सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-16 **MIZORAM**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

SAIHA DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

भारत की जनगणना
CENSUS OF INDIA 2001
लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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PALAK DIL

Palak Dil is the biggest natural lake in Mizoram. It is situated in Saiha District between Phura and Tongkolong at a distance of 94 kms from Saiha town. It is an oval shape and is 870 metres long and its width is 700 metres.

The origin of the Palak lake according to the Mara legend is that long long ago there was a village named Hnychao at the site of Palak lake. In the middle of the village, there was a huge stone and underneath there was a big hole in which a very large Snake lived. The Snake used to catch and eat one child every night.

The villagers were in despair at this horrible behaviour of the snake so they made a strong hook, tied it on to a rope, impaled a dog on the hook and threw it towards snake, which swallowed the dog along with the hook. The villagers then tried to pull out the snake, but with all their efforts they could not do so, and only succeeded in pulling out enough of the snake to go five times around the rock at the mouth of the hole. Finding no other alternative, they cut off the part they had pulled out, and the snakeôs tail and the rest of its body fell back into the hole with a fearful noise. When the night fell, water began pouring out from the snakeôs hole and submerged the whole village and then turned into a lake which has been known today as Palak lake.

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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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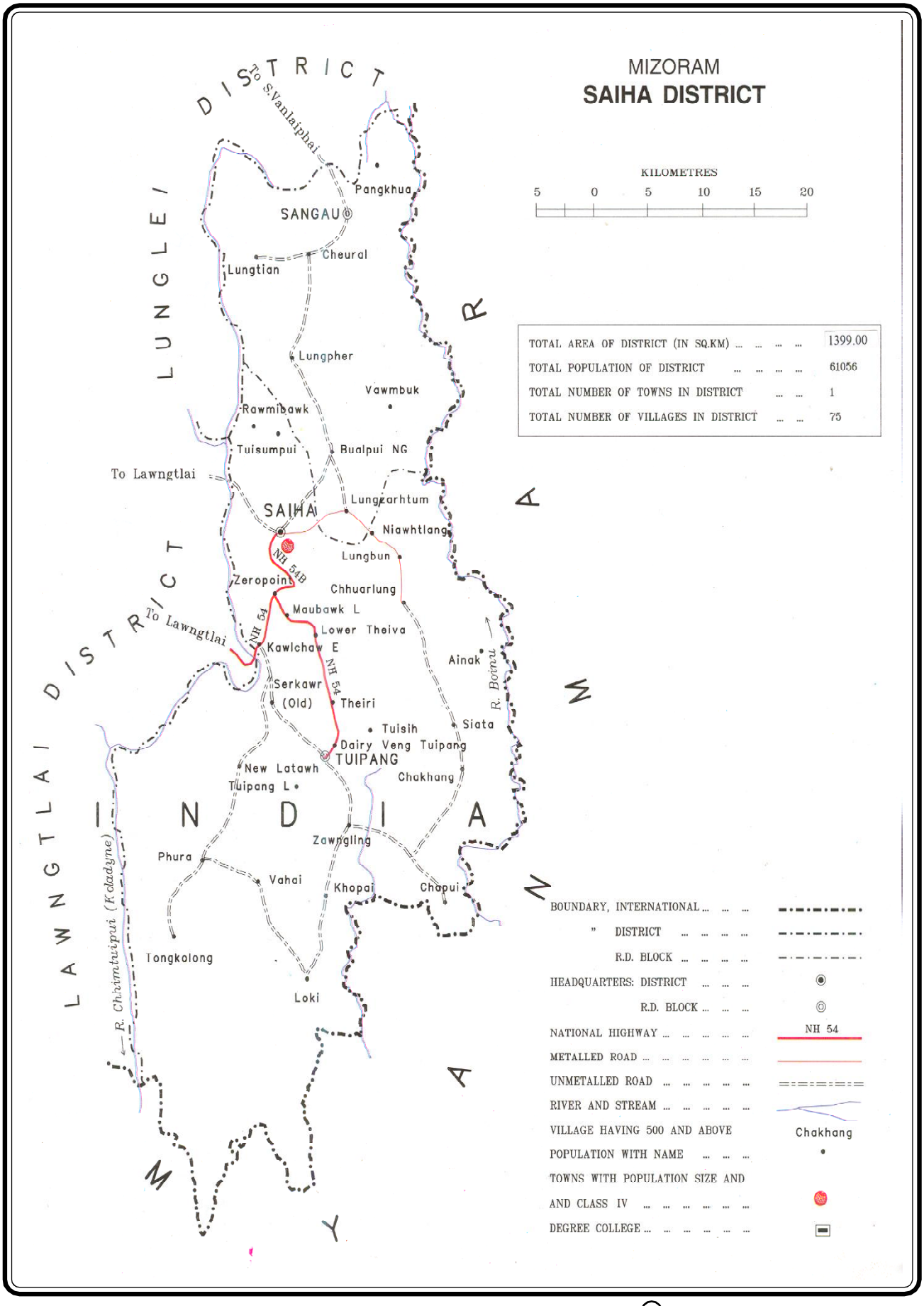
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District Highlights 2001 Census

1. By population size Saiha district stands the 7th populated district of Mizoram.
2. The district with urban population of 32.5%, ranks 6th among all eight districts of the State.
3. Sex Ratio of the district is 954 against the average figure of 935 for the state and occupies at 2nd position.
4. In terms of literacy Saiha district with a literacy rate of 82.2 against the states average literacy rate of 88.8 ranks at number six among all districts of the state.
5. Out of 22 Notified Towns in Mizoram, there is 1 such town in the district.
6. Out of 110 un-inhabited villages in the State, there are only 7 such villages in the district.
7. The density of population of Saiha district is 44 against the average density of 42 for the whole state and it ranks at number 3 among all the district of Mizoram.



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		75
		Inhabited	707		68
		Uninhabited	110		7
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	22		1
		Census Towns	0		0
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	176,134		11,109
		Institutional	518		9
		Houseless	70		3
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	888,573		61,056
		Males	459,109		31,242
		Females	429,464		29,814
	RURAL	Persons	447,567		41,230
		Males	232,726		21,005
		Females	214,841		20,225
	URBAN	Persons	441,006		19,826
		Males	226,383		10,237
		Females	214,623		9,589
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			49.6%		32.5%
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION	Persons	198,817	28.8	15,380	33.7
GROWTH 1991-2001	Males	100,131	27.9	7,688	32.6
	Females	98,686	29.8	7,692	34.8
AREA (in sq. km.)			21,081		1,399
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilomemetre)			42		44
SEX RATIO	Total		935		954
(Number of females per	Rural		923		963
1000 males)	Urban		948		937
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES	Persons	661,445	88.8	40,983	82.2
	Males	350,105	90.7	21,990	86.1
	Females	311,340	86.7	18,993	78.1
SCHEDULED CASTE	Persons	272	0.0	12	0.0
POPULATION	Males	212	0.0	7	0.0
	Females	60	0.0	5	0.0

		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE	Persons	839,310	94.5	58,742	96.2
POPULATION	Males	422,963	92.1	29,473	94.3
	Females	416,347	96.9	29,269	98.2
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	467,159	52.6	26,981	44.2
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	263,008	57.3	14,921	47.8
	Females	204,151	47.5	12,060	40.5
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	362,450	40.8	20,754	34.0
	Males	225,428	49.1	12,924	41.4
	Females	137,022	31.9	7,830	26.3
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	104,709	11.8	6,227	10.2
	Males	37,580	8.2	1,997	6.4
	Females	67,129	15.6	4,230	14.2
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	421,414	47.4	34,075	55.8
	Males	196,101	42.7	16,321	52.2
	Females	225,313	52.5	17,754	59.5
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CALTIVATORS	Persons	256,332	54.9	18,211	67.5
	Males	130,497	49.6	8,719	58.4
	Females	125,835	61.6	9,492	78.7
(II) AGRICULTURAL	Persons	26,783	5.7	1,402	5.2
LABOURERS	Males	12,775	4.9	598	4.0
	Females	14,008	6.9	804	6.7
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSE-	Persons	7,100	1.5	249	0.9
HOLD INDUSTRY	Males	3,476	1.3	155	1.0
	Females	3,624	1.8	94	0.8
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	176,944	37.9	7,119	26.4
	Males	116,260	44.2	5,449	36.5
	Females	60,684	29.7	1,670	13.8

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.

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
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
					397

Ranking of R.D. Blocks in the district

Serial number	In Term of	Sangau R.D. Block		Tuipang R.D. Block	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total Population	13,972	2	47,084	1
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	NA	-	NA	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	NA	-	NA	-
4	Sex Ratio	968	1	950	2
5	Proportion Urban	0.0	-	42.1	1
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.0	-	0.0	-
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	97.7	1	95.8	2
8	Proportion Literate	79.8	2	82.9	1
9	Work participation rate (Main+Marginal Workers)	55.7	1	40.8	2
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	100.0	1	98.0	2
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	26.3	2	34.7	1
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0.0	-	0.0	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	47.4	2	49.0	1
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	26.3	1	18.4	2
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	0.0	-	14.3	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	47.4	1	34.7	2
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	Saiha*	Saiha	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.

Information compiled in the above statement are simple and self explanatory. Hence no further explanation is required.

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	Saiha District *	Saiha	Urban	0
2	Sangau R.D. Block	Sangau	Rural	90
3	Tuipang R.D. Block	Tuipang	Rural	72

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 census.

Data incorporated in the above statement are self explanatory.

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
Saiha*	Total	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		
		1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
		1991	45,676	23,554	22,122		
		2001	61,056	31,242	29,814	15,380	33.7
	Rural	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		

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
Saiha *	Rural	1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
		1991	32,007	16,362	15,645		
		2001	41,230	21,005	20,225	9,223	28.8
	Urban	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		
		1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
		1991	13,669	7,192	6,477		
		2001	19,826	10,237	9,589	6,157	45.0

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

A scrutiny of the population figures given above will indicate that although there was a moderately high rate of growth of population in the district (33.7%) during 1991 ï 2001, such growth in rural areas was 28.8% but in urban area the same was 45% which may be partly due to rural to urban migration and partly due to natural growth of population during the decade 1991-2001.

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	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**1,399**	**44**	**68**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**11,109**	**61,056**	**31,242**	**29,814**
		Rural	**1,346**	**31**	**68**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**7,759**	**41,230**	**21,005**	**20,225**
		Urban	**53**	**374**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3,350**	**19,826**	**10,237**	**9,589**
2	Sangau	Total	NA	-	19	0	0	0	2,637	13,972	7,101	6,871
		Rural	NA	-	19	0	0	0	2,637	13,972	7,101	6,871
		Urban	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Tuipang	Total	NA	-	49	7	1	0	8,472	47,084	24,141	22,943
		Rural	NA	-	49	7	0	0	5,122	27,258	13,904	13,354
		Urban	53	374	6	0	1	0	3,350	19,826	10,237	9,589
4	Saiha (NT)	Urban	53	374	0	0	1	0	3,350	19,826	10,237	9,589

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

It may be seen that there were 68 inhabited, 7 uninhabited villages and only one Notified Town in the district. It may also be noted that out of the total population of 61,056 of the district only 13,972 persons were residing in 19 villages of Sangau RD Block and the remaining 47,084 were residing in 49 villages and one notified town of the district.

STATEMENT - 5

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

Serial Number	Name of R.D. Block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sangau	19	19	13,972	7,101	6,871
2	Tuipang	56	49	27,258	13,904	13,354
	District (Rural) Total:	**75**	**68**	**41,230**	**21,005**	**20,225**

It may be seen that rural areas of Tuipang RD Block consists of 49 villages with a population of 27,258 and the remaining 19 villages with a population of 13,972.

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	Saiha (NT)	IV	Tuipang	19,826	10,237	9,589
	District (Urban) total:			**19,826**	**10,237**	**9,589**

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

STATEMENT - 7

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

This statement is not applicable for this district as there is no villages with population of 5,000 and above at RD Block level.

STATEMENT - 8

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

This statement is not applicable for this district as there is no statutory towns with population less than 5000.

STATEMENT - 9

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

Serial Number	District/ R.D. Block/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**3**	**18**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**187**	**136**	**51**
		Rural	**3**	**18**	**9**	**9**	**5**	**43**	**24**	**19**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**144**	**112**	**32**
2	Sangau	Total	-	-	-	-	2	21	12	9
		Rural	-	-	-	-	2	21	12	9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tuipang	Total	3	18	9	9	7	166	124	42
		Rural	3	18	9	9	3	22	12	10
		Urban	-	-	-	-	4	144	112	32
4	Saiha (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	4	144	112	32

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 census.

The statement above presents number of houseless and institutional population in the district at RD Block and town level. There are 3 houseless population of 18 population only and are concetrated in Tuipang RD Block. No houseless population are found in Sangau RD and Saiha NT. On the other hand, there are 9 institutional households in the district consisting of 187 persons with 136 males and 51 females. No only that insitutiional households are distrubuted both in rural and and urban areas. Saiha NT consisting of 4 institutional households with 144 population (112-males, 32-females).

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 Saiha District.

ii) Brief history of the district

As in the case of all other districts of Mizoram, there is no recorded history of the people and the place of habitation for this district also right from the beginning and till the arrival of British rulers in this area. Thus the ancient unrecorded history of this particular area and its people is virtually based on the legends, traditions, customs and beliefs. Innumerable folk songs, tales and tables also provide some sort of clues for ascertaining their migration and early settlements in this region but the origin cannot be traced very far. However, it is generally agreed that all the Mizo tribes including the Lakher (Mara) lived in what is now Chin Hills of Myanmar prior to their arrival. Even at present the Lakher are more closely related to the Chins and Zos of Chin Hills of Myanmar than most of the other tribes and sub-tribes of Lushais in Mizoram. The most common clans of the Lakher includes Bungtia, Chhachher, Changza, Hlenchang, Mathipi etc. The Lakher call themselves Mara which is a tribe commonly known as Chins in the Chin Hills of Burma (Mizoram District Gazetteers-1989ï P. 80). They speak Lakher language at home among themselves and in Mizo with others.

Besides the Lakher the other most prominent tribe residing in the western part of the district are the Chakmas. They are a distinct tribes members belonging to the eastern group of Indo Aryan family. The dialect of these people is Chakma which is a corrupt form of Bengali language written in corrupt Burmese (Myanmarese) script. On the other hand Risley, a noted Commissioner of Census India, has classified them in the group of the Mongolian racial types (Mizoram District Gazetteers ï 1989 ï P ï 80). The Chakmas emigrated from Arakan of Burma (Myanmar) and moved to Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh [Historical Evolution and Population Distribution - Mizoram (P-33, 34) - Dr. S.N. Singh, Mittal Publications New Delhi - 110059 and T.H. Lewin (1869) - World Races of South Eastern India London - P 86, quoted by Dr. S.N. Singh in his aforementioned publication]. During the British rule Chakmas were not allowed to settle in Lushai Hills permanently. However prior to that period the Lushai Chiefs used to raid Chittagong Hill Tracts repeatedly and used to bring back Chakmas as captives and engaged them in Jhum works. Later on also many Mizo Chief used to keep many Chakmas secretly for performing various manual works including Jhumming on their behalf. Chakmas are Buddhists by religion.

The present Saiha District has been carved out of the then Chhimtuipui District vide Government of Mizoram Notification conveyed under Memo No. A. 60011/21/95-GAD dated 29.07.1998 with its Head Quarters at Saiha. It consists of two RD Blocks with headquarters at Tuipang and Sangau. Prior to its elevation to a full fledged district the area consisted of these two RD Blocks of Tuipang and Sangau as well as 2 Sub Divisions of the same name which were created as soon as Union Territory of Mizoram was created in the year 1972.

In respect of grass root level and localized administration it may be added here that this district along with the neighbouring Lawngtlai District together has a unique feature of its own which can be briefly stated below :-

In the early 1950s when Chieftainship was abolished and Mizo District Council covering the then Aizawl District and Lunglei District areas were constituted, a separate Regional Council called Pawi/ Lakher Regional Council was also created for present day Lawngtlai and Saiha Districts areas. When Mizo District became the Union Territory of Mizoram, three separate District Councils called Pawi District Council, Lakher District Council and Chakma District Councils were created for Pawi, Lakher and Chakma dominated areas of the region. These District Councils have continued to function within their respective original jurisdictions even after Mizoram became a full fledged state in the year 1987. These District Councils names have since been changed to Lai Autonomous District Council for Pawi District Council, Mara Autonomous District Council for Lakher District Council and Chakma Autonomous District Council for Chakma District Councils. Each of these District Councils have a specified number of Members of District Council (MDC) to be elected and nominated and Executive Committees are formed from these MDCs headed by a Chief Executive Member for each District Council. Since none of these Councils have substantial source of local revenue, all these Councils are in receipt of moderately good amount in the form of grant in aid regularly for meeting administrative and a few development schemes.

There is no change of jurisdiction of both the Rural Development Block, Sub Division of Tuipang and Sadar Sub Division of Saiha as well as that of the District Councils of Mara during the last decade (1991-2001).

(iii) Administrative setup

Located at the remotest south western corner of the state, Saiha District is one of the 5 newly created Districts of Mizoram. It was carved out of the then Chhimtuipui District in the year 1998 vide Government of Mizoram Notification issued vide No. A. 60011/ 21/95 ï GAD dated 11.3.1998. The administrative headquarters of the district is located at Saiha the then district headquarters of Chhimtuipui District. The Deputy Commissioner is generally responsible for looking after day to day affairs of the administration as well as for maintenance of law and order in the District. He is assisted by various categories of senior and middle ranking officers like the Superintendent of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Sub Divisional Officers and others as well as by the Project Director DRDA, Block Development Officers and various other district level and subordinate officers.

Prior to its creation as a district, the area under the jurisdiction of this district was covered by independent sub divisions called Saiha Sadar sub divisions under undivided Chhimtuipui District. At present Saiha Sadar sub division and Tuipang sub division with headquarters at Saiha and Tuipang respectively have been functioning. In addition to the above there are two Rural Development Blocks called Tuipang and Sangau RD Blocks in the district. These two RD Blocks were functioning with similar jurisdiction even prior to the creation of the district. Apart from the grass root level elected bodies called Village Councils, one unique feature of the district is existing District Councils viz. Mara (Lakher) Autonomous District Council (HQ ï Saiha) functioning since 1972. This District Council have been constituted under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Prior to 1972 this area was covered by similarly constituted Pawi Lakher Regional Council established in early 1950s.

There is only one Notified Town in the district Saiha which is also known as District Capital.

(iv) Physical features

Location and size :

Saiha District is located in the south western most part of Mizoram flanked by Lawngtlai District on the north, by Myanmar in the south, Bangladesh on east and western side. The exact location of the district is from 92°49´ to 93°12´ E longitude and 22°48´ to 21°56´ N latitude and the district has an average altitude of 1119 meters from mean sea. It has an area of 1399 sq. km. and ranked at number 7th among the eight districts of the state. In terms of population the district occupies 7th position in the state.

The extension of the District is as follows :-

a) North to South = 86 Km.

b) East to West = 38 Km.

Physiography :

The district has an area of 1399 Sq. Km. 7th in rank and 7th in terms of population. According to the cartographic analysis of the of the Map division of the ORGI, New Delhi the district has shallow black brown and alluvial soil in its major part with high base status. Its geological formation consists of surma series and Baghmara formation (Garo Hills) of Miocene period. The soils are udalfs ï ochrepts ï Aquests with mountainous terrain of tertiary rocks. The whole area of rural with geological surma series and Baghmara formation (Garo Hills) of Miocene age and soils are Ochrepts ï Aquepts ï Fluvent and Udalfs ï Ochrepts ï Aquepts with very high and steep hilly topography. The soil is more clayee and deeper in the southern part than the northern part of the region. Due to constant rain and regular Jhum cultivation the top soil is rapidly washing away and soil has become acidic in nature. The type of forest found in the region are tropical and evergreen.

The average height of this region is about 923 meters from mean sea level. There is no major river in this area except Chhimtuipui (Kolodyne) river which touches the boundaries of Saiha and Lawngtlai districts having 138.46 Kms in length. The other small stream flowed either towards North or South depending on the topographical position.

Climate :

The climate of the district is moderate and pleasant in the eastern part and slightly extreme in the western belt. The average temperature ranges from the minimum 13°C in winter to maximum 33°C in summer in Tuipang Rural Development Block area and a minimum of 4°C and maximum of 42°C in Sangau RD area. The wind characteristics in sometimes is mild flowing from East to West direction but violent weather with wind, rain and hailstorm starts at the end of April and beginning of May which causes wide spread damage to crops cautions the beginning of long period of monsoon. The average rainfall of the region is about 2,250 mm. Pre monsoon rains start in the month of April and rainy season begins from May and continues till October. The mild cold starts in October and colder season begins in November and the cold spell continues till February/March.

The climate is suitable for growth of Rice, Maize, Oil seeds, Ginger, Chillies and various fruits like Orange, Lemon,, Banana etc. Besides these production, other minor activities found throughout the district are related to animal husbandry like Piggery, Poultry as well as fishery. Among small scale industries handloom is one of the most popular activities and commercial and business activities including general stores, hardware, electrical goods and automobile parts etc.

No major irrigation system has yet been constructed anywhere in the district except minor irrigation in few places. Hence cultivation depends upon the rain water. Jhum cultivation is the most popular among the villagers. Road transport is the only means of communication in the district. Most of the villages are inter ï linked by footpaths and kacha roads or zeepable roads.

There are 62 elected Village Councils in the district. These Village Councils are responsible for the development of each village and its economy. Each Village Council consists of Village Development Committee which make schemes for the development of the villages and submit proposals to the Rural development Committee for approval. All approved schemes were executed by the Village Development Committee under the supervision of Block Development Office. In addition to above these Village Councils are responsible for allocation of land for Jhum cultivation for the willing inhabitants of the villages free of cost. Besides the Village Councils also function as village level courts for settlement of local disputes and customary cases for the maintenance of law and order, peace and harmony in their particular jurisdiction. For these reasons no Panchayat System is introduced in the district as well as in the State.

(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 one Component Units, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residence) or establishment such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that building which have Component Units may be used for contribution of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Permanent houses :

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of permanent materials. Materials of wall can be burnt bricks, GI/metal/Asbestos sheets, stone with lime or cement or cement concrete. Roof may be made of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated/galvanized iron or zinc/ other metal or asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone, stone, RBC/RCC or concrete.

Semi-permanent houses :

Houses in which either wall or roof is made of permanent materials and the other is made of temporary materials.

Temporary houses :

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of materials which have to be replaced frequently. Wall may be made of grass, thatch, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, plastic/ polythene, un-burnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from grass, leaves, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood.

Room :

A room should have four walls with a doorway and a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and breath of at least 1½ metres and 2 metres in height. An enclosure which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally used for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., have been construed to be a room.

In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servantôs household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household.

Census house :

A Census House is a building or a part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Village :

The basic unit for rural area is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one village.

Town/Urban areas :

The following areas are treated as towns/urban area

(a) All places with a municipality, municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(b) All other places which satisfy or are 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.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

Article 341 of the constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Caste in relation to that State or Union Territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or part s of or group within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States or Union Territories. In pursuance to this provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union Territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union Territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in religion to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and Sikh religions were placed on

the same footing with regard to the made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1991, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the cheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State/Union Territory are given below :

Scheduled Castes :

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuinmali, Mali
3. Brittial Bania, Bania
4. Dhupi, Dhobi
5. Dugla, Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta, Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar, Bhangi
13. Muchi, Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni
16. Sutradhar

Scheduled Tribes :

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)
7. Any Kuki Tribes, including :
   - (i) Biate, Biete
   - (ii) Changsan
   - (iii) Chongloi
   - (iv) Doungel
   - (v) Gamalhou
   - (vi) Gangte
   - (vii) Guite
   - (viii) Hanneng
   - (ix) Haokip, Haupit
   - (x) Haolai
   - (xi) Hengna
   - (xii) Hongsungh
   - (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
   - (xiv) Jongbe
   - (xv) Khawchung
   - (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong
   - (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 any economically productive activity is termed as óMain workerô.

Marginal Worker :

A person who worked for less than six (6) months of the reference period (i.e., in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as óMarginal workerô.

Non Worker :

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e., in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as óNon workerô.

Cultivator :

For purposes of the Census, a person is classified as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct the cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another personôs land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals cereal and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground nuts, topioca

etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or graves, etc.. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops ï tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel nuts (areca).

Agricultural Labourer :

A person who works on another personôs land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation but merely works on another personôs land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

Household Industry worker :

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musicians, Dancer, Washerman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other Worker :

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry is termed as a óOther Workers (OW)ô. The type of workers that come under this category of óOWô include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artist, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are óOther Workersô.

Work participation rate :

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population.

Population Density :

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

Age :

Age is measured in terms of completed number of years.

Sex ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(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.

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

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.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

$$ASMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

General fertility rate (GFR) :

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

Total Fertility rate (TFR) :

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age

span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of woman till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} ASFR}{1000}$$

Total marital Fertility rate (TMFR) :

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of woman till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TMFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} ASMFR}{1000}$$

Age specific mortality rate (ASMFR) :

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.

$$ASMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

q1 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR).

Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

Number of infant dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a tear per 1000 live births of the same year.

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

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.

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

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 óreasons 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 category of óOthersô. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of the education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be óeducationô and not ówork/employmentô.

Internal and International migration :

The migrational movements are of three types (i) Migration within the state itself with its components (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration) (b) Migration from one district of state to another district of state (inter district migration), (ii) Migration from one state to another state of the country (inter state migration), (iii) Migration from one country to another country. The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration. This present name of the country, state or district and not the name by which they were known at the time of her/his birth or last residence were recorded.

Rural-Urban components of migration :

Rural or urban status in respect of migrants have been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not with reference to any point of time after that.

The flow of migrants consists of four streams viz., rural to rural, rural to urban, Urban to rural and urban to urban.

Civic status of urban units :

Civic status of town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Committee/Municipal Council, Municipality etc.

Size-class of UA/Town :

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs/ Towns. These Class I UAs/Towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/ Town. These are M7 (5,000,000 and above); M6 (2,000,000 to 4,999,999); M5 (1,000,000 to 1,999,999); M4 (500,000 to 999,999); M3 (300,000 to 499,999); M2 (200,000 to 299,999) and M1 (100,000 to 199,999) towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000 ï 19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5000 and 9999 are Class V and towns with less than 5000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum area :

The Slum Areas (improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt. defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) area by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or family arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are determined to safety, health or morals.

Mega city :

The concept of ôMega Cityô is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastucture Development in Mega Cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega Cities.

(vii) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution

a) As per 2001 Census the total population of Saiha district is 61,056 out of which 31,242 are males and 29,814 females. In other words 7% of the total population of Mizoram have been residing over 6.6% of the area of the state. The district comprises of two R.D. Blocks, out of which Tuipang R.D.Block having the highest number of population (47,048). The R.D. Block Sangau is having no urban population.

b) In the district there is only one Notified Town like Saiha classified as Class IV. In the district as a whole 19,826 persons reside in urban areas consisting of 10,237 males and 9,589 females. The growth of population during 1991-2001 in urban areas of Saiha district has found to be 45%. The density and sex ratio of Saiha district were 44 and 954 respectively. The percentage of literates of urban areas of the district was as high as 93.4% out of which 95.3% were males and 91.4% were females, thereby having a gap of 2% between male and female literacy status. Work participation rate for the urban areas of the district was 30.1% consisting of 38.8% males and 20.9% females. No Higher Secondary and separate University is located in the district and the nearest university is located at Aizawl. There were 96.2% Scheduled Tribes population found in the district and a negligible figure has been recorded so faras SC population is concerned.

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	Sangau	10,746	10,746	0	13,972	13,972	0	30.0	30.0	0	0	0.0
2	Tuipang	34,930	21,261	13,669	47,084	27,258	19,826	34.8	28.2	45.0	39.1	42.1
	District Total:	**45,676**	**32,007**	**13,699**	**61,056**	**41,230**	**19,826**	**33.7**	**28.8**	**45.0**	**29.9**	**32.5**

A scrutiny of the data incorporated above will reveal that the decadal (1991-2001) growth of population in Sangau RD Block was 30% which was lower than that of the district as a whole as well as the other RD Block. It may also be noted that the decadal growth in urban areas was much higher (45%) than that of the rural areas (28.8%).

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	Sangau	19	13,972	7,101	6,871	3 (15.8)	245	241
2	Tuipang	49	27,258	13,904	13,354	5 (10.2)	319	302
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**68**	**41,230**	**21,005**	**20,225**	**8 (11.8)**	**564**	**543**

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	Sangau	6 (31.6)	1,197	1,115	3 (15.8)	1,204	1,075	7 (36.8)	4,455	4,440
2	Tuipang	18 (36.7)	2,855	2,814	22 (44.9)	7,637	7,209	4 (8.2)	3,093	3,029
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**24 (35.3)**	**4,052**	**3,929**	**25 (36.8)**	**8,841**	**8,284**	**11 (16.2)**	**7,548**	**7,469**

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	Sangau	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Tuipang	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Number and percentage of villages in specified population ranges with related population have been compiled in the above table. It can be seen that out of 68 inhabited villages in the district there were only 8 villages (11.8%) where the total population was less than 200, 24 villages (35.3%) where population was in the range of 200 to 499, 25 villages (36.8%) were in the range of population of 500 ï 999, 11 (16.2%) in the range of 1000 ï 1999 and that there was no village in the district where population was in any other higher ranges.

TABLE 3 : NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWN IN 2001 CENSUS

During 1991 to 2001 no new towns were established in the district and no cases of declassification and merging of towns also took place. Thus information regarding above items can be treated as nil.

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	68	100.0	41,230	100.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-100	0	0.0	0	0.0
101-200	0	0.0	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	0	0.0
301-500	0	0.0	0	0.0
501 +	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**68**	**100.0**	**41,230**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		**31**		

It may be noted that the density of population of all 68 villages in the district was in the lowest range of 1-10 and hence data corresponding to all other prescribed ranges were nil.

TABLE 5 : SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT, 1901-2001

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,113					
1911	1,120					
1921	1,109					
1931	1,102					
1941	1,069					
1951	1,041	1,049	845			
1961	1,009	1,017	869			
1971	946	947	936			
1981	919	928	893			
1991	921	912	932	939	956	901
2001	935	923	948	954	963	937

Note : Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

It may be of interest to note that while the sex ratio of the state were 921 and 935 in the year 1991 and 2001 that of the district were 939 and 954 in the same year i.e. 1991 and 2001. It may also be seen that the sex ratio of the population of rural areas was higher than the state average ratio during 1991 (956) as well as 2001 (963) but in urban areas it was only 901 in 1991 and 937 in 2001.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY R.D. BLOCK, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sangau	968	968	
2	Tuipang	950	960	937
	District Total :	**954**	**963**	**937**

A scrutiny of the data given above will show that against the average sex ratio of the district (954) Sangau RD Block recorded a higher ratio of 968 and that of Tuipang RD Block was slightly lower (950) than the district average (954). It may also be noted that the sex ratio of rural areas of the district (963) was much higher than the urban areas (937) and that among the rural areas of the RD Block Sangau had a better ratio of 968 against that of Tuipang where it was 960.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Sex ratio
1	2	5
1	Sangau	968
2	Tuipang	960
	District (Rural) Total :	**963**

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	2	2.9	1,499	3.6
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	5	7.4	1,540	3.7
800-849	1	1.5	280	0.7
850-899	10	14.7	5,208	12.6
900-949	6	8.8	4,676	11.3
950-999	16	23.5	12,282	29.8
1000-1099	21	30.9	13,630	33.1
1100+	7	10.3	2,115	5.1
District Total :	**68**	**100.0**	**41,230**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District :			**963**	

Sex ratio of the rural population of the district by various ranges has been incorporated in the above table.

It can be seen that out of 68 villages there were only 2 villages where sex ratio was less than 700, 5 villages in the range of 750 ï 799, 1 village in the range of 800 ï 849, 10 villages in the range of 850 ï 899, 6 in the range of 900 ï 949, 16 in the range of 950 ï 999, 21 in the range of 1000 ï 1099 and that there were 7 villages in the district where sex ratio was more than 1100 (the sex ratio of the rural population of the district was 963).

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	Saiha (NT)	IV	937
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		**937**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Data given above are self explanatory.

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	Sangau	Total	2,529	1,264	1,265	1,001
		Rural	2,529	1,264	1,265	1,001
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Tuipang	Total	8,662	4,442	4,220	950
		Rural	5,397	2,727	2,670	979
		Urban	3,265	1,715	1,550	904
	District Total :	**Total**	**11,191**	**5,706**	**5,485**	**961**
		Rural	**7,926**	**3,991**	**3,935**	**986**
		Urban	**3,265**	**1,715**	**1,550**	**904**

A scrutiny of the data given above will reveal that the sex artio of the population in the age group of 0 ï 6 of the district as a whole was 961 (R ï 986, U ï 904) but in Sangau RD Block area it was 1001 (R ï 1001, U ï 0) and tha in Tuipang RD Block it was much lower (T ï 950, R ï 979, U ï 904).

TABLE 11 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sangau	2,529	1,264	1,265	1,001
2	Tuipang	5,397	2,727	2,670	979
	District (Rural) Total :	**7,926**	**3,991**	**3,935**	**986**

It may be seen that against the sex ratio of 986 in the rural areas of the district in the age group 0 -6, the same was 1001 in Sangau RD Block and 979 in Tuipang RD Block.

TABLE 12 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	6	8.8	520	6.6
700-749	3	4.4	372	4.7
750-799	3	4.4	288	3.6
800-849	3	4.4	488	6.2
850-899	6	8.8	533	6.7
900-949	6	8.8	583	7.4
950-999	4	5.9	716	9.0
1000-1099	16	23.5	2,541	32.1
1100+	21	30.9	1,885	23.8
District (Rural) Total :	**68**	**100.0**	**7,926**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District :		**986**		

It may be seen that out of the total rural area consisting of 68 villages in the district there were 6 villages where the sex ratio of the population in the age group 0-6 was less than 700 and that there were 3 villages where the same was in the range of 700-749, another 3 each in the range of 750-799, and 800-849, 6 in the range of 850-899, 6 more in the range of 900-949, 4 in the range of 950-999, 16 in the range of 1000-1099 and the remaining 21 villages has the sex ratio more than 1100 in the age group of 0-6.

TABLE 13 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATION/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status of town	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	Saiha (NT)	IV	3,265	1,715	1,550	904
	District (Urban) Total :		**3,265**	**1,715**	**1,550**	**904**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen that there was only one Notified Town in the district which constituted the total urban area and that the sex ratio of 3,265 persons in the age group of 0-6 was 904.

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	Sangau	Total	13,972	1	13,652	0.0	97.7
		Rural	13,972	1	13,652	0.0	97.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Tuipang	Total	47,084	11	45,090	0.0	95.8
		Rural	27,258	0	26,251	0.0	96.3
		Urban	19,826	11	18,839	0.1	95.0
	District Total :	**Total**	**61,056**	**12**	**58,742**	**0.0**	**96.2**
		Rural	**41,230**	**1**	**39,903**	**0.0**	**96.8**
		Urban	**19,826**	**11**	**18,839**	**0.1**	**95.0**

As there were only 12 persons belonging to scheduled caste and 58,742 persons belonging to scheduled tribe out of the total population of 61,056 (SC+ST+Others), percentage figures of scheduled caste population to the total population was too small for compilation and hence was shown either as nil or almost nil (below 1%) but scheduled tribe population was 96.2% in the district.

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	Sangau	13,972	1	13,652	0.0	97.7
2	Tuipang	27,258	0	26,251	0.0	96.3
	District (Rural) Total :	**41,230**	**1**	**39,903**	**0.0**	**96.8**

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	67	98.5	0	0.0
Less than 5	1	1.5	1	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
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**68**	**100.0**	**1**	**100.0**

It may be seen that out of total 68 villages there was no scheduled caste population in 67 villages and in the remaining village it was only one.

TABLE 17 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage Range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage for villages
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	1	1.5	183	0.5
51-75	1	1.5	468	1.2
76 and above	66	97.1	39,252	98.4
District Total :	**68**	**100.0**	**39,903**	**100.0**

Out of 68 villages of the district there were 66 villages where the percentage of ST population was above 76, 1 village in the range of 51 ï 75 and the remaining one in the range of 41 ï 50 %.

TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	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	Saiha (NT)	19,826	11	18,839	0.1	95
	District(Urban) Total :	**19,826**	**11**	**18,839**	**0.1**	**95**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Data compiled are self explanatory and hence no further analysis may be necessary.

TABLE 19 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN R. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Sangau	0	1011
2	Tuipang	0	991
	District (Rural) Total :	**0**	**998**

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

TABLE 20 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A./Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Saiha (NT)	833	983
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :	**833**	**983**

Note : NT = Notified Town

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

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES 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	Sangau	Total	9,130	4,828	4,302	4,842	2,273	2,569	79.8	82.7	76.7	6.0
		Rural	9,130	4,828	4,302	4,842	2,273	2,569	79.8	82.7	76.7	6.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Tuipang	Total	31,853	17,162	14,691	15,231	6,979	8,252	82.9	87.1	78.5	8.7
		Rural	16,384	9,037	7,347	10,874	4,867	6,007	75.0	80.9	68.8	12.1
		Urban	15,469	8,125	7,344	4,357	2,112	2,245	93.4	95.3	91.4	4.0
	District Total :	**Total**	**40,983**	**21,990**	**18,993**	**20,073**	**9,252**	**10,821**	**82.2**	**86.1**	**78.1**	**8.1**
		Rural	**25,514**	**13,865**	**11,649**	**15,716**	**7,140**	**8,576**	**76.6**	**81.5**	**71.5**	**10.0**
		Urban	**15,469**	**8,125**	**7,344**	**4,357**	**2,112**	**2,245**	**93.4**	**95.3**	**91.4**	**4.0**

It can be seen that against the average literacy rate of 82.2% for the whole district (R-76.6, U-93.4), the same in Tuipang RD Block was 82.9% (R-75, U-83.4) and that of Sangau RD Block was 79.8% (R-79.8 & No urban area). In respect of gap in literacy rate between male and female in urban areas of the whole district it was 4 but in rural areas it was 10. And for the RD Blocks it was 6 in Sangau and 8.7 in Tuipang (R-12.1, U-4).

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	Sangau	9,130	4,828	4,302	4,842	2,273	2,569	79.8	82.7	76.7	6.0
2	Tuipang	16,384	9,037	7,347	10,874	4,867	6,007	74.9	80.9	68.8	12.1
	District (Rural) Total :	**25,514**	**13,865**	**11,649**	**15,716**	**7,140**	**8,576**	**76.6**	**81.5**	**71.5**	**10.0**

A scrutiny of the data compiled above indicates that in rural areas the gap in male ï female literacy was 10 but it was less in Sangau (6) but higher (12.1) in Tuipang RD Block.

TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	1	1.5	389	0.9
31-40	1	1.5	243	0.6
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	4	5.9	1,918	4.7
61-70	15	22.1	7,813	18.9
71-80	22	32.4	11,145	27.0
81-90	20	29.4	16,981	41.2
91-99	5	7.4	2,741	6.6

TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total : 68		**100.0**	**41,230**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District :			**82.2**	

It can be seen that out of 68 villages in the district there was no village where literacy was nil or in the range of 1-10 or 11-20. However, there was one village each in the next two ranges of 21-30 and 31-40, nil in the range 41-50, 4 in the range 51-60, 15 in the range 61-70, 22 in the range of 71-80, 20 in the range of 81-90 and 5 in the range of 91-99. There was no village in the district where literacy was 100%.

TABLE 24 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/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	Saiha (NT)	15,469	8,125	7,344	4,357	2,112	2,245	93.4	95.3	91.4	4.0
	District (Urban) Total :	**15,469**	**8,125**	**7,344**	**4,357**	**2,112**	**2,245**	**93.4**	**95.3**	**91.4**	**4.0**

Note : NT = Notified Town

As there was only one notified town in the district, it constituted its total urban areas. Thus it can be seen that the literacy rate of the urban population was 93.4 (M ï 95.3, F ï 91.4) with a male ï female gap of 4 in the district.

TABLE 25 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES 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	Sangau	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
	District (Rural) Total :	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**100**

Data compiled above are in respect of only 1 person but who was living in the entire rural areas of the district. Hence data given above need not be explained further.

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
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	1	100.0	1	100.0
District Total :	**1**	**100.0**	**1**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural)		**100.0**		

As there was only one person living in the rural areas of the district who happened to be literate no further data could be compiled except the last range (100) of the rate of literacy.

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	Saiha (NT)	9	6	3	2	0	2	90	100	75	25
	Saiha * (Urban) :	**9**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**90**	**100**	**75**	**25**

Out of 9 literates SC population in the urban areas of the district there were 6 males and 3 females and 2 females were recorded as illiterate, the corresponding data compiled above need not be explained further.

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	Sangau	9,001	4,700	4,301	4,651	2,088	2,563	80.9	85.1	76.8	8.3
2	Tuipang	15,992	8,712	7,280	10,259	4,472	5,787	76.2	82.8	69.5	13.3
	District (Rural) Total :	**24,993**	**13,412**	**11,581**	**14,910**	**6,560**	**8,350**	**77.8**	**83.6**	**72.1**	**11.5**

It may be of interest to note that there was a very large gap in the male ï female literacy of ST population in the rural areas of the district (11.5) but it was still higher in Tuipang RD Block (13.3) and slightly lower than the district average rural figure (8.3) in Sangau RD Block.

TABLE 29 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	1	1.5	243	0.6
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	5	7.4	2,074	5.2
61-70	14	20.6	6,717	16.8
71-80	21	30.9	10,742	26.9
81-90	22	32.4	17,403	43.6
91-99	5	7.4	2,724	6.8
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**68**	**100.0**	**39,903**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**77.8**		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for ST population have been compiled above.

A scrutiny of the data given above will reveal that out of 68 villages in the district there was no village will nil literacy or in the literacy ranges of 1-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 41-50. However, there was one village in the range of 31 ï 40, 5 villages in the range 51-60, 14 in the range of 61-70, 21 in 71-80, 22 in 81-90 and 5 villages in the range of 91-99. There was no village where literacy rate was 100.

TABLE 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES 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	Saiha (NT)	14,693	7,528	7,165	4,146	1,973	2,173	93.5	95.7	91.4	4.2
	Saiha* (Urban) :	**14,693**	**7,528**	**7,165**	**4,146**	**1,973**	**2,173**	**93.5**	**95.7**	**91.4**	**4.2**

Note : 1. NT = Notified Town

As there was only one town i.e. Saiha (NT) in the district data compiled above are in respect of that place only which are self explanatory. Hence no further analysis may be required.

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	Sangau	Persons	13,972	5,946	42.6	1,833	13.1	7,779	55.7	6,193	44.3
		Males	7,101	3,352	47.2	706	9.9	4,058	57.1	3,043	42.9
		Females	6,871	2,594	37.8	1,127	16.4	3,721	54.2	3,150	45.8
2	Tuipang	Persons	47,084	14,808	31.5	4,394	9.3	19,202	40.8	27,882	59.2
		Males	24,141	9,572	39.7	1,291	5.3	10,863	45.0	13,278	55.0
		Females	22,943	5,236	22.8	3,103	13.5	8,339	36.3	14,604	63.7
	District Total :	**Persons**	**61,056**	**20,754**	**34.0**	**6,227**	**10.2**	**26,981**	**44.2**	**34,075**	**55.8**
		Males	**31,242**	**12,924**	**41.4**	**1,997**	**6.4**	**14,921**	**47.8**	**16,321**	**52.2**
		Females	**29,814**	**7,830**	**26.3**	**4,230**	**14.2**	**12,060**	**40.5**	**17,754**	**59.5**

It may be of interest to note that the percentage of workers in the district was 34% (M-41.4, F-26.3) and that of marginal workers was 10.2% (M-6.4, F-14.2). Therefore although the total percentage of workers (main + marginal) was 44.2% (M-47.8, F-40.5), the number and percentage of non workers were higher than those of workers in the district.

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	Sangau	Persons	13,972	5,946	42.6	1,833	13.1	7,779	55.7	6,193	44.3
		Males	7,101	3,352	47.2	706	9.9	4,058	57.1	3,043	42.9
		Females	6,871	2,594	37.8	1,127	16.4	3,721	54.2	3,150	45.8
2	Tuipang	Persons	27,258	9,978	36.6	3,253	11.9	13,231	48.5	14,027	51.5
		Males	13,904	6,067	43.6	826	5.9	6,893	49.6	7,011	50.4
		Females	13,354	3,911	29.3	2,427	18.2	6,338	47.5	7,016	52.5
	District (Rural)	**Persons**	**41,230**	**15,924**	**38.6**	**5,086**	**12.3**	**21,010**	**51.0**	**20,220**	**49.0**
	Total :	**Males**	**21,005**	**9,419**	**44.8**	**1,532**	**7.3**	**10,951**	**52.1**	**10,054**	**47.9**
		Females	**20,225**	**6,505**	**32.2**	**3,554**	**17.6**	**10,059**	**49.7**	**10,166**	**50.3**

A scrutiny of the data compiled above shows that in rural areas of the district the percentage of workers and non workers were almost same (51 and 49) and that there was also a little difference in respect of male (25.1) and female (49.7) workers. In respect of the RD Blocks of Sangau and Tuipang the gap was also nominal but the number of non workers was less than that of workers in Sangau but higher in Tuipang (48.5 and 51.5).

TABLE 33 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	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	Saiha (NT)	Persons	19,826	4,830	24.4	1,141	5.8	5,971	30.1	13,855	69.9
		Males	10,237	3,505	34.2	465	4.5	3,970	38.8	6,267	61.2
		Females	9,589	1,325	13.8	676	7.0	2,001	20.9	7,588	79.1
	District (Urban)	**Persons**	**19,826**	**4,830**	**24.4**	**1,141**	**5.8**	**5,971**	**30.1**	**13,855**	**69.9**
	Total:	**Males**	**10,237**	**3,505**	**34.2**	**465**	**4.5**	**3,970**	**38.8**	**6,267**	**61.2**
		Females	**9,589**	**1,325**	**13.8**	**676**	**7.0**	**2,001**	**20.9**	**7,588**	**79.1**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It may be interesting to note that in the urban areas of the district the number of workers (main + marginal) was less than one third of the total population (30.1 %) and that the percentage in respect of male workers was 38.8% and that of the female workers was 20.9%. Thus there were 69.9 % non workers (M-61.2, F-79.1) among the urban population of the district. As only one town namely Saiha (NT) constituted the total urban population of the district all relevant data compiled above in respect of the district as well as Siaha (NT) are same.

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
1	Sangau	Persons	13,972	7,779	6,187	227	9	1,356
				(55.7)	(79.5)	(2.9)	(0.1)	(17.4)
		Males	7,101	4,058	2,885	108	5	1,060
				(57.1)	(71.1)	(2.7)	(0.1)	(26.1)
		Females	6,871	3,721	3,302	119	4	296
				(54.2)	(88.7)	(3.2)	(0.1)	(8.0)
2	Tuipang	Persons	47,084	19,202	12,024	1,175	240	5,763
				(40.8)	(62.6)	(6.1)	(1.2)	(30.0)
		Males	24,141	10,863	5,834	490	150	4,389
				(45.0)	(53.7)	(4.5)	(1.4)	(40.4)
		Females	22,943	8,339	6,190	685	90	1,374
				(36.3)	(74.2)	(8.2)	(1.1)	(16.5)
	District Total :	**Persons**	**61,056**	**26,981**	**18,211**	**1,402**	**249**	**7,119**
				(44.2)	**(67.5)**	**(5.2)**	**(0.9)**	**(26.4)**
		Males	**31,242**	**14,921**	**8,719**	**598**	**155**	**5,449**
				(47.8)	**(58.4)**	**(4.0)**	**(1.0)**	**(36.5)**
		Females	**29,814**	**12,060**	**9,492**	**804**	**94**	**1,670**
				(40.5)	**(78.7)**	**(6.7)**	**(0.8)**	**(13.8)**

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

A scrutiny of the data incorporated in the above table will indicate that out of 44.2% workers (main + marginal) available in the district, 67.5% (M ï 58.4, F ï 78.7) were engaged in cultivation, 5.2% (M ï 4.0, F ï 6.7) as agricultural labourers, less than one per cent in household industries and 26.4% in other works (M ï 36.5, F ï 13.8). Regarding similar data in respect of each of the 2 RD Blocks of the district it can be seen that in Sangau 55.7% workers out of which 79.5% (M ï 71.1, F ï 88.7) were cultivators, 2.9% (M ï 2.7, F ï 3.2) were agricultural labourers, almost nobody (0.1%) was engaged in household industries and 17.4% (M-26.1, F-8.0) were engaged in other works.

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	Sangau	Persons	13,972	7,779	6,187	227	9	1,356
				(55.7)	(79.5)	(2.9)	(0.1)	(17.4)
		Males	7,101	4,058	2,885	108	5	1,060
				(57.1)	(71.1)	(2.7)	(0.1)	(26.1)
		Females	6,871	3,721	3,302	119	4	296
				(54.2)	(88.7)	(3.2)	(0.1)	(8.0)

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
2	Tuipang	Persons	27,258	13,231	10,832	447	74	1,878
				(48.5)	(81.9)	(3.4)	(0.6)	(14.2)
		Males	13,904	6,893	5,163	159	47	1,524
				(49.6)	(74.9)	(2.3)	(0.7)	(22.1)
		Females	13,354	6,338	5,669	288	27	354
				(47.5)	(89.4)	(4.5)	(0.4)	(5.6)
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**41,230**	**21,010**	**17,019**	**674**	**83**	**3,234**
				(51.0)	**(81.0)**	**(3.2)**	**(0.4)**	**(15.4)**
		Males	**21,005**	**10,951**	**8,048**	**267**	**52**	**2,584**
				(52.1)	**(73.5)**	**(2.4)**	**(0.5)**	**(23.6)**
		Females	**20,225**	**10,059**	**8,971**	**407**	**31**	**650**
				(49.7)	**(89.2)**	**(4.0)**	**(0.3)**	**(6.5)**

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

A scrutiny of the data compiled above will indicate that in rural areas of the district 51% of the population were workers (M 52.1, F 49.7) out of which 81% were engaged in cultivation (M 73.5, F 89.2), 3.2% as agricultural workers (M 2.4, F 4.0), less than 1% were engaged household industries and 15.4% were engaged in other works (M 23.6, F 6.5). Among the RD Blocks it can be seen that in Sangau RD Blocks rural areas 55.7% of population were workers. The same in Tuipang RD Block was 48.5%. In respect of various categories of workers there was hardly any noticeable difference in the percentage of workers in these two RD Blocks.

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
1	Saiha (NT)	Persons	19,826	5,971	1,192	728	166	3,885
				(30.1)	(20.0)	(12.2)	(2.8)	(65.1)
		Males	10,237	3,970	671	331	103	2,865
				(38.8)	(16.9)	(8.3)	(2.6)	(72.2)
		Females	9,589	2,001	521	397	63	1,020
				(20.9)	(26.0)	(19.8)	(3.1)	(51.0)
	District (Urban) Total :	**Persons**	**19,826**	**5,971**	**1,192**	**728**	**166**	**3,885**
				(30.1)	**(20.0)**	**(12.2)**	**(2.8)**	**(65.1)**
		Males	**10,237**	**3,970**	**671**	**331**	**103**	**2,865**
				(38.8)	**(16.9)**	**(8.3)**	**(2.6)**	**(72.2)**
		Females	**9,589**	**2,001**	**521**	**397**	**63**	**1,020**
				(20.9)	**(26.0)**	**(19.8)**	**(3.1)**	**(51.0)**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Category wise distribution of workers by sex in urban areas of the district has been incorporated in the above table. As there was only one town which constituted the total urban areas of the district the district totals of the relevant data are the same as that of the only town Saiha.

It may be of interesting to note that less than 1/3 of the total urban population (30.1%) were engaged in some sort of economic activities and that only 20.9% were female workers. It may also be seen that while 20% of the workers were engaged in cultivation, 12.2% were agricultural labourers, 2.8% household Industries workers but as much as 65.1% were engaged in other works.

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	Sangau	19	19	8	0	9	1	5	2	0	0	9
		(100)	(100.0)	(42.1)	(0.0)	(47.4)	(5.3)	(26.3)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.4)
2	Tuipang	49	48	20	1	24	1	9	1	0	7	17
		(100)	(98.0)	(40.8)	(2.0)	(49.0)	(2.0)	(18.4)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(34.7)
	District Total :	**68**	**67**	**28**	**1**	**33**	**2**	**14**	**3**	**0**	**7**	**26**
		(100)	**(98.5)**	**(41.2)**	**(1.5)**	**(48.5)**	**(2.9)**	**(20.6)**	**(4.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(10.3)**	**(38.2)**

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 study of the data regarding distribution of villages according to the availability of certain amenities given above will reveal that out of 68 villages in the district 67 had facility of education, 28 had medical only, one village had improved drinking water, 33 had post offices, 2 had telephones, 14 had transport/communication, 3 had banks, 7 had pucca approach roads and 26 had power and electricity. In respect of villages located within Sangau and Tuipang RD Block areas it can be seen that percentage wise availability of these amenities in respective villages was almost same in both the RD Block areas.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total population 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	Sangau	13,972	13,972	8,441	0	9,141	1,801	5,950	3,186	0	0	10,094
		(100)	(100.0)	(60.4)	(0.0)	(65.4)	(12.9)	(42.6)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.2)
2	Tuipang	27,258	26,741	16,354	1,925	18,392	1,925	7,063	1,925	0	5,298	12,686
		(100)	(98.1)	(60.0)	(7.1)	(67.5)	(7.1)	(25.9)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(46.5)
	District Total :	**41,230**	**40,713**	**24,795**	**1,925**	**27,533**	**3,726**	**13,013**	**5,111**	**0**	**5,298**	**22,780**
		(100)	**(98.7)**	**(60.1)**	**(4.7)**	**(66.8)**	**(9.0)**	**(31.6)**	**(12.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(12.8)**	**(55.3)**

It can be seen that 98.7 % of the rural population had amenity of education, 60.1 % had medical, 4.7 % had improved drinking water, 66.8 % had postal facility, 9 % had telephones, 31.6 % were having

transport / communication, 12.4 % had banks, 12.8 % had pucca approach roads and 55.3 % had power and electricity. It may be of interest to note that although in general most of these amenities were not available in a large number of villages in the district, the same was still lower in percentage in Tuipang RD Blockôs villages than that of Sangau.

TABLE 39 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	0	0	1	1
(b) Middle School	6	5	6	17
(c) Degree College	0	0	68	68
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	0	0	68	68
(b) PHC	5	7	50	62
3. Post Office	4	5	26	35
4. Telephone	1	0	65	66
5. Bus Service	0	2	52	54
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	2	3	60	65
(b) Cooperative Bank	0	0	68	68
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	1	67	68

It can been seen that in the district there was one village where facility of primary education was not available, and that there were 17 villages where middle schools were to be established and villagers of all 68 villages were required to travel more than 10 Km to avail college education. In respect of the availability of other facilities including medical it can be seen that a vast majority of the villages did not have any such facility in their villages and were required to travel various distances to make these amenities available, if and when required.

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 -15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 50	22	22	11	13	0	8	1	0	5
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(59.1)	(0.0)	(36.4)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(22.7)
51+	45	45	17	20	2	6	2	0	2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(37.8)	(44.4)	(4.4)	(13.3)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(4.4)
Unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
District total :	**68**	**67**	**28**	**33**	**2**	**14**	**3**	**0**	**7**
	(100.0)	**(98.5)**	**(41.2)**	**(48.5)**	**(2.9)**	**(20.6)**	**(4.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(10.3)**

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 compiled above will indicate that there were no villages in the district which were located within 15 Km distance from the statutory town where various specific amenities were available and that all 68 villages were located at a distance longer than 15 Km range.

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	32	32	3	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(9.4)
500-999	25	24	16	0	18	0	7	0	0	5	14
	(100.0)	(96.0)	(64.0)	(0.0)	(72.0)	(0.0)	(28.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(56.0)
1000-1999	11	11	9	1	10	2	5	3	0	1	9
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(81.8)	(9.1)	(90.9)	(18.2)	(45.5)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(81.8)
2000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000-9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	**68**	**67**	**28**	**1**	**33**	**2**	**14**	**3**	**0**	**7**	**26**
	(100.0)	**(98.5)**	**(41.2)**	**(1.5)**	**(48.5)**	**(2.9)**	**(20.6)**	**(4.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(10.3)**	**(38.2)**

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

A scrutiny of the data compiled above will reveal that all 32 villages having the population range of 1 ï 499 had the amenity of education but only 3 had medical, none had improved drinking water, 5 had post offices, none had telephones, banks and agricultural credit societies, 2 had transport/ communication, only one had pucca approach road and 3 had electricity. Similarly in the population range of 500 ï 999 out of 25 villages 24 had education, 16 had medical, none had improved drinking water, 18 had post offices, none had telephones, banks, agricultural credit society, 5 had pucca approach road and 14 had power and electricity and that in the last range of population of 1000 ï 1999 all 11 villages had education amenity, 9 had medical, 1 had improved drinking water, 10 had post offices, 2 had telephones, 5 had transport/communication, 3 had banks and 9 had power and electricity.

TABLE 42 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sangau	19	0	0	0
2	Tuipang	49	0	0	0
	District Total :	**68**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note : Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Since the required information were not furnished by the respondents no data could be compiled.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Saiha (NT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total :	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Since the system of municipality etc. were not introduced data in respect of various columns are nil.

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	Saiha (NT)	8.6	6.6	4.0	0.5	0.5
	District Total :	**8.6**	**6.6**	**4.0**	**0.5**	**0.5**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen that there were 9 primary schools, 7 middle schools, 4 secondary schools and one each of higher secondary and college per 10,000 population in urban areas (Saiha town) of the district.

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	Saiha(NT)	36
	Distrct Total :	**36**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Data compiled above is simple and self explanatory. Hence no further explanation is given.

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	Saiha (NT)		

Note : NT = Notified Town

Since no data was furnished by the respondent nil report is compiled.

TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	94	93	1	1	1	0	92	91	1
	One room	3,046	2,964	82	3	3	0	3,019	2,938	81
	Two rooms	3,425	2,721	704	15	4	11	3,394	2,710	684
	Three rooms	1,070	678	392	2	0	2	1,066	678	388
	3+ rooms	623	280	343	1	0	1	621	279	342
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rented	No exclusive room	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
	One room	311	115	196	21	2	19	261	106	155
	Two rooms	1,079	187	892	66	13	53	940	171	769
	Three rooms	385	58	297	19	1	18	321	55	266
	3+ rooms	204	24	180	15	0	15	179	24	155
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Others	No exclusive room	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	One room	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0
	Two rooms	26	12	14	2	0	2	23	12	11
	Three rooms	18	13	5	0	0	0	18	13	5
	3+ rooms	7	6	1	0	0	0	7	6	1
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
	District total :	**10,274**	**7,167**	**3,107**	**145**	**24**	**121**	**9,957**	**7,099**	**2,858**

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

A scrutiny of the data incorporated above will show that the number of households who either owned or rented two room houses were higher than those owned or rented one or three or more than 3 room houses. Since the vast majority of the population of the district belonged to Scheduled Tribes, corresponding number of household of ST population own or rent accommodation having various numbers of rooms were very large in comparison with SC households.

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	Sangau	681	700	9,747	681	700	947	0	0	0
		28.6	29.4	39.8	28.6	29.4	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Tuipang	2,167	3,287	2,357	501	2,081	2,157	1,666	1,206	200
		27.5	41.6	29.9	10.5	43.5	45.1	53.6	38.8	6.4
	District total :	**2,848**	3,987	**3,304**	**1,182**	**2,781**	**3,104**	**1,666**	**1,206**	**200**
		27.7	**38.8**	**32.2**	**16.5**	**38.8**	**43.3**	**53.6**	**38.8**	**6.4**

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

It can be seen that total number of households having semi permanent houses was the highest (3,987) followed by temporary houses (3,304) and permanent houses (2,848) respectively. It may be of interest to note that while there were 16.5% of the total households in the rural areas of the district who had permanent houses, the total number and hence percentage of households having semi permanent was much higher (38.8%) and that the highest number/ percentage of houses (43.3%) were temporary. However, in urban area 53.6% household had permanent houses, 38.8% had semi permanent and only 6.4% had temporary houses.

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	Sangau	Total	2,381	407	0	961	1,555	40
				17.1	0.0	40.4	65.3	1.7
		Rural	2,381	407	0	961	1,555	40
				17.1	0.0	40.4	65.3	1.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Tuipang	Total	7,893	3,127	3,125	3,400	6,981	2,510
				39.6	39.6	43.1	88.5	31.8
		Rural	4,786	1,945	637	1,760	4,010	828
				40.6	13.3	36.8	83.8	17.3
		Urban	31	1,182	2,488	1,640	2,971	1,682
				38.0	80.1	52.8	95.6	54.1
	District total :		**10,274**	**3,534**	**3,125**	**4,361**	**8,536**	**2,550**
				34.4	**39.6**	**42.5**	**83.1**	**24.8**

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

It can be seen that majority of the households in the district did not have any of the aforementioned five amenities except toilet. Thus only 34.4% had improved drinking water, 39.6% had electricity, 42.5% had bathrooms, 24.8% had drainage and 83.1% had toilets. Among the two RD Blocks the situation in Sangau area was still worse than that of the other RD Block or the district as a whole.

TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Serial number	R.D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal/ Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Sangau	Total	2,381	2,288	92	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
				96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Rural	2,381	2,288	92	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
				96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Tuipang	Total	7,893	5,191	119	0	3	11	2,077	65	417	5	5
				65.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	26.3	0.8	5.3	0.1	0.1
		Rural	4,786	4,405	66	0	3	0	295	1	15	0	1
				92.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
		Urban	3,107	786	53	0	0	11	1,782	64	402	5	4
				25.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	57.4	2.1	12.9	0.2	0.1
	District total :		**10,274**	**7,479**	**211**	**0**	**3**	**11**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
				72.8	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**20.2**	**0.6**	**4.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**

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

A scrutiny of the data compiled above will reveal that 72.8% of the households used firewood for cooking, 2.1% use crop residue, none had used cow dung, electricity or coal, 20.2% used LPG and 4.1% used kerosene for cooking.

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Serial number	R. D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Tele phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Sangau	Total	2,381	12	213	27	3	1	2	10	2,159
		Rural	2,381	12	213	27	3	1	2	10	2,159
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Tuipang	Total	7,893	1,358	1,653	840	784	36	107	175	5,789
		Rural	4,786	309	636	111	144	9	28	66	4,055
		Urban	3,107	1,049	1,017	729	640	27	79	109	1734
	District total :		**10,274**	**1,370**	**1,866**	**867**	**787**	**37**	**109**	**185**	**7,948**

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

It may be of interest to note that out of 10,274 households in the district, 1,370 households were availing banking services, 1,866 had radio/transistors, 867 had television, 787 had telephones, 37 had bicycles, 109 had scooter/motor cycle, 185 had jeep/ car and as may as 7,948 households did not have any of the these specific assets in the district.

(viii) Major social and cultural events :

Although inhabited mostly by people belonging to Christian community, apart from Christmas and New year festivals the following festivals are widely observed in the district :

i) Mim Kut : This is celebrated during August/September after the completion of harvesting the Maize crop. Mimkut is celebrated with a spirit of thanks giving , singing and dancing. The first harvest of the year is offered at the memorial platform of the departed relatives which is called ñLungdawhò as per the old days traditional belief of the Mizos.

ii) Chapchar Kut : It is celebrated after the completion of the arduous task of the Jhum preparation i.e. Jhum cutting and before the Jhums are start. It is celebrated much gaiety and fanfare during March which is taken as the period of the advent of the spring season.

iii) Pawl Kut : This rice/paddy harvest related festival is celebrated during the month of December and January every year. It is perhaps the greatest festivals of the past. Singing, dancing and community feasting are the main part of this festival.

Traditionally all the tribal people are very fond of singing and dancing. Thus people belonging to Lakher community are also very expert in various traditional dances. However due to pressure of works and various other problems of daily life, now a days these dances are mostly arranged on very special occasion.

(ix) Brief description of places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest of the district

Phawngpui

Phawngpui known to the outside world as Blue Mountain is the highest Peak in Mizoram and rises to the height of 2,165 metres above the sea level. it is situated within the Mara/Lakher-Autonomous District Council, close to Burma border and about 10

Kms. from Sangau village. The mountain range is running in the north to south direction. In the mountain areas rare varieties of Orchids, Bamboos and other wild flowers are to be seen. Although the mountain sides are full of green grasslands and with verdant vegetation they remained isolated and un-inhabited. The Mountain Peak has a great potential and prospect for development as a tourist spot.

The view across the hills and dales shows the beauty of the hills arround it. There is a semi circular beautiful cliff in the western range called ôThlazuang Khamô running down thausand feet with many wild goats living on it. According to a popular legend, the cliff is a haunted place of the spirits.

On the Peak there is a beautiful plateau called ôFar Pakôof about 200 hectares surrounded by matted bamboo groves full of multi-coloured flowers and rare butterflies. This range is a rare tourist paradise and holiday resort and having suitable accommodation facilities that attracts many tourists by its rare fauna and flora which abound it. It will be an ideal site for the location of a hill station in Mizoram as the silvery lays of the setting sun skimmed over the mountain tops.

From the top of the mountain, it is possible to see several village in the distance with box like house and smokey stilts. It is a great panorama of unparalled beauty with all its enchantments. The climate is pleasant, never too hot nor too cold throughout the year. The hill on the eastern slope is marvellously green with all kinds of tropical trees and plants. It is therefore necessary to make basic facilities for future development on this mountain for tourist attraction. It is claimed that on a bright day, even the Bay of Bengal is visible form the Peak.

(x) Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of historical figure associated with the district

As already mentioned earlier, Saiha district is located in the southern most part of Mizoram which was created along with four other new districts in the northern area in the year 1998. It is the only district in Mizoram with only one town. It may be mentioned here that even after the creation of Union Territory in 1972 and elevation to the status of a State in 1998, there was no change in the pattern of coverage of the whole Saiha district by Autonomous District Councils constituted under the 6th Schedule of the constitution of India. Proir to its creation as a district, the districts area was covered by independent sub-division called Saiha Sadar under Chhimtuipui District known as Chhimtuipui district. In 1998 Chhimtuipui district was bifurcated into two districts namely Saiha and Lawngtlai and the present district is having only two RD Blocks namely Sangau and Tuipang. This district is predominently occupied by Mara/Lakher population and the Mara Autonomous District Headquarters is also located at Saiha.

However, in terms of literacy, Saiha district with a male literacy of 86.1% and female literacy of 78.1% is the 6th position among all eight districts in the State while the average literacy of Mizoram is 88.8%. In terms of density of population, sex ratio and work participation, the district occupies the rank of 3rd, 2nd and 8th position respectively.

Since the district is inhabited mostly by the members of Lakher community, Lakher dialects are used by these people while speaking among themselves, whereas Mizo language is spoken by Lakher and English while speaking to others. As in case of other inhabitants of other districts of Mizoram, rice, maize supported by generous quantity of meat are the most wanted staple food of the people. Fish and various types of locally grown vegetables are also popular among the local inhabitants.

(xi) 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.

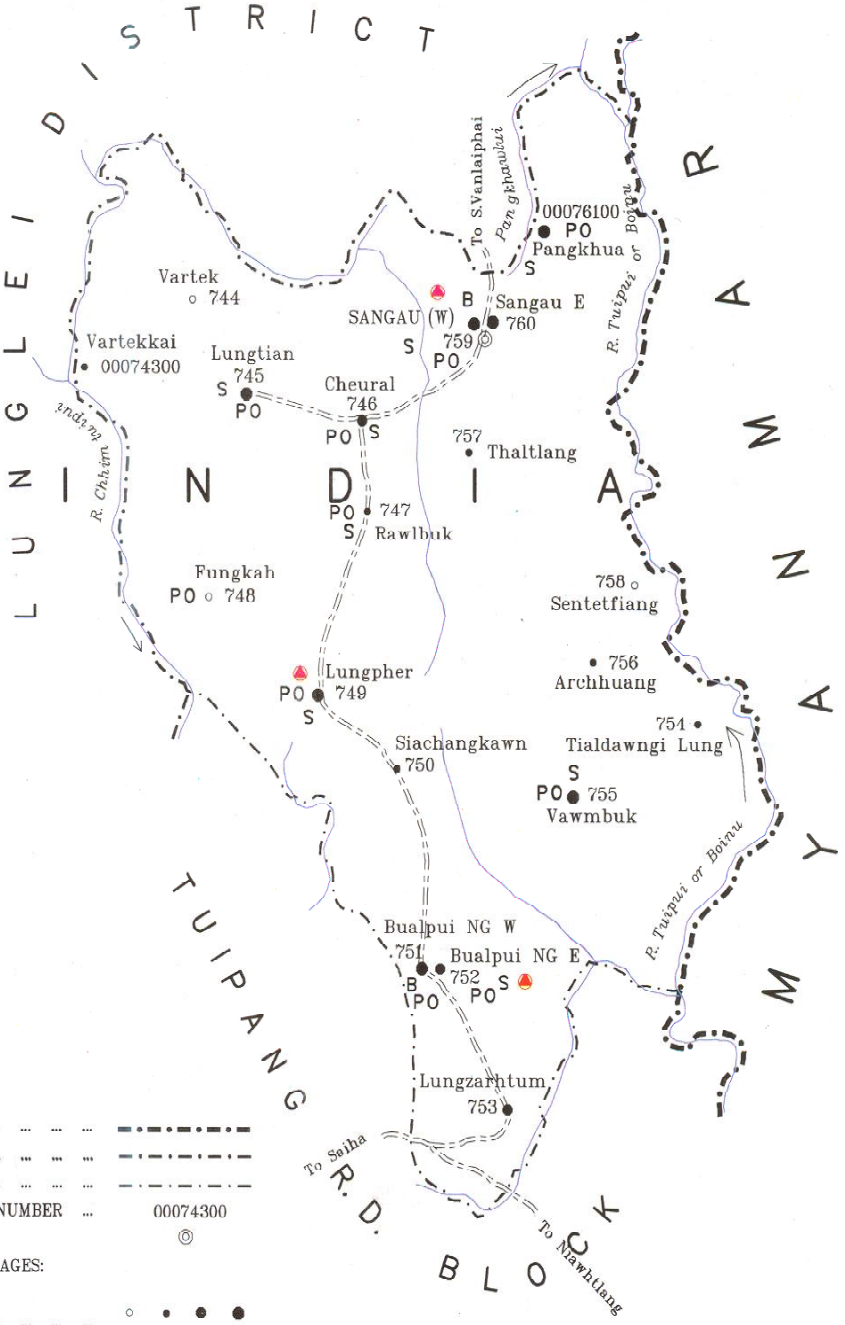
Appendix-IX Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

MIZORAM

SANGAU R.D. BLOCK

SAIHA DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	
" DISTRICT	
" R.D. BLOCK	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C. NUMBER	00074300
HEADQUARTERS: R.D. BLOCK	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000 & ABOVE	○ • ● ●
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
SENIOR/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	B

TOTAL AREA OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK (IN SQ.KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	13972
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	19
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	80

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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Saiha

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Sangau (0001)			
1	Archhuang	00075600	030030003000300012
2	Bualpui NG ðEô	00075200	030030003000300015
3	Bualpui NG ðWô	00075100	030030003000300015
4	Cheural	00074600	030030003000300004
5	Fungkah	00074800	010030003000300009
6	Lungpher	00074900	010030003000300010
7	Lungtian	00074500	030030003000300003
8	Lungzarhtum	00075300	030030003000300016
9	Pangkhua	00076100	030030003000300005
10	Rawlbuk	00074700	030030003000300008
11	Sangau ðEô	00076000	030030003000300006
12	Sangau ðWô	00075900	030030003000300006
13	Sentetfiang	00075800	030030003000300011
14	Siachangkawn	00075000	030030003000300017
15	Thaltlang	00075700	030030003000300007
16	Tialdawngi Lung	00075400	030030003000300013
17	Vartek	00074400	030030003000300002
18	Vartekkai	00074300	030030003000300001
19	Vawmbuk	00075500	030030003000300014

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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: Sangau (0001)												
1	Vartekkai (00074300)	-	204	39	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Vartek (00074400)	-	169	31	P M(< 5) 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+)
3	Lungtian (00074500)	-	1,103	169	P(3) M(2) S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Cheural (00074600)	-	863	144	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Rawlbuk (00074700)	-	379	91	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Fungkah (00074800)	-	180	31	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
7	Lungpher (00074900)	-	1,141	210	P(2) M(2) S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Siachangkawn (00075000)	-	496	91	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land 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 land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: 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	Saiha (70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vartekkai	1
MR	Saiha (63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vartek	2
MR	Saiha (60)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Lungtian	3
MR	Saiha (65)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Cheural	4
MR	Saiha (25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Rawlbuk	5
MR	Saiha (44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Fungkah	6
MR	Saiha (35)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Lungpher	7
MR	Saiha (25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Siachangkawn	8

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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: Sangau (0001)												
9	Bualpui Ng ðWô (00075100)	-	1,385	304	P(2) M(2) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Bualpui Ng ðÆô (00075200)	-	551	94	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Lungzarhtum (00075300)	-	865	303	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Tialdawngi Lung (00075400)	-	335	55	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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+)
13	Vawmbuk (00075500)	-	1,080	178	P(3) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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	Archhuang (00075600)	-	472	77	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Thaltlang (00075700)	-	426	74	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Sentetfiang (00075800)	-	137	29	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Sangau ðWô (00075900)	-	1,801	315	P M S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	S SS-S	PO PH	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land 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 land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: 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	Saiha (23)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Bualpui Ng õWô	9
MR	Saiha (23)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Bualpui Ng õEô	10
MR	Saiha (18)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Paddy & Maize	-	Lungzarhtum	11
MR	Saiha (49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Tialdawngi Lung	12
MR	Saiha (46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vawmbuk	13
MR	Saiha (54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Archhuang	14
MR	Saiha (86)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Thaltlang	15
MR	Saiha (85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sentetfiang	16
MR	Saiha (86)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sangau õWô	17

Census of India 2001 -

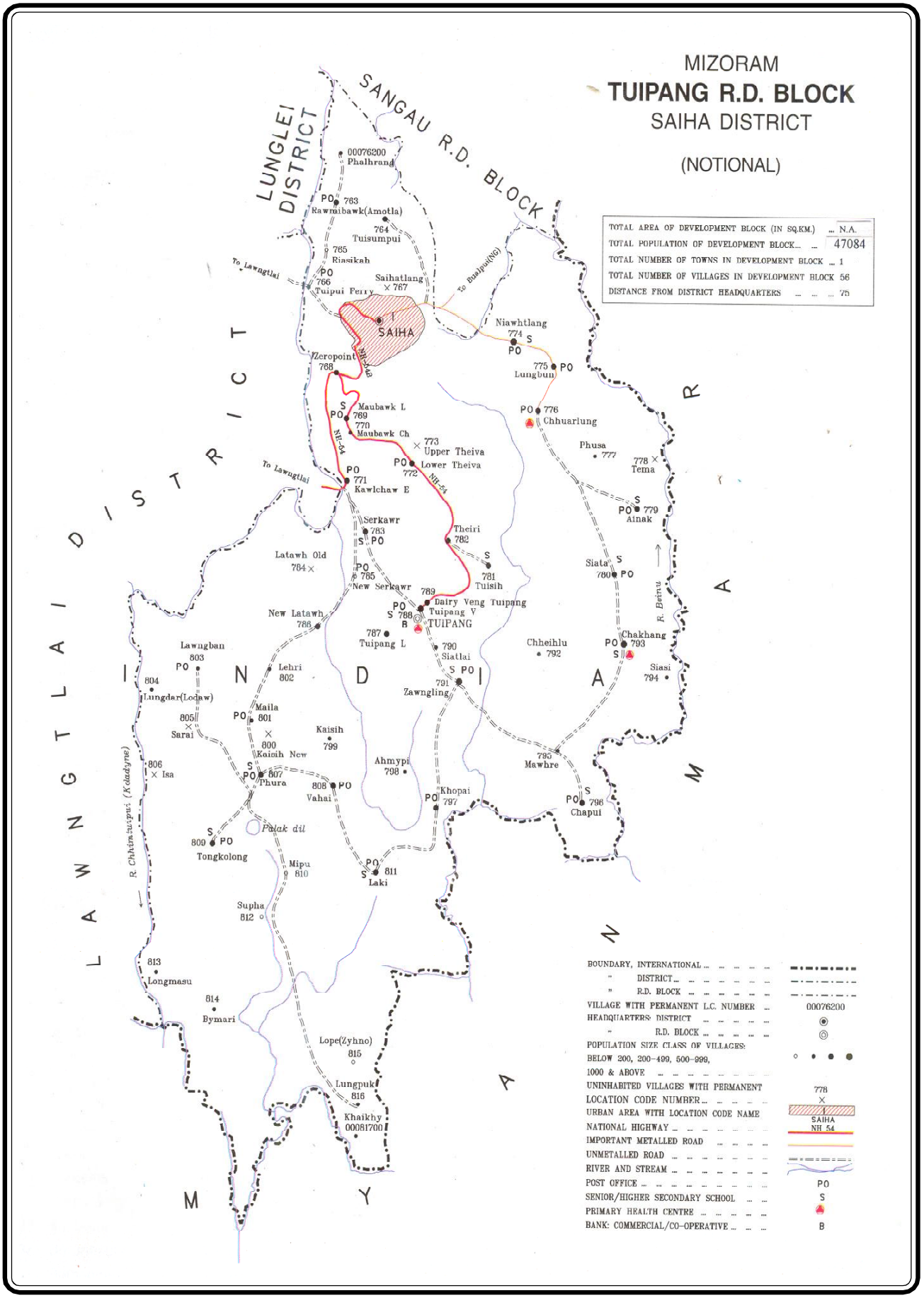
Amenities and

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: Sangau (0001)												
18	Sangau ôEô (00076000)	-	1,348	216	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Pangkhua (00076100)	-	1,037	186	P(2) 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(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**13,972**	**2,637**	**P(30) M(18) S(7)**	**PHC(3) PHS(5)**	**S(19)**	**PO(9) PH**	**CM(2)**		**CV(6)**	**BS(5)**

Village Directory

Land 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 land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Cultivable land: Period of Rotation	Cultivable land: 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	Saiha (86)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sangau ôEô	18
MR	Saiha (80)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Pangkhua	19
MR(19)		**ED(9)**			**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				



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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Saiha

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Tuipang (0002)			
1	Ahmypi	00079800	030040004000400036
2	Ainak	00077900	030040004000400018
3	Bymari	00081400	010040004000400052
4	Chakhang	00079300	030040004000400031
5	Chapui	00079600	030040004000400034
6	Chheihlu	00079200	030040004000400030
7	Chhuarlung	00077600	030040004000400015
8	Dairy Veng Tuipang	00078900	
9	Isa	00080600	030040004000400044
10	Kaisih	00079900	010040004000400037
11	Kaisih New	00080000	010040004000400038
12	Kawlchaw óEô	00077100	010040004000400010
13	Khaikhy	00081700	010040004000400055
14	Khopai	00079700	030040004000400035
15	Laki	00081100	030040004000400049
16	Latawh Old	00078400	030040004000400023
17	Lawngban	00080300	030040004000400041
18	Lehri (New Latawh)	00080200	010040004000400040
19	Longmasu	00081300	010040004000400051
20	Lope (Zyhne)	00081500	010040004000400053
21	Lower Theiva	00077200	030040004000400011
22	Lungbun	00077500	030040004000400014
23	Lungdar(Lodaw)	00080400	010040004000400042
24	Lungpuk	00081600	030040004000400054
25	Maila	00080100	030040004000400039
26	Maubawk óCHô	00077000	010040004000400009
27	Maubawk óLô	00076900	010040004000400008
28	Mawhre	00079500	030040004000400033
29	Mipu	00081000	030040004000400048
30	New Latawh	00078600	010040004000400025
31	New Serkawr	00078500	030040004000400024
32	Niawhtlang	00077400	030040004000400013
33	Phalhrang	00076200	030040004000400001
34	Phura	00080700	030040004000400045
35	Phusa	00077700	030040004000400016
36	Rawmibawk(Amotla)	00076300	010040004000400002
37	Riasikah	00076500	030040004000400004
38	Saihatlang	00076700	030040004000400006
39	Sarai	00080500	030040004000400043
40	Serkawr	00078300	010040004000400022
41	Siasi	00079400	030040004000400032
42	Siata	00078000	030040004000400019
43	Siatlai	00079000	030040004000400028
44	Supha	00081200	030040004000400050
45	Tema	00077800	030040004000400017
46	Theiri	00078200	030040004000400021
47	Tongkolong	00080900	030040004000400047
48	Tuipang óLô	00078700	010040004000400026
49	Tuipang óVô	00078800	010040004000400027
50	Tuipui Ferry	00076600	030040004000400005
51	Tuisih	00078100	030040004000400020
52	Tuisumpui	00076400	030040004000400003
53	Upper Theiva	00077300	030040004000400012
54	Vahai	00080800	030040004000400046
55	Zawngling	00079100	030040004000400029
56	Zeropoint	00076800	030040004000400007

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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: Tuipang (0002)												
1	Phalhrang (00076200)	-	333	52	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Rawmibawk (Amotla) (00076300)	-	506	96	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
3	Tuisumpui (00076400)	-	546	86	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS 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+)
4	Riasikah (00076500)	-	119	27	P M(< 5) 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	Tuipui Ferry (00076600)	-	288	57	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R 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+)
6	Saihatlang (00076700)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
7	Zeropoint (00076800)	-	672	220	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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+)
8	Maubawk óLô (00076900)	-	541	102	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S 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+)
9	Maubawk óChô (00077000)	-	280	54	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land 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 land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: 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	Saiha (28)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Phalhrang	1
FP	Saiha (24)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Rawmibawk (Amotla)	2
FP	Saiha (24)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Tuisumpui	3
FP	Saiha (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Riasikah	4
MR	Saiha (16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Tuipui Ferry	5
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saihatlang	6
PR	Saiha (29)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Zeropoint	7
PR	Saiha (38)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Maubawk óLô	8
PR	Saiha (37)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Maubawk óChô	9

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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: Tuipang (0002)												
10	Kawlchaw ðEô (00077100)	-	688	136	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S 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+)
11	Lower Theiva (00077200)	-	558	101	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S 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+)
12	Upper Theiva (00077300)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
13	Niawhtlang (00077400)	-	1,500	250	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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	Lungbun (00077500)	-	785	132	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
15	Chhuarlung (00077600)	-	711	112	P(2) M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	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+)
16	Phusa (00077700)	-	261	42	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Tema (00077800)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
18	Ainak (00077900)	-	532	95	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
19	Siata (00078000)	-	873	147	P(2) M S C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)

Village Directory

Land 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 land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: 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	Saiha (42)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Kawlchaw ôEô	10
PR	Saiha (47)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Lower Theiva	11
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Theiva	12
MR	Saiha (30)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Niawhtlang	13
MR	Saiha (37)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Lungbun	14
MR	Saiha (45)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Chhuarlung	15
MR	Saiha (61)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Phusa	16
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tema	17
MR	Saiha (70)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Ainak	18
MR	Saiha (65)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Siata	19

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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: Tuipang (0002)												
20	Tuisih (00078100)	-	801	159	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
21	Theiri (00078200)	-	634	207	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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+)
22	Serkawr (00078300)	-	976	168	P(3) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
23	Latawh Old (00078400)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
24	New Serkawr (00078500)	-	126	26	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
25	New Latawh (00078600)	-	560	108	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Tuipang ôLô (00078700)	-	666	125	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Tuipang ôVô (00078800)	-	1,925	396	P(3) M(3) S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP S SS-S	PO PH(48)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Dairy Veng Tuipang (00078900)	-	517	89	- 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+)

Village Directory

Land 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 land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: 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	Saiha (62)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Tuisih	20
PR	Saiha (56)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Theiri	21
MR	Saiha (88)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Serkawr	22
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Latawh Old	23
MR	Saiha (53)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	New Serkawr	24
MR	Saiha (60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	New Latawh	25
MR	Saiha (87)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Tuipang óLô	26
PR	Saiha (72)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Tuipang óVô	27
FP	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dairy Veng Tuipang	28

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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: Tuipang (0002)												
29	Siatlai (00079000)	-	280	43	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Zawngling (00079100)	-	1,485	244	P(3) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S 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+)
31	Chheihlu (00079200)	-	432	73	P M C(10+)	PHS 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	Chakhang (00079300)	-	1,212	207	P(3) M S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	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+)
33	Siasi (00079400)	-	204	41	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
34	Mawhre (00079500)	-	459	74	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Chapui (00079600)	-	812	135	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
36	Khopai (00079700)	-	513	85	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
37	Ahmypi (00079800)	-	245	44	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land 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)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Saiha (85)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Siatlai	29
MR	Saiha (86)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Paddy	-	Zawngling	30
MR	Saiha (109)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Chheihlu	31
MR	Saiha (85)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Chakhang	32
MR	Saiha (115)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Siasi	33
MR	Saiha (109)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Mawhre	34
MR	Saiha (129)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Chapui	35
MR	Saiha (97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Khopai	36
MR	Saiha (102)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Ahmypi	37

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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: Tuipang (0002)												
38	Kaisih (00079900)	-	363	66	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Kaisih New (00080000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
40	Maila (00080100)	-	213	38	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	R 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+)
41	Lehri (New Latawh) (00080200)	-	227	46	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
42	Lawngban (00080300)	-	392	64	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
43	Lungdar (Lodaw) (00080400)	-	243	47	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
44	Sarai (00080500)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
45	Isa (00080600)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
46	Phura (00080700)	-	978	170	P(2) M(2) S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R 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+)
47	Vahai (00080800)	-	661	120	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
48	Tongkolong (00080900)	-	573	110	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)

Village Directory

Land 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 land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: 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	Saiha (93)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Kaisih	38
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kaisih New	39
MR	Saiha (84)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5Years	Paddy	-	Maila	40
MR	Saiha (72)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Lehri (New Latawh)	41
MR	Saiha (96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Lawngban	42
FP	Saiha (104)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Lungdar(Lodaw)	43
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sarai	44
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Isa	45
MR	Saiha (95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Phura	46
MR	Saiha (115)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Vahai	47
MR	Saiha (120)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Tongkolong	48

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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: Tuipang (0002)												
49	Mipu (00081000)	-	160	35	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
50	Laki (00081100)	-	743	149	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
51	Supha (00081200)	-	98	25	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
52	Longmasu (00081300)	-	389	76	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
53	Bymari (00081400)	-	335	71	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
54	Lope (Zyhne) (00081500)	-	118	30	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
55	Lungpuk (00081600)	-	444	84	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
56	Khaikhy (00081700)	-	281	58	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**27,258**	**5,122**	**P(67) M(39) S(13)**	**PHC(3) PHS(17)**	**HP R(11) S(49)**	**PO(24) PH(48)**	**CM**		**CV**	**BS(9)**

Village Directory

Land 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 land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: 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	Saiha (112)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Mipu	49
MR	Saiha (109)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Laki	50
MR	Saiha (115)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Supha	51
MR	Saiha (133)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Longmasu	52
MR	Saiha (127)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Bymari	53
MR	Saiha (121)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Lope (Zyhne)	54
MR	Saiha (124)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Lungpuk	55
MR	Saiha (131)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Khaikhy	56
PR(7) MR(36) FP(6)		**ED(17)**	**N(33)**		**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

APPENDIX I -
ABSTARCT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND

Name of the district : Saiha

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	Sangau	19	13,972	19	30	15	18	7	7
2	Tuipang	49	27,258	48	67	36	39	13	13
	District (Rural) :	**68**	**41,230**	**67**	**97**	**51**	**57**	**20**	**20**

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	Sangau	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	5
2	Tuipang	0	0	0	0	3	3	17	17
	District (Rural) :	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**22**	**22**

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	Sangau	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
2	Tuipang	0	0	0	0	11	49	0	1	12	0
	District (Rural) :	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**68**	**0**	**1**	**12**	**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	Sangau	2	2	9	10	0	0	0	0
2	Tuipang	1	1	17	32	0	0	0	0
	District (Rural) :	**3**	**3**	**26**	**42**	**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	0	Sangau	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Tuipang	2
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**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	11	Sangau	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	Tuipang	2
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**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	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	Sangau	1
24	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	Tuipang	2
33	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**14**	**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	6	0	0	0	0	0	Sangau	1
0	0	1	0	0	33	0	0	Tuipang	2
0	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**District (Rural)**	

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

Name of the district : Saiha

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	Sangau	19	0	10	7	2	0
2	Tuipang	49	1	33	11	4	0
	District Total :	**68**	**1**	**43**	**18**	**6**	**0**

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

Name of the district : Saiha

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	Sangau	19	0	4	15	7
2	Tuipang	49	1	12	36	13
	District Total :	**68**	**1**	**16**	**51**	**20**

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

Name of the district : Saiha

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	Sangau	0	0	0	0	0
2	Tuipang	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total :	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

APPENDIX II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DONOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

This table is not required for this district as this district has no villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities.

APPENDIX II A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
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 : Saiha

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Sangau	
	Nil	
	Name of RD Block : Tuipang	
1	00078900	Dairy Veng Tuipang

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	Sangau	19	0	19	18
2	Tuipang	56	7	49	49
	District Total :	**75**	**7**	**68**	**67**

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	Sangau	19	0	19	0
2	Tuipang	56	7	49	0
	District Total :	**75**	**7**	**68**	**0**

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 : Saiha

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block: Sangau	
Less than 5	00075900	Sangau ôWô
	Name of RD Block: Tuipang	
	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 : Saiha

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Sangau	
76 and above	00075300	Lungzarhtum
	00075100	Bualpui Ng óWô
	00074700	Rawlbuk
	00074900	Lungpher
	00075000	Siachangkawn
	00075200	Bualpui Ng óEô
	00075900	Sangau óWô
	00075500	Vawmbuk
	00076000	Sangau óEô
	00074300	Vartekkai
	00074400	Vartek
	00074500	Lungtian
	00074600	Cheural
	00074800	Fungkah
	00075400	Tialdawngi Lung
	00075600	Archhuang
	00075700	Thaltlang
	00075800	Sentetfiang
	00076100	Pangkhua
	Name of RD Block : Tuipang	
41-50	00081300	Longmasu
51-75	00076800	Zeropoint
76 and above	00081400	Bymari
	00078200	Theiri
	00077900	Ainak
	00081000	Mipu
	00080700	Phura
	00079900	Kaisih
	00078800	Tuipang óVô
	00081100	Laki
	00080100	Maila
	00076400	Tuisumpui
	00081500	Lope (Zyhne)
	00080800	Vahai
	00078900	Dairy Veng Tuipang
	00080200	Lehri (New Latawh)
	00081200	Supha
	00077400	Niawhtlang

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 : Serchhip

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Tuipang	
76 and above	00078100	Tuisih
	00077100	Kawlchaw óEô
	00077200	Lower Theiva
	00078700	Tuipang óLô
	00078300	Serkawr
	00078600	New Latawh
	00079100	Zawngling
	00078000	Siata
	00076200	Phalhrang
	00076300	Rawmibawk(Amotla)
	00076500	Riasikah
	00076600	Tuipui Ferry
	00076900	Maubawk óLô
	00077000	Maubawk óChô
	00077500	Lungbun
	00077600	Chhuarlung
	00077700	Phusa
	00078500	New Serkawr
	00079000	Siatlai
	00079200	Chheihlu
	00079300	Chakhang
	00079400	Siasi
	00079500	Mawhre
	00079600	Chapui
	00079700	Khopai
	00079800	Ahmypi
	00080300	Lawngban
	00080400	Lungdar(Lodaw)
	00080900	Tongkolong
	00081600	Lungpuk
	00081700	Khaikhy

Note : Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded

APPENDIX VIII - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
NUMBER OF VILLAGES 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 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
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 Serchhip 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

name of nearest place with distance, where such facility exists is to be mentioned.

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded.

Statement IV : Civic and other amenities, 1999

Column (1 to 5) : Self explanatory.

Column (6) : Road length (in kms.)

Information about kutcha/pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

(i)	Pucca Road	PR
(ii)	Kutcha Road	KR

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the 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 wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows :

(i)	Sewer	S
(ii)	Open Surface Drains	OSD
(iii)	Box Surface Drains	BSD
(iv)	Sylk Drains	SD
(v)	Cesspool method	CP
(vi)	Pit System	Pt
(vii)	Others	O

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns.

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

(i)	Head Loads	HL
(ii)	Basket	B
(iii)	Wheel Barrows	WB
(iv)	Septic Tank	ST
(v)	Pit System	Pt
(vi)	Sewerage	S
(vii)	Others	O

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

Source and capacity of storage system. The following codes are used in these columns:

Column 13 :

(i)	Tap water	T
(ii)	Tube-well water	TW
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Well water	W

Column 14 :

(v)	Over Head Tank	OHT
(vi)	Service Reservoir	SR
(vii)	River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
(viii)	Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
(ix)	Pressure Tank	PT

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 13 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 14.

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town ôyesô is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town, the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/

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.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 16 : Working Women's hostels with number of seats

The number of working women's hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium/Drama/Community Hall are covered under recreational & cultural facilities. The particulars of permanent recreational facilities are considered for these columns.

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

Number of public libraries and reading rooms available in the referent town are recorded in codes as follows :

(i)	Public Library	PL
(ii)	Reading room	RR

Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Column 3 to 8 :

Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

Column 9 : Number of Banks

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

Column 10 & 11 : **Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies**

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

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	IV Saiha (NT)	40801000	Saiha *		53.0	3,350				

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	IV Saiha (NT)					7,018	13,669 (+94.8)	19,826 (+45.0)	374.1	836	901	937

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	IV Saiha (NT)	107	-	28	Aizawl (378)	Saiha (0)	Tuipang (79)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from				
		Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1	IV Saiha (NT)	Aizawl (378)		Silchar (558)	Saiha (0)	-

STATEMENT - III
MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)						
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	IV Saiha (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
		General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	IV Saiha (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT - IV
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census: Scheduled Castes	Population 2001 Census: Scheduled Tribes	Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines: Total	Number of latrines: Water borne	Number of latrines: Service	Number of latrines: Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Saiha (NT)	19,826	11	18,839	KR(3),PR(18)	OSD	2,500	-	-	2,500

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply: Source of supply	Water supply: System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)	Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections): Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	IV Saiha (NT)	ST, Pt	TK	OHT (1200000)	Yes	2,284		15	176	-

STATEMENT - V
MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities: Hospitals/ Dispensaries/T.B. clinics etc.	Medical facilities: Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Educational facilities: Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)	Educational facilities: Medical colleges	Educational facilities: Engineering colleges	Educational facilities: Polytechnics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	IV Saiha (NT)	19,826	H D-Lunglei (168) HC-Lunglei (168) HC-Lunglei (168) TB-Lunglei (168) NH-Aizawl (378)	71	A	Silchar (558)	Silchar (558)	Lunglei (168)

Serial number	Educational facilities (Contd....): Recognised shorthand, type-writing and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level	Secon-dary/ Matricu-lation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Number of recreational and cultural: Stadium	Cinema	Audito-rium/ Drama/ commu-nity Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	-	1	8	13	17	2	Lunglei (168)	-	-	2	PL RR

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	IV Saiha (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	IV Saiha (NT)	-	-	-

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

quality and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encoun-tered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total Population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series óSpecial Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribesô.

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.

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/RD Block/ U.A./City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area of Town/Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**		**11,109**	**61,056**	**31,242**	**29,814**	**11,191**	**5,706**	**5,485**
		Rural		**7,759**	**41,230**	**21,005**	**20,225**	**7,926**	**3,991**	**3,935**
		Urban		**3,350**	**19,826**	**10,237**	**9,589**	**3,265**	**1,715**	**1,550**
0001	Sangau	Total		2,637	13,972	7,101	6,871	2,529	1,264	1,265
		Rural		2,637	13,972	7,101	6,871	2,529	1,264	1,265
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Tuipang	Total		5,122	27,258	13,904	13,354	5,397	2,727	2,670
		Rural		5,122	27,258	13,904	13,354	5,397	2,727	2,670
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban		3,350	19,826	10,237	9,589	3,265	1,715	1,550

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
12	**7**	**5**	**58,742**	**29,473**	**29,269**	**40,983**	**21,990**	**18,993**	**Total**	**Saiha ***
1	**1**	**-**	**39,903**	**19,972**	**19,931**	**25,514**	**13,865**	**11,649**	**Rural**	
11	**6**	**5**	**18,839**	**9,501**	**9,338**	**15,469**	**8,125**	**7,344**	**Urban**	
1	1	-	13,652	6,788	6,864	9,130	4,828	4,302	Total	Sangau
1	1	-	13,652	6,788	6,864	9,130	4,828	4,302	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	26,251	13,184	13,067	16,384	9,037	7,347	Total	Tuipang
-	-	-	26,251	13,184	13,067	16,384	9,037	7,347	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
11	6	5	18,839	9,501	9,338	15,469	8,125	7,344	Urban	Saiha (NT)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ RD Block/U.A./City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**20,073**	**9,252**	**10,821**	**26,981**	**14,921**	**12,060**	**20,754**	**12,924**	**7,830**
		Rural	**15,716**	**7,140**	**8,576**	**21,010**	**10,951**	**10,059**	**15,924**	**9,419**	**6,505**
		Urban	**4,357**	**2,112**	**2,245**	**5,971**	**3,970**	**2,001**	**4,830**	**3,505**	**1,325**
0001	Sangau	Total	4,842	2,273	2,569	7,779	4,058	3,721	5,946	3,352	2,594
		Rural	4,842	2,273	2,569	7,779	4,058	3,721	5,946	3,352	2,594
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Tuipang	Total	10,874	4,867	6,007	13,231	6,893	6,338	9,978	6,067	3,911
		Rural	10,874	4,867	6,007	13,231	6,893	6,338	9,978	6,067	3,911
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban	4,357	2,112	2,245	5,971	3,970	2,001	4,830	3,505	1,325

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
14,043	**7,625**	**6,418**	**266**	**161**	**105**	**165**	**129**	**36**	**6,280**	**5,009**	**1,271**	**Total**	**Saiha ***
12,994	**6,997**	**5,997**	**133**	**80**	**53**	**59**	**41**	**18**	**2,738**	**2,301**	**437**	**Rural**	
1,049	**628**	**421**	**133**	**81**	**52**	**106**	**88**	**18**	**3,542**	**2,708**	**834**	**Urban**	
4,823	2,417	2,406	30	16	14	7	4	3	1,086	915	171	Total	Sangau
4,823	2,417	2,406	30	16	14	7	4	3	1,086	915	171	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
8,171	4,580	3,591	103	64	39	52	37	15	1,652	1,386	266	Total	Tuipang
8,171	4,580	3,591	103	64	39	52	37	15	1,652	1,386	266	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
												URBAN	
1,049	628	421	133	81	52	106	88	18	3,542	2,708	834	Urban	Saiha (NT)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/RD Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**6,227**	**1,997**	**4,230**	**4,168**	**1,094**	**3,074**	**1,136**	**437**	**699**
		Rural	**5,086**	**1,532**	**3,554**	**4,025**	**1,051**	**2,974**	**541**	**187**	**354**
		Urban	**1,141**	**465**	**676**	**143**	**43**	**100**	**595**	**250**	**345**
0001	Sangau	Total	1,833	706	1,127	1,364	468	896	197	92	105
		Rural	1,833	706	1,127	1,364	468	896	197	92	105
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Tuipang	Total	3,253	826	2,427	2,661	583	2,078	344	95	249
		Rural	3,253	826	2,427	2,661	583	2,078	344	95	249
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban	1,141	465	676	143	43	100	595	250	345

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
84	**26**	**58**	**839**	**440**	**399**	**34,075**	**16,321**	**17,754**	**Total**	**Saiha ***	**08**
24	**11**	**13**	**496**	**283**	**213**	**20,220**	**10,054**	**10,166**	**Rural**		
60	**15**	**45**	**343**	**157**	**186**	**13,855**	**6,267**	**7,588**	**Urban**		
2	1	1	270	145	125	6,193	3,043	3,150	Total	Sangau	0001
2	1	1	270	145	125	6,193	3,043	3,150	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
22	10	12	226	138	88	14,027	7,011	7,016	Total	Tuipang	0002
22	10	12	226	138	88	14,027	7,011	7,016	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
									URBAN		
60	15	45	343	157	186	13,855	6,267	7,588	Urban	Saiha (NT)	40801000

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
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	585	-	563
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	507	-	477
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	616	-	612
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	613	-	594
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 5	424	3	395
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 6	396	-	396
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 7	377	-	365
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 8	242	-	203
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 9	355	-	343
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 10	350	-	317
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 11	415	-	356
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 12	334	4	298
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 13	622	-	604
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 14	549	-	510
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 15	375	-	323
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 16	494	-	473
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 17	816	-	802
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 18	522	-	509
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 19	781	-	755
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 20	285	-	285
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 21	384	-	364
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 22	349	-	317

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
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 23	876	-	851
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 24	516	3	480
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 25	380	-	372
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 26	363	-	363
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 27	773	-	695
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 28	411	-	394
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 101	58	-	26
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 102	6	-	-
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 103	6	1	1
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 29	732	-	732
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 30	626	-	606
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 31	460	-	438
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 32	322	-	314
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 33	532	-	489
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 34	493	-	466
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 35	401	-	401
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 36	786	-	758
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 37	707	-	636
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 38	414	-	392
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 39	359	-	350
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 40	214	-	214

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Caste member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**5**	**12**	**7**	**5**	**1**	**-**	**1**
		Rural	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**4**	**11**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**-**	**1**
0001	Sangau	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban	4	11	6	5	1	-	1

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
10	**7**	**3**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**Total**	**Saiha ***
1	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**Rural**	
9	**6**	**3**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**Urban**	
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Total	Sangau
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
9	6	3	2	-	2	4	4	-	Urban	Saiha (NT)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Rural	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0001	Sangau	Total	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

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

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Rural	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**
0001	Sangau	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
-	**-**	**-**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**Total**	**Saiha ***	**08**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Rural**		
-	**-**	**-**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**Urban**		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Total	Sangau	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
						URBAN		
-	-	-	7	2	5	Urban	Saiha (NT)	40801000

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**10,198**	**58,742**	**29,473**	**29,269**	**10,915**	**5,556**	**5,359**
		Rural	**7,057**	**39,903**	**19,972**	**19,931**	**7,784**	**3,925**	**3,859**
		Urban	**3,141**	**18,839**	**9,501**	**9,338**	**3,131**	**1,631**	**1,500**
0001	Sangau	Total	2,351	13,652	6,788	6,864	2,525	1,263	1,262
		Rural	2,351	13,652	6,788	6,864	2,525	1,263	1,262
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Tuipang	Total	4,706	26,251	13,184	13,067	5,259	2,662	2,597
		Rural	4,706	26,251	13,184	13,067	5,259	2,662	2,597
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban	3,141	18,839	9,501	9,338	3,131	1,631	1,500

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
39,686	**20,940**	**18,746**	**19,056**	**8,533**	**10,523**	**25,405**	**13,519**	**11,886**	**Total**	**Saiha ***
24,993	**13,412**	**11,581**	**14,910**	**6,560**	**8,350**	**20,014**	**10,085**	**9,929**	**Rural**	
14,693	**7,528**	**7,165**	**4,146**	**1,973**	**2,173**	**5,391**	**3,434**	**1,957**	**Urban**	
9,001	4,700	4,301	4,651	2,088	2,563	7,467	3,748	3,719	Total	Sangau
9,001	4,700	4,301	4,651	2,088	2,563	7,467	3,748	3,719	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
15,992	8,712	7,280	10,259	4,472	5,787	12,547	6,337	6,210	Total	Tuipang
15,992	8,712	7,280	10,259	4,472	5,787	12,547	6,337	6,210	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
14,693	7,528	7,165	4,146	1,973	2,173	5,391	3,434	1,957	Urban	Saiha (NT)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**19,450**	**11,678**	**7,772**	**13,804**	**7,414**	**6,390**	**245**	**141**	**104**
		Rural	**15,153**	**8,678**	**6,475**	**12,784**	**6,810**	**5,974**	**117**	**65**	**52**
		Urban	**4,297**	**3,000**	**1,297**	**1,020**	**604**	**416**	**128**	**76**	**52**
0001	Sangau	Total	5,644	3,052	2,592	4,817	2,411	2,406	30	16	14
		Rural	5,644	3,052	2,592	4,817	2,411	2,406	30	16	14
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Tuipang	Total	9,509	5,626	3,883	7,967	4,399	3,568	87	49	38
		Rural	9,509	5,626	3,883	7,967	4,399	3,568	87	49	38
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban	4,297	3,000	1,297	1,020	604	416	128	76	52

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
128	**93**	**35**	**5,273**	**4,030**	**1,243**	**5,955**	**1,841**	**4,114**	**Total**	**Saiha ***
55	**38**	**17**	**2,197**	**1,765**	**432**	**4,861**	**1,407**	**3,454**	**Rural**	
73	**55**	**18**	**3,076**	**2,265**	**811**	**1,094**	**434**	**660**	**Urban**	
7	4	3	790	621	169	1,823	696	1,127	Total	Sangau
7	4	3	790	621	169	1,823	696	1,127	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
48	34	14	1,407	1,144	263	3,038	711	2,327	Total	Tuipang
48	34	14	1,407	1,144	263	3,038	711	2,327	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
73	55	18	3,076	2,265	811	1,094	434	660	Urban	Saiha (NT)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
08	**Saiha ***	**Total**	**4,057**	**1,082**	**2,975**	**1,119**	**429**	**690**	**81**	**25**	**56**
		Rural	**3,918**	**1,041**	**2,877**	**538**	**185**	**353**	**24**	**11**	**13**
		Urban	**139**	**41**	**98**	**581**	**244**	**337**	**57**	**14**	**43**
0001	Sangau	Total	1,364	468	896	197	92	105	2	1	1
		Rural	1,364	468	896	197	92	105	2	1	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Tuipang	Total	2,554	573	1,981	341	93	248	22	10	12
		Rural	2,554	573	1,981	341	93	248	22	10	12
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40801000	Saiha (NT)	Urban	139	41	98	581	244	337	57	14	43

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
698	**305**	**393**	**33,337**	**15,954**	**17,383**	**Total**	**Saiha ***	**08**
381	**170**	**211**	**19,889**	**9,887**	**10,002**	**Rural**		
317	**135**	**182**	**13,448**	**6,067**	**7,381**	**Urban**		
260	135	125	6,185	3,040	3,145	Total	Sangau	0001
260	135	125	6,185	3,040	3,145	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
121	35	86	13,704	6,847	6,857	Total	Tuipang	0002
121	35	86	13,704	6,847	6,857	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
						URBAN		
317	135	182	13,448	6,067	7,381	Urban	Saiha (NT)	40801000

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK —

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0001	**Sangau (Total)**		**2,637**	**13,972**	**7,101**	**6,871**	**2,529**	**1,264**	**1,265**
0001	**Sangau (Rural)**		**2,637**	**13,972**	**7,101**	**6,871**	**2,529**	**1,264**	**1,265**
0001	**Sangau (Urban)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Sangau (Rural)								
00074300	Vartekkai	-	39	204	114	90	44	31	13
00074400	Vartek	-	31	169	94	75	39	23	16
00074500	Lungtian	-	169	1,103	553	550	218	128	90
00074600	Cheural	-	144	863	409	454	143	63	80
00074700	Rawlbuk	-	91	379	202	177	74	32	42
00074800	Fungkah	-	31	180	92	88	55	32	23
00074900	Lungpher	-	210	1,141	577	564	217	105	112
00075000	Siachangkawn	-	91	496	254	242	94	50	44
00075100	Bualpui NG ówô	-	304	1,385	736	649	225	111	114
00075200	Bualpui NG óÊô	-	94	551	271	280	95	49	46
00075300	Lungzarhtum	-	303	865	524	341	85	39	46
00075400	Tialdawngi Lung	-	55	335	171	164	52	23	29
00075500	Vawmbuk	-	178	1,080	531	549	209	107	102
00075600	Archhuang	-	77	472	249	223	97	51	46
00075700	Thaltlang	-	74	426	207	219	116	57	59
00075800	Sentetfiang	-	29	137	59	78	38	12	26
00075900	Sangau ówô	-	315	1,801	878	923	249	120	129
00076000	Sangau óÊô	-	216	1,348	675	673	258	120	138
00076100	Pangkhua	-	186	1,037	505	532	221	111	110

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SANGAU

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
1	**1**	**-**	**13,652**	**6,788**	**6,864**	**9,130**	**4,828**	**4,302**	**Sangau (Total)**
1	**1**	**-**	**13,652**	**6,788**	**6,864**	**9,130**	**4,828**	**4,302**	**Sangau (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Sangau (Urban)**
									Sangau (Rural)
-	-	-	204	114	90	128	70	58	Vartekkai
-	-	-	169	94	75	111	65	46	Vartek
-	-	-	1,103	553	550	740	372	368	Lungtian
-	-	-	863	409	454	608	305	303	Cheural
-	-	-	356	179	177	263	149	114	Rawlbuk
-	-	-	180	92	88	110	56	54	Fungkah
-	-	-	1,131	567	564	788	425	363	Lungpher
-	-	-	495	253	242	330	178	152	Siachangkawn
-	-	-	1,286	641	645	956	503	453	Bualpui NG ówô
-	-	-	550	270	280	370	187	183	Bualpui NG óEô
-	-	-	684	346	338	544	314	230	Lungzarhtum
-	-	-	335	171	164	196	113	83	Tialdawngi Lung
-	-	-	1,079	530	549	704	350	354	Vawmbuk
-	-	-	472	249	223	300	159	141	Archhuang
-	-	-	426	207	219	284	145	139	Thaltlang
-	-	-	137	59	78	60	30	30	Sentetfiang
1	1	-	1,798	875	923	1,295	664	631	Sangau ówô
-	-	-	1,347	674	673	798	425	373	Sangau óEô
-	-	-	1,037	505	532	545	318	227	Pangkhua

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK—

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0001	**Sangau (Total)**	**4,842**	**2,273**	**2,569**	**7,779**	**4,058**	**3,721**	**5,946**	**3,352**	**2,594**
0001	**Sangau (Rural)**	**4,842**	**2,273**	**2,569**	**7,779**	**4,058**	**3,721**	**5,946**	**3,352**	**2,594**
0001	**Sangau (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Sangau (Rural)									
00074300	Vartekkai	76	44	32	126	64	62	115	62	53
00074400	Vartek	58	29	29	95	48	47	95	48	47
00074500	Lungtian	363	181	182	513	279	234	381	238	143
00074600	Cheural	255	104	151	441	215	226	410	197	213
00074700	Rawlbuk	116	53	63	193	114	79	145	95	50
00074800	Fungkah	70	36	34	85	43	42	85	43	42
00074900	Lungpher	353	152	201	746	387	359	484	285	199
00075000	Siachangkawn	166	76	90	257	129	128	151	105	46
00075100	Bualpui NG ówÔ	429	233	196	846	458	388	530	325	205
00075200	Bualpui NG óEô	181	84	97	372	181	191	267	134	133
00075300	Lungzarhtum	321	210	111	722	457	265	420	305	115
00075400	Tialdawngi Lung	139	58	81	155	79	76	154	79	75
00075500	Vawmbuk	376	181	195	519	252	267	324	191	133
00075600	Archhuang	172	90	82	215	116	99	201	115	86
00075700	Thaltlang	142	62	80	222	106	116	211	105	106
00075800	Sentetfiang	77	29	48	57	37	20	57	37	20
00075900	Sangau ówÔ	506	214	292	939	466	473	822	420	402
00076000	Sangau óEô	550	250	300	676	340	336	532	299	233
00076100	Pangkhua	492	187	305	600	287	313	562	269	293

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SANGAU

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
4,823	**2,417**	**2,406**	**30**	**16**	**14**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**1,086**	**915**	**171**	**Sangau (Total)**
4,823	**2,417**	**2,406**	**30**	**16**	**14**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**1,086**	**915**	**171**	**Sangau (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Sangau (Urban)**
												Sangau (Rural)
108	56	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	Vartekkai
93	47	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Vartek
315	185	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	53	13	Lungtian
384	177	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	20	6	Cheural
99	52	47	-	-	-	1	-	1	45	43	2	Rawlbuk
83	42	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Fungkah
381	209	172	17	8	9	2	2	-	84	66	18	Lungpher
107	73	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	32	12	Siachangkawn
307	134	173	9	6	3	-	-	-	214	185	29	Bualpui NG óWô
214	96	118	2	1	1	3	1	2	48	36	12	Bualpui NG óEô
201	95	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	210	9	Lungzarhtum
142	69	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	2	Tialdawngi Lung
273	153	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	38	13	Vawmbuk
191	108	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	3	Archhuang
198	95	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	3	Thaltlang
48	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	4	Sentetfiang
688	319	369	1	-	1	-	-	-	133	101	32	Sangau óWô
480	251	229	-	-	-	1	1	-	51	47	4	Sangau óEô
511	224	287	1	1	-	-	-	-	50	44	6	Pangkhua

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK —

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Marginal workers			Industrial category of marginal workers					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	**Sangau (Total)**	**1,833**	**706**	**1,127**	**1,364**	**468**	**896**	**197**	**92**	**105**
0001	**Sangau (Rural)**	**1,833**	**706**	**1,127**	**1,364**	**468**	**896**	**197**	**92**	**105**
0001	**Sangau (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Sangau (Rural)									
00074300	Vartekkai	11	2	9	8	2	6	-	-	-
00074400	Vartek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00074500	Lungtian	132	41	91	125	41	84	-	-	-
00074600	Cheural	31	18	13	29	16	13	2	2	-
00074700	Rawlbuk	48	19	29	48	19	29	-	-	-
00074800	Fungkah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00074900	Lungpher	262	102	160	116	39	77	107	49	58
00075000	Siachangkawn	106	24	82	93	18	75	2	-	2
00075100	Bualpui NG óWô	316	133	183	151	54	97	75	38	37
00075200	Bualpui NG óEô	105	47	58	90	39	51	2	1	1
00075300	Lungzarhtum	302	152	150	231	86	145	-	-	-
00075400	Tialdawngi Lung	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00075500	Vawmbuk	195	61	134	179	55	124	-	-	-
00075600	Archhuang	14	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
00075700	Thaltlang	11	1	10	11	1	10	-	-	-
00075800	Sentetfiang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00075900	Sangau óWô	117	46	71	116	45	71	-	-	-
00076000	Sangau óEô	144	41	103	144	41	103	-	-	-
00076100	Pangkhua	38	18	20	22	12	10	9	2	7

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SANGAU

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	
2	**1**	**1**	**270**	**145**	**125**	**6,193**	**3,043**	**3,150**	**Sangau (Total)**	**0001**
2	**1**	**1**	**270**	**145**	**125**	**6,193**	**3,043**	**3,150**	**Sangau (Rural)**	**0001**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Sangau (Urban)**	**0001**
									Sangau (Rural)	
-	-	-	3	-	3	78	50	28	Vartekkai	00074300
-	-	-	-	-	-	74	46	28	Vartek	00074400
-	-	-	7	-	7	590	274	316	Lungtian	00074500
-	-	-	-	-	-	422	194	228	Cheural	00074600
-	-	-	-	-	-	186	88	98	Rawlbuk	00074700
-	-	-	-	-	-	95	49	46	Fungkah	00074800
1	-	1	38	14	24	395	190	205	Lungpher	00074900
-	-	-	11	6	5	239	125	114	Siachangkawn	00075000
-	-	-	90	41	49	539	278	261	Bualpui NG ówô	00075100
-	-	-	13	7	6	179	90	89	Bualpui NG óEô	00075200
1	1	-	70	65	5	143	67	76	Lungzarhtum	00075300
-	-	-	-	-	-	180	92	88	Tialdawngi Lung	00075400
-	-	-	16	6	10	561	279	282	Vawmbuk	00075500
-	-	-	14	1	13	257	133	124	Archhuang	00075600
-	-	-	-	-	-	204	101	103	Thaltlang	00075700
-	-	-	-	-	-	80	22	58	Sentetfiang	00075800
-	-	-	1	1	-	862	412	450	Sangau ówô	00075900
-	-	-	-	-	-	672	335	337	Sangau óEô	00076000
-	-	-	7	4	3	437	218	219	Pangkhua	00076100

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK —

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0002	**Tuipang (Total)**		**5,122**	**27,258**	**13,904**	**13,354**	**5,397**	**2,727**	**2,670**
0002	**Tuipang (Rural)**		**5,122**	**27,258**	**13,904**	**13,354**	**5,397**	**2,727**	**2,670**
0002	**Tuipang (Urban)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Tuipang (Rural)								
00076200	Phalhrang	-	52	333	173	160	72	36	36
00076300	Rawmibawk(Amotla)	-	96	506	264	242	90	42	48
00076400	Tuisumpui	-	86	546	271	275	103	48	55
00076500	Riasikah	-	27	119	64	55	25	12	13
00076600	Tuipui Ferry	-	57	288	141	147	44	22	22
00076700	Saihatlang	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð							
00076800	Zeropoint	-	220	672	383	289	106	45	61
00076900	Maubawk óLô	-	102	541	287	254	86	49	37
00077000	Maubawk óCHô	-	54	280	155	125	43	24	19
00077100	Kawlchaw óEô	-	136	688	355	333	128	59	69
00077200	Lower Theiva	-	101	558	289	269	99	57	42
00077300	Upper Theiva	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð							
00077400	Niawhtlang	-	250	1,500	744	756	307	152	155
00077500	Lungbun	-	132	785	393	392	159	89	70
00077600	Chhuarlung	-	112	711	347	364	170	86	84
00077700	Phusa	-	42	261	126	135	73	38	35
00077800	Tema	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð							
00077900	Ainak	-	95	532	268	264	108	60	48
00078000	Siata	-	147	873	438	435	173	103	70
00078100	Tuisih	-	159	801	408	393	141	85	56
00078200	Theiri	-	207	634	385	249	109	49	60
00078300	Serkawr	-	168	976	515	461	177	88	89
00078400	Latawh Old	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð							
00078500	New Serkawr	-	26	126	62	64	36	16	20
00078600	New Latawh	-	108	560	280	280	132	68	64
00078700	Tuipang óLô	-	125	666	350	316	143	76	67
00078800	Tuipang óVô	-	396	1,925	995	930	291	143	148
00078900	Dairy Veng Tuipang	-	89	517	273	244	81	43	38
00079000	Siatlai	-	43	280	126	154	72	38	34
00079100	Zawngling	-	244	1,485	750	735	302	149	153
00079200	Chheihlu	-	73	432	221	211	102	54	48
00079300	Chakhang	-	207	1,212	604	608	268	146	122
00079400	Siasi	-	41	204	98	106	60	29	31
00079500	Mawhre	-	74	459	227	232	112	62	50

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TUIPANG

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
-	**-**	**-**	**26,251**	**13,184**	**13,067**	**16,384**	**9,037**	**7,347**	**Tuipang (Total)**
-	**-**	**-**	**26,251**	**13,184**	**13,067**	**16,384**	**9,037**	**7,347**	**Tuipang (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Tuipang (Urban)**
									Tuipang (Rural)
-	-	-	333	173	160	203	119	84	Phalhrang
-	-	-	506	264	242	275	177	98	Rawmibawk(Amotla)
-	-	-	535	264	271	360	201	159	Tuisumpui
-	-	-	119	64	55	63	42	21	Riasikah
-	-	-	288	141	147	207	108	99	Tuipui Ferry
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð							Saihatlang
-	-	-	468	210	258	348	213	135	Zeropoint
-	-	-	541	287	254	386	211	175	Maubawk óLô
-	-	-	280	155	125	188	108	80	Maubawk óCHô
-	-	-	682	351	331	518	277	241	Kawlchaw óEô
-	-	-	554	288	266	403	216	187	Lower Theiva
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð							Upper Theiva
-	-	-	1,486	735	751	902	472	430	Niawhtlang
-	-	-	785	393	392	404	217	187	Lungbun
-	-	-	711	347	364	441	224	217	Chhuarlung
-	-	-	261	126	135	142	70	72	Phusa
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð							Tema
-	-	-	465	235	230	310	163	147	Ainak
-	-	-	872	437	435	496	270	226	Siata
-	-	-	794	402	392	553	289	264	Tuisih
-	-	-	512	263	249	372	222	150	Theiri
-	-	-	972	512	460	607	338	269	Serkawr
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð							Latawh Old
-	-	-	126	62	64	68	37	31	New Serkawr
-	-	-	559	279	280	306	164	142	New Latawh
-	-	-	662	346	316	477	262	215	Tuipang óLô
-	-	-	1,820	904	916	1,470	796	674	Tuipang óVô
-	-	-	510	268	242	412	225	187	Dairy Veng Tuipang
-	-	-	280	126	154	149	66	83	Siatlai
-	-	-	1,483	748	735	1,009	546	463	Zawngling
-	-	-	432	221	211	215	110	105	Chheihlu
-	-	-	1,212	604	608	645	357	288	Chakhang
-	-	-	204	98	106	103	56	47	Siasi
-	-	-	459	227	232	270	149	121	Mawhre

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK—

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0002	**Tuipang (Total)**	**10,874**	**4,867**	**6,007**	**13,231**	**6,893**	**6,338**	**9,978**	**6,067**	**3,911**
0002	**Tuipang (Rural)**	**10,874**	**4,867**	**6,007**	**13,231**	**6,893**	**6,338**	**9,978**	**6,067**	**3,911**
0002	**Tuipang (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Tuipang (Rural)									
00076200	Phalhrang	130	54	76	139	73	66	139	73	66
00076300	Rawmibawk(Amotla)	231	87	144	256	137	119	170	116	54
00076400	Tuisumpui	186	70	116	269	132	137	121	91	30
00076500	Riasikah	56	22	34	66	37	29	42	33	9
00076600	Tuipui Ferry	81	33	48	149	75	74	149	75	74
00076700	Saihatlang	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00076800	Zeropoint	324	170	154	415	278	137	288	234	54
00076900	Maubawk óLô	155	76	79	245	124	121	177	107	70
00077000	Maubawk óCHô	92	47	45	122	61	61	115	59	56
00077100	Kawlchaw óEô	170	78	92	392	205	187	359	198	161
00077200	Lower Theiva	155	73	82	368	186	182	235	131	104
00077300	Upper Theiva	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00077400	Niawhtlang	598	272	326	958	477	481	676	361	315
00077500	Lungbun	381	176	205	474	225	249	350	165	185
00077600	Chhuarlung	270	123	147	329	164	165	198	137	61
00077700	Phusa	119	56	63	113	52	61	98	51	47
00077800	Tema	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00077900	Ainak	222	105	117	261	121	140	231	111	120
00078000	Siata	377	168	209	390	195	195	232	159	73
00078100	Tuisih	248	119	129	404	192	212	270	155	115
00078200	Theiri	262	163	99	340	238	102	131	121	10
00078300	Serkawr	369	177	192	343	219	124	336	216	120
00078400	Latawh Old	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00078500	New Serkawr	58	25	33	62	33	29	61	33	28
00078600	New Latawh	254	116	138	216	134	82	185	128	57
00078700	Tuipang óLô	189	88	101	338	181	157	231	157	74
00078800	Tuipang óVô	455	199	256	765	444	321	666	424	242
00078900	Dairy Veng Tuipang	105	48	57	266	139	127	243	131	112
00079000	Siatlai	131	60	71	96	51	45	96	51	45
00079100	Zawngling	476	204	272	644	348	296	644	348	296
00079200	Chheihlu	217	111	106	178	85	93	167	83	84
00079300	Chakhang	567	247	320	693	323	370	450	231	219
00079400	Siasi	101	42	59	93	43	50	56	40	16
00079500	Mawhre	189	78	111	208	102	106	207	101	106

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TUIPANG

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
8,171	**4,580**	**3,591**	**103**	**64**	**39**	**52**	**37**	**15**	**1,652**	**1,386**	**266**	**Tuipang (Total)**
8,171	**4,580**	**3,591**	**103**	**64**	**39**	**52**	**37**	**15**	**1,652**	**1,386**	**266**	**Tuipang (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Tuipang (Urban)**
												Tuipang (Rural)
125	61	64	-	-	-	1	1	-	13	11	2	Phalhrang
153	103	50	1	-	1	1	1	-	15	12	3	Rawmibawk(Amotla)
103	75	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	16	2	Tuisumpui
40	31	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Riasikah
109	36	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	39	1	Tuipui Ferry
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð									Saihatlang
127	81	46	14	14	-	3	2	1	144	137	7	Zeropoint
145	84	61	-	-	-	1	1	-	31	22	9	Maubawk óLô
92	42	50	-	-	-	3	-	3	20	17	3	Maubawk óCHô
320	165	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	33	6	Kawlchaw óEô
200	104	96	9	4	5	-	-	-	26	23	3	Lower Theiva
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Upper Theiva
606	306	300	2	-	2	2	1	1	66	54	12	Niawhtlang
324	142	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	23	3	Lungbun
154	97	57	-	-	-	3	3	-	41	37	4	Chhuarlung
89	44	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	Phusa
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Tema
214	98	116	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	12	4	Ainak
154	98	56	19	13	6	1	1	-	58	47	11	Siata
233	128	105	-	-	-	1	-	1	36	27	9	Tuisih
91	82	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	39	1	Theiri
263	160	103	1	-	1	1	1	-	71	55	16	Serkawr
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Latawh Old
58	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	New Serkawr
153	100	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	28	4	New Latawh
171	101	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	56	4	Tuipang óLô
302	140	162	29	18	11	21	16	5	314	250	64	Tuipang óVô
162	75	87	2	1	1	-	-	-	79	55	24	Dairy Veng Tuipang
85	44	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	4	Siatlai
590	300	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	48	6	Zawngling
151	71	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	4	Chheihlu
343	150	193	24	12	12	11	7	4	72	62	10	Chakhang
48	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	Siasi
187	87	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	14	6	Mawhre

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK —

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Marginal workers			Industrial category of marginal workers					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	**Tuipang (Total)**	**3,253**	**826**	**2,427**	**2,661**	**583**	**2,078**	**344**	**95**	**249**
0002	**Tuipang (Rural)**	**3,253**	**826**	**2,427**	**2,661**	**583**	**2,078**	**344**	**95**	**249**
0002	**Tuipang (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Tuipang (Rural)									
00076200	Phalhrang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00076300	Rawmibawk (Amotla)	86	21	65	86	21	65	-	-	-
00076400	Tuisumpui	148	41	107	148	41	107	-	-	-
00076500	Riasikah	24	4	20	23	3	20	-	-	-
00076600	Tuipui Ferry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00076700	Saihatlang	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00076800	Zeropoint	127	44	83	106	33	73	15	5	10
00076900	Maubawk óLô	68	17	51	64	13	51	1	1	-
00077000	Maubawk óCHô	7	2	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
00077100	Kawlchaw óEô	33	7	26	33	7	26	-	-	-
00077200	Lower Theiva	133	55	78	97	41	56	36	14	22
00077300	Upper Theiva	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00077400	Niawhtlang	282	116	166	281	116	165	1	-	1
00077500	Lungbun	124	60	64	123	60	63	1	-	1
00077600	Chhuarlung	131	27	104	125	27	98	4	-	4
00077700	Phusa	15	1	14	15	1	14	-	-	-
00077800	Tema	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00077900	Ainak	30	10	20	15	3	12	3	2	1
00078000	Siata	158	36	122	56	10	46	92	23	69
00078100	Tuisih	134	37	97	90	26	64	44	11	33
00078200	Theiri	209	117	92	109	19	90	2	1	1
00078300	Serkawr	7	3	4	3	-	3	4	3	1
00078400	Latawh Old	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00078500	New Serkawr	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00078600	New Latawh	31	6	25	31	6	25	-	-	-
00078700	Tuipang óLô	107	24	83	97	23	74	-	-	-
00078800	Tuipang óVô	99	20	79	62	11	51	11	2	9
00078900	Dairy Veng Tuipang	23	8	15	11	6	5	12	2	10
00079000	Siatlai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00079100	Zawngling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00079200	Chheihlu	11	2	9	5	2	3	-	-	-
00079300	Chakhang	243	92	151	117	47	70	64	28	36
00079400	Siasi	37	3	34	37	3	34	-	-	-
00079500	Mawhre	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TUIPANG

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	
22	**10**	**12**	**226**	**138**	**88**	**14,027**	**7,011**	**7,016**	**Tuipang (Total)**	**0002**
22	**10**	**12**	**226**	**138**	**88**	**14,027**	**7,011**	**7,016**	**Tuipang (Rural)**	**0002**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Tuipang (Urban)**	**0002**
									Tuipang (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	194	100	94	Phalhrang	00076200
-	-	-	-	-	-	250	127	123	Rawmibawk (Amotla)	00076300
-	-	-	-	-	-	277	139	138	Tuisumpui	00076400
-	-	-	1	1	-	53	27	26	Riasikah	00076500
-	-	-	-	-	-	139	66	73	Tuipui Ferry	00076600
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Saihatlang	00076700
-	-	-	6	6	-	257	105	152	Zeropoint	00076800
2	2	-	1	1	-	296	163	133	Maubawk óLô	00076900
-	-	-	2	2	-	158	94	64	Maubawk óCHô	00077000
-	-	-	-	-	-	296	150	146	Kawlchaw óEô	00077100
-	-	-	-	-	-	190	103	87	Lower Theiva	00077200
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Upper Theiva	00077300
-	-	-	-	-	-	542	267	275	Niawhtlang	00077400
-	-	-	-	-	-	311	168	143	Lungbun	00077500
-	-	-	2	-	2	382	183	199	Chhuarlung	00077600
-	-	-	-	-	-	148	74	74	Phusa	00077700
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Tema	00077800
2	2	-	10	3	7	271	147	124	Ainak	00077900
-	-	-	10	3	7	483	243	240	Siata	00078000
-	-	-	-	-	-	397	216	181	Tuisih	00078100
-	-	-	98	97	1	294	147	147	Theiri	00078200
-	-	-	-	-	-	633	296	337	Serkawr	00078300
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Latawh Old	00078400
-	-	-	-	-	-	64	29	35	New Serkawr	00078500
-	-	-	-	-	-	344	146	198	New Latawh	00078600
8	1	7	2	-	2	328	169	159	Tuipang óLô	00078700
4	3	1	22	4	18	1,160	551	609	Tuipang óVô	00078800
-	-	-	-	-	-	251	134	117	Dairy Veng Tuipang	00078900
-	-	-	-	-	-	184	75	109	Siatlai	00079000
-	-	-	-	-	-	841	402	439	Zawngling	00079100
-	-	-	6	-	6	254	136	118	Chheihlu	00079200
6	2	4	56	15	41	519	281	238	Chakhang	00079300
-	-	-	-	-	-	111	55	56	Siasi	00079400
-	-	-	-	-	-	251	125	126	Mawhre	00079500

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK —

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00079600	Chapui	-	135	812	395	417	181	90	91
00079700	Khopai	-	85	513	255	258	97	48	49
00079800	Ahmypi	-	44	245	117	128	74	32	42
00079900	Kaisih	-	66	363	195	168	67	40	27
00080000	Kaisih New	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð							
00080100	Maila	-	38	213	114	99	41	22	19
00080200	Lehri (New Latawh)	-	46	227	108	119	50	25	25
00080300	Lawngban	-	64	392	182	210	64	23	41
00080400	Lungdar(Lodaw)	-	47	243	129	114	50	19	31
00080500	Sarai	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð							
00080600	Isa	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð							
00080700	Phura	-	170	978	493	485	195	87	108
00080800	Vahai	-	120	661	331	330	128	63	65
00080900	Tongkolong	-	110	573	280	293	116	59	57
00081000	Mipu	-	35	160	91	69	3	17	16
00081100	Laki	-	149	743	377	366	153	79	74
00081200	Supha	-	25	98	46	52	24	10	14
00081300	Longmasu	-	76	389	199	190	83	34	49
00081400	Bymari	-	71	335	187	148	56	35	21
00081500	Lope (Zyhne)	-	30	118	56	62	27	12	15
00081600	Lungpuk	-	84	444	222	222	86	36	50
00081700	Khaikhy	-	58	281	135	146	60	28	32

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TUIPANG

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
-	-	-	812	395	417	361	199	162	Chapui
-	-	-	513	255	258	280	163	117	Khopai
-	-	-	245	117	128	97	61	36	Ahmypi
-	-	-	342	181	161	217	115	102	Kaisih
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabitedð	ð ð ð ð ð							Kaisih New
-	-	-	207	110	97	122	67	55	Maila
-	-	-	224	105	119	138	71	67	Lehri (New Latawh)
-	-	-	392	182	210	235	131	104	Lawngban
-	-	-	243	129	114	60	45	15	Lungdar(Lodaw)
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabitedð	ð ð ð ð ð							Sarai
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabitedð	ð ð ð ð ð							Isa
-	-	-	895	449	446	648	336	312	Phura
-	-	-	651	322	329	361	210	151	Vahai
-	-	-	573	280	293	324	187	137	Tongkolong
-	-	-	144	80	64	80	49	31	Mipu
-	-	-	718	354	364	322	201	121	Laki
-	-	-	97	45	52	46	30	16	Supha
-	-	-	183	92	91	80	58	22	Longmasu
-	-	-	260	147	113	197	123	74	Bymari
-	-	-	116	54	62	48	28	20	Lope (Zyhne)
-	-	-	444	222	222	332	180	152	Lungpuk
-	-	-	281	135	146	134	78	56	Khaikhy

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK—

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
00079600	Chapui	451	196	255	393	195	198	352	173	179
00079700	Khopai	233	92	141	222	104	118	221	104	117
00079800	Ahmypi	148	56	92	113	55	58	74	52	22
00079900	Kaisih	146	80	66	144	83	61	89	80	9
00080000	Kaisih New	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00080100	Maila	91	47	44	99	53	46	59	50	9
00080200	Lehri (New Latawh)	89	37	52	109	54	55	79	53	26
00080300	Lawngban	157	51	106	162	79	83	80	79	1
00080400	Lungdar(Lodaw)	183	84	99	108	51	57	49	49	-
00080500	Sarai	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00080600	Isa	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00080700	Phura	330	157	173	448	220	228	287	214	73
00080800	Vahai	300	121	179	323	153	170	175	142	33
00080900	Tongkolong	249	93	156	230	107	123	106	94	12
00081000	Mipu	80	42	38	84	43	41	55	36	19
00081100	Laki	421	176	245	360	183	177	360	183	177
00081200	Supha	52	16	36	52	27	25	50	26	24
00081300	Longmasu	309	141	168	193	100	93	100	100	-
00081400	Bymari	138	64	74	167	86	81	87	86	1
00081500	Lope (Zyhne)	70	28	42	60	30	30	60	30	30
00081600	Lungpuk	112	42	70	221	128	93	221	128	93
00081700	Khaikhy	147	57	90	151	68	83	151	68	83

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TUIPANG

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
324	151	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	22	6	Chapui
208	92	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	1	Khopai
63	43	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	2	Ahmypi
79	71	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	8	1	Kaisih
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Kaisih New
46	38	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	1	Maila
71	45	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	Lehri (New Latawh)
66	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	1	Lawngban
45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Lungdar(Lodaw)
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Sarai
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Isa
255	187	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	27	5	Phura
150	123	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	6	Vahai
71	65	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	33	27	6	Tongkolong
53	35	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Mipu
307	137	170	1	1	-	-	-	-	52	45	7	Laki
48	25	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Supha
96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Longmasu
78	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	1	Bymari
60	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lope (Zyhne)
211	120	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	2	Lungpuk
148	66	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Khaikhy

VILLAGE PRIMARY

RD BLOCK —

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Marginal workers			Industrial category of marginal workers					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
00079600	Chapui	41	22	19	41	22	19	-	-	-
00079700	Khopai	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
00079800	Ahmypi	39	3	36	38	3	35	-	-	-
00079900	Kaisih	55	3	52	26	-	26	26	-	26
00080000	Kaisih New	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00080100	Maila	40	3	37	40	3	37	-	-	-
00080200	Lehri (New Latawh)	30	1	29	26	-	26	4	1	3
00080300	Lawngban	82	-	82	82	-	82	-	-	-
00080400	Lungdar (Lodaw)	59	2	57	57	2	55	2	-	2
00080500	Sarai	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00080600	Isa	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00080700	Phura	161	6	155	148	5	143	12	1	11
00080800	Vahai	148	11	137	140	10	130	6	-	6
00080900	Tongkolong	124	13	111	121	10	111	1	1	-
00081000	Mipu	29	7	22	29	7	22	-	-	-
00081100	Laki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00081200	Supha	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
00081300	Longmasu	93	-	93	92	-	92	1	-	1
00081400	Bymari	80	-	80	79	-	79	-	-	-
00081500	Lope (Zyhne)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00081600	Lungpuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00081700	Khaikhy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TUIPANG

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	
-	-	-	-	-	-	419	200	219	Chapui	00079600
-	-	-	-	-	-	291	151	140	Khopai	00079700
-	-	-	1	-	1	132	62	70	Ahmypi	00079800
-	-	-	3	3	-	219	112	107	Kaisih	00079900
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Kaisih New	00080000
-	-	-	-	-	-	114	61	53	Maila	00080100
-	-	-	-	-	-	118	54	64	Lehri (New Latawh)	00080200
-	-	-	-	-	-	230	103	127	Lawngban	00080300
-	-	-	-	-	-	135	78	57	Lungdar(Lodaw)	00080400
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Sarai	00080500
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Isa	00080600
-	-	-	1	-	1	530	273	257	Phura	00080700
-	-	-	2	1	1	338	178	160	Vahai	00080800
-	-	-	2	2	-	343	173	170	Tongkolong	00080900
-	-	-	-	-	-	76	48	28	Mipu	00081000
-	-	-	-	-	-	383	194	189	Laki	00081100
-	-	-	-	-	-	46	19	27	Supha	00081200
-	-	-	-	-	-	196	99	97	Longmasu	00081300
-	-	-	1	-	1	168	101	67	Bymari	00081400
-	-	-	-	-	-	58	26	32	Lope (Zyhne)	00081500
-	-	-	-	-	-	223	94	129	Lungpuk	00081600
-	-	-	-	-	-	130	67	63	Khaikhy	00081700

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40801000	**Saiha (NT)**		**3,350**	**19,826**	**10,237**	**9,589**	**3,265**	**1,715**	**1,550**
0001	Ward No. 1		396	2,321	1,157	1,164	425	220	205
0002	Ward No. 2		805	4,439	2,305	2,134	737	381	356
0003	Ward No. 3		280	1,832	916	916	287	141	146
0004	Ward No. 4		461	3,191	1,693	1,498	505	274	231
0005	Ward No. 5		379	1,997	1,025	972	292	146	146
0006	Ward No. 6		435	2,672	1,381	1,291	413	219	194
0007	Ward No. 7		263	1,680	864	816	272	159	113
0008	Ward No. 8		291	1,480	787	693	309	165	144
0009	Ward No. 9		40	214	109	105	25	10	15

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
11	**6**	**5**	**18,839**	**9,501**	**9,338**	**15,469**	**8,125**	**7,344**	**Saiha (NT)**
-	-	-	2,246	1,111	1,135	1,634	846	788	Ward No. 1
7	2	5	4,110	2,045	2,065	3,473	1,836	1,637	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	1,784	885	899	1,481	753	728	Ward No. 3
3	3	-	3,052	1,590	1,462	2,574	1,369	1,205	Ward No. 4
1	1	-	1,851	910	941	1,606	839	767	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	2,579	1,305	1,274	2,155	1,130	1,025	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	1,625	824	801	1,293	671	622	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	1,378	722	656	1,074	583	491	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	214	109	105	179	98	81	Ward No. 9

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40801000	**Saiha (NT)**	**4,357**	**2,112**	**2,245**	**5,971**	**3,970**	**2,001**	**4,830**	**3,505**	**1,325**
0001	Ward No. 1	687	311	376	963	512	451	687	410	277
0002	Ward No. 2	966	469	497	1,511	1,044	467	1,283	940	343
0003	Ward No. 3	351	163	188	402	270	132	380	263	117
0004	Ward No. 4	617	324	293	766	519	247	631	463	168
0005	Ward No. 5	391	186	205	569	407	162	480	391	89
0006	Ward No. 6	517	251	266	755	533	222	674	468	206
0007	Ward No. 7	387	193	194	525	321	204	328	255	73
0008	Ward No. 8	406	204	202	442	326	116	329	277	52
0009	Ward No. 9	35	11	24	38	38	-	38	38	-

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
1,049	**628**	**421**	**133**	**81**	**52**	**106**	**88**	**18**	**3,542**	**2,708**	**834**	**Saiha (NT)**
328	173	155	59	32	27	8	4	4	292	201	91	Ward No. 1
162	115	47	18	12	6	6	5	1	1,097	808	289	Ward No. 2
87	44	43	4	2	2	7	3	4	282	214	68	Ward No. 3
24	15	9	7	5	2	54	49	5	546	394	152	Ward No. 4
16	11	5	8	6	2	4	4	-	452	370	82	Ward No. 5
225	119	106	3	2	1	16	16	-	430	331	99	Ward No. 6
91	69	22	27	16	11	5	2	3	205	168	37	Ward No. 7
80	46	34	7	6	1	6	5	1	236	220	16	Ward No. 8
36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Ward No. 9

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/Ward	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
40801000	**Saiha (NT)**	**1,141**	**465**	**676**	**143**	**43**	**100**	**595**	**250**	**345**
0001	Ward No. 1	276	102	174	36	11	25	190	67	123
0002	Ward No. 2	228	104	124	32	13	19	40	18	22
0003	Ward No. 3	22	7	15	5	2	3	7	1	6
0004	Ward No. 4	135	56	79	5	2	3	17	4	13
0005	Ward No. 5	89	16	73	6	2	4	34	4	30
0006	Ward No. 6	81	65	16	-	-	-	68	59	9
0007	Ward No. 7	197	66	131	22	-	22	172	64	108
0008	Ward No. 8	113	49	64	37	13	24	67	33	34
0009	Ward No. 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
60	**15**	**45**	**343**	**157**	**186**	**13,855**	**6,267**	**7,588**	**Saiha (NT)**	**40801000**
2	-	2	48	24	24	1,358	645	713	Ward No. 1	0001
1	1	-	155	72	83	2,928	1,261	1,667	Ward No. 2	0002
3	-	3	7	4	3	1,430	646	784	Ward No. 3	0003
16	6	10	97	44	53	2,425	1,174	1,251	Ward No. 4	0004
30	5	25	19	5	14	1,428	618	810	Ward No. 5	0005
1	-	1	12	6	6	1,917	848	1,069	Ward No. 6	0006
-	-	-	3	2	1	1,155	543	612	Ward No. 7	0007
7	3	4	2	-	2	1,038	461	577	Ward No. 8	0008
-	-	-	-	-	-	176	71	105	Ward No. 9	0009

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	Chhimtuipui	41.9	5.9	180	79	84	94	96	81	86	97	98	76	82	85	94

Note : As per 1991 Census present Saiha District was located under Chhimtuipui District. So the data of Saiha 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 static 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.

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	Chhimtuipui	41.9	5.9	8.7	180	252	NA	NA	NA

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

Annexure III shows the fertility measures of Chhimtuipui district which indicate that except GMFR all fertility rates CBR, TFR, TMFR are higher 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 - IV
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH/ PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, 2001 CENSUS

Name of State/ District	Migrants by place of birth								
	From other district of the state			From other States/UTs			From other countries		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mizoram	**84,851**	**43,061**	**41,790**	**38,570**	**25,266**	**13,304**	**17,160**	**8,842**	**8,318**
	9.5	**9.4**	**9.7**	**4.3**	**5.5**	**3.1**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**
Saiha	1,879	997	882	10	749	156	1,666	806	860
	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.5	2.4	0.5	2.7	2.6	2.9

Name of State/ District	Migrants by place of last residence								
	From other district of the state			From other States/UTs			From other countries		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mizoram	**42,459**	**41,963**	**40,496**	**35,293**	**22,907**	**12,386**	**15,487**	**7,887**	**7,600**
	9.3	**9.1**	**9.4**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**2.9**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.8**
Saiha	1,944	1,038	10	814	671	143	1,621	775	846
	3.2	3.3	3.0	1.3	2.1	0.5	2.7	2.5	2.8

It can be seen from the Annexure IV that as per 2001 Census in Saiha District all migrant was categorised into two i.e., migrant by place of birth and migrant by place of last residence. These two reason of migration was again categorised into three, these are form other district of the State, from other State/UTs and from other countries. Migration is one of the important component for measuring population growth in the State as well as the country. The above annexure indicate in detail that how many people were migrated within the State or outside the State. As the annexure is self explanatory no detail explanation is given at write up.

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**
Saiha District	61,056	59,618	73	1,112	209	3	2
		97.6	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Sangau R.D. Block	13,972	13,694	7	245	18	1	1
		98.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tuipang R.D.Block	47,084	45,924	66	867	191	2	1
		97.5	0.1	1.8	0.4	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 Saiha district is concerned Christianity was in first place with a population of 59,618 (97.6%) followed by Hindu with 1,112 (1.8%).

ANNEXURE

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Age group	Total Population			Marital Status					
				Never married			Married		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	**61,056**	**31,242**	**29,814**	**37,061**	**19,884**	**17,177**	**21,205**	**10,789**	**10,416**
0-9	16,111	8,205	7,906	16,111	8,205	7,906	0	0	0
10-14	8,487	4,312	4,175	8,458	4,304	4,154	20	5	15
15-19	6,737	3,425	3,312	6,308	3,387	2,921	385	37	348
20-24	5,677	2,899	2,778	3,470	2,214	1,256	2,040	658	1,382
25-29	4,867	2,459	2,408	1,493	1,027	466	3,165	1,382	1,783
30-34	3,700	1,868	1,832	538	354	184	2,986	1,463	1,523
35-39	3,746	1,968	1,778	271	189	82	3,290	1,732	1,558
40-44	3,011	1,559	1,452	131	78	53	2,661	1,427	1,234
45-49	2,491	1,309	1,182	92	46	46	2,177	1,222	955
50-54	1,990	1,112	878	48	22	26	1,682	1,046	636
55-59	1,265	663	602	25	12	13	1,020	608	412
60-64	1,097	571	526	29	5	24	762	509	253
65-69	719	352	367	28	11	17	480	309	171
70-74	494	238	256	13	4	9	258	184	74
75-79	280	124	156	8	3	5	135	94	41
80+	338	153	185	6	5	1	131	106	25
Age not stated	46	25	21	32	18	14	13	7	6
Less than 18	28,600	14,514	14,086	28,479	14,500	13,979	100	11	89
Less than 21	33,178	16,900	16,278	32,244	16,746	15,498	843	145	698

The distribution of population according to marital status is useful and important in demographic analysis as it can easily reflect the existing demographic conditions. Proportion of persons remaining unmarried, proportion married with further categorization as proportion currently married and proportion ever married, widowed, divorced or separated are the common classifications used to study marital composition (status) of the population.

This table present the age, sex and marital status (ñnever marriedò, ñmarriedò, ñwidowedò and ñdivorced or separatedò) composition of population for Aizawl district. The age group adopted are 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80+, age not stated and less than 18 and also less than 21 are presented at the annesure. As the data are self-explanatory further explanation is not attempted.

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
1,799	**308**	**1,491**	**991**	**261**	**730**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**All ages**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-9
4	1	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	10-14
9	0	9	35	1	34	0	0	0	15-19
38	5	33	129	22	107	0	0	0	20-24
60	11	49	149	39	110	0	0	0	25-29
70	14	56	106	37	69	0	0	0	30-34
94	19	75	91	28	63	0	0	0	35-39
128	22	106	91	32	59	0	0	0	40-44
146	24	122	76	17	59	0	0	0	45-49
175	24	151	85	20	65	0	0	0	50-54
166	30	136	54	13	41	0	0	0	55-59
250	40	210	56	17	39	0	0	0	60-64
180	25	155	31	7	24	0	0	0	65-69
179	40	139	44	10	34	0	0	0	70-74
121	20	101	16	7	9	0	0	0	75-79
178	33	145	23	9	14	0	0	0	80+
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated
8	1	7	13	2	11	0	0	0	Less than 18
20	2	18	71	7	64	0	0	0	Less than 21

ANNEXURE
AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION

Age group	Total population			Educational Level					
				Illiterate			Literate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	**61,056**	**31,242**	**29,814**	**20,073**	**9,252**	**10,821**	**40,983**	**21,990**	**18,993**
0-6	11,191	5,706	5,485	11,191	5,706	5,485	0	0	0
7	1,679	860	819	992	507	485	687	353	334
8	1,791	909	882	774	364	410	1,017	545	472
9	1,450	730	720	456	249	207	994	481	513
10	2,115	1,114	1,001	495	279	216	1,620	835	785
11	1,316	650	666	176	95	81	1,140	555	585
12	1,938	977	961	193	110	83	1,745	867	878
13	1,453	731	722	105	59	46	1,348	672	676
14	1,665	840	825	95	48	47	1,570	792	778
15	1,400	711	689	98	49	49	1,302	662	640
16	1,545	757	788	95	47	48	1,450	710	740
17	1,057	529	528	53	24	29	1,004	505	499
18	1,792	927	865	115	60	55	1,677	867	810
19	943	501	442	58	31	27	885	470	415
20-24	5,677	2,899	2,778	501	288	213	5,176	2,611	2,565
25-29	4,867	2,459	2,408	445	235	210	4,422	2,224	2,198
30-34	3,700	1,868	1,832	436	146	290	3,264	1,722	1,542
35-39	3,746	1,968	1,778	542	188	354	3,204	1,780	1,424
40-44	3,011	1,559	1,452	487	146	341	2,524	1,413	1,111
45-49	2,491	1,309	1,182	502	141	361	1,989	1,168	821
50-54	1,990	1,112	878	457	96	361	1,533	1,016	517
55-59	1,265	663	602	388	73	315	877	590	287
60-64	1,097	571	526	408	72	336	689	499	190
65-69	719	352	367	336	62	274	383	290	93
70-74	494	238	256	257	47	210	237	191	46
75-79	280	124	156	174	52	122	106	72	34
80+	338	153	185	225	68	157	113	85	28
Age not stated	46	25	21	19	10	9	27	15	12

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
1,389	**740**	**649**	**15,322**	**7,561**	**7,761**	**11,250**	**5,891**	**5,359**	**All ages**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-6
14	8	6	673	345	328	0	0	0	7
12	7	5	1,005	538	467	0	0	0	8
12	4	8	951	458	493	31	19	12	9
17	12	5	1,466	764	702	137	59	78	10
7	5	2	979	497	482	154	53	101	11
17	8	9	1,227	628	599	483	222	261	12
16	9	7	737	380	357	562	270	292	13
21	9	12	571	304	267	839	409	430	14
19	10	9	359	185	174	664	343	321	15
17	9	8	294	151	143	693	349	344	16
19	8	11	176	87	89	394	211	183	17
43	19	24	312	160	152	542	294	248	18
35	16	19	163	84	79	266	136	130	19
179	96	83	804	341	463	1,472	735	737	20-24
158	71	87	788	310	478	1,154	557	597	25-29
131	62	69	673	284	389	850	409	441	30-34
133	68	65	886	397	489	880	427	453	35-39
102	50	52	792	322	470	665	359	306	40-44
93	51	42	719	335	384	538	312	226	45-49
98	55	43	514	252	262	402	287	115	50-54
74	49	25	403	198	205	184	145	39	55-59
65	40	25	346	206	140	155	136	19	60-64
38	28	10	206	136	70	90	79	11	65-69
29	21	8	137	106	31	50	43	7	70-74
15	7	8	67	46	21	18	15	3	75-79
16	13	3	66	45	21	23	19	4	80+
9	5	4	8	2	6	4	3	1	Age not stated

ANNEXURE
AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION

Age group	Educational Level								
	Middle			Matriculation/ Secondary			Higher Sec./Intermediate/Pre-uni/Sr. secondary		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
All ages	**6,806**	**3,898**	**2,908**	**4,117**	**2,382**	**1,735**	**1,031**	**672**	**359**
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	18	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	33	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	139	70	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	235	109	126	25	15	10	0	0	0
16	371	163	208	75	38	37	0	0	0
17	300	151	149	115	48	67	0	0	0
18	533	289	244	206	87	119	41	18	23
19	227	131	96	163	89	74	31	14	17
20-24	1,389	737	652	954	492	462	279	157	122
25-29	1,018	566	452	806	406	400	274	158	116
30-34	675	378	297	564	315	249	136	96	40
35-39	633	404	229	389	249	140	104	83	21
40-44	491	320	171	300	207	93	51	44	7
45-49	316	214	102	197	150	47	48	37	11
50-54	238	175	63	176	147	29	35	33	2
55-59	100	87	13	69	64	5	19	19	0
60-64	52	48	4	42	40	2	8	8	0
65-69	20	19	1	20	19	1	2	2	0
70-74	7	7	0	10	10	0	2	2	0
75-79	3	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
80+	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Age not stated	2	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0

Literacy is one of the important demographic characteristics. Apart from collecting data on number of literate, the level, nature and type of education attained by the literates are also ascertained. The concept of literacy adopted in the census has already been explained in the begining of this publication.

A proper index for measuring literacy is proportion of literate and educated persons to the total population. The absolute figure of literate for Saiha at the time of 2001 census was the total of 40,983 for all ages with males 21,990 and females 18,993. This annexure furnish information regarding absolute number of illiterate and literate as well as the distribution of literate by different level of education by different age groups. Out of total literates in Saiha district the highest number (5,176) are found at the range of 20-24 and the lowest number (106) at the range of 75-79. Among the single age year return the highest was found at 12 years of age of 1,745 and the lowest was found at 7 years of age of 687.

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
5	**5**	**0**	**33**	**27**	**6**	**1,026**	**810**	**216**	**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	3	2	1	95	50	45	20-24
0	0	0	5	4	1	218	151	67	25-29
2	2	0	6	6	0	226	169	57	30-34
0	0	0	7	6	1	172	146	26	35-39
0	0	0	4	4	0	118	106	12	40-44
0	0	0	2	0	2	76	69	7	45-49
0	0	0	5	4	1	65	63	2	50-54
0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	55-59
3	3	0	1	1	0	17	17	0	60-64
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	65-69
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	70-74
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	75-79
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	80+
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated

ANNEXURE VIII
DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 2001 CENSUS

Serial number	Language	Number of persons who returned the language as their mother tongue					
		Total	Percent to total population	Rural	Urban	Proportion Rural	Proportion Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lakher	34,256	56.1	23,738	10,518	69.3	30.7
2	Pawi	7,962	13.1	4,955	3,007	62.2	37.8
3	Lushai/Mizo	7,766	12.7	2,719	5,047	35.0	65.0
4	Santali	455	0.8	395	60	86.8	13.2
5	Pawri	453	0.7	360	93	79.5	20.5
6	Bengali	447	0.7	62	385	13.9	86.1
7	Hindi	269	0.5	122	147	45.4	54.6
8	Nepali	208	0.4	62	146	29.8	70.2
9	Pnar/Synteng	193	0.3	187	6	96.9	3.1
10	Manipuri	104	0.2	9	95	8.7	91.3
11	Hmar	62	0.1	14	48	22.6	77.4
12	Malayalam	50	0.1	18	32	26.0	74.0
13	Paite	50	0.1	13	37	36.0	64.0
14	Tamil	28	0.0	5	23	17.9	82.1
15	Chakma	27	0.0	5	22	18.5	81.5
16	Bhojpuri	26	0.0	11	15	42.3	57.7
	Total of Other Mother Tongues	8,700	14.2	8,555	145	98.3	1.7
	All mother tongues total	61,056	100.0	41,230	19,826	67.5	32.5

The above annexure contains the distribution of mother tongues returned in 2001 Census. There are number of languages returned as mother tongue in Saiha District in 2001 Census with the total population of 61,056 and among them 16 major mother tongues (on the basis of number of population) are shown in descending order in the table. Lakher recorded the highest number of persons i.e., 34,256 (56.1%) followed by Pawi of 7,962 (13.1%) and Lushai/Mizo with population of 7,766 (12.7%).