. Tlangnuam	7	34	41
4	Champhai	1. Ngopa	14	-	14
		2. Khawzawl	27	10	37
		3. Khawbung	15	-	15
5	Serchhip	1. Serchhip	8	3	11
		2. East Lungdar	13	2	15
6	Lunglei	1. West Bunghmun	14	-	14
		2. Lungsen	15	1	16
		3. Lunglei	15	11	26
		4. Hnahthial	16	1	17
7	Lawngtlai	1. Lawngtlai	21	-	21
		2. Chawngte	9	-	9
8	Saiha	1. Tuipang	24	2	26
		2. Sangau	9	-	9
		Grand Total	320	76	396
			(+) Aizawl HPO		1
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Ranking of R.D. Blocks in the district

Serial number	In Term of	N. Thingdawl R. D. Block		Tlangnuam (part) R. D. Block	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total Population	61,046	1	4,914	2
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	NA	-	NA	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	NA	-	NA	-
4	Sex Ratio	912	1	865	2
5	Proportion Urban	59.8	1	0.0	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.0	-	0.0	-
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	89.3	2	95.8	1
8	Proportion Literate	91.2	2	92.7	1
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	53.0	2	64.8	1
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	71.9	2	100.0	1
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	43.8	1	42.9	2
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0.0	-	0.0	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	28.1	2	57.1	1
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	34.4	2	85.7	1
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	21.9	2	85.7	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	75.0	2	85.7	1
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	NA	-	NA	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	NA	-	NA	-

STATEMENT - 1

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of district headquarters	Whether urban/ rural	Distance to district headquarters by road (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kolasib*	Kolasib	Urban (NT)	0

Note : 1. NT = Notified Town.
2. As there is no Tahsil in the District, no information regarding this could be provided.
3. * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

The District Headquarters is located on the National Highway 54 and is 82 km from Aizawl, the Capital of Mizoram. As mentioned above, like all other towns of the state, Kolasib is also a Notified Town.

As there is no Tahsil in the state/district relevant information in this regard could not be compiled.

STATEMENT - 2

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/R.D. BLOCK, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of district/ R.D. Block	Name of district/R.D. Block headquarters	Whether urban/ rural	Distance from R.D. Block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kolasib District*	Kolasib District	Urban	0
2	Thingdawl R. D. Block	Thingdawl R. D. Block	Rural	7
3	Tlangnuam (Part)	Tlangnuam (Part) R.D. Block	Rural	56

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

Statement 2 above contain certain basic information regarding name of the district, name of the R.D. Block, location of headquarters and the distance of these from the district headquarters have been shown.

Although there are 4 notified towns in the district, Thingdawl, the headquarters of the only R.D. Block of the district is still treated a rural area.

STATEMENT - 3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal variation of population	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolasib*	Total	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	-	-	-	-	-
		1971	-	-	-	-	-
		1981	-	-	-	-	-
		1991	48,769	25,425	23,344	-	-
		2001	65,960	34,562	31,398	17,191	35.2

STATEMENT - 3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal variation of population	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolasib*	Rural	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	-	-	-	-	-
		1971	-	-	-	-	-
		1981	-	-	-	-	-
		1991	21,969	11,664	10,305	-	-
		2001	29,461	15,561	13,900	7,492	34.1
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	-	-	-	-	-
		1971	-	-	-	-	-
		1981	-	-	-	-	-
		1991	26,800	13,761	13,039	-	-
		2001	36,499	19,001	17,498	9,699	36.2

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

Statement 3 contains the rural/urban status of male and female population of the district during 1991 and 2001 census since the district was created in the year 1998, details of population from the census of 1901 could not be compiled. Even the population figures as shown against the year 1991 has calculated by taking the present jurisdiction of the district into consideration.

It can also be seen from the above that against the growth of 28.8% of the whole state, the population growth of the district during 1991-2001 is 35.2% (Rural 34.1, Urban 36.2 ï State Rural 21.0, Urban 38.7).

STATEMENT - 4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND R.D. BLOCK, 2001

Sl. No.	District/ R.D. Block/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Population per square kilometers	No. of villages		No. of statutory towns	No. of census towns	No. of households	Population		
					Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kolasib*	Total	1,382	48	39	10	4	0	14,053	65,960	34,562	31,398
		Rural	1,278	23	39	10	0	0	6,205	29,461	15,561	13,900
		Urban	104	351	0	0	4	0	7,848	36,499	19,001	17,498

STATEMENT - 4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND R.D. BLOCK, 2001

Sl. No.	District/ R.D. Block/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Population per square kilometers	No. of villages		No. of statutory towns	No. of census towns	No. of households	Population		
					Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	N. Thingdawl	Total	NA	NA	32	9	4	0	12,956	61,046	31,927	29,119
		Rural	NA	NA	32	9	0	0	5,108	24,547	12,926	11,621
		Urban	104	351	0	0	4	0	7,848	36,499	19,001	17,498
3	Vairengte (NT)	Urban	20	386	0	0	1	0	1,927	7,715	4,228	3,487
4	Bairabi (NT)	Urban	26	217	0	0	1	0	639	3,304	1,734	1,570
5	Kolasib (NT)	Urban	36	528	0	0	1	0	3,877	19,008	9,761	9,247
6	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Urban	22	294	0	0	1	0	1,405	6,472	3,278	3,194
7	Tlangnuam	Total	NA	NA	7	1	0	0	1,097	4,914	2,635	2,279
	(Part)	Rural	NA	NA	7	1	0	0	1,097	4,914	2,635	2,279
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

A scrutiny of the above statement will reveal that 39 villages were inhabited, 10 un-inhabited, all 4 towns are notified towns and that there was not a single Census Town in the district. It can also be seen that the total number of males outnumbered the females in the district level and all R.D. Blocks and Town level.

STATEMENT - 5

R.D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of R.D. Block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North Thingdawl	41	32	24,547	12,926	11,62
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	8	7	4,914	2,635	2,279
	District (Rural) Total :	**49**	**39**	**29,461**	**15,561**	**13,900**

It may be seen that there were 9 un-inhabited villages in North Thingdawl R.D. Block and only one in Tlangnuam (part) of the district. Since the data incorporated above are very simple and self explanatory no further explanation may be necessary.

STATEMENT - 6

POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS)/TOWNS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of R.D. Block where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bairabi (NT)	VI	North Thingdawl	3,304	1,734	1,570
2	Kolasib (NT)	IV	North Thingdawl	19,008	9,761	9,247
3	N.Kawnpui (NT)	V	North Thingdawl	6,472	3,278	3,194
4	Vairengte (NT)	V	North Thingdawl	7,715	4,228	3,487
	District (Urban) total :			**36,499**	**19,001**	**17,498**

Details of urban areas (Towns), R.D. Block to which each of these areas belong, population with male-female breakup of each town have been shown above.

STATEMENT - 7

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT R.D. BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

In Kolasib District out of 32 inhabited villages there is not a single village with population of 5000 and above. As such information to be incorporated in Statement 7 may be treated as NIL.

STATEMENT - 8

STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

						Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Commu-nication	Banking
Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tehsil head-quarters	Whether it is R.D. Block head-quarters	Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bairabi	40202000	3,304	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

It can be seen in the statement that there was only one town in Kolasib District with total population less than 5000. Various types of amenities which were available or not available were also indicated itemwise. It can be seen that no Hospital, College or Higher Secondary School were located in Bairabi Town. Also no provision of supply of drinking water through pipeline/taps was available and only Health Centre, Railway Station and Banking were available in Bairabi Town.

STATEMENT - 9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF TEHSILS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

			Houseless population				Institutional population			
Serial Number	District/ R.D. Block/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Kolasib ***	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35**	**638**	**447**	**191**
		Rural	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**108**	**108**	**-**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23**	**530**	**339**	**191**
2	North Thingdawl	Total	-	-	-	-	35	638	447	191
		Rural	-	-	-	-	12	108	108	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	23	530	339	191
3	Vairengte (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	2	12	6	6
4	Bairabi (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	3
5	Kolasib (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	18	498	329	169
6	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	2	14	1	13
7	Tlangnuam (Part)	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

It can be seen from the above statement that number of Houseless population and Institutional Households population in the district at R.D. Block as well as towns. There is no Houseless population in the district. At the same time 35 institutional households were found in the district consisting of 638 population of 447 males and 191 females respectively. It is also found that more institutional population are concentrate in urban areas. It is interesting to note that in rural areas only males institutional population are found. In urban areas the population of males is much higher than that of rural areas.

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and scope of the District Census Handbook

After the completion of the Census of India 1951, the Government of India handed over a large number of Census Tables and other relevant information to the State Governments which were collected by the Census Organisation during the field operations of the Census of 1951 and compiled subsequently by the same organisation. It was further suggested to all concerned State Government authorities that these data along with any other relevant basic information pertaining to a particular district be published in a consolidated form. The respective State Governments accepted the above suggestion of the Government of India and the first addition of the District Census Handbook (DCHB) for each of the existing districts of those days was published through the respective State Governments. In Mizoram the District Census Handbook for all three districts of Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimtuipui were published for the first time by the newly established Directorate of the Census Operations, Mizoram, after 1981 Census. As the DCHB was found to be of immense help to the public in general and to the planners, social workers, researchers, administrators and Government officials in particular throughout the country, DCHBs were also published after the Census of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 after making certain modification and improvement on its contents so that certain basic economic data in respect of smallest administrative units i.e., the villages and towns in each district could be found in such handbooks. Since 1991, the DCHB has been made in two parts, namely Part A and Part B. Part A relates to the village and town directories of all the inhabited villages and towns of each district while Part B contains relevant information pertaining to the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA). In the DCHB 2001, besides restructuring the formats of the Directory, certain individual features have been adopted presuming that such presentation would be of better use of the planners in formulating socio-economic programmes.

As already mentioned else where the District Census Handbook continues to be a joint ventured of the Census Organisation and the concerned State Governments. The scope of the District Census Handbook has been widely increased and restructured in 1981 to meet the minimum requirement of the revised Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. In this volume the poulation in the age group 0-6 has been compiled by sex and has been incorporated to enable computation to realistic literacy rate by taking all children below 7 years as illiterates. This time for the benefit of data users of Village Directories and PCA, data from floppies or from published records, the computer codes as well as the manual codes of 2001 and corresponding location code of 1991 Census are given in detail.

As already mentioned earlier, the District Census Handbook is being published in two parts ï Part A and Part B but in one volume separately for each of the eight districts of Mizoram. In the process of collection of various data published in this volume, various State and Central Government Departments have extended their whole hearted help and cooperation particularly with regard to infrastructural amenities incorporated in Part A ï Village and Town Directories. The PCA data presented in Part B of this volume were collected during Census Operations in February ï March 2001, the reference date and time being 00:00 Hrs of 01 March 2001.

Scanning of Household Schedules have been done at Direct Data Entry Centre Guwahati. We are thankful to the Director Census Operations Assam and his officers and members of the staff for undertaking huge volume of works and enabling us to complete and include the present PCA in all the District Census Handbooks of Mizoram including that of Kolasib District.

aginst the average height of 900 mtrs. for the whole state. The geology of the district belongs to Surma series and Baghmara (Garo Hills) formation of Miocene age and Tipam series and Chengapara (Garo Hills) formation of Pliocene age. (The Aizawl Mountanous Region covers not only the Thingdawl R.D. Block, it consists of Reiek, Aibawk, Tlangnuam and part of Serchhip R.D. Blocks.) The soil of the district are Orchrepts - Aquepts - Fluvents and Udalf-Orchrepts. The area is rich in natural vagitation and teak, bamboo types of plantations grows abundantly in this area. In comparison with other interior districts this area is more developed in terms of surface communication. The only railway Station namely Bairabi is located in this district.

Drainage :

Two big rivers, namely Tlawng (Dhaleswari) and Tuirial (Sonai) flank the district on the western and eartern boundaries respectively. Both these rivers flow from south towards the north and into the Cachar District of Assam. The district is washed by Meidum, Tuichhuahen and Chhimluang which are the tributories of the river Tlawng and by Tuiawn lui and Hrachhek lui - the tributories of the river Tuirial. Besides these, river Serlui with tributories like Aitlang, Saihapui, Buarchep, Chemlui and Builum lui are also flowing in the district. Except artificial fisheries ponds, no natural lake or reservoir or waterfall is located in the district. It may be mentioned that the terrain being highly all these rivers and their tributories are turbulant when faid by rain water and swell rapidly during monsoons season but almost dry up during dry/ winter season.

Climate :

Temperature ranges from 20°c to 35°c in summer and between 10°c to 23°c in winter, the hottest and coldest months being the month of May and January respectively. Wind characteristic can be classified as mild. The district receives an average rainfall of 2,889 mm. Normally the early monsoon rains start falling in the month of April but the heaviest rainfall experienced during July - August followed by occassional rainfall upto the month of October. Due to this reason and continuous flow of mild wind, the temperature is kept within comfortable limit. However, during dry spells in summer the maximum temperature sometimes rises to 35°c. The climate is, therefore suitable for cultivation of subtropical crops like paddy, maize and cash crops like sugarcane, ginger, cotton, chillies and oil seeds, pulses. Oranges and other citrous friuts are also grown in moderately large quantities, Wet Rice cultivation is practised in most of the low lying patches of land near the river beds by individual farmers under periodi lease system. Assured irrigation facilities are available for a small area only. Artificial ponds are also made for fisheries. However, Jhum (Shifting) cultivation continuous to be most widely practised cultivation of the people of the district. Animal husbandry mainly poultry and pigrearing are very popular and in many places large scale production of oranges are also practised. As already mentioned due to ruggedness of the terrain, no cheap mode of communication or transportation system could be established and hence industrial units are not found to be feasible and hence except one large size flour mill no large scale industrial complex is established anywhere in the district. Trade and Commerce are also restricted to limited size and fruits, bamboo, timber etc. are sold to outsiders on a regular basis. As regards supply of power and electricity, most of the villages and all 4 towns are covered in the district by the Power and Electricity Department. As in other districts of the State, Panchayati Raj is not introduced but Village Councils constituted by elected members have been functioning in the district since long back. The Village Councils are established under provisions of relevant Acts and Rules and apart from functioning as a village level court for settlement of petty cases under customery laws these grassroot level institutions play an important role in the execution of all developmental schemes within their respective jurisdictions. The Village Council is also responsible for orderly, important and free alloation of land for house construction establishment of commercial buildings, schools, churches, medical and other Government establishments. It also allocate jhum land free of cahrge to all willing cultivators of the village. There are 33 such Village Councils in the district.

(v) Concepts and definitions

Census concepts

Building :

A ñBuildingò is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than

expected to satisfy the following criteria simultaneously

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

City :

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities.

Urban Agglomeration :

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of the village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites :

(a) The core town or at least one of the constituents towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town: and

(b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e., towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census).

With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted :

(i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;

(ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and

(iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a contiguous spread.

Household :

A ôhouseholdô is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. A household may consist of related to each other, unrelated or both. Examples of unrelated household are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. These are called ôInstitutional Householdsô. There may be one member household, two member households or multi member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a ôHouseholdô.

If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it is a household or not is a common kitchen. In a few situations, it may become difficult to apply the definition of household strictly. For example, a person living alone in a census house, whether cooking or not cooking meals, will have to treated as a household. Similarly, if husband and wife or a group of related persons are living together in a census house but not cooking their meals, will also constitute a normal household.

For this purpose of census there are three type of Households i.e., Normal Household, Institutional Household and the Houseless Household.

Institutional household :

A group of unrelated persons who live in a institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc.

Houseless household :

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places like worship, mandaps, railways platforms etc., are treated as Houseless households.

(xvii) Khelma
(xviii) Kholhou
(xix) Kipgen
(xx) Kuki
(xxi) Lengthang
(xxii) Lhangum
(xxiii) Lhoujem
(xxiv) Lhouvun
(xxv) Lupheng
(xxvi) Mangjel
(xxvii) Misao
(xxviii) Riang
(xxix) Sairhem
(xxx) Selnam
(xxxi) Singson
(xxxii) Sitlhou
(xxxiii) Sukte
(xxxiv) Thado
(xxxv) Thangngeu
(xxxvi) Uibuh
(xxxvii) Viaphei

8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga Tribes
13. Pawi
14. Synteng

Language and mother tongue :

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the personôs mother of the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the personôs home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have as script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate :

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could have been achieved through adult literacy classes ot through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind but can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy rate :

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rates.

Educational level :

The highest level of education a person has completed.

Work :

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in ñworkò as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main Worker :

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e., six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in

(vi) Non-census concepts

Improved drinking water :

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

System of sewerage :

Generally, a sewerage system means a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sylk pattern drain, etc., in those towns.

Type of latrine and method of disposal of night soil :

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz. (i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the street sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrine from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility :

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

Crude birth rate (CBR) :

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year Population}} \times 1000$$

Crude death rate (CDR) :

Ratio of the number of live deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year Population}} \times 1000$$

Natural growth rate :

Growth rate is obtained as the different between crude birth and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

Early Neo-natal mortality rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Late Neo-natal mortality rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Post Neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Peri Natal mortality rate (PMR) :

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Still birth rate (SBR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of still birth during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Maternal mortality rate(MMR) :

Number of deaths of woman in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 100000 live births in a given year.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to womanin the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 100{,}000$$

Eligible couple (Couples per 1000 population) :

Number of currently married females in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 woman in the age group 15-49 years.

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 woman in the age group 15-49 years.

Migration :

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/ migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration:-

(i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational courses that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant.

(ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/ his family normally resides she/he is not considered as migrant.

(iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relativeôs house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/ relativeôs houses is in a place where the hospital or parents/relativeôs house is the place of last residence of the child but not the mother.

A new response category ôMoved after birthô was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on ôreasons for migrationô to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under

b) In the district there are 4 Notified Towns of Vairengte, Bairabi, Kolasib and N. Kawnpui classified as Class V, Class VI, Class IV and Class V categories of towns respectively. The density of population of the district was 48 and sex ratio was 908. The percentage of male literates in the urban areas was 96.2% and that of female literates was 93.9% having a gap of 2.3% between male and female literacy status. In most of the urban areas the vast majority of the population was belonging to christianity although there were a very small numbers of persons belonging to Hinduism and Islam. As no university or Engineering or Medical Institutions are located within the district, students willing to pursue higher and Technical education are required to seek addmission either in Mizoram (Central) University located at Aizawl or in the Technical and Medical institutions located elsewhere.

TABLE 1 : DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF R.D.BLOCK BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001

Serial number	R.D. Block	Population 1991 Total	1991 Rural	1991 Urban	Population 2001 Total	2001 Rural	2001 Urban	Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001 Total	Rural	Urban	Percentage urban population 1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	North Thingdawl	44,883	18,033	26,800	61,046	24,547	36,499	36.2	36.1	36.2	59.7	59.8
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	3,936	3,936	0	4,914	4,914	0	24.8	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total :	**48,769**	**21,969**	**26,800**	**65,960**	**29,461**	**36,499**	**35.2**	**34.1**	**36.2**	**55.0**	**55.3**

It can be seen that although there was 36.2 percent growth of population in urban areas of the district during 1991-2001 period, there was a growth of 34.1 in rural areas of the district during the same period and that even the overall growth of the district as whole was 35.2 against the states figure of 28.8% during the same period. Besides, the population growth of the entire area (part of Tlangnuam R.D. Block) falling within this district boundary was only 24.8 during the above mentioned period.

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION , 2001

Serial number	District/R.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population Persons	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200 Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	North Thingdawl	32	24,547	12,926	11,621	7 (21.9)	419	413
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	7	4,914	2,635	2,279	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**39**	**29,461**	**15,561**	**13,900**	**7 (17.9)**	**419**	**413**

Serial number	District/R.D. Block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499 Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999 Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999 Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	North Thingdawl	10 (31.3)	1,674	1,488	8 (25.0)	3,247	2,992	4 (12.5)	2,891	2,308
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	3 (42.9)	656	545	3 (42.9)	1,076	905	1 (14.3)	903	829
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**13 (33.3)**	**2,330**	**2,033**	**11 (28.2)**	**4,323**	**3,897**	**5 (12.8)**	**3,794**	**3,137**

Serial number	District/R.D. Block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999 Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999 Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	North Thingdawl	3 (9.4)	4,695	4,420	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**3 (7.7)**	**4,695**	**4,420**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

jurisdiction of R. D. Blocks rural areas although the figure 899 of North Thingdawl was higher than that of Tlangnuam (part) i.e., 865, both these figures as well that of the district (893) were much lower than the urban sex ratio of 921.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Sex ratio
1	2	5
1	North Thingdawl	899
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	865
	District (Rural) Total :	**893**

Data compiled above are simple and self explanatory. Hence no further analysis may be required.

TABLE 8 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	3	7.7	1,742	5.9
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	0	0.0	0	0.0
800-849	7	17.9	6,583	22.3
850-899	6	15.4	2,391	8.1
900-949	9	23.1	9,186	31.2
950-999	7	17.9	8,331	28.3
1000-1099	6	15.4	1,141	3.9
1100+	1	2.6	87	0.3
District Total :	**39**	**100.0**	**29,461**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District :			**893**	

Table 8 indicates sex ratio of rural population by ranges in the year 2001. It can be seen that in the ranges of sex ratio of 900-949, the highest number of 9 villages with percentage of villages as 23.1 were found and in terms of percentage distribution of population the figure is 31.2 which is the highest among all ranges. It can also be seen that the sex ratio in the range of 700 ï 749 and 750-799 there are no villages in the district and that in the range 1100+ there was one village in the district.

TABLE 9 : SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A./Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Bairabi (NT)	VI	905
2	Kolasib (NT)	IV	947
3	N.Kawnpui (NT)	V	974
4	Vairengte (NT)	V	825
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		**921**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Out of 4 Notified Towns as shown above, the sex ratio of N. Kawnpui (974) was the highest and that of Vairengte (825) was the lowest. The sex ratio of the urban areas comprising of these four Notified Towns was 921 against the States average 935. It may be mentioned here that the Counter Insurgency and Jungle Welfare School, the largest of its kind in Asia is located in Vairengte and that almost all the participants/trainees of the school including the inspectors have left their families in their respective places of residence (homes) for which a very low sex ratio has resulted.

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR R.D. BLOCK, 2001

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North Thingdawl	Total	9,838	4,977	4,861	977
		Rural	4,454	2,242	2,212	987
		Urban	5,384	2,735	2,649	969
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	Total	728	379	349	921
		Rural	728	379	349	921
		Urban	0	0	0	0
	District Total :	**Total**	**10,566**	**5,356**	**5,210**	**973**
		Rural	**5,182**	**2,621**	**2,561**	**977**
		Urban	**5,384**	**2,735**	**2,649**	**969**

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN R.D. BLOCK, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	North Thingdawl	Total	61,046	17	54,513	0	89.3
		Rural	24,547	5	22,085	0	90.0
		Urban	36,499	12	32,428	0	88.8
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	Total	4,914	0	4,708	0	95.8
		Rural	4,914	0	4,708	0	95.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0.0
	District Total :	**Total**	**65,960**	**17**	**59,221**	**0**	**89.8**
		Rural	**29,461**	**5**	**26,793**	**0**	**90.9**
		Urban	**36,499**	**12**	**32,428**	**0**	**88.8**

From the above it can be seen that there were on 17 Scheduled Caste population in the district and that all these 17 persons were found in North Thingdawl R. D. Block and that the Scheduled Caste population in Tlangnuam R. D. Block (part) was nil.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North Thingdawl	24,547	5	22,085	0	90.0
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	4,914	0	4,708	0	95.8
	District (Rural) Total :	**29,461**	**5**	**26,793**	**0**	**90.9**

Data compiled above are simple and self explanatory. Hence no further analysis is necessary.

TABLE 16 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage Range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage for villages
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	37	94.9	0	0.0
Less than 5	2	5.1	5	100.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE 16 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage Range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage for villages
1	2	3	4	5
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**39**	**100.0**	**5**	**100.0**

The above table reveals that out of total 17 persons, belonging to Scheduled Caste population 5 persons were residing in 2 villages (rural areas) of the district and that there was no SC population in any other villages or in any other range of population.

As mentioned earlier the SC population being negligibly small in the district as a whole and there were anly 12 such population in all urban areas of the district the figures shown above in respect of SC population may not indicate any significant data of the district although ó0ô and ó1000ôhave been recorded against the towns of the district.

In respect of the sex ratio of ST population in the urban areas in the district, N. Kawnpui Town with sex ratio of 1,018 was having the highest ratio among all 4 Notified Towns of the district. Bairabi Town with sex ratio of 943 was having the lowest ratio. The sex ratio of the district (urban areas) was 982.

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLETERATES BY R.D. BLOCK, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	North Thingdawl	Total	46,715	24,881	21,834	14,331	7,046	7,285	91.2	92.3	90.0	2.3
		Rural	17,127	9,237	7,890	7,420	3,689	3,731	85.2	86.5	83.9	2.6
		Urban	29,588	15,644	13,944	6,911	3,357	3,554	95.1	96.2	93.9	2.3
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	Total	3,881	2,088	1,793	1,033	547	486	92.7	92.6	92.9	-0.4
		Rural	3,881	2,088	1,793	1,033	547	486	92.7	92.6	92.9	-0.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total :	**Total**	**50,596**	**26,969**	**23,627**	**15,364**	**7,593**	**7,771**	**91.3**	**92.3**	**90.2**	**2.1**
		Rural	**21,008**	**11,325**	**9,683**	**8,453**	**4,236**	**4,217**	**86.5**	**87.5**	**85.4**	**2.1**
		Urban	**29,588**	**15,644**	**13,944**	**6,911**	**3,357**	**3,554**	**95.1**	**96.2**	**93.9**	**2.3**

In the above table the total number of population by rural and urban breakup and percentage of male female breakup have been incorporated. It can be seen that the literacy rate of Kolasib District was 91.3% and there was no significant variation in the literacy ratio between North Thingdawl (91.2%) and Tlangnuam (part) rate being 92.6. It can also be seen that in the urban areas in general the literacy rate was much higher (95.1%) than the rural areas (86.5%). Same type of trand can be noticed in respect of urban and rural areas of North Thingdawl R.D. Block area.

TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	North Thingdawl	17,127	9,237	7,890	7,420	3,689	3,731	85.2	86.5	83.9	2.6
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	3,881	2,088	1,793	1,033	547	486	92.7	92.6	92.9	-0.3
	District (Rural) Total :	**21,008**	**11,325**	**9,683**	**8,453**	**4,236**	**4,217**	**86.5**	**87.5**	**85.4**	**2.1**

Data compiled above are simple and self explanatory. Hence no further analysis is necessary.

mention of Tlangnuam (part) R.D. Block has been made. Regarding the data incorporated above it may be mentioned that the total population being only 5 and the other data are self explanatory so further explanation may not be required.

TABLE 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	0	0.0
71-80	0	0.0	0	0.0
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	100.0	5	100.0
District Total :	**2**	**100.0**	**5**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :			**100**	

As there were only 2 SC population in the rural areas of the district and both of them were literates, it may not be necessary to explain the matter any further.

TABLE 27 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bairabi (NT)	6	3	3	0	0	0	100	100	100	0
2	Kolasib (NT)	4	2	2	0	0	0	100	100	100	0
3	Vairengte (NT)	2	0	2	0	0	0	100	0	100	-100
	Kolasib District (Urban) :	**12**	**5**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**0**

Note : 1. NT = Notified Town
2. * indicates the district newly created in 2001 Census.

The figures reflected above are very simple and easily understood. Hence no explanatory note is required.

TABLE 28 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN R.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	North Thingdawl	16,213	8,580	7,633	5,872	2,766	3,106	89.5	91.8	87.0	4.8
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	3,774	1,998	1,776	934	471	463	94.6	95.3	93.8	1.5
	District (Rural) Total :	**19,987**	**10,578**	**9,409**	**6,806**	**3,237**	**3,569**	**90.4**	**92.4**	**88.2**	**4.3**

TABLE 31 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN R. D. BLOCK, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	North Thingdawl	Persons	61,046	24,933	40.8	7,395	12.1	32,328	53.0	28,718	47.0
		Males	31,927	16,439	51.5	2,028	6.4	18,467	57.8	13,460	42.2
		Females	29,119	8,494	29.2	5,367	18.4	13,861	47.6	15,258	52.4
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	Persons	4,914	2,508	51.0	674	13.7	3,182	64.8	1,732	35.2
		Males	2,635	1,580	60.0	215	8.2	1,795	68.1	840	31.9
		Females	2,279	928	40.7	459	20.1	1,387	60.9	892	39.1
	District Total :	**Persons**	**65,960**	**27,441**	**41.6**	**8,069**	**12.2**	**35,510**	**53.8**	**30,450**	**46.2**
		Males	**34,562**	**18,019**	**52.1**	**2,243**	**6.5**	**20,262**	**58.6**	**14,300**	**41.4**
		Females	**31,398**	**9,422**	**30.0**	**5,826**	**18.6**	**15,248**	**48.6**	**16,150**	**51.4**

It can be seen that against the district percentage figure of 53.8% workers North Thingdawl with a percentage of 53% was having the lowest figure in this category. The highest being that of Tlangnuam (part) with 64.8%. It may be interesting to note that while total males main workers of the district (18,019) was much higher than that of females (9,422), in case of marginal worker females (5,826) outnumberd male marginal workers (2,243) by a large gap.

TABLE 32 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN R. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	North Thingdawl	Persons	24,547	10,790	44.0	2,543	10.4	13,333	54.3	11,214	45.7
		Males	12,926	7,077	54.8	553	4.3	7,630	59.0	5,296	41.0
		Females	11,621	3,713	32.0	1,990	17.1	5,703	49.1	5,918	50.9
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	Persons	4,914	2,508	51.0	674	13.7	3,182	64.8	1,732	35.2
		Males	2,635	1,580	60.0	215	8.2	1,795	68.1	840	31.9
		Females	2,279	928	40.7	459	20.1	1,387	60.9	892	39.1
	District (Rural)	**Persons**	**29,461**	**13,298**	**45.1**	**3,217**	**10.9**	**16,515**	**56.1**	**12,946**	**43.9**
	Total :	**Males**	**15,561**	**8,657**	**55.6**	**768**	**4.9**	**9,425**	**60.6**	**6,136**	**39.4**
		Females	**13,900**	**4,641**	**33.4**	**2,449**	**17.6**	**7,090**	**51.0**	**6,810**	**49.0**

A scrutiny of above data will reveal that in rural areas Main Workers category males outnumbered females in the district as well as in the R.D. Block. However there were more female marginal workers in the district as well as in the R.D. Block but non-workers were more in female population in the district.

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN R.D. BLOCK. 2001

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	Persons	4,914	3,182	1,950	219	19	994
				(64.8)	(61.3)	(6.9)	(0.6)	(31.2)
		Males	2,635	1,795	1,020	93	16	666
				(68.1)	(56.8)	(5.2)	(0.9)	(37.1)
		Females	2,279	1,387	930	126	3	328
				(60.9)	(67.1)	(9.1)	(0.2)	(23.6)
	District Total :	**Persons**	**65,960**	**35,510**	**20,407**	**3,173**	**405**	**11,525**
				(53.8)	**(57.5)**	**(8.9)**	**(1.1)**	**(32.5)**
		Males	**34,562**	**20,262**	**11,014**	**1,325**	**277**	**7,646**
				(58.6)	**(54.4)**	**(6.5)**	**(1.4)**	**(37.7)**
		Females	**31,398**	**15,248**	**9,393**	**1,848**	**128**	**3,879**
				(48.6)	**(61.6)**	**(12.1)**	**(0.8)**	**(25.4)**

Note : Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

It can be seen from the above table that 57.5% of the workers in the district were Cultivators followed by Other workers (32.5%), Agricultural labourers (8.9%) and those engaged in Household Industry (1.1%). Among the two RD Blocks Tlangnuam (part) was having the largest percentage of Cultivators (61.3%) followed by N. Thingdawl R.D. Block whereas the percentage of Other workers was highest in N. Thingdawl R.D. Block (32.6%) followed by Tlangnuam (part) (31.2%). It is worthwhile to note that in all two RD Blocks there were more female cultivators but less female workers in the category of Household Industry.

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN R.D. BLOCK. 2001

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	North Thingdawl	Persons	24,547	13,333	10,201	809	105	2,218
				(54.3)	(76.5)	(6.1)	(0.8)	(16.6)
		Males	12,926	7,630	5,598	287	66	1,679
				(59.0)	(73.4)	(3.8)	(0.9)	(22.0)
		Females	11,621	5,703	4,603	522	39	539
				(49.1)	(80.7)	(9.2)	(0.7)	(9.5)
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	Persons	4,914	3,182	1,950	219	19	994
				(64.8)	(61.3)	(6.9)	(0.6)	(31.2)
		Males	2,635	1,795	1,020	93	16	666
				(68.1)	(56.8)	(5.2)	(0.9)	(37.1)
		Females	2,279	1,387	930	126	3	328
				(60.9)	(67.1)	(9.1)	(0.2)	(23.6)

TABLE 36 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Vairengte (NT)	Persons	7,715	4,049	2,038	501	43	1,467
				(52.5)	(50.3)	(12.4)	(1.1)	(36.2)
		Males	4,228	2,515	1,045	224	27	1,219
				(59.5)	(41.6)	(8.9)	(1.1)	(48.5)
		Females	3,487	1,534	993	277	16	248
				(44.0)	(64.7)	(18.1)	(1.0)	(16.2)
	District (Urban)	**Persons**	**36,499**	**18,995**	**8,256**	**2,145**	**281**	**8,313**
	Total :			**(52.0)**	**(43.5)**	**(11.3)**	**(1.5)**	**(43.8)**
		Males	**19,001**	**10,837**	**4,396**	**945**	**195**	**5,301**
				(57.0)	**(40.6)**	**(8.7)**	**(1.8)**	**(48.9)**
		Females	**17,498**	**8,158**	**3,860**	**1,200**	**86**	**3,012**
				(46.6)	**(47.3)**	**(14.7)**	**(1.1)**	**(36.9)**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Among the urban areas of the district N. Kawnpui was having highest percentage of main and marginal workers (55.5%) followed by Bairabi (52.9%), Vairengte (52.5%) and Kolasib (50.5%). However Kolasib was having highest percentage of Other workers (54.4%) followed by Vairengte, N. Kawnpui and Bairabi (36.2%), (30.5%) and (30.1%) respectively. In Bairabi the precentage of Agricultural labourers (20.2) was the highest followed by Vairengte (12.4%), Kolasib (11.9%) and N. Kawnpui (4.2%).

TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele phone	Transport communications$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	North Thingdawl	32	23	15	29	9	2	11	1	0	7	24
		(100)	(71.9)	(46.9)	(90.6)	(28.1)	(6.3)	(34.4)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(75.0)
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	7	7	4	3	4	2	6	1	0	6	6
		(100)	(100.0)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(57.1)	(28.6)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(85.7)	(85.7)
	District Total :	**39**	**30**	**19**	**32**	**13**	**4**	**17**	**2**	**0**	**13**	**30**
		(100)	**(76.9)**	**(48.7)**	**(82.1)**	**(33.3)**	**(10.3)**	**(43.6)**	**(5.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(33.3)**	**(76.9)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

\# Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

A scrutiny of the data incorporated in the table above will reveal that only three Primary Schools were located witin 5 kms. and 6 villages located at a distance of 10+ km. Similarly villages not having Medical, Postal, Telephones, Bus Services, Banking and Agricultural Credit Societies has also been shown in the same fashion in the relevant rows and columns of the table. As the data are self explanatory further elaboration is not attempted.

TABLE 40 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5-15	11	8	4	1	1	3	0	0	3
	(100.0)	(72.7)	(36.4)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.3)
16-50	24	18	13	11	3	11	2	0	10
	(100.0)	(75.0)	(54.2)	(45.8)	(12.5)	(45.8)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(41.7)
51+	3	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	**39**	**30**	**19**	**13**	**4**	**17**	**2**	**0**	**13**
	(100.0)	**(76.9)**	**(48.7)**	**(33.3)**	**(10.3)**	**(43.6)**	**(5.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(33.3)**

Note : # Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.
$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

It can be seen that from the above table that in the range of 16-50 km. distance the highest number of villages were located and that only a very few villages were situated in other ranges like less than 5, 5-15 km, 51+ etc. and the figures for unspecified category was nil.

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele phone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	20	11	3	16	1	1	4	0	0	2	11
	(100.0)	(55.0)	(15.0)	(80.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(55.0)
500-999	11	11	8	9	5	0	7	0	0	6	11
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(72.7)	(81.8)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.5)	(100.0)
1000-1999	5	5	5	4	4	1	3	1	0	2	5
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(20.0)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)
2000-4999	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	0	3	3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS/COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary/Middle	Secondary/Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bairabi (NT)	12.1	6.1	3.0	0.0	0.0
2	Kawnpui (NT)	7.7	4.6	3.1	0.0	0.0
3	Kolasib (NT)	10.5	5.3	2.6	0.5	0.5
4	Vairengte (NT)	7.8	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
	District Total :	**9.6**	**4.7**	**2.7**	**0.3**	**0.3**

The availability of schools and colleges per 10,000 urban populations in the towns of the district has been included in the above table. Hence it can be seen that in urban areas of Kolasib District 9.6 Primary Schools, 4.7 Middle Schools, 2.7 High Schools, 0.3 Secondary Schools and Colleges per 10,000 populations were located in this category.

In case of individual town Kolasib was having largest Higher Secondary School and College and all other towns were no having such institutions.

TABLE 45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Bairabi(NT)	30
2	Kawnpui(NT)	15
3	Kolasib(NT)	32
4	Vairengte(NT)	39
	Distrct Total :	**30**

It can be seen from the above table that there are average of only 30 beds per 10,000 population (urban) in Medical and that the highest number of beds (39) was available in Vairengte Town and the lowest bed strength among the towns in the district is found at N. Kawnpui Town (15) which is for below district figure of 30.

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

This table is not applicable as this district have no Slums.

TABLE 47 : MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Bairabi (NT)	Wooden Furniture	-
2	Kawnpui (NT)	Wooden Furniture	-
		Iron Fabrication	-
		Tin Products	-
3	Kolasib (NT)	Wooden Furniture	-
4	Vairengte (NT)	Wooden Furniture	Firewood
		-	Charcoal
		-	Betel Leaves

The table indicated most important commodity exported and manufactured in the 4 Notified Towns. One town N. Kawnpui is having all three items and three towns are having one item each under col.3. In N. Kawnpui Town items like Wooden furniture, Iron fabrication and tin products were manufactured whereas Bairabi, Kolasib and Vairengte towns only wooden furniture were manufactured.

Among the four towns, the only Vairengte was exporting firewood, charcoal and betel leaves.

TABLE 49 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMIPERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

Serail number	District/R.D. Block	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	N. Thingdawl	3,982	4,186	3,077	901	1,612	1,938	3,081	2,574	1,139
		(35.1)	(36.9)	(27.1)	(20.1)	(35.9)	(43.2)	(44.9)	(37.5)	(16.6)
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	529	323	142	529	323	142	-	-	-
		(52.5)	(32.0)	(14.1)	(52.5)	(32.0)	(14.1)			
	District total :	**4,511**	4,509	**3,219**	**1,430**	**1,935**	**2,080**	**3,081**	**2,574**	**1,139**
		(36.5)	**(36.5)**	**(26.0)**	**(26.01**	**(35.2)**	**(37.8)**	**(44.9)**	**(37.5)**	**(16.6)**

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: ñTables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets.ò

This table shows percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi ï permanent and temporary houses in the district and Tlangnuam R.D. Block (Part) and N. Thingdawl R.D. Block.

In respect of household living semi-permanent houses the highest percentage (36.9%) was in N. Thingdawl R.D. Block followed by permanent houses (35.1%) and temporary houses (27.1%) respectively.

TABLE 50 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Serial number	R. D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	N. Thingdawl	Total	11,353	4,089	8,603	4,420	10,890	5,151
				(36.0)	(75.8)	(38.9)	(59.9)	(45.4)
		Rural	4,489	1,127	2,684	1,160	4,179	1,411
				(25.1)	(59.8)	(25.8)	(93.1)	(31.4)
		Urban	6,864	2,962	5,919	3,260	6,711	3,740
				(43.2)	(86.2)	(47.5)	(97.8)	(54.5)
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	Total	1,008	695	794	532	718	171
				(69.0)	(78.8)	(52.8)	(71.2)	(17.0)
		Rural	1,008	695	794	532	718	171
				(69.0)	(78.8)	(52.8)	(71.2)	(17.0)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kolasib District total :		**12,361**	**4,784**	**9,397**	**4,952**	**11,608**	**5,322**
				(38.7)	**(76.0)**	**(40.1)**	**(93.9)**	**(43.1)**

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: ñTables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets.ò

It can be seen in that Table 50 only 4,784 households were having improved drinking water facility (38.7%) out of the total household of 12,361 in the district. In case of drainage facility 5,322 (43.1%) households were having this facility. Besides above facility a total of 4,952 households (40.1%) were having attached bathroom in their houses whereas majority of the households in the district i.e., 11,608 households were having toilet facilities which is 93.9% of the total households in the district.

(viii) Scope of Village and Town Directory

The Village Directory is the compilation of basic information pertaining to a particular village. The format of the Directory has been revised from time to time but it has been continued to remain as the traditional source of village level basic data. It contains a list of villages with Location Code Numbers, Population, amenities namely Educational and Medical facilities, availability of Drinking Water, Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities, Commercial and Co-operative Banks, Agricultural and Non-agricultural and other Credit Societies, Recreational and Cultural facilities, Communication, Approach Roads to village, Power Supply and Newspaper/Magazine etc.. The name of villages of each Rural Development Block of the District has been arranged alphabetically and location codes number of the Census of India 2001 and corresponding code number of 1991 Census have been given for each village for easy reference.

Generally a óvillageô is taken as a statutorily recognised unit of an area having definite and recognised boundary and separate land records. Thus in Census the basic unit of rural areas is taken as a revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. A revenue village may comprise of several hamlets but the entire village is treated as one nit for presentation of data. In Mizoram, however, the concept of village is different from what have been mentioned above since there is no surveyed village in the State. Therefore an inhabited area with locally recognised boundaries and having a name of its own is treated as a village. The un-inhabited villages i.e., the villages where no population was found during Census Operations have also be included in the list of villages and R.D. Block wise in the Village Directory.

Although there is no Panchayat Institution in the District, the villages have Village Councils which are democratically elected local bodies. In addition to the information as to the availability or otherwise of the basic amenities as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, following nine appendices have also been included :

1. Appendix I — Abstract of Educational, Medical and other amenities in villages - R.D. Block level.
2. Appendix II — Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities.
3. Appendix III — Land Utilization Data in respect of Census Towns/Non-Municipal Towns.
4. Appendix IV — R.D. Block-wise list of inhabited villages where no amenities other than drinking water facility is available.
5. Appendix V — Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.
6. Appendix VI — Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.
7. Appendix VII — List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.
8. Appendix VIII — Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (R.D. Block wise)
9. Appendix IX — State showing number of girls schools in the villages.

Since a large number of abbreviations had to be used due to space problems, a detail and explanatory notes on each of these abbreviations has also been incorporated for easy clarification of the subject concerned.

PART-A
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

Section-I : Village Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory :

The ñVillage Directoryò is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply, availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are consider as a Census Town , the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The óun-inhabitedô villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23.

The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column for the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the RD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column - wise details are given below :

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school.

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i)	Primary School	P
(ii)	Middle School	M
(iii)	Secondary School	S
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i)	Allopathic Hospital	H
	Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
	Unani Hospital	HU
	Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii)	Allopathic Dispensary	D
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
	Unani Dispensary	DU
	Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii)	Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv)	Maternity Home	MH
(v)	Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi)	Health Centre	HC
(vii)	Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii)	Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi)	Nursing Home	NH
(xii)	Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii)	Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv)	Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv)	Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i)	Tap Water	T
(ii)	Well Water	W
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Tubewell Water	TW
(v)	Handpump	HP
(vi)	River Water	R
(vii)	Canal	C
(viii)	Lake	L
(ix)	Spring	S
(x)	Others	O
(xi)	Summer Source	SS-

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:

(i)	Post Office	PO
(ii)	Telegraph Office	TO
(iii)	Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv)	Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

(i)	Commercial Bank	CM
(ii)	Co-operative Bank	CP

Column 11 : Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

(i)	Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii)	Non- Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii)	Other Credit Society	OCS

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village, the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

(i)	Cinema/Video Hall	CV
(ii)	Sports Club	SP
(iii)	Stadium/Auditorium	ST

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public/ private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

(i)	Bus	BS
(ii)	Railway Station	RS
(iii)	Navigable Waterway	NW

Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

(i)	Paved Road	PR
(ii)	Mud road	MR
(iii)	Foot path	FP
(iv)	Navigable River	NR
(v)	Navigable Canal	NC
(vi)	Navigable waterways other than River, Canal	NW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

(i)	Electricity for domestic use	ED
(ii)	Electricity for agricultural use	EAG
(iii)	Electricity for other purposes	EO
(iv)	Electricity for all purposes	EA

Column 17 : News Paper/Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/ UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown

against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Desh ó-ó is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below:

(i)	Government Canal	GC
(ii)	Private Canal	PC
(iii)	Well (without electricity)	W
(iv)	Well (with electricity)	WE
(v)	Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages RD Block wise of the district.

Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages RD Block wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages RD Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages RD Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal Towns.

Appendix-IV RD Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

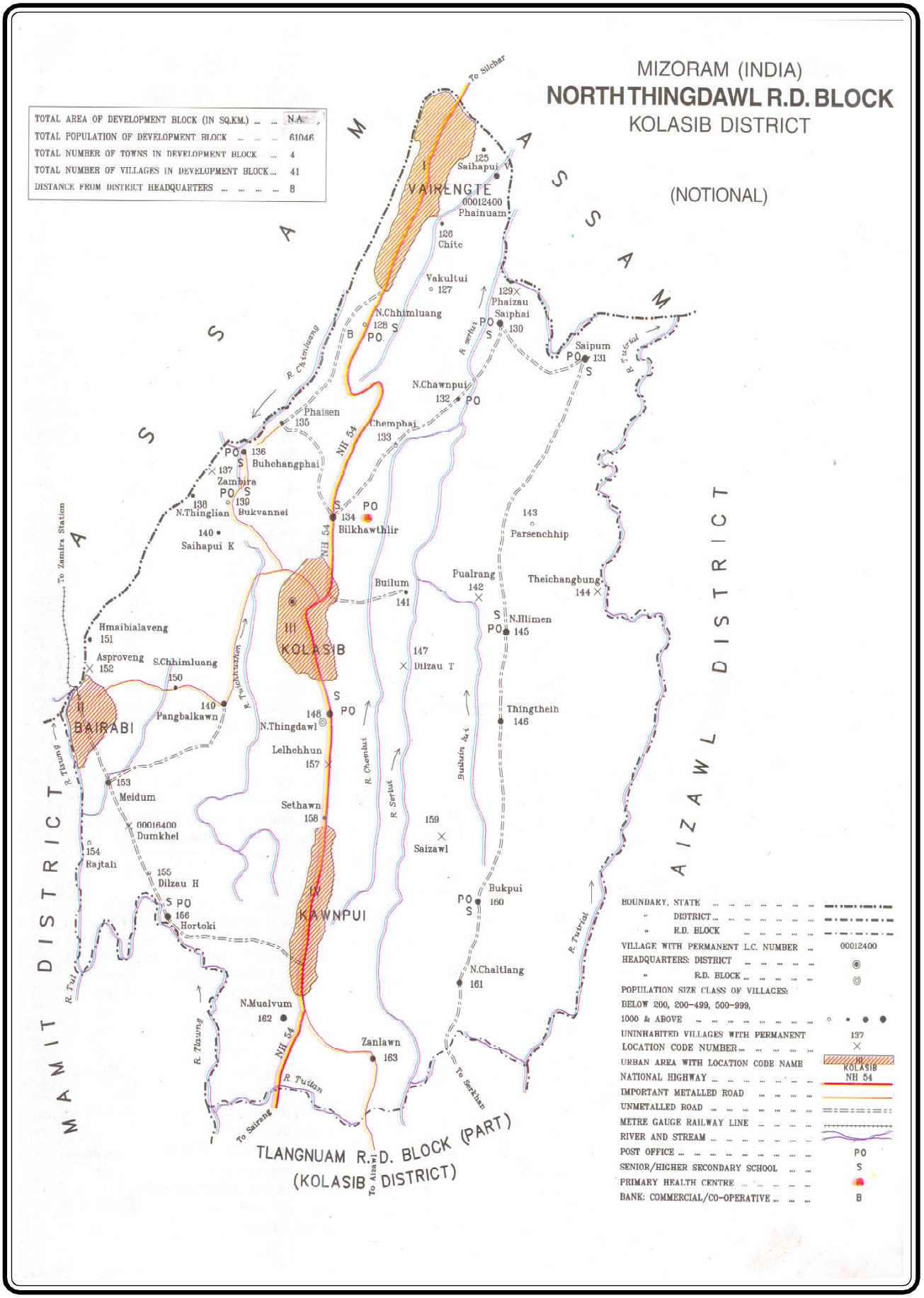
Appendix-V Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.

Appendix-VII The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the A, VII B Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix-VIII Indicates RD Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

Appendix-IX Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. © Government of India copyright, 2005.

Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Kolasib

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : North Thingdawl (0001)			
1	Asproveng	00015200	010050005000500029
2	Bilkhawthlir	00013400	010050005000500010
3	Buhchangphai	00013600	010050005000500012
4	Builum	00014100	010050005000500018
5	Bukpui	00016000	010050005000500037
6	Bukvannei	00013900	010050005000500015
7	Chemphai	00013300	010050005000500009
8	Chite	00012600	010050005000500002
9	Dilzau H	00015500	010050005000500032
10	Dilzau T	00014700	010050005000500024
11	Dumkhel	00016400	010050005000500041
12	Hmaibialaveng	00015100	010050005000500028
13	Hortoki	00015600	010050005000500033
14	Lelhchhun	00015700	010050005000500034
15	Meidum	00015300	010050005000500030
16	N.Chaltlang	00016100	
17	N.Chawnpui	00013200	010050005000500008
18	N.Chhimluang	00012800	010050005000500004
19	N.Hlimen	00014500	010050005000500038
20	N.Mualvum	00016200	010050005000500039
21	N.Thingdawl	00014800	010050005000500022
22	N.Thinglian	00013800	010050005000500014
23	Pangbalkawn	00014900	010050005000500026
24	Parsenchhip	00014300	010050005000500020
25	Phainuam	00012400	010050005000500001
26	Phaisen	00013500	010050005000500011
27	Phaizau	00012900	010050005000500005
28	Pualrang	00014200	010050005000500025
29	Rajtali	00015400	010050005000500019
30	S.Chhimluang	00015000	010050005000500027
31	Saihapui K	00014000	010050005000500017
32	Saihapui V	00012500	010050005000500031
33	Saiphai	00013000	010050005000500006
34	Saipum	00013100	010050005000500007
35	Saizawl	00015900	010050005000500036
36	Sethawn	00015800	010050005000500035
37	Theichangbung	00014400	
38	Thingthelh	00014600	010050005000500023
39	Vakultui	00012700	010050005000500003
40	Zambira	00013700	010050005000500013
41	Zanlawn	00016300	010050005000500040

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and Land

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RD Block: North Thingdawl (0001)												
1	Phainuam (00012400)	-	888	184	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S O SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Saihapui V (00012500)	-	225	40	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Chite (00012600)	-	245	43	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S O SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Vakultui (00012700)	-	70	11	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	N.Chhimluang (00012800)	-	186	45	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Phaizau (00012900)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
7	Saiphai (00013000)	-	1,483	331	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Saipum (00013100)	-	1,546	359	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	N.Chawnpui (00013200)	-	340	64	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)** Forest	Cultivable: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Vairengte (12)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Phainuam	1
FP	Vairengte (19)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-10 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Saihapui V	2
MR FP	Vairengte (15)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chite	3
MR FP	Vairengte (22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vakultui	4
MR FP	Vairegte (25)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	N.Chhimluang	5
-------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Phaizau	6
MR FP	Vairengte (25)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Saiphai	7
MR FP	Vairengte (30)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Saipum	8
FP	Kolasib (44)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	N.Chawnpui	9

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and Land

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RD Block: North Thingdawl (0001)												
10	Chemphai (00013300)	-	48	14	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Bilkhawthlir (00013400)	-	4,084	914	P(6) M(3) S C(10+)	D PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T S O SS S	PO PH	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Phaisen (00013500)	-	412	85	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Buhchangphai (00013600)	-	677	117	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Zambira (00013700)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
15	N.Thinglian (00013800)	-	258	43	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Bukvannei (00013900)	-	158	31	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Saihapui K (00014000)	-	311	70	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)** Forest	Cultivable: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Kolasib (42)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chemphai	10
PR FP	Kolasib (29)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Bilkhawthlir	11
MR FP	Vairengte (21)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Phaisen	12
FP	Kolasib (24)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-10 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Buhchangphai	13
-------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zambira	14
FP	Kolasib (24)	-	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	N.Thinglian	15
FP	Kolasib (15)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Bukvannei	16
FP	Kolasib (13)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Saihapui K	17

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and Land

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RD Block: North Thingdawl (0001)												
18	Builum (00014100)	-	371	70	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Pualrang (00014200)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
20	Parsenchhip (00014300)	-	124	21	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Theichangbung (00014400)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
22	N.Hlimen (00014500)	-	1,074	342	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Thingthelh (00014600)	-	513	99	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Dilzau T (00014700)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
25	N.Thingdawl (00014800)	-	2,806	569	P(4) M(2) S C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-S	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Pangbalkawn (00014900)	-	587	113	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	S.Chhimluang (00015000)	-	355	62	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)** Forest	Cultivable: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Kolasib (11)	-	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Builum	18
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pualrang	19
FP	Kolasib (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Parsenchhip	20
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Theichangbung	21
PR	Kawnpui (22)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	N.Hlimen	22
MR	Kawnpui (74)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	6 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Thingthelh	23
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dilzau T	24
PR	Kolasib (9)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	N.Thingdawl	25
PR	Bairabi (13)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Pangbalkawn	26
FP	Kolasib (27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-10 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	S.Chhimluang	27

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and Land

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RD Block: North Thingdawl (0001)												
28	Hmaibialaveng (00015100)	-	423	71	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Asproveng (00015200)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
30	Meidum (00015300)	-	773	144	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Rajtali (00015400)	-	159	34	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Dilzau H (00015500)	-	87	15	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Hortoki (00015600)	-	2,225	379	P(5) M(2) S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP TK S O SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	Lelhchhun (00015700)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
35	Sethawn (00015800)	-	222	48	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Saizawl (00015900)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
37	Bukpui (00016000)	-	996	190	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)** Forest	Cultivable: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Kolasib (30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Hmaibialaveng	28
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Asproveng	29
PR MR FP	Bairabi (10)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-10 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Meidum	30
FP	Kolasib (32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Rajtali	31
FP	Kawnpui (30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Dilzau H	32
PR MR FP	Kawnpui (38)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Hortoki	33
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lelhchhun	34
MR	Kawnpui (7)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Sethawn	35
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saizawl	36
MR FP	Kawnpui (56)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Bukpui	37

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and Land

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RD Block: North Thingdawl (0001)												
38	N.Chaltlang (00016100)	-	859	164	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	N.Mualvum (00016200)	-	1,096	241	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Zanlawn (00016300)	-	946	195	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
41	Dumkhel (00016400)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
	Block Total	**0.0**	**24547**	**5108**	**P(42) M(22) S(8)**	**D PHC PHS(14)**	**T(26) TK HP(6) TW R(4) S(32)**	**PO(9) PH(2)**	**CM**		**SP(6)**	**BS(11)**

Village Directory

Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)** Forest	Cultivable: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Kawnpui (56)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	N.Chaltlang	38
MR FP	Kawnpui (2)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	N.Mualvum	39
PR MR FP	Kawnpui (41)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yeras	Paddy & Maize	-	Zanlawn	40
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumkhel	41
PR(7) MR(15) FP(26)		**ED(24)**	**N(22) M(13)**		**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

8 (eight) villages with their PLC, as per 2001 Census indicated at next page are originally under Tlangnuam R.D. Block of Aizawl District falls to Kolasib District, due to overlapping boundary of the district and the R.D. Block. So, these has been indicated as Tlangnuam R.D. Block (Part) in Kolasib District.

Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Kolasib

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Tlangnuam (Part) (0090)			
1	Bawnga Veng	00017000	010040004000400006
2	Khamrang	00016500	010040004000400001
3	Lungdai	00017200	010040004000400008
4	Lungmuat	00016600	010040004000400002
5	Mualkhang	00016900	010040004000400005
6	Nisapui	00016700	010040004000400003
7	Sentlang	00017100	010040004000400007
8	Serkhan	00016800	010040004000400004

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and Land

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RD Block: Tlangnuam (Part) (0090)												
1	Khamrang (00016500)	-	446	154	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)
2	Lungmuat (00016600)	-	573	125	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Nisapui (00016700)	-	768	166	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Serkhan (00016800)	-	640	154	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP TK S SS-S	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Mualkhang (00016900)	-	342	82	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Bawnga Veng (00017000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
7	Sentlang (00017100)	-	413	79	P M S C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-S	PH PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Lungdai (00017200)	-	1,732	337	P(4) M(3) S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	TK S SS-S	PO PH(230)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**4914**	**1097**	**P(10) M(8) S(4)**	**PHC PHS(3)**	**T TK(3) HP(2) S(7)**	**PO(4) PH(231)**	**CM**		**CV**	**BS(6)**

Village Directory

Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)** Forest	Cultivable: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR	Sairang (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Khamrang	1
PR	Aizawl (40)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Lungmuat	2
PR	Aizawl (35)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Nisapui	3
PR	Aizawl (30)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Serkhan	4
MR	Sairang (10)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy, Maize & Ginger	-	Mualkhang	5
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bawnga Veng	6
PR	Aizawl (38)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sentlang	7
PR	Aizawl (25)	ED EO	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy, Maize, Ginger & Chillie	-	Lungdai	8
PR(6) MR		**ED(6) EO**	**N(4) M(4)**		**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

APPENDIX I -
ABSTARCT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND

Name of the district : Kolasib

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of R.D. Block	Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation/ Secondary school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	North Thingdawl	32	24,547	23	42	18	22	8	8
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	7	4,914	7	10	6	8	4	4
	District(Rural) :	**39**	**29,461**	**30**	**52**	**24**	**30**	**12**	**12**

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Medical institutions							
		Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre/ Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	North Thingdawl	0	0	1	1	1	1	14	14
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
	District(Rural) :	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**17**	**17**

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Drinking water source (contd.)									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	North Thingdawl	26	0	1	1	4	32	0	16	29	0
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	1	0	3	0	0	7	0	2	5	0
	District (Rural) :	**27**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**34**	**0**

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies			
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	North Thingdawl	1	1	24	8	0	0	0	0
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
	District (Rural) :	**2**	**2**	**30**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - R.D. BLOCK LEVEL

Educational institutions (contd.)										
Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	North Thingdawl	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tlangnuam (Part)	2
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**District(Rural)**	

Medical institutions (contd.)										
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/ Maternity Home/Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions			
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	North Thingdawl	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Tlangnuam (Part)	2
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**District(Rural)**	

Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications				
Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	2	1
9	0	0	2	0	0	2	11	0	0	North Thingdawl	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	Tlangnuam (Part)	2
13	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**District (Rural)**	

Credit societies		Recreational facility			Newspaper/Magazine				
Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema/ Video hall	Sports club	Stadium/ Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	2	1
0	0	0	6	0	22	13	13	North Thingdawl	1
0	0	1	0	0	4	4	4	Tlangnuam (Part)	2
0	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**26**	**17**	**17**	**District (Rural)**	

APPENDIX 1A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL

Name of the district : Kolasib

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	North Thingdawl	32	9	13	7	0	3
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	7	0	6	0	0	1
	District Total :	**39**	**9**	**19**	**7**	**0**	**4**

APPENDIX 1B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES BY PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

Name of the district : Kolasib

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North Thingdawl	32	9	5	18	8
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	7	0	1	6	4
	District Total :	**39**	**9**	**6**	**24**	**12**

APPENDIX 1C - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Name of the district : Kolasib

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tube well, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North Thingdawl	0	0	0	0	4
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total :	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**

APPENDIX II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE

This table is not required for this district as this district has no villages with 5,000 and above population.

APPENDIX II - A CENSUS TOWN
CENSUS TOWNS WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

This table is not required for this district as this district has no Census Town.

APPENDIX III - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF CENSUS TOWNS/NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS

This table is not required for this district as this district has no Census Towns or non-municipal towns.

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

R.D. BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of the District : Kolasib

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : North Thingdawl	
1	00012700	Vakultui
2	00013800	N.Thinglian
3	00014300	Parsenchhip
4	00015100	Hmaibialaveng
5	00015400	Rajtali
6	00015500	Dilzau H
	Name of RD Block : Tlangnuam (Part)	
	Nil	

APPENDIX V - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	North Thingdawl	41	9	32	30
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	8	1	7	7
	District Total :	**49**	**10**	**39**	**37**

APPENDIX VI - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	North Thingdawl	41	9	32	3
2	Tlangnuam (Part)	8	1	7	0
	District Total :	49	10	39	**3**

APPENDIX VII A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the district : Kolasib

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : North Thingdawl	
Less than 5	00013400	Bilkhawthlir
	00016200	N.Mualvum
	Name of RD Block : Tlangnuam (Part)	
Less than 5	Nil	

Note : Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded.

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the district : Kolasib

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : North Thingdawl	
21-30	00015500	Dilzau H
51-75	00015300	Meidum
	00014900	Pangbalkawn
	00012500	Saihapui V
76 and above	00014500	N.Hlimen
	00013900	Bukvannei
	00013800	N.Thinglian
	00014000	Saihapui K
	00016200	N.Mualvum
	00013100	Saipum
	00013000	Saiphai
	00013400	Bilkhawthlir
	00012400	Phainuam
	00015800	Sethawn
	00014600	Thingthelh
	00013300	Chemphai
	00013500	Phaisen
	00016100	N.Chaltlang
	00014800	N.Thingdawl
	00016300	Zanlawn
	00016000	Bukpui
	00015600	Hortoki

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the district : Kolasib

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : North Thingdawl	
76 and above	00012800	N.Chhimluang
	00013200	N.Chawnpui
	00013600	Buhchangphai
	00014100	Builum
	00014300	Parsenchhip
	00015000	S.Chhimluang
	00015400	Rajtali
	Name of RD Block : Tlangnuam (Part)	
	00016500	Khamrang
	00016800	Serkhan
	00016700	Nisapui
	00016600	Lungmuat
	00017200	Lungdai
	00016900	Mualkhang
	00017100	Sentlang

Note : Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded

APPENDIX VIII
NUMBER OF VILAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (R.D. BLOCK WISE)

In Mizoram as per relevant Acts and Rules village Councils have been functioning in the whole district for which introduction of Panchayati Raj has not yet been done any where in the District/State. Hence the above mentioned appendix could not be compiled.

APPENDIX IX
STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF GIRLS SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES

In Mizoram no school for girls only are established at yet. Hence such data can be treated as NIL in respect of Kolasib District.

Section-II : Town Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory :

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic administration status of town :

Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels. It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows :

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

Town with a population of one hundred thousand (1,00,000)and above is treated as a city.

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

(i)	Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(ii)	Municipal Committee	MC
(iii)	Municipal Council	M Cl
(iv)	City Municipal Council	CMC
(v)	Town Municipal Council	TMC
(vi)	Municipal Board	MB
(vii)	Municipality	M
(viii)	Cantonment Board/ Cantonment	CB
(ix)	Notified Area	NA
(x)	Notified Town	NT
(xi)	Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
(xii)	Notified Town Area	NTA
(xiii)	Industrial Notified Area	INA
(xiv)	Industrial Township	ITS
(xv)	Township	TS
(xvi)	Town Panchayat	TP
(xvii)	Nagar Panchayat	NP
(xviii)	Town Committee/Town Area Committee	TC
(xix)	Small Town Committee	ST
(xx)	Estate office	EO
(xxi)	Gram Panchayat	GP
(xxii)	Census Town	CT

Others columns need no comments.

Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District head-quarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is to be recorded respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Column 9 and 10 :

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakhs and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal, its name is to be mentioned. If not available, then the

Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Dispensary	D
(iii)	Health Centre	HC
(iv)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(v)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(vi)	Nursing Home	NH
(vii)	Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e.g. D(3), NH(8), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows

(i)	Arts only	A
(ii)	Science only	S
(iii)	Commerce only	C
(iv)	Arts & Science only	AS
(v)	Arts & Commerce only	AC
(vi)	Combined for all categories-Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii)	Law	L
(viii)	University	U
(ix)	Others	O

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

ñRecognisedò should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc. of the government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc.

The following codes are used :

(i)	Shorthand	SH
(ii)	Typewriting	Type
(iii)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(iv)	Others	O

The vocational institutions like - Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B.Ed. College, Teacherôs Training Institute, Music/Dance School, Nursing School etc. are covered under óOthersô.

Column 11 to 14 :

Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Senior Secondary/ PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools.

School up to class V are treated as Primary or elementary schools. These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools, Junior Basic schools upto class V and Primary schools upto class IV.

Schools upto VIII are considered as Middle school or Junior Secondary.

Schools upto class X are considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools.

Schools upto XI or XII classes are considered as Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre University/Junior College etc. This would cover 10+2 classes whether held in schools or college.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are also included in the number of Primary and Middle schools, respectively. For example, if in a town, there are two Primary Schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the town is given as three and that of Middle schools as one though there are only three educational institutions.

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket along with the abbreviation, e.g. P(4), M(3).

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

STATEMENT - I
STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of R.D. block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl.houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of			
							1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Vairengte (NT)	40201000	Kolasib	N. Thingdawl	20.0	1,927				
2	VI Bairabi (NT)	40202000	Kolasib	N. Thingdawl	26.0	639				
3	IV Kolasib (NT)	40203000	Kolasib	N. Thingdawl	36.0	3,877				
4	V Kawnpui (NT)	40204000	Kolasib	N. Thingdawl	22.0	1,405				

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of							Density (2001Census)	Sex ratio		
		1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	V Vairengte (NT)						5,607	7,715 (+37.6)	385.8		880	825
2	VI Bairabi (NT)						2,421	3,304 (+36.5)	127.1		896	905
3	IV Kolasib (NT)					8,282	13,482 (+62.8)	19,008 (+41.0)	528.0	922	965	947
4	V Kawnpui (NT)						5,290	6,472 (+22.3)	294.2		1,002	974

STATEMENT - II
PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from		
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.	Sub-division/ Taluk/Tahsil/Police station/Development Block/ Island HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	V Vairengte (NT)	2,272	37	12	Aizawl (132)	Kolasib (48)	Thingdawl (77)
2	VI Bairabi (NT)	2,009	38	15	Aizawl (120)	Kolasib (41)	Thingdawl (32)
3	IV Kolasib (NT)	2,889	37	11	Aizawl (83)	Kolasib (0)	Thingdawl (10)
4	V Kawnpui (NT)	2,010	32	10	Aizawl (54)	Kolasib (25)	Thingdawl (20)

STATEMENT-IV
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Vairengte (NT)	7,715	2	6,633	-	OSD	-	-	-	-
2	VI Bairabi (NT)	3,304	6	3,039	-	OSD	-	-	-	-
3	IV Kolasib (NT)	19,008	4	17,358	-	OSD	-	-	-	-
4	V Kawnpui (NT)	6,472	-	5,398	-	OSD	-	-	-	-

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections)				
			Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	V Vairengte (NT)	Pt, S	TK	OHT	Kolasib (47)	950	5	-	-	-
2	VI Bairabi (NT)	ST, Pt	TK	OHT	Kolasib (41)	269	9	-	7	-
3	IV Kolasib (NT)	ST, Pt	TK	OHT	Yes	2,343	15	-	-	-
4	V Kawnpui (NT)	ST, Pt	TK	OHT	Kolasib (25)	818	3	45	-	-

STATEMENT-VI
TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	V Vairengte (NT)	Firewood	Charcoal	Betel Leaves	Wooden Furniture	-	-
2	VI Bairabi (NT)	-	-	-	Wooden Furniture	-	-
3	IV Kolasib (NT)	-	-	-	Wooden Furniture	-	-
4	V Kawnpui (NT)	-	-	-	Wooden Furniture	Iron Fabrication	Tin Products

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1	2	9	10	11
1	V Vairengte (NT)	2	-	-
2	VI Bairabi (NT)	1	-	-
3	IV Kolasib (NT)	3	-	-
4	V Kawnpui (NT)	1	7	-

STATEMENT VII
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN SLUMS

This statement is not applicable for this District.

APPENDIX TO TOWN DIRECTORY
TOWNS SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTH WITH POPULATION

As no Towns having any outgrowth in the District was found, relevant information could not be compiled and therefore may be treated as ôNILô.

PART B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation. The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both ómain workersô and ómarginal workersô are included. In 1981 census only main workers were presented in to four categories. One of the novel features of the primary census abstract of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data.

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks :

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels. The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under :

	Name of the Primary Census Abstract	Level of presentation
1.	District Primary Census Abstract	District/RD Block/UA/City/Town
2.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/RD Block/Town
3.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/RD Block/Town
4.	Village Primary Census Abstract	RD Block/Village wise
5.	Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

The PCA Data for villages was presented RD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each RD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the RD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the RD Block. In case a RD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the RD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading óCensus Conceptsô in the Analytical Note. The term óTotal Populationô includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

Area Figures

The area figures supplied by local revenue authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometers. The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tahsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares. The area figures of the RD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each RD Block. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the tahsils/RD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only. Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/ Tahsil. The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tahsils and P.S. level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages. Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/ U.A./City/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2
17	**8**	**9**	**59,221**	**30,173**	**29,048**	**50,596**	**26,969**	**23,627**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***
5	**3**	**2**	**26,793**	**13,815**	**12,978**	**21,008**	**11,325**	**9,683**	**Rural**	
12	**5**	**7**	**32,428**	**16,358**	**16,070**	**29,588**	**15,644**	**13,944**	**Urban**	
5	3	2	22,085	11,346	10,739	17,127	9,237	7,890	Total	North Thingdawl
5	3	2	22,085	11,346	10,739	17,127	9,237	7,890	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	4,708	2,469	2,239	3,881	2,088	1,793	Total	Tlangnuam (Part)
-	-	-	4,708	2,469	2,239	3,881	2,088	1,793	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
2	-	2	6,633	3,396	3,237	5,986	3,396	2,590	Urban	Vairengte (NT)
6	3	3	3,039	1,564	1,475	2,472	1,336	1,136	Urban	Bairabi (NT)
4	2	2	17,358	8,723	8,635	15,834	8,219	7,615	Urban	Kolasib (NT)
-	-	-	5,398	2,675	2,723	5,296	2,693	2,603	Urban	N.Kawnpui (NT)

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/U.A./ City/Town
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	3	2
16,881	**10,120**	**6,761**	**1,051**	**656**	**395**	**310**	**242**	**68**	**9,199**	**7,001**	**2,198**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***
10,126	**6,132**	**3,994**	**353**	**225**	**128**	**97**	**73**	**24**	**2,722**	**2,227**	**495**	**Rural**	
6,755	**3,988**	**2,767**	**698**	**431**	**267**	**213**	**169**	**44**	**6,477**	**4,774**	**1,703**	**Urban**	
8,506	5,209	3,297	274	183	91	81	59	22	1,929	1,626	303	Total	North Thingdawl
8,506	5,209	3,297	274	183	91	81	59	22	1,929	1,626	303	Rural	
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban
1,620	923	697	79	42	37	16	14	2	793	601	192	Total	Tlangnuam
1,620	923	697	79	42	37	16	14	2	793	601	192	Rural	(Part)
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban
												URBAN	
1,817	968	849	191	99	92	27	21	6	1,391	1,188	203	Urban	Vairengte (NT)
639	422	217	162	115	47	4	4	-	392	290	102	Urban	Bairabi (NT)
2,375	1,459	916	307	189	118	158	126	32	3,805	2,673	1,132	Urban	Kolasib (NT)
1,924	1,139	785	38	28	10	24	18	6	889	623	266	Urban	N.Kawnpui (NT)

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/ U.A./City/Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
95	**35**	**60**	**2,326**	**645**	**1,681**	**30,450**	**14,300**	**16,150**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***	**02**
27	**9**	**18**	**490**	**118**	**372**	**12,946**	**6,136**	**6,810**	**Rural**		
68	**26**	**42**	**1,836**	**527**	**1,309**	**17,504**	**8,164**	**9,340**	**Urban**		
24	7	17	289	53	236	11,214	5,296	5,918	Total	North Thingdawl	0001
24	7	17	289	53	236	11,214	5,296	5,918	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
	2	1	201	65	136	1,732	840	892	Total	Tlangnuam (Part)	0090
3	2	1	201	65	136	1,732	840	892	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
											URBAN
16	6	10	76	31	45	3,666	1,713	1,953	Urban	Vairengte (NT)	40201000
2	1	1	135	38	97	1,555	756	799	Urban	Bairabi (NT)	40202000
44	17	27	1,417	405	1,012	9,403	4,368	5,035	Urban	Kolasib (NT)	40203000
6	2	4	208	53	155	2,880	1,327	1,553	Urban	N.Kawnpui (NT)	40204000

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 8	789	-	788
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 9	600	-	569
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 10	540	-	516
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 11	754	-	718
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 12	584	-	519
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 13	616	-	591
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 14	942	-	879
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 15	678	-	589
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 16	869	-	839
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 17	671	-	641
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 18	504	-	486
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 19	869	-	687
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 20	811	-	788
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 21	527	-	447
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 22	712	2	613
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 23	509	-	508
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 24	724	-	602
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 25	927	-	869
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 26	796	-	679
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 27	334	-	196
40203000	Kolasib (NT)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 103	130	-	-
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	727	-	693
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	594	-	577
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	450	-	417
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	526	-	526
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	653	-	646
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	278	-	278
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 7	752	-	728
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 8	489	-	488
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 104	146	-	-
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 9	479	-	-
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 10	337	-	335
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 11	508	-	481
40204000	N.Kawnpui (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 12	533	-	229

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
17	**8**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***
5	**3**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**Rural**	
12	**5**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**Urban**	
5	3	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	Total	North Thingdawl
5	3	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Urban	Vairengte (NT)
6	3	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	Urban	Bairabi (NT)
4	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	Urban	Kolasib (NT)

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of main workers										
Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
1	**1**	**-**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***
-	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Rural**	
1	**1**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**Urban**	
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	Total	North Thingdawl
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Urban	Vairengte (NT)
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Urban	Bairabi (NT)
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	Urban	Kolasib (NT)

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of marginal workers								
Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
1	**-**	**1**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***	**02**
-	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**Rural**		
1	**-**	**1**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**Urban**		
-	-	-	2	-	2	Total	North Thingdawl	0001
-	-	-	2	-	2	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
-	-	-	1	-	1	Urban	Vairengte (NT)	40201000
-	-	-	4	2	2	Urban	Bairabi (NT)	40202000
1	-	1	2	1	1	Urban	Kolasib (NT)	40203000

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
46,324	**24,026**	**22,298**	**12,897**	**6,147**	**6,750**	**31,326**	**16,991**	**14,335**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***
19,987	**10,578**	**9,409**	**6,806**	**3,237**	**3,569**	**14,760**	**8,089**	**6,671**	**Rural**	
26,337	**13,448**	**12,889**	**6,091**	**2,910**	**3,181**	**16,566**	**8,902**	**7,664**	**Urban**	
16,213	8,580	7,633	5,872	2,766	3,106	11,733	6,444	5,289	Total	North Thingdawl
16,213	8,580	7,633	5,872	2,766	3,106	11,733	6,444	5,289	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
3,774	1,998	1,776	934	471	463	3,027	1,645	1,382	Total	Tlangnuam (Part)
3,774	1,998	1,776	934	471	463	3,027	1,645	1,382	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
5,023	2,617	2,406	1,610	779	831	3,283	1,811	1,472	Urban	Vairengte (NT)
2,316	1,220	1,096	723	344	379	1,590	857	733	Urban	Bairabi (NT)
14,495	7,361	7,134	2,863	1,362	1,501	8,663	4,663	4,000	Urban	Kolasib (NT)
4,503	2,250	2,253	895	425	470	3,030	1,571	1,459	Urban	N.Kawnpui (NT)

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of main workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
255	**187**	**68**	**6,644**	**4,610**	**2,034**	**7,387**	**2,076**	**5,311**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***
93	**69**	**24**	**1,919**	**1,429**	**490**	**2,804**	**669**	**2,135**	**Rural**	
162	**118**	**44**	**4,725**	**3,181**	**1,544**	**4,583**	**1,407**	**3,176**	**Urban**	
79	57	22	1,252	953	299	2,131	454	1,677	Total	North Thingdawl
79	57	22	1,252	953	299	2,131	454	1,677	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
14	12	2	667	476	191	673	215	458	Total	Tlangnuam (Part)
14	12	2	667	476	191	673	215	458	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
21	15	6	715	527	188	591	228	363	Urban	Vairengte (NT)
2	2	-	298	200	98	518	143	375	Urban	Bairabi (NT)
120	88	32	3,093	2,060	1,033	2,839	909	1,930	Urban	Kolasib (NT)
19	13	6	619	394	225	635	127	508	Urban	N.Kawnpui (NT)

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of marginal workers

Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
2,095	**603**	**1,492**	**27,895**	**13,182**	**14,713**	**Total**	**Kolasib ***	**02**
394	**108**	**286**	**12,033**	**5,726**	**6,307**	**Rural**		
1,701	**495**	**1,206**	**15,862**	**7,456**	**8,406**	**Urban**		
193	43	150	10,352	4,902	5,450	Total	North Thingdawl	0001
193	43	150	10,352	4,902	5,450	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
201	65	136	1,681	824	857	Total	Tlangnuam (Part)	0090
201	65	136	1,681	824	857	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
67	28	39	3,350	1,585	1,765	Urban	Vairengte (NT)	40201000
134	38	96	1,449	707	742	Urban	Bairabi (NT)	40202000
1,333	382	951	8,695	4,060	4,635	Urban	Kolasib (NT)	40203000
167	47	120	2,368	1,104	1,264	Urban	N.Kawnpui (NT)	40204000

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NORTH THINGDAWL

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
5	**3**	**2**	**22,085**	**11,346**	**10,739**	**17,127**	**9,237**	**7,890**	**North Thingdawl (Total)**
5	**3**	**2**	**22,085**	**11,346**	**10,739**	**17,127**	**9,237**	**7,890**	**North Thingdawl (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**North Thingdawl (Urban)**
									North Thingdawl (Rural)
-	-	-	833	407	426	592	325	267	Phainuam
-	-	-	165	81	84	130	69	61	Saihapui V
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	15	7	Chite
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	Vakultui
-	-	-	186	93	93	112	62	50	N.Chhimluang
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Phaizau
-	-	-	1,384	709	675	1,081	580	501	Saiphai
-	-	-	1,415	731	684	1,048	570	478	Saipum
-	-	-	340	179	161	242	134	108	N.Chawnpui
-	-	-	46	21	25	26	14	12	Chemphai
3	2	1	3,817	1,917	1,900	3,268	1,695	1,573	Bilkhawthlir
-	-	-	404	207	197	312	166	146	Phaisen
-	-	-	677	353	324	472	255	217	Buhchangphai
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Zambira
-	-	-	224	121	103	21	19	2	N.Thinglian
-	-	-	136	74	62	81	50	31	Bukvannei
-	-	-	280	143	137	148	96	52	Saihapui K
-	-	-	371	183	188	274	134	140	Builum
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Pualrang
-	-	-	124	62	62	30	23	7	Parsenchhip
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Theichangbung
-	-	-	852	443	409	759	436	323	N.Hlimen
-	-	-	488	250	238	354	192	162	Thingthelh
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Dilzau T
-	-	-	2,766	1,398	1,368	2,245	1,147	1,098	N.Thingdawl
-	-	-	413	217	196	262	157	105	Pangbalkawn
-	-	-	355	189	166	89	67	22	S.Chhimluang
-	-	-	-	-	-	274	144	130	Hmaibialaveng
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Asproveng
-	-	-	433	224	209	344	197	147	Meidum
-	-	-	159	83	76	86	51	35	Rajtali
-	-	-	25	14	11	44	24	20	Dilzau H
-	-	-	2,222	1,135	1,087	1,736	908	828	Hortoki
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Lelhchhun
-	-	-	211	142	69	185	134	51	Sethawn
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Saizawl
-	-	-	990	507	483	760	401	359	Bukpui
-	-	-	844	455	389	617	348	269	N.Chaltlang
2	1	1	990	536	454	801	448	353	N.Mualvum
-	-	-	935	472	463	704	369	335	Zanlawn
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Dumkhel

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NORTH THINGDAWL

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
8,506	**5,209**	**3,297**	**274**	**183**	**91**	**81**	**59**	**22**	**1,929**	**1,626**	**303**	**N. Thingdawl (Total)**
8,506	**5,209**	**3,297**	**274**	**183**	**91**	**81**	**59**	**22**	**1,929**	**1,626**	**303**	**N. Thingdawl (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**N. Thingdawl (Urban)**
												N. Thingdawl (Rural)
265	170	95	5	4	1	-	-	-	60	55	5	Phainuam
67	38	29	27	18	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	Saihapui V
-	-	-	72	59	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chite
-	-	-	23	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vakultui
67	47	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	4	N.Chhimluang
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Phaizau
539	302	237	-	-	-	1	-	1	127	120	7	Saiphai
737	383	354	1	1	-	9	6	3	130	125	5	Saipum
175	91	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	1	N.Chawnpui
10	9	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	6	3	3	Chemphai
1,150	717	433	4	2	2	10	9	1	520	420	100	Bilkhawthlir
180	125	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	4	Phaisen
298	168	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	22	14	Buhchangphai
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Zambira
157	86	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.Thinglian
64	37	27	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Bukvannei
129	87	42	37	5	32	-	-	-	4	3	1	Saihapui K
196	96	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	13	5	Builum
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Pualrang
58	32	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Parsenchhip
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Theichangbung
405	220	185	1	1	-	3	3	-	226	209	17	N.Hlimen
264	141	123	-	-	-	2	1	1	24	16	8	Thingthelh
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Dilzau T
973	605	368	10	10	-	37	26	11	204	130	74	N.Thingdawl
151	118	33	41	34	7	2	1	1	6	5	1	Pangbalkawn
187	104	83	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	S.Chhimluang
98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	Hmaibialaveng
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Asproveng
263	201	62	-	-	-	2	1	1	11	11	-	Meidum
81	48	33	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	Rajtali
34	22	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dilzau H
744	502	242	27	16	11	5	4	1	74	60	14	Hortoki
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Lelhchhun
35	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	21	6	Sethawn
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Saizawl
307	202	105	14	9	5	7	6	1	71	54	17	Bukpui
485	269	216	-	-	-	1	1	-	20	15	5	N.Chaltlang
4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	286	282	4	N.Mualvum
383	262	121	1	1	-	-	-	-	30	25	5	Zanlawn
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Dumkhel

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NORTH THINGDAWL

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2
24	**7**	**17**	**289**	**53**	**236**	**11,214**	**5,296**	**5,918**	**N. Thingdawl (Total)**
24	**7**	**17**	**289**	**53**	**236**	**11,214**	**5,296**	**5,918**	**N. Thingdawl (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**N. Thingdawl (Urban)**
									N. Thingdawl (Rural)
-	-	-	1	1	-	431	214	217	Phainuam
-	-	-	-	-	-	99	52	47	Saihapui V
-	-	-	-	-	-	104	45	59	Chite
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	11	14	Vakultui
-	-	-	2	2	-	79	30	49	N.Chhimluang
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Phaizau
-	-	-	2	-	2	767	370	397	Saiphai
5	3	2	4	1	3	654	329	325	Saipum
-	-	-	-	-	-	150	76	74	N.Chawnpui
-	-	-	4	1	3	24	7	17	Chemphai
3	1	2	45	8	37	2,081	907	1,174	Bilkhawthlir
1	1	-	-	-	-	149	69	80	Phaisen
1	-	1	1	-	1	303	162	141	Buhchangphai
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Zambira
-	-	-	-	-	-	101	55	46	N.Thinglian
-	-	-	-	-	-	71	38	33	Bukvannei
-	-	-	-	-	-	141	69	72	Saihapui K
-	-	-	-	-	-	157	74	83	Builum
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Pualrang
-	-	-	-	-	-	58	29	29	Parsenchhip
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Theichangbung
-	-	-	2	-	2	382	184	198	N.Hlimen
-	-	-	10	3	7	213	107	106	Thingthelh
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Dilzau T
6	1	5	43	8	35	1,357	616	741	N.Thingdawl
1	-	1	1	-	1	185	101	84	Pangbalkawn
-	-	-	6	2	4	99	49	50	S.Chhimluang
3	-	3	95	10	85	219	109	110	Hmaibialaveng
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Asproveng
-	-	-	-	-	-	267	133	134	Meidum
-	-	-	-	-	-	54	27	27	Rajtali
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	13	21	Dilzau H
3	1	2	10	3	7	1,021	510	511	Hortoki
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Lelhchhun
1	-	1	-	-	-	129	92	37	Sethawn
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Saizawl
-	-	-	2	1	1	387	173	214	Bukpui
-	-	-	-	-	-	353	182	171	N.Chaltlang
-	-	-	23	4	19	777	306	471	N.Mualvum
-	-	-	38	9	29	343	157	186	Zanlawn
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Dumkhel

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TLANGNUAM (PART)

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	**-**	**-**	**4,708**	**2,469**	**2,239**	**3,881**	**2,088**	**1,793**	**Tlangnuam (P) (Total)**
-	**-**	**-**	**4,708**	**2,469**	**2,239**	**3,881**	**2,088**	**1,793**	**Tlangnuam (P) (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Tlangnuam (P) (Urban)**
									Tlangnuam (Part) (Rural)
-	-	-	354	195	159	303	175	128	Khamrang
-	-	-	559	296	263	411	229	182	Lungmuat
-	-	-	742	397	345	628	351	277	Nisapui
-	-	-	581	304	277	525	282	243	Serkhan
-	-	-	341	170	171	284	143	141	Mualkhang
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Bawnga Veng
-	-	-	413	214	199	318	167	151	Sentlang
-	-	-	1,718	893	825	1,412	741	671	Lungdai

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TLANGNUAM (PART)

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
1,620	**923**	**697**	**79**	**42**	**37**	**16**	**14**	**2**	**793**	**601**	**192**	**Tlangnuam (P) (Total)**
1,620	**923**	**697**	**79**	**42**	**37**	**16**	**14**	**2**	**793**	**601**	**192**	**Tlangnuam (P) (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Tlangnuam (P) (Urban)**
												Tlangnuam (Part) (Rural)
146	94	52	30	19	11	-	-	-	82	76	6	Khamrang
269	159	110	16	10	6	2	2	-	39	23	16	Lungmuat
275	149	126	3	3	-	7	7	-	75	64	11	Nisapui
300	176	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	45	3	Serkhan
194	101	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	3	Mualkhang
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Bawnga Veng
74	43	31	8	-	8	1	1	-	85	69	16	Sentlang
362	201	161	22	10	12	6	4	2	450	313	137	Lungdai

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TLANGNUAM (PART)

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2
3	**2**	**1**	**201**	**65**	**136**	**1,732**	**840**	**892**	**Tlangnuam (Part) (Total)**
3	**2**	**1**	**201**	**65**	**136**	**1,732**	**840**	**892**	**Tlangnuam (Part) (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Tlangnuam (Part) (Urban)**
									Tlangnuam (Part) (Rural)
-	-	-	4	1	3	136	66	70	Khamrang
1	1	-	-	-	-	168	91	77	Lungmuat
2	1	1	7	5	2	246	119	127	Nisapui
-	-	-	-	-	-	187	93	94	Serkhan
-	-	-	1	-	1	124	59	65	Mualkhang
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Bawnga Veng
-	-	-	64	15	49	179	86	93	Sentlang
-	-	-	125	44	81	692	326	366	Lungdai

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Town/Ward
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
2	**-**	**2**	**6633**	**3396**	**3237**	**5986**	**3396**	**2590**	**Vairengte (NT)**
2	-	2	6633	3396	3237	5986	3396	2590	Ward No. 1
6	**3**	**3**	**3039**	**1564**	**1475**	**2472**	**1336**	**1136**	**Bairabi (NT)**
6	3	3	3039	1564	1475	2472	1336	1136	Ward No. 1
4	**2**	**2**	**17358**	**8723**	**8635**	**15834**	**8219**	**7615**	**Kolasib (NT)**
2	1	1	2299	1187	1112	2106	1180	926	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	1569	765	804	1359	675	684	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	2839	1396	1443	2403	1218	1185	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	718	369	349	633	340	293	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	4544	2232	2312	4130	2068	2062	Ward No. 5
2	1	1	2535	1292	1243	2502	1300	1202	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	1110	564	546	1036	525	511	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	869	480	389	675	382	293	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	875	438	437	990	531	459	Ward No. 9
-	**-**	**-**	**5398**	**2675**	**2723**	**5296**	**2693**	**2603**	**N.Kawnpui (NT)**
-	-	-	4353	2141	2212	3820	1934	1886	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	1045	534	511	1476	759	717	Ward No. 2

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Town/Ward
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
1817	**968**	**849**	**191**	**99**	**92**	**27**	**21**	**6**	**1391**	**1188**	**203**	**Vairengte (NT)**
1817	968	849	191	99	92	27	21	6	1391	1188	203	Ward No. 1
639	**422**	**217**	**162**	**115**	**47**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**392**	**290**	**102**	**Bairabi (NT)**
639	422	217	162	115	47	4	4	-	392	290	102	Ward No. 1
2375	**1459**	**916**	**307**	**189**	**118**	**158**	**126**	**32**	**3805**	**2673**	**1132**	**Kolasib (NT)**
278	193	85	41	37	4	21	18	3	550	457	93	Ward No. 1
302	164	138	26	18	8	17	11	6	297	196	101	Ward No. 2
205	124	81	144	75	69	47	37	10	530	351	179	Ward No. 3
172	105	67	2	1	1	7	5	2	101	73	28	Ward No. 4
681	410	271	25	15	10	26	18	8	1007	672	335	Ward No. 5
131	85	46	17	11	6	11	8	3	656	461	195	Ward No. 6
91	56	35	9	7	2	4	4	-	232	170	62	Ward No. 7
285	173	112	13	10	3	4	4	-	95	63	32	Ward No. 8
230	149	81	30	15	15	21	21	-	337	230	107	Ward No. 9
1924	**1139**	**785**	**38**	**28**	**10**	**24**	**18**	**6**	**889**	**623**	**266**	**N.Kawnpui (NT)**
1462	801	661	5	3	2	20	14	6	673	488	185	Ward No. 1
462	338	124	33	25	8	4	4	-	216	135	81	Ward No. 2

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				Location
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Town/Ward	code number
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
16	**6**	**10**	**76**	**31**	**45**	**3666**	**1713**	**1953**	**Vairengte (NT)**	**40201000**
16	6	10	76	31	45	3666	1713	1953	Ward No. 1	0001
2	**1**	**1**	**135**	**38**	**97**	**1555**	**756**	**799**	**Bairabi (NT)**	**40202000**
2	1	1	135	38	97	1555	756	799	Ward No. 1	0001
44	**17**	**27**	**1417**	**405**	**1012**	**9403**	**4368**	**5035**	**Kolasib (NT)**	**40203000**
1	-	1	170	39	131	1249	595	654	Ward No. 1	0001
5	1	4	56	14	42	777	354	423	Ward No. 2	0002
8	-	8	112	39	73	1385	640	745	Ward No. 3	0003
-	-	-	167	59	108	304	145	159	Ward No. 4	0004
3	1	2	421	90	331	2452	1147	1305	Ward No. 5	0005
22	11	11	225	76	149	1729	769	960	Ward No. 6	0006
5	4	1	102	42	60	729	329	400	Ward No. 7	0007
-	-	-	5	2	3	305	163	142	Ward No. 8	0008
-	-	-	159	44	115	473	226	247	Ward No. 9	0009
6	**2**	**4**	**208**	**53**	**155**	**2880**	**1327**	**1553**	**N.Kawnpui (NT)**	**40204000**
5	2	3	114	34	80	2045	928	1117	Ward No. 1	0001
1	-	1	94	19	75	835	399	436	Ward No. 2	0002

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE - I
NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT

This annexure is not applicable for this district as this district has no Gram Panchayat.

ANNEXURE - II
FERTILITY AND MORTALITY, 1991 CENSUS

Serial number	State/ District	CBR	TFR	GFR	Persons				Male				Female			
					q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Mizoram	**37.0**	**5.2**	**158**	**53**	**64**	**66**	**68**	**51**	**68**	**69**	**72**	**56**	**59**	**60**	**65**
1	Aizawl	35.3	5.0	151	60	63	69	75	61	64	71	76	58	62	67	74

Note : As per 1991 Census present Kolasib District was located under Aizawl District. So the data of Kolasib District is not been able to shown seperately.

In 1991 census the question about the number of children born alive by ever married woman was asked of each of them and the question whether any child was born during the last year preceding the date of enumeration is asked of each currently married woman. On the answers given to their questions, the fertility of the woman are measured by various indices. The indices of fertility are many. The questions asked for obtaining important data for special fertility table were age at marriage, number of children survived, number of children ever born and whether any child was born during the last one year. While the first three questions were asked from all ever married woman, the last one was meant only for currently married women.

In India it is observed that the Infant Mortality has shown drastic decline from 129 in 1971 to 80 in 1991. In Mizoram the child mortality rate was 53 and male and female mortality rates were 51 and 56 respectively in 1991. However, due to the incomplete registration of births and deaths in the state latest mortality rate under Sample Registration System (SRS) and Civil Registration System (CRS) on an annual basis is not available at present. The Infant Mortality Rate in India was 79 in 1992 and in 2000 it was 68 that indicates a slight decline.

ANNEXURE - III
VARIOUS MEASURES OF FERTILITY AND MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1991 CENSUS

Serial number	State/District	Various fertility measures for all the districts and the state (1991 census)							
		CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR	Child Woman Ratio	No. of children ever born per woman in age group 45-49	Mean age at marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mizoram	**37.0**	**5.2**	**8.5**	**158**	**258**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1	Aizawl	35.3	5.0	8.3	151	253	NA	NA	NA

Note : As per 1991 Census present Kolasib District was located under Aizawl District. So the data of Kolasib District is not been able to shown seperately.

Annexure III shows that the fertility measures (from CBR to GMFR) for 1991 census are lower for Aizawl District than the state figure. And the data related to child woman ratio, number of children ever born per woman in age group 45-49 and Mean age at marriage are not available in the above annexure.

ANNEXURE V

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE DISTRICT/R.D.BLOCKS AS PER 2001 CENSUS

State/District/R.D.Block	Population	Main religions 2001 Census					
		Christians	Buddhists	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	**888,573**	**772,809**	**70,494**	**31,562**	**10,099**	**326**	**179**
		87.0	**7.9**	**3.6**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Kolasib District	65,960	59,098	177	4,237	1,995	31	2
		89.6	0.3	6.4	3.0	0.1	0.0
North Thingdawl R.D. Block	61,046	54,443	171	4,079	1,965	30	2
		89.2	0.3	6.7	3.2	0.1	0.0
Tlangnuam (part) R.D. Block	4,914	4,655	6	158	30	1	0
		94.7	0.1	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0

Among six main religious groups in Mizoram in 2001 Census viz., Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Muslims, Sikh and Jain, Christianity was the predominant religion (87%) of the State followed by Buddhist (7.9%) where Hindu (3.6%) ranks the third position. As far as Kolasib District is concerned Christianity was first place with population of 59,098 (89.6%) followed by Hindu with 4,237 (6.4%).

VI
AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Marital Status									
Widowed			Divorced or Separated			Unspecified Status			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age Group
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1,955	**480**	**1,475**	**1,819**	**710**	**1,109**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**All ages**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-9
0	0	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	10-14
5	0	5	44	3	41	0	0	0	15-19
41	9	32	197	39	158	0	0	0	20-24
65	11	54	236	72	164	0	0	0	25-29
96	24	72	196	78	118	0	0	0	30-34
119	23	96	220	98	122	0	0	0	35-39
152	24	128	204	92	112	0	0	0	40-44
142	32	110	137	55	82	0	0	0	45-49
204	44	160	128	49	79	0	0	0	50-54
167	38	129	94	40	54	0	0	0	55-59
207	45	162	89	40	49	0	0	0	60-64
207	56	151	69	35	34	0	0	0	65-69
208	76	132	77	47	30	0	0	0	70-74
129	34	95	48	29	19	0	0	0	75-79
212	64	148	74	30	44	0	0	0	80+
1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Age not stated
2	0	2	14	2	12	0	0	0	Less than 18
14	2	12	84	7	77	0	0	0	Less than 21

VII
AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Educational Level (Contd.)									
Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassified			Below primary			Primary			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Age group
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1,182	**798**	**384**	**19,384**	**9,506**	**9,878**	**14,227**	**7,651**	**6,576**	**All ages**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-6
13	6	7	1,113	546	567	0	0	0	7
7	3	4	1,232	607	625	0	0	0	8
6	3	3	1,169	608	561	26	11	15	9
9	4	5	1,601	834	767	181	88	93	10
2	2	0	985	504	481	398	201	197	11
8	5	3	865	446	419	755	389	366	12
4	3	1	480	260	220	926	443	483	13
5	3	2	357	199	158	902	438	464	14
11	7	4	303	161	142	790	438	352	15
5	4	1	220	119	101	555	301	254	16
6	5	1	172	108	64	406	239	167	17
22	14	8	311	162	149	513	258	255	18
15	8	7	180	82	98	324	166	158	19
172	141	31	991	505	486	1,833	953	880	20-24
194	159	35	968	450	518	1,539	753	786	25-29
123	91	32	975	429	546	1,148	625	523	30-34
112	87	25	1,158	559	599	1,116	596	520	35-39
99	68	31	1,228	542	686	883	477	406	40-44
50	27	23	1,107	480	627	617	353	264	45-49
67	46	21	1,066	443	623	551	346	205	50-54
66	41	25	762	346	416	276	189	87	55-59
34	14	20	710	324	386	208	165	43	60-64
36	14	22	548	275	273	133	110	23	65-69
35	17	18	415	241	174	67	47	20	70-74
34	11	23	227	136	91	32	26	6	75-79
35	8	27	232	134	98	42	34	8	80+
12	7	5	9	6	3	6	5	1	Age not stated

VII
AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Educational Level									
Non Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Age group
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	1
1	**1**	**0**	**54**	**49**	**5**	**1,351**	**946**	**405**	**All ages**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
0	0	0	5	4	1	214	111	103	20-24
0	0	0	11	11	0	367	217	150	25-29
0	0	0	7	6	1	264	193	71	30-34
0	0	0	16	15	1	194	153	41	35-39
0	0	0	4	4	0	126	102	24	40-44
0	0	0	4	4	0	71	61	10	45-49
0	0	0	5	4	1	61	57	4	50-54
1	1	0	1	0	1	34	33	1	55-59
0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	60-64
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	65-69
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	70-74
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75-79
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	80+
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	Age not stated