CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-16 **MIZORAM**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

SERCHHIP DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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VANTAWNG - KHAWHTHLA

Vantawngï Khawhthla the famous and highest waterfall in Mizoram is found in river Vanva in the western belt of Serchhip District which has its source at Saihum range. The Vanva river flows across the Thenzawl-Lunglei road near Buangpui village, about 9 kms from Thenzawl and the waterfall of 750 ft height can be seen just below this point. The approach road to the waterfall about 2 kms in length which runs to the southern side of Thenzawl was constructed by Public Works Department.

Regarding the name given to the lake is said that once during a heavy monsoon, the river had swelled so much that no one dared to come near the river, but Vantawnga, a skilled swimmer could do so. He used to show off his skills by swimming across the river just above the waterfall and sometimes coming close to the edge. His friends on the shore used tease him telling that the debri was being washed down the river when there was none. Unfortunately actual danger did come one day when he was swimming and his friends frantically shouted at him. Vantawnga was so used to being teased that he did not pay heed to their warning but kept swimming and was washed down the waterfall along with the debri. Hence the waterfall was named Vantawngï Khawhthla.

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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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Acknowledgements

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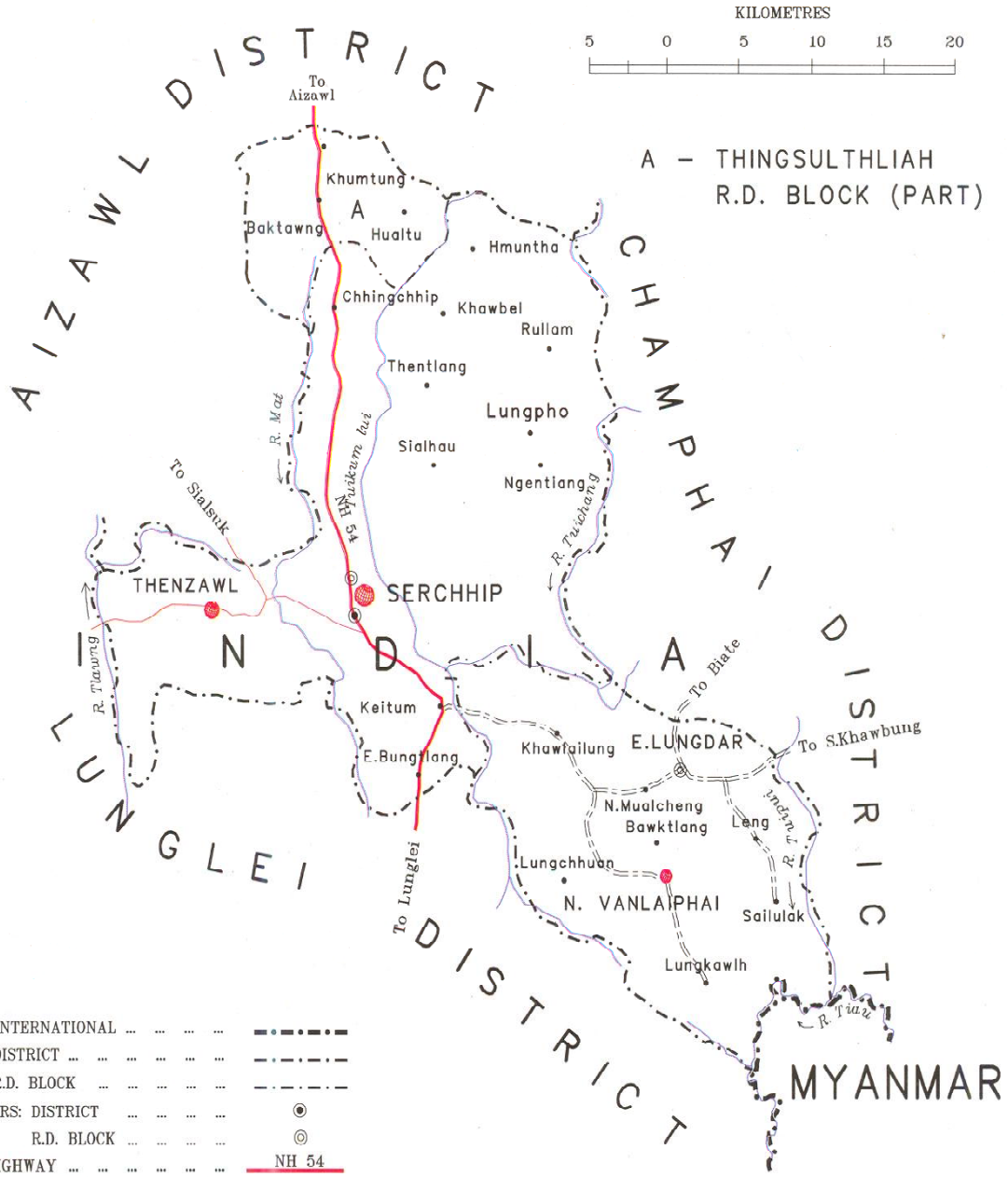
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District Highlights 2001 Census

1. By population size Serchhip District is occupying the 8th place out of eight districts of Mizoram.
2. The district with urban population of 48% ranks number 3rd among all districts of the State in this category.
3. Sex ratio of the district is 967 against the state average ratio of 935 and occupies 1st place in the state.
4. In terms of literacy the district with a literacy rate of 95.1% is the second most literate district in Mizoram, the 1st being Aizawl District 96.5%. The literacy rate of male population of the district (96.2%) is however the highest in this category. The average literacy rate of Mizoram is 88.8 and that only male population is 90.7%.
5. Out of the total of 22 Notified Towns of Mizoram, there are 3 such towns in the district.
6. Chhingchhip village with a population of 3,395 persons is the most populous village and the village Leilet N.V. with population of 4 persons is the smallest village in the district in terms of population.
7. The density of population of Serchhip District is 38 per sq.km. against the State average of 42 per sq.km. and it occupies the 4th position in this category among all eight districts of Mizoram.

MIZORAM
SERCHHIP DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	
" DISTRICT	
" R.D. BLOCK	
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT	
" R.D. BLOCK	
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 54
METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
VILLAGE HAVING 500 AND ABOVE POPULATION	Sailulak
TOWNS WITH POPULATION SIZE AND CLASS IV, V, VI	

TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT (IN SQ.KM)	1421.00
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT	53861
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DISTRICT	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT	35

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		39
		Inhabited	707		35
		Uninhabited	110		4
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	22		3
		Census Towns	0		0
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	176,134		10,116
		Institutional	518		14
		Houseless	70		0
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	888,573		53,861
		Males	459,109		27,380
		Females	429,464		26,481
	RURAL	Persons	447,567		27,983
		Males	232,726		14,369
		Females	214,841		13,614
	URBAN	Persons	441,006		25,878
		Males	226,383		13,011
		Females	214,623		12,867
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			49.6%		48%
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION	Persons	198,817	28.8	8,072	17.6
GROWTH 1991-2001	Males	100,131	27.9	3,896	16.6
	Females	98,686	29.8	4,176	18.7
AREA (in sq. km.)			21,081		1,421
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilomemetre)			42		38
SEX RATIO	Total		935		967
(Number of females per	Rural		923		947
1000 males)	Urban		948		989
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES	Persons	661,445	88.8	42,582	95.1
	Males	350,105	90.7	21,906	96.2
	Females	311,340	86.7	20,676	94.1
SCHEDULED CASTE	Persons	272	0.0	5	0.0
POPULATION	Males	212	0.0	4	0.0
	Females	60	0.0	1	0.0

		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE	Persons	839,310	94.5	52,830	98.1
POPULATION	Males	422,963	92.1	26,573	97.1
	Females	416,347	96.9	26,257	99.2
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	467,159	52.6	32,523	60.4
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	263,008	57.3	17,104	62.5
	Females	204,151	47.5	15,419	58.2
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	362,450	40.8	24,783	46.0
	Males	225,428	49.1	13,971	51.0
	Females	137,022	31.9	10,812	40.8
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	104,709	11.8	7,740	14.4
	Males	37,580	8.2	3,133	11.4
	Females	67,129	15.6	4,607	17.4
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	421,414	47.4	21,338	39.6
	Males	196,101	42.7	10,276	37.5
	Females	225,313	52.5	11,062	41.8
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CALTIVATORS	Persons	256,332	54.9	23,700	72.9
	Males	130,497	49.6	11,745	68.7
	Females	125,835	61.6	11,955	77.5
(II) AGRICULTURAL	Persons	26,783	5.7	1,420	4.4
LABOURERS	Males	12,775	4.9	725	4.2
	Females	14,008	6.9	695	4.5
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSE-	Persons	7,100	1.5	893	2.7
HOLD INDUSTRY	Males	3,476	1.3	357	2.1
	Females	3,624	1.8	536	3.5
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	176,944	37.9	6,510	20.0
	Males	116,260	44.2	4,277	25.0
	Females	60,684	29.7	2,233	14.5

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	Serchhip R.D. Block		Thingsulthliah (part) R.D. Block		East Lungdar (part) R.D. Block	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	35,520	1	4,792	3	13,549	2
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
4	Sex Ratio	978	1	971	2	938	3
5	Proportion Urban	63.6	1	0.0	-	24.2	2
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	98.5	2	98.6	1	96.9	3
8	Proportion Literate	95.5	2	95.7	1	94.0	3
9	Work participation rate (Main+Marginal Workers)	55.8	3	65.3	2	70.8	1
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	100.0	1	83.3	3	84.6	2
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	75.0	1	50.0	2	38.5	3
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	50.0	2	50.0	2	76.9	1
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	18.8	3	83.3	1	23.1	2
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	25.0	2	83.3	1	23.1	3
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100.0	1	100.0	1	92.3	2
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	NA	-	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	Serchhip*	Serchhip	Urban	0

Note : 1. As there is no tahsil in the district, no information regarding this could be provided.
2. * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

The above Statement contains relevant information regarding name of the district, name of the Headquarters of the district and its status and the distance of the Hqtrs for Serchhip Town. Serchhip is a Notified Town and is located on the National Highway 44 and almost in the central location between Aizawl, the State Capital and Lunglei, the district Headquarters of Lunglei town of South Mizoram.

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	Serchhip District*	Serchhip	Urban	0
2	Serchhip R.D. Block	Serchhip	Urban	0
3	Thingsulthliah (part) R.D. Block	Thingsulthliah	Rural	62
4	East Lungdar (part) R.D. Block	East Lungdar	Rural	54

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

It can be seen from the above that Serchhip District consists of Serchhip RD Block and parts of East Lungdar RD Block and Thingsulthliah RD Block as well as the name of the Headquarters of the district and the RD Blocks & parts of other two RD Blocks, rural urban status of the same and the distance of each of these places from Serchhip Town ï the district Headquarters.

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
Serchhip*	Total	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		
		1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
		1991	45,789	23,484	22,305		
		2001	53,861	27,380	26,481	8,072	17.6

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
Serchhip*	Rural	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		
		1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
		1991	24,795	12,892	11,903		
		2001	27,983	14,369	13,614	3,188	12.9
	Urban	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		
		1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
		1991	20,994	10,592	10,402		
		2001	25,878	13,011	12,867	4,884	23.3

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

Statement 3 above contains census data of 1991 and 2001 Census. Since the district was created after 1991 Census and before 2001 Census, relevant information related to 1991 have been obtained after recasting. Due to this reason no information of 1901 Census onward/upto 1981 Census has not been provided. It may be interesting to note that the growth of population during 1991-2001 in the district was 17.6% and that such growth in rural areas of the district was much less than the district average rate but in case of urban areas the same was much higher (23.3%).

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	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**1,421**	**38**	**35**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**10,116**	**53,861**	**27,380**	**26,481**
		Rural	**1,354**	**21**	**35**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**5,210**	**27,983**	**14,369**	**13,614**
		Urban	**67**	**386**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**4,906**	**25,878**	**13,011**	**12,867**
2	Serchhip	Total	NA	NA	16	1	2	0	6,567	35,520	17,958	17,562
		Rural	NA	NA	16	1	0	0	2,288	12,917	6,606	6,311
		Urban	59	383	0	0	2	0	4,279	22,603	11,352	11,251
3	Serchhip (NT)	Urban	23	743	0	0	1	0	3,226	17,096	8,592	8,504
4	Thenzawl (NT)	Urban	36	153	0	0	1	0	1,053	5,507	2,760	2,747

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
5	Thingsulthliah	Total	NA	NA	6	1	0	0	830	4,792	2,431	2,361
	(Part)	Rural	NA	NA	6	1	0	0	830	4,792	2,431	2,361
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	East Lungdar	Total	NA	NA	13	2	1	0	2,719	13,549	6,991	6,558
	(Part)	Rural	NA	NA	13	2	0	0	2,092	10,274	5,332	4,942
		Urban	8	409	0	0	1	0	627	3,275	1,659	1,616
7	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Urban	8	409	0	0	1	0	627	3,275	1,659	1,616

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

Statement 4 above contains details of various information connected with the district like total number of villages and towns separately mentioning as to whether these are inhabited or uninhabited etc., number of household, total population with male female breakup in respect of the district as a whole, as well as Notified Towns, R.D. Blocks (including parts of R.D. Blocks falling within the district). Rural-urban break-up has also been shown in the statement. Since the information/data incorporated above are self explanatory, further explanation may not be required.

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	Serchhip	17	16	12,917	6,606	6,311
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	7	6	4,792	2,431	2,361
3	East Lungdar (Part)	15	13	10,274	5,332	4,942
	District (Rural) Total :	**39**	**35**	**27,983**	**14,369**	**13,614**

The above Statement contains details regarding total number of inhabited villages in each RD Block or parts of RD Block and RD Block wise total number of rural population as well as the district total (rural). Since the information given above are simple and self explanatory further analysis has not been attempted.

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	Serchhip (NT)	IV	Serchhip	17,096	8,592	8,504
2	Thenzawl (NT)	V	Serchhip	5,507	2,760	2,747
3	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	VI	East Lungdar (Part)	3,275	1,659	1,616
	District (Urban) total :			**25,878**	**13,011**	**12,867**

It can be seen from the above that out of three Notified Towns in the district, Serchhip (NT) with a population of 17,096 is having more than 50% of total urban population of the district and about 3 times of the 2nd most populated town of Thenzawl (NT) and almost 6 times of that of the 3rd Notified Town of N. Vanlaiphai.

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 as Serchhip District has no villages with population of 5,000 and above at R.D. Block level.

STATEMENT - 8

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

						Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Commu-nication	Banking
Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tehsil head-quarters	Whether it is R.D. Block head-quarters	Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	N. Vanlaiphai	40503000	3,275	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

The above Statement contains details of the population and availability or otherwise of various amenities in Statutory Town of North Vanlaiphai where less than 5,000 population were found to reside in 2001. It can be seen that the population of this town are extremely small and that except Senior Secondary School, College, Health Centre and Bank, no other amenities as selected for census data collection were available in this Notified Town.

STATEMENT - 9

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

			Houseless population				Institutional population			
Serial Number	District/ R.D. Block/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**195**	**148**	**47**
		Rural	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**79**	**68**	**11**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**116**	**80**	**36**
2	Serchhip	Total	-	-	-	-	12	182	143	39
		Rural	-	-	-	-	3	66	63	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	9	116	80	36
3	Serchhip (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	5	63	42	21
4	Thenzawl (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	4	53	38	15
5	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	4
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	4
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

The above statement indicates number of houseless and institutional population in the district at R.D. Block as well as town level. As has been seen in the table there is no houseless population in the district, meanwhile 14 households are found as institutional household in the district. This 14 households consists of 195 population of 148 males ans 47 females. Largest number of households belonging institutional households is found at Serchhip R.D. Block (12 households) consisting of 182 population of 143 males and 39 females. Among three towns in the district, the largest number of households (institutional households) are found at Serchhip Town having 63 population of 42 males and 21 females. No institutional households is found at N. Vanlaiphai Town.

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 Serchhip District.

(ii) Brief history of the district

As in the case of four other districts namely, Kolasib, Mamit , Champhai and Lawngtlai, Serchhip has also been recently elevated to the status of an Administrative District. However Serchhip is the only district in Mizoram which was only a Rural Development Block prior to its upgradation. The district is occupying the central part of the State with its headquarters at Serchhip Town located at a distance of 112 Km. from Aizawl, the State Capital. The district has been carved out of old Aizawl District vide Government of Mizoram Notification No. A.60011/ 21/95-GAD dt. 29.07.1998. There are only three Rural Development Blocks in Serchhip District namely (a) Serchhip R.D. Block with headquarters at Serchhip (b) Thingsulthliah (Part) R.D .Block with hqtrs. at Thingsulthliah and (c) East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block with headquarters at East Lungdar.

The district is flanked by Aizawl District on the north and partly on the west, by Lunglei district on the south and partly on the west and by Champhai district on the East. The district with an area of 1,421 sq. km. is the 8th among all eight districts of Mizoram.

(iii) Administrative setup

The district is located central part of the State. Since 15th of September 1998 the district administration started functioning with Serchhip as its headquarters. As already mentioned earlier, Serchhip is the only district in Mizoram which was elevated directly from RD Block status to full fledged district. Other newly created districts of Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai and Lawngtlai were functioning as independent administrative subdivisions. At present, in addition to the Sadar Subdivision of Serchhip there are 2 more subdivisions viz. Thenzawl and n. Vanlaiphai with headquarters at Thenzawl and N.Vanlaiphai respectively.

Although the district started functioning with hardly no infrastructural facilities, other departmental officers were already posted by various department like Power and Electricity, PHE, PWD, Soil & Water Conservation departments etc. at Serchhip or its neighbourhood.

The Deputy Commissioner, as in case of other districts, heads the team of district level officers like Superintendent of Police etc. who is assisted by various other officers.

As already mentioned else where, out of 22 Notified Towns in Mizoram, 3 such towns are located in the district. However as in the case of all other such towns, Municipality or Town Committees are yet to be constituted in any towns including Serchhip ï the district Headquarter. However, locally elected bodies called Village Councils constituted under relevant statutory provisions have been functioning in all these three Notified Towns and in all inhabited villages of the district.

(iv) Physical features

Location and size :

Serchhip district is located between 23°35´ N and 23° N latitude and between 92°41´ E and 93°10´ E longitude. As already mentioned earlier the district is located right in the central part of the State. Except a very small length of boundary with Myanmar on the east, the district is surrounded by the neighbouring districts of Aizawl, Lunglei and Champhai in the North and West, South and West and in the East respectively. The District has an average altitude of approximately 1044 mtrs from MSL. Serchhip, the district Headquarters has an altitude of 1281 mtrs from MSL.

The extention of the district is as follows :

i) Norht - South = 41 Km.
ii) East - West = 40 Km.

Physiography :

The district falls partly within (i) Aizawl Mountainous Region (ii) Chalfilh ï KAWLKULH TLANG REGION and (iii) Eastern Mountainous region. The topography is rugged. The district consists of ranges of hills mostly running from north to south in parallel series separated from one another by narrow valleys with a very small portion as plains. The hills have steep gradients. The average altitude of the district is about 1100 mtrs from MSL which is almost equal to the average altitude of the State. The mountain ranges of the district are i) Tleu Tlang ii) Chawnglur Tlang iii) Kawlri Tlang and iv) Hrangturzo Tlang. It has the geology of Surma Series and Baghmara formation (Garo Hills) of Miocene age and Tipam Series of Chengapara formation (Serchhip RD Block) and Barail Series and Sim Sang formation of Oligocene period (East Lungdar Block). The soils of this area is clayey as they are mostly derived from Shale and Slate. As the rocks found in this region

are Shale and Slate which are impervious, water is not contained in the under ground layers of rock and hence there is a general scarcity of water in the dry season. However different types of trees, bamboos etc. are found in this area and most of the people, living in rural areas already mentioned earlier, depend on agricultural activities. Though rich in natural vegetation, there has gradual destruction of forests due to shifting cultivation.

Drainage :

There are five major rivers that flow across the district. These are:

	Name of River	Length of flow within the district
a)	Tuikum River	20 Km
b)	River Mat	27 Km
c)	River Tlau	8 Km
d)	River Tuichang	25 Km
e)	River Tlawng	10 Km

All these rivers flow from north to south except the river Tlawng which flows from south to the northernly direction. There is no natural pond or lake in the district.

Climate :

The temperature ranges between 13°C and 27°C, the hottest and coldest month being June and January respectively. The characteristics of the wind can be termed as mild and the average rainfall is 2005mm. Although located not very far from tropic of Cancer, instead of hot and humid climate due to its high elevation, continuous flow of mild wind and long period of rainfall spreading from the month of April to September ï October every year, a pleasant climate prevails in the district throughout the year. For this reason the climate is suitable for production of most of the subtropical crops like paddy, maize and cash crops like sugarcane, ginger, chillies, oilseeds and various other agro-horticultural products like oranges and other citrus fruits and cabbages and other winter seasonôs products. Besides these, activities connected with animal husbandry, fishery, small scale industry/ cottage industry and localized trade and commerce are also practiced by the inhabitants of the district. Except a few places, small or middle scale irrigation facilities are yet to be provided to the cultivators for which Jhum cultivation is still the more popular choice of the people. In comparison with other far flung places of the State, the communication system in the district is much better.

As already mentioned earlier, locally elected bodies called Village Councils have been constituted in various localities of the district including the Notified Towns. At present there are 29 such Village Councils in the district. These Village Councils being the elected bodies at grass root level, are responsible for (i) execution of developmental schemes sanctioned and allotted to the villages for upliftment of the local people, (ii) for carrying out the responsibilities conferred upon them for allocation of house sites and land for various governmental and semi governmental and religious agencies, (iii) maintenance of general peace and tranquility in their respective jurisdiction, (iv)for holding of village courts for resolving petty disputes among the villagers and last but not least (v)for ensuring equitable and impartial allocation of land for annual Jhum cultivation free of charge to all willing cultivators.

(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 ôMain 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 ôMarginal 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 ôNon 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.

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

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.

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

Age specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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 ôreasons for migrationô to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of ôOthersô. 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 ôeducationô and not ôwork/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 Serchhip District is 53,861 out of which 27,380 are males and 26,481 females. In other words 6% of the population of Mizoram have been residing over 14.8% of the area of the state. The district comprises of three R.D. Blocks, out of which Serchhip R.D.Block having the highest number of population (35,520). The R.D. Block Thingsulthliah (Part) having the lowest number of population (4,792). This R.D .Block is having no urban population. Mentioned may be made in this connection that thus R.D. Block that falls within the district in small part have only 7 villages and these villages (including un-inhabited) are under rural status.

b) In the district there are only three Notified Towns of Serchhip, Thenzawl and N. Vanlaiphai out of which Serchhip Town is classified as Class IV and the remaining two towns Thenzawl and N. Vanlaiphai were classified as Class V and Class VI respectively. In the district as a whole 25,878 persons reside in urban areas consisting of 13,011 males and 12,867 females. The growth of population during 1991-2001 in urban areas of Serchhip District has found to be 23.3%. The density and sex ratio of Serchhip District were 38 and 967 respectively. The percentage of literates of urban areas of the district was as high as 96.3% out of which 97.5% were males and 95.1% were females, thereby having a gap of 2.4% between male and

female literacy status. Work participation rate for the urban areas of the district was 55.6% consisting of 58.8% males and 52.4% females. No separate University is located in the district and the nearest university is located at Aizawl. There was 98.1% Scheduled Tribes population found in the district and a negligible figures of Scheduled Castes population have been noticed in the district.

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	Serchhip	29,993	11,803	18,190	35,520	12,917	22,603	18.4	9.4	24.3	60.7	63.6
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	4,225	4,225	0	4,792	4,792	0	13.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	11,571	8,767	2,804	13,549	10,274	3,275	17.1	17.2	16.8	24.2	24.2
	District Total :	**45,789**	**24,795**	**20,994**	**53,861**	**27,983**	**25,878**	**17.6**	**12.9**	**23.3**	**45.8**	**48.0**

It can be seen from the above that although the district average growth rate during 1991 to 2001 was 17.6% such growth in rural areas of each of the three areas covered by Serchhip RD and parts of Thingsulthliah and East Lungdar RD were less than the district average. However the urban area of Serchhip RD registered a growth of 24.3% which was one percent higher than the district growth rate of 23.3%. In addition to the above it can also be seen that the percentage urban population of Serchhip RD is 63.6% in 2001which is more than 15% higher than the State average.

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	Serchhip	16	12,917	6,606	6,311	1 (6.3)	43	45
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	6	4,792	2,431	2,361	3 (50.0)	203	162
3	East Lungdar (Part)	13	10,274	5,332	4,942	2 (15.4)	19	19
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**35**	**27,983**	**14,369**	**13,614**	**6 (17.1)**	**265**	**226**

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	Serchhip	5 (31.3)	968	881	7 (43.8)	2,108	2,011	2 (12.5)	1,759	1,707
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	0 (0.0)	0	0	2 (33.3)	878	850	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	3 (23.1)	449	441	5 (38.5)	1,705	1,442	1 (7.7)	621	607
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**8 (22.9)**	**1,417**	**1,322**	**14 (40.0)**	**4,691**	**4,303**	**3 (8.6)**	**2,380**	**2,314**

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	Serchhip	1 (6.3)	1,728	1,667	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	1 (16.7)	1,350	1,349	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	2 (15.4)	2,538	2,433	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**4 (11.4)**	**5,616**	**5,449**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

A scrutiny of the data given in table-2 above will reveal that in Serchhip District there were 6 villages out of total 35 villages where population was less than 200 (17.1% villages to the district total), 8 villages were having population in the range of 200-499 (22.9%), 14 villages (40%) were having population in the range of 500-999, 3 (8.6%) villages in the range of 1000-1999 and 4 villages (11.4%) in the range of 2000-4999 and that there was no village having population in any of the higher ranges than the last range mentioned here i.e. 2000-4999.

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	35	100.0	27,983	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 :	**35**	**100.0**	**27,983**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district :		**21**		

A scrutiny of the given data in the above table will reveal that out of total 35 villages as many as all villages (100%) having a population of 27,983 (100% of the districts rural population) were having population density of 0-10 range and that there was no village in other ranges of population density.

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	950	923	982
2001	935	923	948	967	947	989

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

From the above table it can be seen that although the sex ratio of the State was 921 in 1991 and 935 in 2001, the sex ratio of the district during the corresponding period was 950 and 967 which were much higher than the States sex ratio. It may also be noted that during 1991 and 2001, in urban areas of the district the sex ratio was much higher in 1991 (982) as well as in 2001 (989) against the rural figures of 923 and 947 respectively.

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	Serchhip	978	955	991
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	971	971	-
3	East Lungdar (Part)	938	927	974
	District Total :	**967**	**947**	**989**

It can be interesting to noticed from the above table that among the three R.D. Blocks, Serchhip R.D. Block with the sex ratio of 978 (Rural-955, Urban-991) was in first place followed by Thingsulthliah R.D. Block (Part) with 971 and East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block with the figure of 938. The district average was 967 (Rural-947, Urban-989).

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Serchhip	955
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	971
3	East Lungdar (Part)	927
	District (Rural) Total :	**947**

Sex ratio in rural areas of the district with RD Block wise breakup have been indicated above. It can be seen that among the RD Block areas of three RD Blocks Thingsulthliah (Part) with sex ratio of 971 was in number one position followed by Serchhip (955) and East Lungdar (Part) (927). The districtôs average sex ratio was 947.

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	5.7	583	2.1
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	0	0.0	0	0.0
800-849	2	5.7	449	1.6
850-899	7	20.0	3,345	12.0
900-949	5	14.3	4,495	16.1
950-999	9	25.7	14,432	51.6
1000-1099	10	28.6	4,679	16.7
1100+	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**35**	**100.0**	**27,983**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District :			**947**	

A scrutiny of the above table will show that there were only 2 villages in the district where sex ratio less than 700 were found. There were also 2 villages in the range of 800-849, 7 villages in the range of 850-899, 5 villages in the range of 900-949, 9 villages in the range of 950-999 and as many as 10 villages where sex ratio was in the range of 1000-1099. It may also be seen that in the category of percentage distribution of population, 14,432 persons (51.6%) were residing in 9 villages where sex ratio was between 950-999 which was followed by 4,679 persons (16.7%) in the range of 1000-1099 and 4,495 (16.1%) in the range of 900-949.

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	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	VI	974
2	Serchhip (NT)	IV	990
3	Thenzawl (NT)	V	995
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		**989**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen that among the three Notified Towns of the district, Thenzawl (NT) with sex ratio of (995) occupied the first position followed by Serchhip (990) and North Vanlaiphai (974). The average sex ratio of the district was 989 which was much higher than the States sex ratio of 935.

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	Serchhip	Total	6,068	3,061	3,007	982
		Rural	2,373	1,212	1,161	958
		Urban	3,695	1,849	1,846	998
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	813	409	404	988
		Rural	813	409	404	988
		Urban	0	0	0	0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	2,227	1,135	1,092	962
		Rural	1,727	865	862	997
		Urban	500	270	230	852
	District Total :	**Total**	**9,108**	**4,605**	**4,503**	**978**
		Rural	**4,913**	**2,486**	**2,427**	**976**
		Urban	**4,195**	**2,119**	**2,076**	**980**

A scrutiny of the data given above will reveal that in comparison with the district sex ratio of children in age group 0-6 (Total-978, Rural-976, Urban-980), the sex ratio of Thingsulthliah (part) which was 988 was much higher. In urban areas of these three RD Blocks Serchhip with sex ratio of 998 was in the first position followed by East Lungdar with sex ratio of much lower figure of 852 and that the similar figure for the remaining RD Blockøs urban area was nil as there was no urban area in that part of Thingsulthliah RD. In rural areas of these three RD Blocks, E. Lungdar (part) with the sex ratio of 997 occupied the first place which was followed by Thingsulthliah (part) with sex ratio of 988 as already mentioned earlier and the last position was occupied by Serchhip RD Block with sex ratio of 958.

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	Serchhip	2,373	1,212	1,161	958
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	813	409	404	988
3	East Lungdar (Part)	1,727	865	862	997
	District (Rural) Total :	**4,913**	**2,486**	**2,427**	**976**

As detail analytical note on the subject has already been given in table-10, the same is not repeated. However, it may be noted that in the above table figures pertaining to only the rural areas with RD Blockwise breakup have been compiled whereas the table-10 contains the relevant figures of urban areas also.

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	1	2.9	9	0.2
700-749	4	11.4	354	7.2
750-799	1	2.9	115	2.3
800-849	3	8.6	445	9.1
850-899	1	2.9	294	6.0
900-949	5	14.3	912	18.6
950-999	2	5.7	452	9.2
1000-1099	10	28.6	1,700	34.6
1100+	8	22.9	632	12.9
District (Rural) Total : 35		**100.0**	**4,913**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District :			**976**	

It can be seen that there was only one village in the district where sex ratio of children in the age group 0-6 was less than 700 and in the next range i.e. 700-749 there were 4 villages and a very small number of villages in ranges above 700-749. It may be interesting to note that in the range 1000-1099 there were 10 villages (28.6%) with population totaling 1,700 (34.6%) and that as many as 8 villages were in the range of more than 1100+.

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	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	VI	500	270	230	852
2	Serchhip (NT)	IV	2,802	1,416	1,386	979
3	Thenzawl (NT)	V	893	433	460	1,062
	District (Urban) Total :		**4,195**	**2,119**	**2,076**	**980**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It may be interesting to note that Thenzawl (NT) with sex ratio of 1,062 was occupying the top position among three towns of Serchhip district in sex ratio of children in the age group of 0-6 followed by Serchhip (979) and North Vanlaiphai (852). Thereby indicating a huge gap of 110 between the 1st and 3rd position.

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	Serchhip	Total	35,520	0	34,976	0	98.5
		Rural	12,917	0	12,755	0	98.7
		Urban	22,603	0	22,221	0	98.3
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	4,792	0	4,724	0	98.6
		Rural	4,792	0	4,724	0	98.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0.0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	13,549	5	13,130	0	96.9
		Rural	10,274	5	9,919	0	96.5
		Urban	3,275	0	3,211	0	98.0
	District Total :	**Total**	**53,861**	**5**	**52,830**	**0**	**98.1**
		Rural	**27,983**	**5**	**27,398**	**0**	**97.9**
		Urban	**25,878**	**0**	**25,432**	**0**	**98.3**

As there were only 5 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes as applicable in Mizoram and all 5 of them were residing in rural areas of East Lungdar (part). Again 52,830 persons belonged to Scheduled Tribe out of total population of 53,861. Among the R.D. Blocks, Serchhip is having the highest Scheduled Tribes population of 34,976 followed by East Lungdar (Part) of 13,130 and the lowest is recorded at Thingsulthliah (Part) R.D. Block with population 4,724.

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	Serchhip	12,917	0	12,755	0	98.7
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	4,792	0	4,724	0	98.6
3	East Lungdar (Part)	10,274	5	9,919	0	96.5
	District (Rural) Total :	**27,983**	**5**	**27,398**	**0**	**97.9**

It can be seen that compared to Scheduled Tribe population of the district (27,398) which was 97.9% of the districts population there were only 5 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste. Hence explanatory notes in respect of SC/ST population distribution in the district is not felt 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	33	94.3	0	0.0
Less than 5	2	5.7	5	100.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**35**	**100.0**	**5**	**100.0**

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	2.9	250	0.9
51-75	2	5.7	53	0.2
76 and above	32	91.4	27,095	98.9
District Total :	**35**	**100.0**	**27,398**	**100.0**

Since the data concerning only 5 SC population residing in the districtôs 2 villages have been analysed above which resulted in nil figures in most of the cases further explanatory notes may not be required.

Data incorporated in the above table are self explanatory. Hence further analysis has not been attempted.

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	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	3,275	0	3,211	0	98.0
2	Serchhip (NT)	17,096	0	16,820	0	98.4
3	Thenzawl (NT)	5,507	0	5,401	0	98.1
	District (Urban) Total :	**25,878**	**0**	**25,432**	**0**	**98.3**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen from the above that there were no SC population in any urban area of the district and the number of ST population was 25,432 in such areas out of which Serchhip (NT) population (16,820) was the highest followed by Thenzawl (NT) with 5,401 population and North Vanlaiphai with only 3,211 population. The percentage of ST population was 98.3% in the whole district.

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	Serchhip	0	966
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	0	985
3	East Lungdar (Part)	250	979
	District (Rural) Total :	**250**	**974**

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	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	0	978
2	Serchhip (NT)	0	1005
3	Thenzawl (NT)	0	1015
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :	**0**	**1004**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen from the above that the sex-ratio of SC population was 250. As already mentioned earlier, there were only 5 persons belonging to SC population in the whole district for which such uncommon figure has come out which does not indicate any meaningful trend and hence can be neglected. The sex ratio of the vast majority of the population belonging to Scheduled Tribe of the district was 974 in the rural areas. Among the RD Block areas, Thingsulthliah (part) with sex ratio of 985 occupied 1st position closely followed by East Lungdar part (979) and serchhip (966).

The sex ratio of Scheduled Castes population in urban areas of the district was nil as there was no Scheduled Castes population at all in any of these three Notified Towns. However, the sex ratio among Scheduled Tribe population of the urban areas of the district as a whole was 1,004. Among the towns, Thenzawl (NT) with sex ratio of 1,015 occupied topmost position followed by Serchhip (1,005) and North Vanlaiphai (978).

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						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	13
1	Serchhip	Total	28,135	14,428	13,707	7,385	3,530	3,855	95.5	96.9	94.2	2.7
		Rural	9,941	5,173	4,768	2,976	1,433	1,543	94.3	95.9	92.6	3.3
		Urban	18,194	9,255	8,939	4,409	2,097	2,312	96.2	97.4	95.1	2.4
2	Thingsulthliah	Total	3,806	1,958	1,848	986	473	513	95.7	96.8	94.4	2.4
	(Part)	Rural	3,806	1,958	1,848	986	473	513	95.7	96.8	94.4	2.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	East Lungdar	Total	10,641	5,520	5,121	2,908	1,471	1,437	94.0	94.3	93.7	0.6
	(Part)	Rural	7,958	4,159	3,799	2,316	1,173	1,143	93.1	93.1	93.1	0.0
		Urban	2,683	1,361	1,322	592	298	294	96.7	98.0	95.4	2.6
	District Total :	**Total**	**42,582**	**21,906**	**20,676**	**11,279**	**5,474**	**5,805**	**95.2**	**96.2**	**94.1**	**2.1**
		Rural	**21,705**	**11,290**	**10,415**	**6,278**	**3,079**	**3,199**	**94.1**	**95.0**	**93.1**	**1.9**
		Urban	**20,877**	**10,616**	**10,261**	**5,001**	**2,395**	**2,606**	**96.3**	**97.5**	**95.1**	**2.4**

Details regarding literacy status of the district have been compiled in the above table. It may be interesting to note that against the State literacy rate of 88.8% the same for Serchhip district was 95.2% (Rural-94.1, Urban-96.3, Males-96.2, Females-94.1). Among the RD Blocks, Thingsulthliah (part) with the rate of 95.7% was most literate followed by Serchhip (95.5%) and East Lungdar part (94%). Among the urban areas of each of these three RD Blocks, East Lungdar (part) with 96.7% was the topmost followed closely by Serchhip (96.2%) and that among the rural of these RD Blocks, Thinhsulthliah with literacy rate of 95.7% was having the highest rate followed by Serchhip (94.3%) and East Lungdar (93.1%).

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	Serchhip	9,941	5,173	4,768	2,976	1,433	1,543	94.3	95.9	92.6	3.3
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	3,806	1,958	1,848	986	473	513	95.7	96.8	94.4	2.4
3	East Lungdar (Part)	7,958	4,159	3,799	2,316	1,173	1,143	93.1	93.1	93.1	0.0
	District (Rural) Total :	**21,705**	**11,290**	**10,415**	**6,278**	**3,079**	**3,199**	**94.1**	**95.0**	**93.1**	**1.9**

A scrutiny of the data given above will reveal that against the district average literacy rate (rural areas only) of Total-94.1, Males-95, Females-93.1, Thingsulthliah (Part) having the literacy rate of 95.7 occupied the highest position (Males-96.8, Females-94.4) followed by Serchhip (Total-94.3, Males-95.9, Females-92.6) and East Lungdar (Part) (Total-93.1, Males-93.1, Females-93.1). It may also be noted that the gap in literacy rate of males and females was the highest in Serchhip (3.3%) followed by Thingsulthliah (Part) 2.4% and that there was no gap in case of E. Lungdar (Part).

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	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0

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
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	1	2.9	530	1.9
71-80	0	0.0	0	0.0
81-90	5	14.3	2,857	10.2
91-99	27	77.1	24,558	87.8
100	2	5.7	38	0.1
District Total :	**35**	**100.0**	**27,983**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District : 95.1				

A scrutiny of the data given will reveal that against the average literacy rate of 95.1% for the district as a whole, there were 27 villages in the district where the range of literacy was 91-99 covering a population of 24,558 (87.8%) out of total rural population of 27,983 of the district and that there were 5 villages in the range of 81-90, 2 villages were having 100% literacy and the remaining one village was in the range of 61-70.

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									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	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	2,683	1,361	1,322	592	298	294	96.7	98.0	95.4	2.6
2	Serchhip (NT)	13,695	6,962	6,733	3,401	1,630	1,771	95.8	97.0	94.6	2.4
3	Thenzawl (NT)	4,499	2,293	2,206	1,008	467	541	97.5	98.5	96.5	2.1
	District(Urban) Total :	**20,877**	**10,616**	**10,261**	**5,001**	**2,395**	**2,606**	**96.3**	**97.5**	**95.1**	**2.4**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen from the data given above that the average literacy rate of the urban population of the district was 96.3% (Males-97.5, Females-95.1) and that the overall gap between male and female literacy was only 2.4%. It can also be seen that among the three Notified Towns which comprised of the total urban area/population, Thenzawl with literacy rate 97.5% (Males-98.5, Females-96.5) occupied the first place followed closely by North Vanlaiphai with 96.7%(Males-98, Females-95.4) and Serchhip with 95.8%(Males-97, Females-94.6).

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									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	East Lungdar (Part)	4	3	1	1	1	0	100	100	100	0
	District (Rural) Total :	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**0**

Since there were only 4 SC literate population in the rural areas of the district and all 4 were residing in East Lungdar RD (part) and since data generated was extremely simple further explanation are not required.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
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	2	100.0	5	100.0
District Total :	**2**	**100.0**	**5**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**100**		

Except last row indicating 2 villages where 100% Scheduled Castes population were residing all other rows regarding various items are nil. Hence analysis is not necessary.

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

Since there was no Scheduled Caste population in urban areas of the district, hence the above table is not necessary to shown nil data.

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	Serchhip	9,816	5,079	4,737	2,939	1,410	1,529	94.3	95.9	92.6	3.3
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	3,757	1,921	1,836	967	459	508	95.9	97.3	94.4	2.9
3	East Lungdar (Part)	7,759	3,986	3,773	2,160	1,025	1,135	94.6	96.0	93.1	2.9
	District (Rural) Total :	**21,332**	**10,986**	**10,346**	**6,066**	**2,894**	**3,172**	**94.7**	**96.2**	**93.1**	**3.1**

It can be seen from the above that average percentage of ST literates in rural areas of the district was 94.7% (Males-96.2, Females-93.1) and that the gap between male and female literacy rate was 3.1% and that among the three RD Block areas, Thingsulthliah RD (part) was having the highest literacy rate of 95.9% (Males-97.3, Females-94.4) closely followed by East Lungdar (Part) with 94.6% (Males-96, Females-93.1) and Serchhip with 94.3%(Males-95.9, Females-92.6).

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	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	4	11.4	2,664	9.7
91-99	29	82.9	24,712	90.2
100	2	5.7	22	0.1
District Total :	**35**	**100.0**	**27,398**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**94.7**		

A scrutiny of the data given above will reveal that out of 35 villages in the district where 27,398 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were residing. There were 29 villages where the range of literacy was 91-99 (population - 24,712, percentage - 90.2) and that there were 2 other villages where literacy was 100% and the remaining 4 villages were in the range of 81-90% literacy.

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	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	2,641	1,337	1,304	570	286	284	96.9	98.2	95.7	2.5
2	Serchhip (NT)	13,472	6,796	6,676	3,348	1,594	1,754	95.9	97.2	94.6	2.6
3	Thenzawl (NT)	4,410	2,223	2,187	991	457	534	97.5	98.5	96.5	2.1
	Serchhip* (Urban)	**20,523**	**10,356**	**10,167**	**4,909**	**2,337**	**2,572**	**96.4**	**97.6**	**95.2**	**2.5**

Note : 1. NT = Notified Town

A scrutiny of the data given above will reveal that the percentage of literacy of the Scheduled Tribe population of the whole urban area of the district was 96.4% (Males-97.6, Females-95.2) with a gap of 2.5% between male and female literacy rate. It may also be seen that among the Scheduled Tribe population residing in three towns of district, Thenzawl(NT) with a percentage figure of 97.5% (Males-98.5, Females-96.5) was having highest literacy rate which was closely followed by North Vanlaiphai (NT) with 96.9% (Males-98.2, Females-95.7) and Serchhip(NT) with 95.9% literacy (Males-97.2, Females-94.6).

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	Serchhip	Persons	35,520	15,611	43.9	4,196	11.8	19,807	55.8	15,713	44.2
		Males	17,958	8,829	49.2	1,618	9.0	10,447	58.2	7,511	41.8
		Females	17,562	6,782	38.6	2,578	14.7	9,360	53.3	8,202	46.7
2	Thingsulthliah	Persons	4,792	2,263	47.2	864	18.0	3,127	65.3	1,665	34.7
	(Part)	Males	2,431	1,264	52.0	358	14.7	1,622	66.7	809	33.3
		Females	2,361	999	42.3	506	21.4	1,505	63.7	856	36.3
3	East Lungdar (Part)	Persons	13,549	6,909	51.0	2,680	19.8	9,589	70.8	3,960	29.2
		Males	6,991	3,878	55.5	1,157	16.5	5,035	72.0	1,956	28.0
		Females	6,558	3,031	46.2	1,523	23.2	4,554	69.4	2,004	30.6
	District Total :	**Persons**	**53,861**	**24,783**	**46.0**	**7,740**	**14.4**	**32,523**	**60.4**	**21,338**	**39.6**
		Males	**27,380**	**13,971**	**51.0**	**3,133**	**11.4**	**17,104**	**62.5**	**10,276**	**37.5**
		Females	**26,481**	**10,812**	**40.8**	**4,607**	**17.4**	**15,419**	**58.2**	**11,062**	**41.8**

From the data given above it can be seen that 46% of the population of the district were main workers, 14.4% were marginal workers (total-60.4%) and that while males outnumbered females in main workers category, there were more females than males in the marginal worker category. Among the RD Block areas it can be seen that East Lungdar (Part) with 70.8%(Males-72, Females-69.4) workers topped the list followed by Thingsulthliah (Part) with 65.3% workers (Males-66.7, Females-63.7) and Serchhip with 55.8% workers (Males-58.2, Females-53.3). It can be mentioned here that all in these 3 RD Block areas there were more female marginal workers than males but males outnumbered females in main workers category.

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	Serchhip	Persons	12,917	6,319	48.9	1,570	12.2	7,889	61.1	5,028	38.9
		Males	6,606	3,371	51.0	694	10.5	4,065	61.5	2,541	38.5
		Females	6,311	2,948	46.7	876	13.9	3,824	60.6	2,487	39.4
2	Thingsulthliah	Persons	4,792	2,263	47.2	864	18.0	3,127	65.3	1,665	34.7
	(Part)	Males	2,431	1,264	52.0	358	14.7	1,622	66.7	809	33.3
		Females	2,361	999	42.3	506	21.4	1,505	63.7	856	36.3

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
3	East Lungdar (Part)	Persons	10,274	5,303	51.6	1,813	17.6	7,116	69.3	3,158	30.7
		Males	5,332	2,993	56.1	777	14.6	3,770	70.7	1,562	29.3
		Females	4,942	2,310	46.7	1,036	21.0	3,346	67.7	1,596	32.3
	District (Rural)	**Persons**	**27,983**	**13,885**	**49.6**	**4,247**	**15.2**	**18,132**	**64.8**	**9,851**	**35.2**
	Total :	**Males**	**14,369**	**7,628**	**53.1**	**1,829**	**12.7**	**9,457**	**65.8**	**4,912**	**34.2**
		Females	**13,614**	**6,257**	**46.0**	**2,418**	**17.8**	**8,675**	**63.7**	**4,939**	**36.3**

A scrutiny of the data given above will reveal that out of the total rural population of 27,983 of the district 49.6% were engaged in main works (Males-53.1, Females-46), 15.2% were marginal workers (Males-12.7, Females-17.8) and that altogether 64.8% were categorized as workers (main + marginal). It may also be seen that among the rural areas of 3 RD Blocks of the district, East Lungdar (Part) was having 69.3% workers which was the highest (Males-70.7, Females-67.7) followed by Thingsulthliah (Part) with 65.3% workers (Males-66.7, Females-63.7) and Serchhip with 61.1% workers (M-61.5, F-60.6).

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	N.Vanlaiphai	Persons	3,275	1,606	49.0	867	26.5	2,473	75.5	802	24.5
	(NT)	Males	1,659	885	53.3	380	22.9	1,265	76.3	394	23.7
		Females	1,616	721	44.6	487	30.1	1,208	74.8	408	25.2
2	Serchhip (NT)	Persons	17,096	6,805	39.8	1,825	10.7	8,630	50.5	8,466	49.5
		Males	8,592	4,071	47.4	582	6.8	4,653	54.2	3,939	45.8
		Females	8,504	2,734	32.1	1,243	14.6	3,977	46.8	4,527	53.2
3	Thenzawl (NT)	Persons	5,507	2,487	45.2	801	14.5	3,288	59.7	2,219	40.3
		Males	2,760	1,387	50.3	342	12.4	1,729	62.6	1,031	37.4
		Females	2,747	1,100	40.0	459	16.7	1,559	56.8	1,188	43.2
	District (Urban)	**Persons**	**25,878**	**10,898**	**42.1**	**3,493**	**13.5**	**14,391**	**55.6**	**11,487**	**44.4**
	Total :	**Males**	**13,011**	**6,343**	**48.8**	**1,304**	**10.0**	**7,647**	**58.8**	**5,364**	**41.2**
		Females	**12,867**	**4,555**	**35.4**	**2,189**	**17.0**	**6,744**	**52.4**	**6,123**	**47.6**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Details of workers and non workers in urban areas of the district have been incorporated in the above table. A scrutiny of these data will reveal that there were 42.1% main workers in the districtôs urban areas (Males-48.8,Females-35.4), 13.5% were marginal workers (Males-10, Females-17) and that total percentage of workers (main + marginal) was 55.6% (Males-58.8, Females-52.4). It can also be seen that among the three Notified Towns, which constituted the total urban area of the district, highest 75.5% (Males-76.3, Females-74.8) was found in North Vanlaiphai town followed by Thenzawl with 59.7% (Males-62.6, Females-56.8) and Serchhip with 50.5% workers (Males-54.2, Females-46.8).

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	Serchhip	Persons	35,520	19,807	13,003	1,299	664	4,841
				(55.8)	(65.6)	(6.6)	(3.4)	(24.4)
		Males	17,958	10,447	6,579	669	197	3,002
				(58.2)	(63.0)	(6.4)	(1.9)	(28.7)
		Females	17,562	9,360	6,424	630	467	1,839
				(53.3)	(68.6)	(6.7)	(5.0)	(19.6)
2	Thingsulthliah	Persons	4,792	3,127	2,677	27	121	302
	(Part)			(65.3)	(85.6)	(0.9)	(3.9)	(9.7)
		Males	2,431	1,622	1,259	10	119	234
				(66.7)	(77.6)	(0.6)	(7.3)	(14.4)
		Females	2,361	1,505	1,418	17	2	68
				(63.7)	(94.2)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(4.5)
3	East Lungdar (Part)	Persons	13,549	9,589	8,020	94	108	1,367
				(70.8)	(83.6)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(14.3)
		Males	6,991	5,035	3,907	46	41	1,041
				(72.0)	(77.6)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(20.7)
		Females	6,558	4,554	4,113	48	67	326
				(69.4)	(90.3)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(7.2)
	District Total :	**Persons**	**53,861**	**32,523**	**23,700**	**1,420**	**893**	**6,510**
				(60.4)	**(72.9)**	**(4.4)**	**(2.7)**	**(20.0)**
		Males	**27,380**	**17,104**	**11,745**	**725**	**357**	**4,277**
				(62.5)	**(68.7)**	**(4.2)**	**(2.1)**	**(25.0)**
		Females	**26,481**	**15,419**	**11,955**	**695**	**536**	**2,233**
				(58.2)	**(77.5)**	**(4.5)**	**(3.5)**	**(14.5)**

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

From the above it can be seen that 60.4% of the population was categorized as workers (main + marginal) and a vast majority of them (72.9%) were engaged in cultivation (Males-68.7, Females-77.5) followed by other workers with 20% (Males-25, Females-14.5), 4.4% Agricultural Labourers (Males-4.2, Females-4.5) and 2.7% Household Industry workers (Males-2.1, Females-3.5). Among the various RD Blocks areas population, East Lungdar (Part) with 70.8% workers (Males-72, Females-69.4) was in the topmost position followed by Thingsulthliah (Part) with 65.3% workers ((Males-66.7, Females-63.7) and Serchhip with 55.8% workers (Males-58.2, Females-53.3). It may be interesting to note that in all three RD Block areas the percentage of female workers in cultivation was much higher than males but in the category of Other workers males outnumbered females both in percentage and in numbers of persons by a big margin.

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	Serchhip	Persons	12,917	7,889	6,736	305	63	785
				(61.1)	(85.4)	(3.9)	(0.8)	(10.0)
		Males	6,606	4,065	3,330	167	31	537
				(61.5)	(81.9)	(4.1)	(0.8)	(13.2)
		Females	6,311	3,824	3,406	138	32	248
				(60.6)	(89.1)	(3.6)	(0.8)	(6.5)
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Persons	4,792	3,127	2,677	27	121	302
				(65.3)	(85.6)	(0.9)	(3.9)	(9.7)
		Males	2,431	1,622	1,259	10	119	234
				(66.7)	(77.6)	(0.6)	(7.3)	(14.4)
		Females	2,361	1,505	1,418	17	2	68
				(63.7)	(94.2)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(4.5)
3	East Lungdar (Part)	Persons	10,274	7,116	6,198	38	60	820
				(69.3)	(87.1)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(11.5)
		Males	5,332	3,770	3,054	14	26	676
				(70.7)	(81.0)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(17.9)
		Females	4,942	3,346	3,144	24	34	144
				(67.7)	(94.0)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(4.3)
	District (Rural) Total :	**Persons**	**27,983**	**18,132**	**15,611**	**370**	**244**	**1,907**
				(64.8)	**(86.1)**	**(2.0)**	**(1.3)**	**(10.5)**
		Males	**14,369**	**9,457**	**7,643**	**191**	**176**	**1,447**
				(65.8)	**(80.8)**	**(2.0)**	**(1.9)**	**(15.3)**
		Females	**13,614**	**8,675**	**7,968**	**179**	**68**	**460**
				(63.7)	**(91.9)**	**(2.1)**	**(0.8)**	**(5.3)**

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

Various categories of workers in the rural areas of the district have been incorporated above. A scrutiny of the data will show that out of total rural population of 27,983 of the district 18,132 persons were categorised as workers (Total-64.8%, Males-65.8%, Females-63.7%) out of which 86.1% were engaged in cultivation, 10.5% in other works, 2% as Agricultural Labourers and 1.3% as Household Industries workers. Among the RD Block areas East Lungdar (Part) topped the list with 69.3% workers (Males-70.7, Females-67.7) followed by Thingsulthliah (Part) with 65.3% workers (Males-66.7, Females-63.7) and Serchhip with 61.1% workers (Males-61.5, Females-60.6). It may also be seen that among the total number of workers 87.1% (Males-81, Females-94) were engaged in Cultivation in East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block area followed by Thingsulthliah (Part) with 85.6% workers (Males-77.6, Females-94.2) and Serchhip with 85.4% workers (Males-81.9, Females-89.1). In respect of other categories of workers like Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry workers, more person/percentage of workers and other workers were found to be engaged in other works than the remaining two categories.

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	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Persons	3,275	2,473	1,822	56	48	547
				(75.5)	(73.7)	(2.3)	(1.9)	(22.1)
		Males	1,659	1,265	853	32	15	365
				(76.3)	(67.4)	(2.5)	(1.2)	(28.9)
		Females	1,616	1,208	969	24	33	182
				(74.8)	(80.2)	(2.0)	(2.7)	(15.1)
2	Serchhip (NT)	Persons	17,096	8,630	4,379	730	187	3,334
				(50.5)	(50.7)	(8.5)	(2.2)	(38.6)
		Males	8,592	4,653	2,204	341	106	2,002
				(54.2)	(47.4)	(7.3)	(2.3)	(43.0)
		Females	8,504	3,977	2,175	389	81	1,332
				(46.8)	(54.7)	(9.8)	(2.0)	(33.5)
3	Thenzawl (NT)	Persons	5,507	3,288	1,888	264	414	722
				(59.7)	(57.4)	(8.0)	(12.6)	(22.0)
		Males	2,760	1,729	1,045	161	60	463
				(62.6)	(60.4)	(9.3)	(3.5)	(26.8)
		Females	2,747	1,559	843	103	354	259
				(56.8)	(54.1)	(6.6)	(22.7)	(16.6)
	District (Urban)	**Persons**	**25,878**	**14,391**	**8,089**	**1,050**	**649**	**4,603**
	Total :			**(55.6)**	**(56.2)**	**(7.3)**	**(4.5)**	**(32.0)**
		Males	**13,011**	**7,647**	**4,102**	**534**	**181**	**2,830**
				(58.8)	**(53.6)**	**(7.0)**	**(2.4)**	**(37.0)**
		Females	**12,867**	**6,744**	**3,987**	**516**	**468**	**1,773**
				(52.4)	**(59.1)**	**(7.7)**	**(6.9)**	**(26.3)**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Distribution of workers in urban areas of the district by sex in four categories of economic activities have been compiled in the above table. A scrutiny of the above data will indicate that out of 55.6% of the total urban population of the district categorized as workers (Males-58.8, Females-52.4) 56.2% of these workers (Males-53.6, Females-59.1) were cultivators, 32% (Males-37, Females-26.3) were engaged as other workers and the remaining 11.8% only were engaged in the remaining two categories of Agricultural Labourers and Household Industry workers. Among the three Notifies Towns the highest percentage of 75.5% person were engaged as workers (Males-76.3, Females-74.8) in North Vanlaiphai out of which 73.7% were cultivators (Males-67.4,Females-80.2), 2.3% as Agricultural Labourers, 1.9% as Household Industry workers and 22.1% other workers. The 2nd and 3rd position in engagement of persons in various works were occupied by Thenzawl and Serchhip with 59.7% and 50.5% respectively. In the category óOther Workersô Serchhip Town occupied the 1st position with 38.6% (Males-43, Females-33.5) engaged in this category.

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	Serchhip	16	16	14	2	8	0	3	1	0	4	16
		(100)	(100.0)	(87.5)	(12.5)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	6	5	3	3	3	1	5	1	0	5	6
		(100)	(83.3)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(16.7)	(83.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(83.3)	(100.0)
3	East Lungdar (Part)	13	11	8	7	10	0	3	1	0	3	12
		(100)	(84.6)	(61.5)	(53.8)	(76.9)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(92.3)
	District Total :	**35**	**32**	**25**	**12**	**21**	**1**	**11**	**3**	**0**	**12**	**34**
		(100)	**(91.4)**	**(71.4)**	**(34.3)**	**(60.0)**	**(2.9)**	**(31.4)**	**(8.6)**	**(0.0)**	**(34.3)**	**(97.1)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

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

A scrutiny of the data pertaining to the availability of selected amenities in the villages of the district will reveal that while facility of education is available in all 16 villages of Serchhip RD Block, the same was available in 83.3% villages of Thingsulthliah (Part) and 84.6% villages of East Lungdar (Part) RD Block. Regarding other amenities it can be seen that except availability of power supply, and medical facilities to some extent the position was not satisfactory in case of most of the villages of the district.

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	Serchhip	12,917	12,917	12,571	5,104	9,884	0	6,861	1,757	0	7,119	12,917
		(100)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(39.5)	(76.5)	(0.0)	(53.1)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(55.1)	(100.0)
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	4,792	4,739	4,427	4,427	4,427	956	4,020	956	0	4,020	4,792
		(100)	(98.9)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(19.9)	(83.9)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(83.9)	(100.0)
3	East Lungdar (Part)	10,274	10,236	9,127	8,327	9,706	0	6,199	2,742	0	2,979	10,270
		(100)	(99.6)	(88.8)	(81.0)	(94.5)	(0.0)	(60.3)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(100.0)
	District (Rural)	**27,983**	**27,892**	**26,125**	**17,858**	**24,017**	**956**	**17,080**	**5,455**	**0**	**14,118**	**27,979**
	Total :	**(100)**	**(99.7)**	**(93.4)**	**(63.8)**	**(85.8)**	**(3.4)**	**(61.0)**	**(19.5)**	**(0.0)**	**(50.5)**	**(100.0)**

The number and percentage of rural population of the district served by different amenities have been shown in the above table. A scrutiny of the data will reveal that out of 27,983 rural population of the district education facility was available to 99.7%, medical to 93.4%, improved drinking water to 63.8% , Post office

to 85.8%, telephone to 3.4%, transport/ communication to 61%, banks to 19.5%, approach by pucca road to 50.5% and power supply to 100% of the total rural population. However Agricultural Credit Societies were not available in any village of the district. Among the RD Block areas there was not must difference in the availability of different amenities.

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	2	1	3
(b) Middle School	1	1	3	5
(c) Degree College	0	1	33	34
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	0	0	35	35
(b) PHC	2	4	24	30
3. Post Office	1	4	9	14
4. Telephone	2	3	29	34
5. Bus Service	0	2	22	24
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	1	4	28	33
(b) Cooperative Bank	0	1	33	34
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	2	33	35

Since the data given above are simple and self explanatory, details analysis has not be given.

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	8	6	3	3	0	2	1	0	3
	(100.0)	(75.0)	(37.5)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(37.5)
16 - 50	22	21	17	14	1	9	2	0	9
	(100.0)	(95.5)	(77.3)	(63.6)	(4.5)	(40.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(40.9)
51+	5	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	**35**	**32**	**25**	**21**	**1**	**11**	**3**	**0**	**12**
	(100.0)	**(91.4)**	**(71.4)**	**(60.0)**	**(2.9)**	**(31.4)**	**(8.6)**	**(0.0)**	**(34.3)**

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

Distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest Statutory Towns and availability of different amenities have been incorporated in the above table. A scrutiny of the table will indicate that

out of total 35 villages of the district 8 villages are located between 5 and 15 Km from the nearest Statutory Town, 22 in the range of 16-50 Km, and 5 in 51+ Km range. Accordingly availability of different amenities in these categories of the villages has been indicated. Since the relevant data are quite simple and self explanatory, further discussion about the same has been avoided.

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	14	11	5	1	3	0	3	0	0	5	13
	(100.0)	(78.6)	(35.7)	(7.1)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(92.9)
500-999	14	14	13	5	11	1	1	1	0	2	14
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(35.7)	(78.6)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(100.0)
1000-1999	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	1	0	2	3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(100.0)
2000-4,999	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	1	0	3	4
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)
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 :	**35**	**32**	**25**	**12**	**21**	**1**	**11**	**3**	**0**	**12**	**34**
	(100.0)	**(91.4)**	**(71.4)**	**(34.3)**	**(60.0)**	**(2.9)**	**(31.4)**	**(8.6)**	**(0.0)**	**(34.3)**	**(97.1)**

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.

Distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available have been shown in the above compilation. It can be seen that there were 14 villages in the district where number of population was in the range of 1-499, another 14 villages were in the range of 500-999, 3 in the range of 1000-1999, 4 in the range of 2000-4999 and that there was no village in any other higher range. Accordingly, the availability of different facilities like Education, Medical, Improved drinking water , Post office, Telephone, Transport/Communication, Banks, Agricultural Credit Society, Approach by pucca roads and Power supply have been indicated. Since the total number of villages in each range as well as those covered by each of the aforementioned facilities are very small and hence self explanatory, it will not be difficult to assess the actual position in respect of each village/facility by the reader.

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	Serchhip	16	0	0	0
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	6	0	0	0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	13	0	0	0
	District Total :	**35**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note : Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

In the absence of any data on land use nil report has to be compiled. Hence no explanatory note is attempted.

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	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	IV Serchhip (NT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	V Thenzawl (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 no such system or procedure has yet been introduced in the district, corresponding data has been shown as 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	N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	21.4	12.2	6.1	3.1	3.1
2	Serchhip (NT)	8.8	6.4	2.9	0.6	0.6
3	Thenzawl (NT)	7.3	5.4	3.6	0.0	0.0
	District Total :	**10.0**	**7.0**	**3.5**	**0.8**	**0.8**

Note : NT = Notified Town

Availability of educational institutions per 10,000 population of the Notified Towns of the district has been compiled above.

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	N. Vanlaiphai(NT)	46
2	Serchhip(NT)	25
3	Thenzawl(NT)	18
	District Total :	**26**

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen from the above table that there are average of only 26 beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 population in the district. The highest bed strength in the town is at North Vanlaiphai with 46 beds followed by Serchhip (25 beds) and Thenzawl Town (18 beds).

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	N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	-	Ginger
		-	Chillies
		-	Potatoes
2	Serchhip (NT)	Household Furnitures	Ginger
		-	Chillies
		-	Orange
3	Thenzawl (NT)	Household Cabinet	Fish
		-	Citronella

Note : NT = Notified Town

The above table indicated most important commodity exported and manufactured in the 3 Notified Towns. Only 2 towns namely Serchhip and Thenzawl manufactures each item like Household Furnitures and Household Cabinet respectively.

Among the items exported at North Vanlaiphai and Serchhip Town are Ginger, Chillies, Potatoes and oranges. Again at Thenzawl Town only Fish and Citronella are the main items to be exported.

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	149	100	49	0	0	0	147	99	48
	One room	1,990	1,432	558	3	1	2	1,967	1,419	548
	Two rooms	3,558	1,910	1,648	10	2	8	353	1,901	1,630
	Three rooms	1,527	696	831	2	0	2	1,521	695	826
	3+ rooms	420	163	257	3	0	3	414	161	253
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	No exclusive room	111	29	82	5	0	5	98	27	71
	One room	583	232	351	21	6	15	528	214	314
	Two rooms	812	190	622	13	2	11	777	179	598
	Three rooms	209	39	170	4	0	4	201	37	164
	3+ rooms	104	16	88	2	0	2	99	14	85
	Median number of rooms	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Others	No exclusive room	19	4	15	0	0	0	18	4	14
	One room	64	24	40	2	2	0	54	16	38
	Two rooms	62	24	38	0	0	0	57	23	34
	Three rooms	36	7	29	0	0	0	33	7	26
	3+ rooms	18	6	12	0	0	0	17	5	12
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	2
	District total :	**9,662**	**4,872**	**4,790**	**65**	**13**	**52**	**9,462**	**4,801**	**4,661**

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

As indicated in the above table there are altogether 9,662 households in Serchhip District as per the houselisting and house numbering operations conducted during May 2000. Out of the total households, 3,558 households were having two rooms and were living in their own houses and 1,990 households were living only in one room owned by them. Among the total of 65 Scheduled Castes households, 10 households were having two living rooms while among 9,462 households belonging to Scheduled Tribes, 3531 households were having two living rooms of their owned.

In respect of households living in rented house, it can be seen that out of the total number of households i.e., 1,819 households in the category, 812 households were having two rooms and another 583 households were having only one room. In case of ST households living in rented houses, 777 households were having 2 dwelling rooms and 528 households 8 were having one dwelling room.

Among the other category i.e., the households not covered by the above mentioned two categories the number of households having one dwelling room and number of households having two dwelling rooms are recorded as 64 and 62 respectively, whereas in case of STs the same is recorded as 54 and 57 respectively.

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	Serchhip	3,992	2,001	424	1,090	933	238	2,902	1,068	186
		68.0	67.1	59.3	42.0	53.8	46.4	88.5	85.6	92.1
2	Thingsulthliah (part)	532	214	52	532	214	52	0	0	0
		9.1	7.2	7.3	20.5	12.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	East Lungdar (part)	1,349	767	239	973	587	223	376	180	16
		22.9	25.7	33.4	37.5	33.9	43.5	11.5	14.4	7.9
	District total :	**5,873**	2,982	**715**	**2,595**	**1,734**	**513**	**3,278**	**1,248**	**202**

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

The above table shows percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses in the district and in all three R.D. Blocks namely, Serchhip, Thingsulthliah (part) and East Lungdar (part).

Among these three R.D. Blocks, the highest percentage (68.0%) of households were living in permanent houses in Serchhip R.D. Block followed by East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block (22.9%) and Thingsulthiah (Part) R.D. Block (9.1%).

In respect of households living in semi-permanent houses the highest percentage (67.1%) was again found at Serchhip R.D. Block. Same trend is noticed as in case of households living in permanent houses at the two remaining R.D. Blocks. Regarding the distribution of households living in temporary houses it can be seen that the highest percentage was found in Serchhip R.D. Block (59.3%) followed by East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block (33.4%) and Thingsulthliah (Part) R.D.Block (7.3%).

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	Serchhip	Total	6,477	3,076	6,053	3,858	6,012	3,024
				47.5	93.5	59.6	92.8	46.7
		Rural	2,283	1,359	2,187	1,145	1,864	650
				59.5	95.8	50.2	81.7	2.8
		Urban	4,194	1,717	3,866	2,713	4,148	2,374
				40.9	92.2	64.7	98.9	56.6
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	800	235	744	400	716	272
				29.4	93.0	50.0	89.5	34.0
		Rural	800	235	744	400	716	272
				29.4	93.0	50.0	89.5	34.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	East Lungdar (part)	Total	2,385	1,114	2,153	1,929	2,324	1,198
				46.7	90.3	80.9	97.4	50.2
		Rural	1,789	519	1,570	1,399	1,729	887
				29.0	87.8	78.2	96.7	49.6
		Urban	596	595	583	530	595	311
				99.8	97.8	88.9	99.8	52.2
	District total :		**9,662**	**4,425**	**8,950**	**6,187**	**9,052**	**4,494**
				45.8	**92.6**	**64.0**	**93.7**	**46.5**

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

It can be seen in the above table that only 4,425 households (45.8%) were having improved drinking water facilities out of the total households of 9,662 in the district. In case of drainage facility 4,494 households were having this facility. Besides the above faclities a total of 6,187 households ((64.0%) were having attached bathroom in their houses whereas majority of the households in the district i.e., 9,052 households were having toilet facility (93.7%) of the total households in the district.

In respect of R.D. Blocks, the highest percentage of improved drinking water facilities was found in Serchhip R.D. Block (47.5%). In other words out of total households 3,076 households are having drinking water facility in this R.D. Block. In East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block 1,114 (46.7%) households and in Thingsulthliah (Part) R.D. Block 235 (29.4%) households were availing this facility. In case of Electricity, the highest number of households i.e., 6,053 (93.5%) were having this facility at Serchhip R.D. Block followed by Thingsulthliah (Part) R.D. Block 744 (93.0%) and East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block with 2,153 (90.3%) households. Number of households having bathroom, toilet and drainage facilities in the district and in various R.D. Blocks are also shown in the table.

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	Serchhip	Total	6,477	3,591	36	0	70	1	2,648	1	113	2	15
				55.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	40.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2
		Rural	2,283	194	7	0	3	0	315	1	9	1	1
				85.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
		Urban	4,194	1,645	29	0	67	1	2,333	0	104	1	14
				39.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.3
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	800	548	1	0	0	2	241	0	8	0	0
				68.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	30.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
		Rural	800	548	1	0	0	2	241	0	8	0	0
				68.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	30.1	0.0	1.0	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
3	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	2,385	1,997	9	0	13	1	359	0	4	0	2
				83.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
		Rural	1,789	1,670	8	0	13	1	359	0	4	0	2
				93.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
		Urban	596	327	1	0	0	1	266	0	1	0	0
				54.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	44.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	District total :		**9,662**	**6,136**	**46**	**0**	**83**	**4**	**3,248**	**1**	**125**	**2**	**15**
				63.5	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**33.6**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**

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

Among the different types of fuel used for cooking ñFire Woodô was used by maximum households (6,136) which was 63.5% to the total households (9,662) followed by L.P.G. (3,248) with 33.6%. Only small number of households (125) used kerosine (1.3%) to the total households of the district.

In respect of R.D. Blocks, ôFire Woodô was used by maximum households in all three R.D. Blocks. Thus in Serchhip R.D. Block 3,591 households (out of 6,477), East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block 1,997 households (out of 2,385) followed by Thingsulthliah (Part) R.D. Block of 548 households (out of 800) used fire wood as fuel. L.P.G. was used as fuel for cooking by 2,648 households (40.9%) at Serchhip R.D. Block followed by 359 households (15.1%) at East Lungdar(Part) R.D. Block. Only small number of households i.e., 241 (30.1%) used L.P.G. as fuel for cooking at Thingsulthliah (Part) R.D. Block.

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	Serchhip	Total	6,477	2,075	2,646	914	368	221	343	118	3,454
		Rural	2,283	418	882	125	5	152	61	20	1,352
		Urban	4,194	1,657	1,764	789	363	169	282	98	2,102
2	Thingsulthliah	Total	800	253	379	98	1	19	18	7	395
	(part)	Rural	800	253	379	98	1	19	18	7	395
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	East Lungdar	Total	2,385	963	1,074	196	35	122	119	43	1,221
	(part)	Rural	1,789	536	713	96	30	70	77	27	1,023
		Urban	596	427	361	100	5	52	42	16	198
	District total :		**9,662**	**3,291**	**4,099**	**1,208**	**404**	**362**	**480**	**168**	**5,070**

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

In the above table it can be seen that out of 9,662 households only 3,291 households were availing banking services which is 34% of the total households availing such services. In case of availability of other amenities Radio was available in a large number of households (4,099) followed by good number of TV sets (1,208 households), telephone (404 households) in the district.

In respect of R.D. Blocks 2,075 households (out of 6,477) at Serchhip R.D. Block, 963 households (out of 2,385) at East Lungdar (Part) R.D. Block, 253 households (out of 800) at Thingsulthliah (Part) R.D. Block were availing banking facilities in their respective areas. In case of availability of other assets in Serchhip R.D. Block the number of households having Radio, TV, Scooter Mottor Cycle, Moped and Car, Jeep, Van were 2,646, 914, 343 and 118 and the same for East Lungdar (Part) and Thingsulthliah (Part) are 1,074, 196, 119 & 43 and 379, 98, 18 & 7.

(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 of 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 the Mizos have been very fond of singing and dancing. Among the most popular and widely accepted dances, Cheraw (Bamboo Dance), Khullam (Strangersô Dance), Chheilam deserve mention.

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

In Serchhip district no place of religious or archeological importance are located. However, as per the Deputy Commissioner of the district, following places which are included in the traditional folklores of Mizoram can be briefly mentioned.

i) Vantawngkhawhthla: It is the biggest waterfall of Mizoram along the course of the river Vanva. It is located near Thenzawl town at a distance of about 8 Km. from Thenzawl on Thenzawl - Buangpui road. It is about 40 Km away from Serchhip.

There are various versions as to how and why this waterfall is named Vantawngkhawhthla. As this has been mentioned in details in the write up for the motif of this DCHB the same are not repeated here.

Besides above i) Hualtungamtawna lei No Neihna Puk, ii) Lalruanga se no neihna hmun etc. are also given some importance in the realm of Mizo folklore.

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

As already mentioned earlier, Serchhip is one of the 5 new districts created in the year1998 by carving out 4 (including Serchhip) out of then Aizawl district and one (Lawngtlai) out of the then Chhimtuipui district. However the other four districts were elevated from the status of independently administered civil subdivisions (Sub Districts). Serchhip has the distinction of achieving the status of a district directly from the level of Rural Development Block (of Serchhip and a part of East Lungdar and Thingsulthliah RD Block). Located centrally in the State, and not far from the State capital even before the creation of the district, Serchhip was having a large number of moderately high level officers of most of the developmental departments of the State government. This coupled with the generally higher level of association of the inhabitants of the district in the field of education, agriculture and related activities, Serchhip has the distinction of being the second most literate district in Mizoram with 95.1 percent literate against that of 96.5% of Aizawl district and 88.8% of the State. In fact in terms of male literacy Serchhip with the rate of 96.2% is having the 2nd highest rate of male literacy in a district among all the districts of the State. Similarly in permanent cultivation of paddy, maize and other agricultural produce Serchhip occupies a very prominent place among all the other districts.

Mizo is the principal language and it is the mother tongue of the vast majority of the population of the district. Staple food of the people of the district are rice, maize supported by a generous quantities of meat, fish and various types of vegetables are also popular as regular food. Christmas, New Year and other traditional festival are also celebrated throughout the district.

(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.

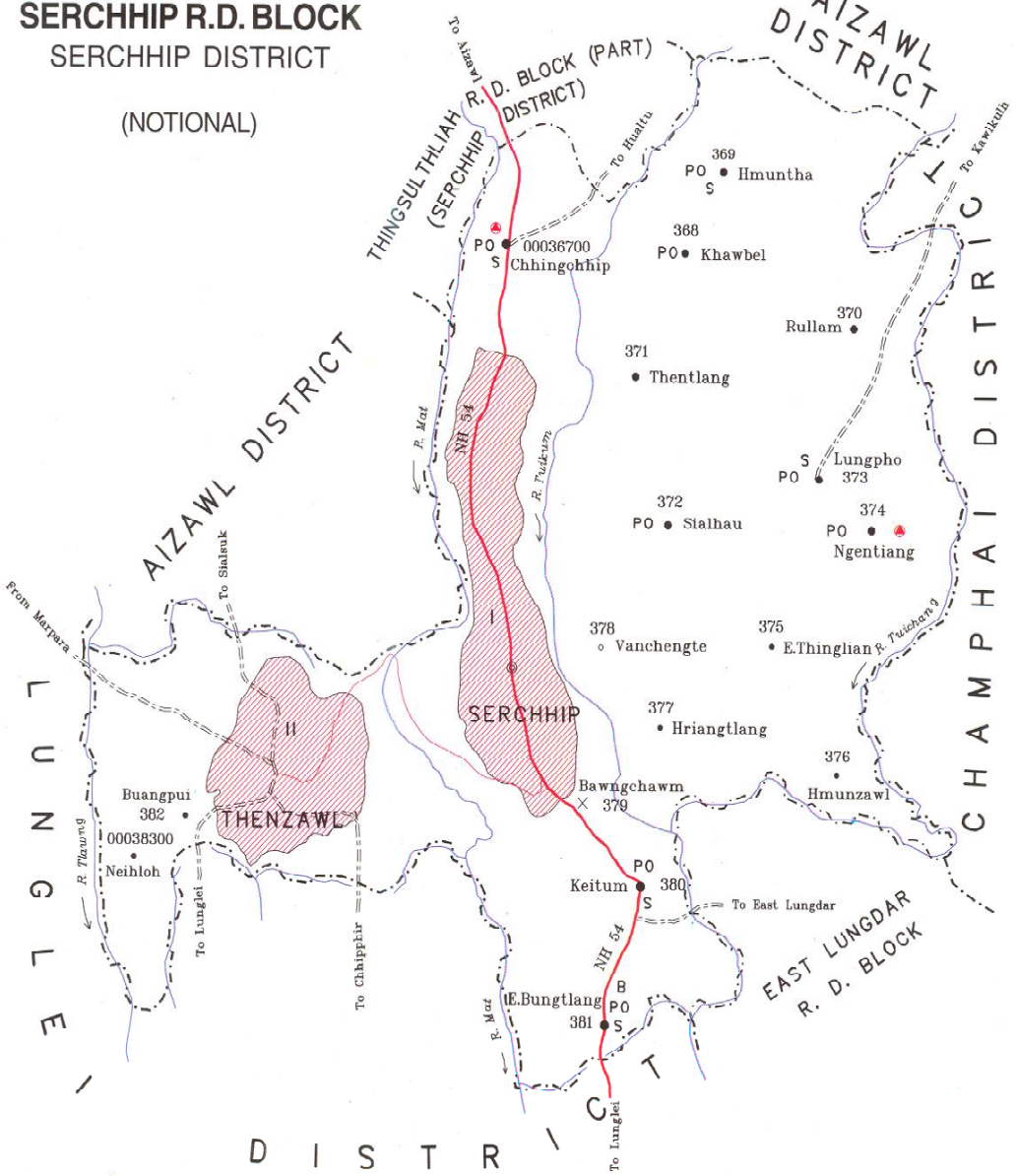
Appendix-IX Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

MIZORAM (INDIA)

SERCHHIP R.D. BLOCK

SERCHHIP DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" R.D. BLOCK	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C. NUMBER	00036700
HEADQUARTERS: R.D. BLOCK	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000 & ABOVE	○ ● ● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	379 ×
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NAME	II THENZAWL
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 54
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
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	35520
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	17
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	0

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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Serchhip

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Serchhip (0001)			
1	Bawngchawm	00037900	010080008000800013
2	Buangpui	00038200	010080008000800016
3	Chhingchhip	00036700	010080008000800001
4	E.Bungtlang	00038100	010080008000800015
5	E.Thinglian	00037500	010080008000800009
6	Hmuntha	00036900	010080008000800003
7	Hmunzawl	00037600	010080008000800010
8	Hriangtlang	00037700	010080008000800011
9	Keitum	00038000	010080008000800014
10	Khawbel	00036800	010080008000800002
11	Lungpho	00037300	010080008000800007
12	Neihloh	00038300	010080008000800017
13	Ngentiang	00037400	010080008000800008
14	Rullam	00037000	010080008000800004
15	Sialhau	00037200	010080008000800006
16	Thentlang	00037100	010080008000800005
17	Vanchengte	00037800	010080008000800012

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 : Serchhip (0001)												
1	Chhingchhip (00036700)	-	3,395	604	P(5) M(5) S(3) PUC C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP TW 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+)
2	Khawbel (00036800)	-	540	82	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S O SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Hmuntha (00036900)	-	608	99	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S O SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Rullam (00037000)	-	538	91	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+)
5	Thentlang (00037100)	-	558	98	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+)
6	Sialhau (00037200)	-	555	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Lungpho (00037300)	-	814	143	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+)
8	Ngentiang (00037400)	-	506	91	P 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+)
9	E.Thinglian (00037500)	-	377	55	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+)

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	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 FP	Serchhip (27)	ED EO	N M	Fruit Juice	-	-	-	-	3 Years	Paddy	-	Chhingchhip	1
MR FP	Serchhip (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years	Paddy	-	Khawbel	2
FP	Serchhip (40)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Paddy	-	Hmuntha	3
FP	Serchhip (53)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Paddy	-	Rullam	4
FP	Serchhip (41)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years	Paddy	-	Thentlang	5
FP	Serchhip (25)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Paddy, Tobacco & Chillie	-	Sialhau	6
MR FP	Serchhip (59)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy, Tobacco & Chillie	-	Lungpho	7
MR FP	Serchhip (62)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Paddy, Tobacco & Chillie	-	Ngentiang	8
MR FP	Serchhip (35)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years	Paddy, Tobacco & Chillie	-	E.Thinglian	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 : Serchhip (0001)												
10	Hmunzawl (00037600)	-	496	81	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+)
11	Hriangtlang (00037700)	-	417	68	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+)
12	Vanchengte (00037800)	-	88	19	P M C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Bawngchawm (00037900)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
14	Keitum (00038000)	-	1,709	319	P(3) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)
15	E.Bungtlang (00038100)	-	1,757	331	P(4) M(2) S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Buangpui (00038200)	-	258	53	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+)
17	Neihloh (00038300)	-	301	53	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+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**12,917**	**2,288**	**P(26) M(20) S(7) PUC**	**PHC(2) PHS(12)**	**T HP(2) TW R S(16)**	**PO(8)**	**CP**			**BS(3) NW**

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	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Serchhip (46)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years	Paddy & Tobacco	-	Hmunzawl	10
MR FP	Serchhip (20)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Vegetables	-	Hriangtlang	11
MR FP	Serchhip (8)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Paddy & Vegetabes	-	Vanchengte	12
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bawngchawm	13
PR FP	Serchhip (13)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	4 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Keitum	14
PR MR	Serchhip (26)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	3 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	E.Bungtlang	15
PR MR	Thenzawl (11)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years	Paddy	-	Buangpui	16
MR FP	Thenzaul (16)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years	Paddy	-	Neihloh	17
PR(4) MR(10) FP(14) NW		**ED(16) EO**	**N(14) M(14)**		**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

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

Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Serchhip

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Thingsulthliah (part) (0091)			
1	Baktawng	00038700	010090009000900024
2	Buhkangkawn	00038800	
3	Chanin	00038600	010090009000900023
4	Hmawngkawn	00038900	010090009000900025
5	Hualtu	00038500	010090009000900022
6	Khumtung	00038400	010090009000900019
7	N.Chawilung	00039000	010090009000900026

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 : Thingsulthliah (Part) (0091)												
1	Khumtung (00038400)	-	956	186	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP S SS-S	PO PH	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV ST SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Hualtu (00038500)	-	772	134	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Chanin (00038600)	-	164	38	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Baktawng (00038700)	-	2,699	431	P(5) M(3) S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV ST SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Buhkangkawn (00038800)	-	53	14	- P(5-10) 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(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Hmawngkawn (00038900)	-	148	27	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	N.Chawilung (00039000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
	Block Total	**0.0**	**4,792**	**830**	**P(10) M(6) S(3)**	**PHS(3)**	**T(3) HP S(6)**	**PO(3) PH**	**CM**		**CV(3) ST(2)**	**BS(5)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

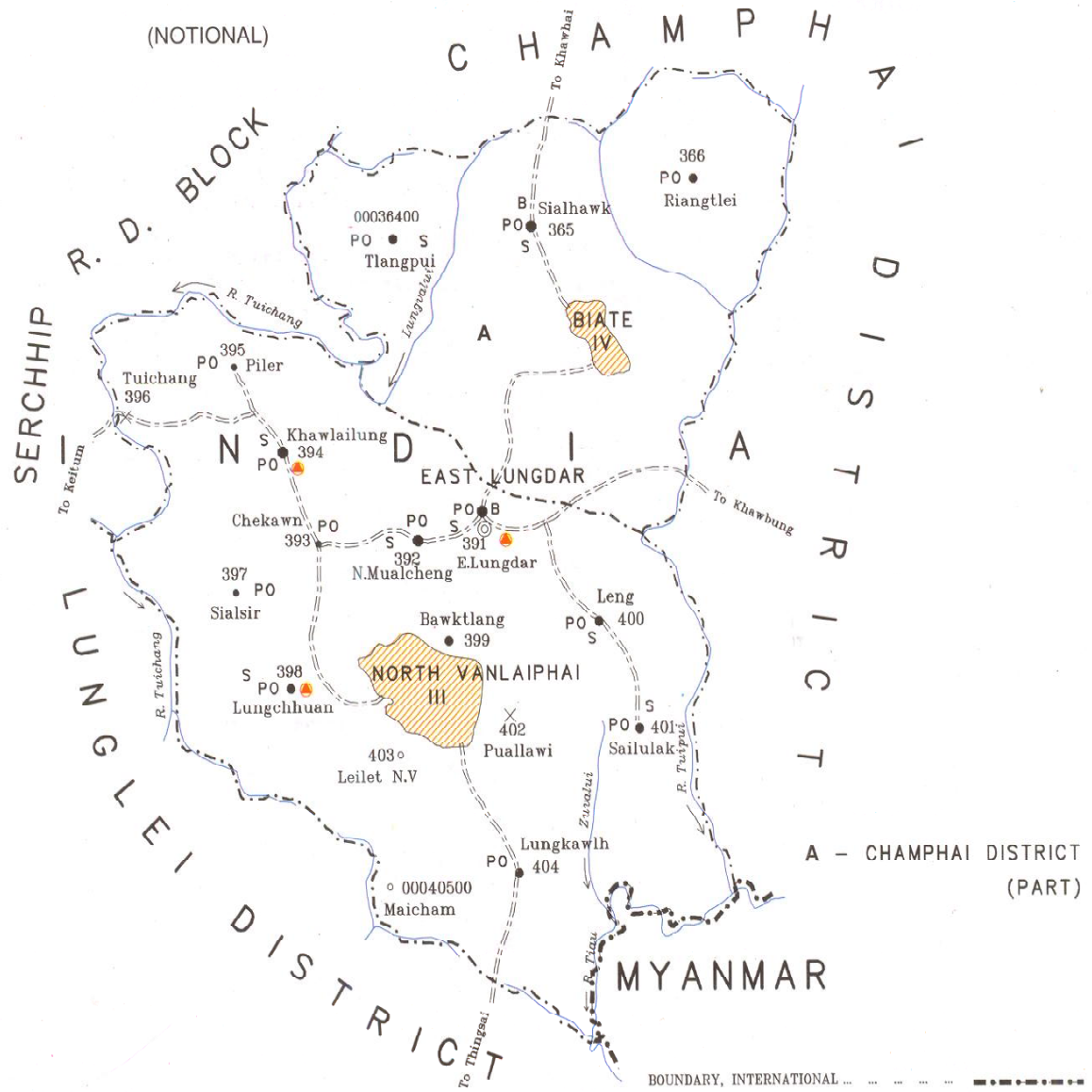
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**							Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Cultivable land: Period of Rotation	Cultivable land: Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR	Serchhip (35)	ED EO	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Banana	-	Khumtung	1
MR	Serchhip (36)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	15 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Hualtu	2
PR	Serchhip (33)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Bananas	-	Chanin	3
PR	Serchhip (35)	ED	N M	Wooden Furniture	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Paddy & Banana	-	Baktawng	4
PR	Serchhip (27)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Bananas	-	Buhkangkawn	5
PR	Serchhip (41)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	8 Years	Bananas	-	Hmawngkawn	6
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.Chawilung	7
PR(5) MR		**ED(6) EO**	**N(6) M(6)**		**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

MIZORAM

EAST LUNGDAR R.D. BLOCK

SERCHHIP DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



A – CHAMPHAI DISTRICT (PART)

TOTAL AREA OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK (IN SQ.KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	13549
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK... ...	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK ...	16
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	70

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	
" DISTRICT	
" R.D. BLOCK	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C. NUMBER ...	00036400
HEADQUARTERS: R.D. BLOCK	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000 & ABOVE	○ • ● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	396 ×
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NAME	IV BIATE
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
SENIOR/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	B

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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Serchhip

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : East Lungdar (part) (0092)			
1	Bawktlang	00039900	010120012001200029
2	Chekawn	00039300	010120012001200023
3	E.Lungdar	00039100	010120012001200021
4	Khawlailung	00039400	010120012001200024
5	Leilet N.V	00040300	010120012001200040
6	Leng	00040000	010120012001200030
7	Lungchhuan	00039800	010120012001200028
8	Lungkawlh	00040400	010120012001200041
9	Maicham	00040500	
10	N.Mualcheng	00039200	010120012001200022
11	Piler	00039500	010120012001200025
12	Puallawi	00040200	010120012001200039
13	Sailulak	00040100	010120012001200038
14	Sialsir	00039700	010120012001200027
15	Tuichang	00039600	010120012001200026

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 : East Lungdar (Part) (0092)												
1	E.Lungdar (00039100)	-	2,742	506	P(4) M(3) S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	CM CP(10+)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	N.Mualcheng (00039200)	-	1,228	213	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW 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+)
3	Chekawn (00039300)	-	220	38	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW 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+)
4	Khawlailung (00039400)	-	2,229	421	P(5) M(3) S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP TW TK 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+)
5	Piler (00039500)	-	359	64	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TK 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	Tuichang (00039600)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
7	Sialsir (00039700)	-	311	49	P M C(10+)	PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK 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+)
8	Lungchhuan (00039800)	-	611	105	P M S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Bawktlang (00039900)	-	530	320	P M C	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK 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+)

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	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Biate (15)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	7 Year	Paddy, Maize, Ginger & Orange	-	E.Lungdar	1
MR FP	Serchhip (36)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	8 Years	Paddy & Ginger	-	N.Mualcheng	2
PR MR	N. Vanlaiphai (16)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chekawn	3
PR MR	N. Vanlaiphai (18)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	3-5 Years	Paddy, Ginger & Chillie	-	Khawlailung	4
MR FP	Serchhip (30)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-7 Years	Paddy	-	Piler	5
-------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuichang	6
FP	N. Vanlaiphai (18)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-5 Years	Paddy	-	Sialsir	7
MR FP	N. Vanlaiphai (16)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	7 Yaers	Paddy	-	Lungchhuan	8
PR FP	N. Vanlaiphai (10)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	3 Years	Paddy & Ginger	-	Bawktlang	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 : East Lungdar (Part) (0092)												
10	Leng (00040000)	-	630	117	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW 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+)
11	Sailulak (00040100)	-	748	134	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW 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+)
12	Puallawi (00040200)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
13	Leilet N.V (00040300)	-	4	1	- P(10+) 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+)
14	Lungkawlh (00040400)	-	628	114	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK 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	Maicham (00040500)	-	34	10	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**10,274**	**2,092**	**P(19) M(15) S(6) C**	**PHC(3) PHS(5) CHW**	**T TK(5) HP(2) TW(5) R(3) S(13)**	**PO(10)**	**CM**	**NCS OCS**		**BS(3)**

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	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	Serchhip (77)	ED EO	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Leng	10
MR	Serchhip (78)	ED EO	N M	-	-	-	-	-	3-5 Years	Paddy, Maize & Ginger	-	Sailulak	11
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Puallawi	12
FP	N. Vanlaiphai (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Year	Paddy & Maize	-	Leilet N.V	13
MR	N. Vanlaiphai (8)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	3-5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Lungkawlh	14
MR FP	N. Vanlaiphai (8)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Maicham	15
PR(3) MR(10) FP(8)		**ED(12) EO(2)**	**N(7) M(7)**		**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

APPENDIX I -

ABSTARCT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND

Name of the district : Serchhip

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	Serchhip	16	12,917	16	26	15	20	5	7
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	6	4,792	5	10	4	6	3	3
3	East Lungdar (Part)	13	10,274	11	19	11	15	6	6
	District (Rural) :	**35**	**27,983**	**32**	**55**	**30**	**41**	**14**	**16**

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	Serchhip	0	0	0	0	2	2	12	12
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
3	East Lungdar (Part)	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	5
	District (Rural) :	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**20**	**20**

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	Serchhip	1	0	0	1	1	16	0	4	4	0
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	3	0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	1	0	5	5	3	13	0	2	11	0
	District (Rural) :	**5**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**4**	**35**	**0**	**7**	**18**	**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	Serchhip	1	1	16	0	0	0	0	0
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	1	1	12	1	0	0	1	1
	District (Rural) :	**3**	**3**	**34**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**

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
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Serchhip	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Thingsulthliah (Part)	2
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	East Lungdar (Part)	3
1	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**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	2	Serchhip	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Thingsulthliah (Part)	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	East Lungdar (Part)	3
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**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
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	Serchhip	1
3	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	Thingsulthliah (Part)	2
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	East Lungdar (Part)	3
21	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**11**	**0**	**1**	**District (Rural)**	

Credit societies		Recreational facility			Newspaper/Magazine				
Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema/ Video hall	Sports club	Stadium/ Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	14	14	14	Serchhip	1
0	0	3	0	2	6	6	6	Thingsulthliah (Part)	2
1	1	0	0	0	7	7	7	East Lungdar (Part)	3
1	**1**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**District (Rural)**	

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

Name of the district : Serchhip

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	Serchhip	16	0	12	1	1	2
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	6	1	3	1	0	1
3	East Lungdar (Part)	13	2	8	1	0	2
	District Total :	**35**	**3**	**23**	**3**	**1**	**5**

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

Name of the district : Serchhip

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	Serchhip	16	0	1	15	5
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	6	1	1	4	3
3	East Lungdar (Part)	13	2	0	11	6
	District Total :	**35**	**3**	**2**	**30**	**14**

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

Name of the district : Serchhip

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	Serchhip	0	0	0	0	1
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	0	0	0	0	1
3	East Lungdar (Part)	0	0	0	0	1
	District Total :	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**

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 : Serchhip

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Serchhip	
	Nil	
	Name of RD Block : Thingsulthliah (Part)	
	Nil	
	Name of RD Block : East Lungdar (Part)	
1	00040300	Leilet N.V

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	Serchhip	17	1	16	16
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	7	1	6	6
3	East Lungdar (Part)	15	2	13	11
	District Total :	**39**	**4**	**35**	**33**

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	Serchhip	17	1	16	0
2	Thingsulthliah (Part)	7	1	6	0
3	East Lungdar (Part)	15	2	13	0
	District Total :	**39**	**4**	**35**	**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 : Serchhip

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Serchhip	
	Nil	
	Name of RD Block : Thingsulthliah (Part)	
	Nil	
	Name of RD Block : East Lungdar (Part)	
Less than 5	00039100	E.Lungdar
	00039400	Khawlailung

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 : Serchhip

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Serchhip	
76 and above	00036700	Chhingchhip
	00038200	Buangpui
	00036800	Khawbel
	00037600	Hmunzawl
	00038000	Keitum
	00038100	E.Bungtlang
	00037500	E.Thinglian
	00036900	Hmuntha
	00037000	Rullam
	00037100	Thentlang
	00037200	Sialhau
	00037300	Lungpho
	00037400	Ngentiang
	00037700	Hriangtlang
	00037800	Vanchengte
	00038300	Neihloh
	Name of RD Block : Thingsulthliah (Part)	
51-75	00038800	Buhkangkawn
76 and above	00038600	Chanin
	00038700	Baktawng
	00038400	Khumtung
	00038500	Hualtu
	00038900	Hmawngkawn

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 : East Lungdar (Part)	
41-50	00039900	Bawktlang
51-75	00040500	Maicham
76 and above	00039800	Lungchhuan
	00039400	Khawlailung
	00039100	E.Lungdar
	00039200	N.Mualcheng
	00039300	Chekawn
	00039500	Piler
	00039700	Sialsir
	00040000	Leng
	00040100	Sailulak
	00040300	Leilet N.V
	00040400	Lungkawlh

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 Serchhip (NT)	40501000	Serchhip	Serchhip	23.0	3,226	-	-	-	-
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	40502000	Serchhip	Serchhip	36.0	1,053	-	-	-	-
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	40503000	Serchhip	East Lungdar	8.0	627	-	-	-	-

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 Serchhip (NT)	-	-	-	-	7,329	13,688 (+86.8)	17,096 (+24.9)	743	987	970	990
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	4,502	5,507 (+22.3)	153	-	986	995
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	2,804	3,275 (+16.8)	409	-	1,038	974

STATEMENT - II
PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from		
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.	Sub-division/ Taluk/Tahsil/Police station/Development Block/ Island HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IV Serchhip (NT)	3,271	36	13	Aizawl (112)	Serchhip (0)	Serchhip (0)
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	4,502	30	9	Aizawl (158)	Serchhip (33)	Thenzawl (0)
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	1,924	32	7	Aizawl (175)	Serchhip (63)	E.Lungdar(B),N.Vanlaiphai (Ps) (0)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from		Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/canal (if within ten kilometers)
		Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more			
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1	IV Serchhip (NT)	Aizawl (112)	-	Silchar (292)	Serchhip (0)	-
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	Aizawl (158)	-	Silchar (338)	Thenzawl (0)	-
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	Aizawl (175)	-	Silchar (359)	N. Vanlaiphai (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 Serchhip (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (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 Serchhip (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT - IV
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Serchhip (NT)	17,096	-	16,820	-	OSD	538	538	-	-
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	5,507	-	5,401	PR(15)	OSD	1,087	1,087	-	-
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	3,275	-	3,211	KR(27) PR(9)	OSD	675	60	615	-

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections)				
			Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	IV Serchhip (NT)	ST, Pt	T,TK	SR (1135000)	Yes	2,679	7	-	75	-
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	ST, Pt	T	OHT (10000)	Serchhip (33)	785	5	-	35	-
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	ST, Pt	TW,T	SR,BWP (112500)	Aizawl (175)	560	-	-	39	-

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 Serchhip (NT)	17,096	H D-Aizawl (112) HC-Aizawl (112) HC-Aizawl (112) TB-Aizawl (112) NH-Aizawl (112)	43	A	Silchar (292)	Silchar (292)	Lunglei ()
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	5,507	D H-Serchhip (33) HC-Aizawl (158) HC-Aizawl (158) TB-Aizawl (158) NH-Aizawl (158)	10	Aizawl (158)	Silchar (338)	Silchar (338)	Lunglei ()
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	3,275	D HC H-Serchhip (63) HC-Aizawl (175) TB-Aizawl (175) NH-Aizawl (175)	15	A	Silchar (359)	Silchar (359)	Lunglei ()

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	5	11	15	1	Aizawl(112)	1	1	-	PL
2	-	Serchhip (33)	2	3	4	Serchhip (33)	Aizawl (158)	-	-	-	-
3	-	1	2	4	7	Serchhip (63)	Aizawl (175)	-	-	1	PL

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 Serchhip (NT)	Ginger	Chillies	Orange	Household Furnitures	-	-
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	Fish	Citronella	-	Household Cabinet	-	-
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	Ginger	Chillies	Potatoes	-	-	-

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 Serchhip (NT)	3	3	2
2	V Thenzawl (NT)	1	1	1
3	VI N. Vanlaiphai (NT)	1	1	3

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 ónILô

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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**		**10,116**	**53,861**	**27,380**	**26,481**	**9,108**	**4,605**	**4,503**
		Rural		**5,210**	**27,983**	**14,369**	**13,614**	**4,913**	**2,486**	**2,427**
		Urban		**4,906**	**25,878**	**13,011**	**12,867**	**4,195**	**2,119**	**2,076**
0001	Serchhip	Total		2,288	12,917	6,606	6,311	2,373	1,212	1,161
		Rural		2,288	12,917	6,606	6,311	2,373	1,212	1,161
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0091	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total		830	4,792	2,431	2,361	813	409	404
		Rural		830	4,792	2,431	2,361	813	409	404
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0092	East Lungdar (Part)	Total		2,092	10,274	5,332	4,942	1,727	865	862
		Rural		2,092	10,274	5,332	4,942	1,727	865	862
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Urban		3,226	17,096	8,592	8,504	2,802	1,416	1,386
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Urban		1,053	5,507	2,760	2,747	893	433	460
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Urban		627	3,275	1,659	1,616	500	270	230

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
5	**4**	**1**	**52,830**	**26,573**	**26,257**	**42,582**	**21,906**	**20,676**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***
5	**4**	**1**	**27,398**	**13,880**	**13,518**	**21,705**	**11,290**	**10,415**	**Rural**	
-	**-**	**-**	**25,432**	**12,693**	**12,739**	**20,877**	**10,616**	**10,261**	**Urban**	
-	-	-	12,755	6,489	6,266	9,941	5,173	4,768	Total	Serchhip
-	-	-	12,755	6,489	6,266	9,941	5,173	4,768	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	4,724	2,380	2,344	3,806	1,958	1,848	Total	Thingsulthliah
-	-	-	4,724	2,380	2,344	3,806	1,958	1,848	Rural	(Part)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
5	4	1	9,919	5,011	4,908	7,958	4,159	3,799	Total	East Lungdar
5	4	1	9,919	5,011	4,908	7,958	4,159	3,799	Rural	(Part)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
-	-	-	16,820	8,390	8,430	13,695	6,962	6,733	Urban	Serchhip (NT)
-	-	-	5,401	2,680	2,721	4,499	2,293	2,206	Urban	Thenzawl (NT)
-	-	-	3,211	1,623	1,588	2,683	1,361	1,322	Urban	N.Vanlaiphai (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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**11,279**	**5,474**	**5,805**	**32,523**	**17,104**	**15,419**	**24,783**	**13,971**	**10,812**
		Rural	**6,278**	**3,079**	**3,199**	**18,132**	**9,457**	**8,675**	**13,885**	**7,628**	**6,257**
		Urban	**5,001**	**2,395**	**2,606**	**14,391**	**7,647**	**6,744**	**10,898**	**6,343**	**4,555**
0001	Serchhip	Total	2,976	1,433	1,543	7,889	4,065	3,824	6,319	3,371	2,948
		Rural	2,976	1,433	1,543	7,889	4,065	3,824	6,319	3,371	2,948
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0091	Thingsulthliah	Total	986	473	513	3,127	1,622	1,505	2,263	1,264	999
	(Part)	Rural	986	473	513	3,127	1,622	1,505	2,263	1,264	999
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0092	East Lungdar	Total	2,316	1,173	1,143	7,116	3,770	3,346	5,303	2,993	2,310
	(Part)	Rural	2,316	1,173	1,143	7,116	3,770	3,346	5,303	2,993	2,310
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Urban	3,401	1,630	1,771	8,630	4,653	3,977	6,805	4,071	2,734
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Urban	1,008	467	541	3,288	1,729	1,559	2,487	1,387	1,100
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Urban	592	298	294	2,473	1,265	1,208	1,606	885	721

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
18,035	**9,434**	**8,601**	**575**	**366**	**209**	**655**	**300**	**355**	**5,518**	**3,871**	**1,647**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***
11,865	**6,052**	**5,813**	**83**	**49**	**34**	**191**	**159**	**32**	**1,746**	**1,368**	**378**	**Rural**	
6,170	**3,382**	**2,788**	**492**	**317**	**175**	**464**	**141**	**323**	**3,772**	**2,503**	**1,269**	**Urban**	
5,531	2,820	2,711	53	36	17	38	22	16	697	493	204	Total	Serchhip
5,531	2,820	2,711	53	36	17	38	22	16	697	493	204	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1,839	912	927	20	8	12	116	115	1	288	229	59	Total	Thingsulthliah
1,839	912	927	20	8	12	116	115	1	288	229	59	Rural (Part)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
4,495	2,320	2,175	10	5	5	37	22	15	761	646	115	Total	East Lungdar
4,495	2,320	2,175	10	5	5	37	22	15	761	646	115	Rural (Part)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
												URBAN	
3,632	1,985	1,647	345	224	121	122	87	35	2,706	1,775	931	Urban	Serchhip (NT)
1,418	852	566	118	72	46	312	41	271	639	422	217	Urban	Thenzawl (NT)
1,120	545	575	29	21	8	30	13	17	427	306	121	Urban	N.Vanlaiphai(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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**7,740**	**3,133**	**4,607**	**5,665**	**2,311**	**3,354**	**845**	**359**	**486**
		Rural	**4,247**	**1,829**	**2,418**	**3,746**	**1,591**	**2,155**	**287**	**142**	**145**
		Urban	**3,493**	**1,304**	**2,189**	**1,919**	**720**	**1,199**	**558**	**217**	**341**
0001	Serchhip	Total	1,570	694	876	1,205	510	695	252	131	121
		Rural	1,570	694	876	1,205	510	695	252	131	121
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0091	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	864	358	506	838	347	491	7	2	5
		Rural	864	358	506	838	347	491	7	2	5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0092	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	1,813	777	1,036	1,703	734	969	28	9	19
		Rural	1,813	777	1,036	1,703	734	969	28	9	19
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Urban	1,825	582	1,243	747	219	528	385	117	268
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Urban	801	342	459	470	193	277	146	89	57
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Urban	867	380	487	702	308	394	27	11	16

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
238	**57**	**181**	**992**	**406**	**586**	**21,338**	**10,276**	**11,062**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***	**05**
53	**17**	**36**	**161**	**79**	**82**	**9,851**	**4,912**	**4,939**	**Rural**		
185	**40**	**145**	**831**	**327**	**504**	**11,487**	**5,364**	**6,123**	**Urban**		
25	9	16	88	44	44	5,028	2,541	2,487	Total	Serchhip	0001
25	9	16	88	44	44	5,028	2,541	2,487	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
5	4	1	14	5	9	1,665	809	856	Total	Thingsulthliah	0091
5	4	1	14	5	9	1,665	809	856	Rural	(Part)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
23	4	19	59	30	29	3,158	1,562	1,596	Total	East Lungdar (Part)	0092
23	4	19	59	30	29	3,158	1,562	1,596	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
									URBAN		
65	19	46	628	227	401	8,466	3,939	4,527	Urban	Serchhip (NT)	40501000
102	19	83	83	41	42	2,219	1,031	1,188	Urban	Thenzawl (NT)	40502000
18	2	16	120	59	61	802	394	408	Urban	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	40503000

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
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	648	-	620
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	833	-	832
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	592	-	592
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	663	-	662
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	341	-	340
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	869	-	861
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 7	492	-	491
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 8	556	-	555
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 9	844	-	792
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 10	613	-	575
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 11	582	-	561
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 12	644	-	630
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 13	338	-	337
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 14	416	-	416
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 15	235	-	235
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 16	424	-	420
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 17	633	-	631
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 18	972	-	972
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 19	831	-	804
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 20	899	-	897
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 21	525	-	501
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 22	485	-	464

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
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 23	648	-	642
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 24	782	-	782
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 25	659	-	656
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 26	856	-	836
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 27	716	-	716
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	345	-	344
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	603	-	601
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	431	-	427
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	422	-	422
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	369	-	319
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	512	-	512
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 7	505	-	492
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 8	584	-	548
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 9	657	-	657
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 10	419	-	419
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 11	349	-	349
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 12	311	-	311
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	830	-	825
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	940	-	914
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	730	-	698
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	775	-	774

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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**
		Rural	**2**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0092	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	2	5	4	1	1	1	-
		Rural	2	5	4	1	1	1	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
4	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***
4	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**Rural**	
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Urban**	
4	3	1	1	1	-	3	3	-	Total	East Lungdar (Part)
4	3	1	1	1	-	3	3	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Rural	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0092	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
-	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***
-	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Rural**	
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Urban**	
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	Total	East Lungdar (Part)
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Rural	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0092	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		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
-	**-**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***	**05**
-	**-**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**Rural**		
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Urban**		
-	-	-	2	1	1	Total	East Lungdar (Part)	0092
-	-	-	2	1	1	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		

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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**9,676**	**52,830**	**26,573**	**26,257**	**9,004**	**4,545**	**4,459**
		Rural	**4,879**	**27,398**	**13,880**	**13,518**	**4,864**	**2,460**	**2,404**
		Urban	**4,797**	**25,432**	**12,693**	**12,739**	**4,140**	**2,085**	**2,055**
0001	Serchhip	Total	2,264	12,755	6,489	6,266	2,342	1,193	1,149
		Rural	2,264	12,755	6,489	6,266	2,342	1,193	1,149
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0091	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	818	4,724	2,380	2,344	805	406	399
		Rural	818	4,724	2,380	2,344	805	406	399
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0092	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	1,797	9,919	5,011	4,908	1,717	861	856
		Rural	1,797	9,919	5,011	4,908	1,717	861	856
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Urban	3,152	16,820	8,390	8,430	2,776	1,400	1,376
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Urban	1,033	5,401	2,680	2,721	878	424	454
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Urban	612	3,211	1,623	1,588	486	261	225

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
41,855	**21,342**	**20,513**	**10,975**	**5,231**	**5,744**	**31,792**	**16,456**	**15,336**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***
21,332	**10,986**	**10,346**	**6,066**	**2,894**	**3,172**	**17,670**	**9,032**	**8,638**	**Rural**	
20,523	**10,356**	**10,167**	**4,909**	**2,337**	**2,572**	**14,122**	**7,424**	**6,698**	**Urban**	
9,816	5,079	4,737	2,939	1,410	1,529	7,800	3,989	3,811	Total	Serchhip
9,816	5,079	4,737	2,939	1,410	1,529	7,800	3,989	3,811	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
3,757	1,921	1,836	967	459	508	3,082	1,582	1,500	Total	Thingsulthliah (Part)
3,757	1,921	1,836	967	459	508	3,082	1,582	1,500	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
7,759	3,986	3,773	2,160	1,025	1,135	6,788	3,461	3,327	Total	East Lungdar (Part)
7,759	3,986	3,773	2,160	1,025	1,135	6,788	3,461	3,327	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
13,472	6,796	6,676	3,348	1,594	1,754	8,455	4,503	3,952	Urban	Serchhip (NT)
4,410	2,223	2,187	991	457	534	3,237	1,681	1,556	Urban	Thenzawl (NT)
2,641	1,337	1,304	570	286	284	2,430	1,240	1,190	Urban	N.Vanlaiphai (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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**24,123**	**13,362**	**10,761**	**17,933**	**9,356**	**8,577**	**560**	**353**	**207**
		Rural	**13,455**	**7,218**	**6,237**	**11,817**	**6,015**	**5,802**	**80**	**47**	**33**
		Urban	**10,668**	**6,144**	**4,524**	**6,116**	**3,341**	**2,775**	**480**	**306**	**174**
0001	Serchhip	Total	6,243	3,301	2,942	5,512	2,806	2,706	51	34	17
		Rural	6,243	3,301	2,942	5,512	2,806	2,706	51	34	17
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0091	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	2,227	1,229	998	1,826	900	926	20	8	12
		Rural	2,227	1,229	998	1,826	900	926	20	8	12
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0092	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	4,985	2,688	2,297	4,479	2,309	2,170	9	5	4
		Rural	4,985	2,688	2,297	4,479	2,309	2,170	9	5	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Urban	6,657	3,939	2,718	3,602	1,959	1,643	340	219	121
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Urban	2,438	1,341	1,097	1,411	846	565	113	67	46
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Urban	1,573	864	709	1,103	536	567	27	20	7

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
631	**276**	**355**	**4,999**	**3,377**	**1,622**	**7,669**	**3,094**	**4,575**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***
182	**150**	**32**	**1,376**	**1,006**	**370**	**4,215**	**1,814**	**2,401**	**Rural**	
449	**126**	**323**	**3,623**	**2,371**	**1,252**	**3,454**	**1,280**	**2,174**	**Urban**	
38	22	16	642	439	203	1,557	688	869	Total	Serchhip
38	22	16	642	439	203	1,557	688	869	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
113	112	1	268	209	59	855	353	502	Total	Thingsulthliah (Part)
113	112	1	268	209	59	855	353	502	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
31	16	15	466	358	108	1,803	773	1,030	Total	East Lungdar (Part)
31	16	15	466	358	108	1,803	773	1,030	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
109	74	35	2,606	1,687	919	1,798	564	1,234	Urban	Serchhip (NT)
310	39	271	604	389	215	799	340	459	Urban	Thenzawl (NT)
30	13	17	413	295	118	857	376	481	Urban	N.Vanlaiphai (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
05	**Serchhip ***	**Total**	**5,632**	**2,295**	**3,337**	**836**	**356**	**480**	**237**	**57**	**180**
		Rural	**3,722**	**1,578**	**2,144**	**284**	**141**	**143**	**53**	**17**	**36**
		Urban	**1,910**	**717**	**1,193**	**552**	**215**	**337**	**184**	**40**	**144**
0001	Serchhip	Total	1,198	506	692	249	130	119	25	9	16
		Rural	1,198	506	692	249	130	119	25	9	16
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0091	Thingsulthliah (Part)	Total	830	342	488	7	2	5	5	4	1
		Rural	830	342	488	7	2	5	5	4	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0092	East Lungdar (Part)	Total	1,694	730	964	28	9	19	23	4	19
		Rural	1,694	730	964	28	9	19	23	4	19
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40501000	Serchhip (NT)	Urban	745	219	526	380	116	264	64	19	45
40502000	Thenzawl (NT)	Urban	470	193	277	145	88	57	102	19	83
40503000	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	Urban	695	305	390	27	11	16	18	2	16

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
964	**386**	**578**	**21,038**	**10,117**	**10,921**	**Total**	**Serchhip ***	**05**
156	**78**	**78**	**9,728**	**4,848**	**4,880**	**Rural**		
808	**308**	**500**	**11,310**	**5,269**	**6,041**	**Urban**		
85	43	42	4,955	2,500	2,455	Total	Serchhip	0001
85	43	42	4,955	2,500	2,455	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
13	5	8	1,642	798	844	Total	Thingsulthliah (Part)	0091
13	5	8	1,642	798	844	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
58	30	28	3,131	1,550	1,581	Total	East Lungdar (Part)	0092
58	30	28	3,131	1,550	1,581	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
						URBAN		
609	210	399	8,365	3,887	4,478	Urban	Serchhip (NT)	40501000
82	40	42	2,164	999	1,165	Urban	Thenzawl (NT)	40502000
117	58	59	781	383	398	Urban	N.Vanlaiphai (NT)	40503000

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	**Serchhip (Total)**		**2,288**	**12,917**	**6,606**	**6,311**	**2,373**	**1,212**	**1,161**
0001	**Serchhip (Rural)**		**2,288**	**12,917**	**6,606**	**6,311**	**2,373**	**1,212**	**1,161**
0001	**Serchhip (Urban)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Serchhip (Rural)								
00036700	Chhingchhip	-	604	3,395	1,728	1,667	553	268	285
00036800	Khawbel	-	82	540	283	257	119	69	50
00036900	Hmuntha	-	99	608	309	299	122	63	59
00037000	Rullam	-	91	538	276	262	115	60	55
00037100	Thentlang	-	98	558	295	263	95	46	49
00037200	Sialhau	-	101	555	274	281	114	55	59
00037300	Lungpho	-	143	814	401	413	147	70	77
00037400	Ngentiang	-	91	506	270	236	93	46	47
00037500	E.Thinglian	-	55	377	199	178	86	44	42
00037600	Hmunzawl	-	81	496	254	242	100	48	52
00037700	Hriangtlang	-	68	417	218	199	80	40	40
00037800	Vanchengte	-	19	88	43	45	13	5	8
00037900	Bawngchawm		ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð				
00038000	Keitum	-	319	1,709	869	840	336	182	154
00038100	E.Bungtlang	-	331	1,757	890	867	294	156	138
00038200	Buangpui	-	53	258	133	125	52	30	22
00038300	Neihloh	-	53	301	164	137	54	30	24

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SERCHHIP

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
-	**-**	**-**	**12,755**	**6,489**	**6,266**	**9,941**	**5,173**	**4,768**	**Serchhip (Total)**
-	**-**	**-**	**12,755**	**6,489**	**6,266**	**9,941**	**5,173**	**4,768**	**Serchhip (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Serchhip (Urban)**
									Serchhip (Rural)
-	-	-	3,276	1,638	1,638	2,762	1,442	1,320	Chhingchhip
-	-	-	531	278	253	389	202	187	Khawbel
-	-	-	608	309	299	468	239	229	Hmuntha
-	-	-	538	276	262	403	210	193	Rullam
-	-	-	558	295	263	431	239	192	Thentlang
-	-	-	555	274	281	402	206	196	Sialhau
-	-	-	814	401	413	622	311	311	Lungpho
-	-	-	506	270	236	404	219	185	Ngentiang
-	-	-	376	198	178	277	146	131	E.Thinglian
-	-	-	490	251	239	366	193	173	Hmunzawl
-	-	-	417	218	199	315	171	144	Hriangtlang
-	-	-	88	43	45	74	38	36	Vanchengte
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Bawngchawm
-	-	-	1,698	862	836	1,224	625	599	Keitum
-	-	-	1,750	887	863	1,411	717	694	E.Bungtlang
-	-	-	249	125	124	190	98	92	Buangpui
-	-	-	301	164	137	203	117	86	Neihloh

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	**Serchhip (Total)**	**2,976**	**1,433**	**1,543**	**7,889**	**4,065**	**3,824**	**6,319**	**3,371**	**2,948**
0001	**Serchhip (Rural)**	**2,976**	**1,433**	**1,543**	**7,889**	**4,065**	**3,824**	**6,319**	**3,371**	**2,948**
0001	**Serchhip (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Serchhip (Rural)									
00036700	Chhingchhip	633	286	347	1,993	1,031	962	1,509	798	711
00036800	Khawbel	151	81	70	322	170	152	231	122	109
00036900	Hmuntha	140	70	70	340	172	168	330	168	162
00037000	Rullam	135	66	69	347	176	171	293	148	145
00037100	Thentlang	127	56	71	311	171	140	295	170	125
00037200	Sialhau	153	68	85	405	202	203	288	151	137
00037300	Lungpho	192	90	102	527	274	253	400	223	177
00037400	Ngentiang	102	51	51	265	137	128	261	136	125
00037500	E.Thinglian	100	53	47	230	122	108	161	95	66
00037600	Hmunzawl	130	61	69	315	164	151	246	135	111
00037700	Hriangtlang	102	47	55	245	128	117	217	113	104
00037800	Vanchengte	14	5	9	58	33	25	51	31	20
00037900	Bawngchawm	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00038000	Keitum	485	244	241	1,077	536	541	843	428	415
00038100	E.Bungtlang	346	173	173	1,146	580	566	903	488	415
00038200	Buangpui	68	35	33	140	79	61	124	76	48
00038300	Neihloh	98	47	51	168	90	78	167	89	78

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SERCHHIP

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
5,531	**2,820**	**2,711**	**53**	**36**	**17**	**38**	**22**	**16**	**697**	**493**	**204**	**Serchhip (Total)**
5,531	**2,820**	**2,711**	**53**	**36**	**17**	**38**	**22**	**16**	**697**	**493**	**204**	**Serchhip (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Serchhip (Urban)**
												Serchhip (Rural)
1,143	559	584	38	24	14	20	8	12	308	207	101	Chhingchhip
213	108	105	-	-	-	2	2	-	16	12	4	Khawbel
308	148	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	2	Hmuntha
277	136	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	4	Rullam
271	155	116	3	1	2	-	-	-	21	14	7	Thentlang
271	140	131	-	-	-	5	3	2	12	8	4	Sialhau
328	172	156	-	-	-	4	2	2	68	49	19	Lungpho
233	113	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	23	5	Ngentiang
141	79	62	-	-	-	1	1	-	19	15	4	E.Thinglian
236	126	110	-	-	-	2	2	-	8	7	1	Hmunzawl
208	104	104	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Hriangtlang
45	28	17	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	2	3	Vanchengte
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Bawngchawm
773	377	396	7	6	1	3	3	-	60	42	18	Keitum
816	426	390	2	2	-	-	-	-	85	60	25	E.Bungtlang
113	68	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	3	Buangpui
155	81	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	4	Neihloh

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	**Serchhip (Total)**	**1,570**	**694**	**876**	**1,205**	**510**	**695**	**252**	**131**	**121**
0001	**Serchhip (Rural)**	**1,570**	**694**	**876**	**1,205**	**510**	**695**	**252**	**131**	**121**
0001	**Serchhip (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Serchhip (Rural)									
00036700	Chhingchhip	484	233	251	193	89	104	206	104	102
00036800	Khawbel	91	48	43	90	48	42	-	-	-
00036900	Hmuntha	10	4	6	10	4	6	-	-	-
00037000	Rullam	54	28	26	54	28	26	-	-	-
00037100	Thentlang	16	1	15	15	-	15	-	-	-
00037200	Sialhau	117	51	66	100	39	61	17	12	5
00037300	Lungpho	127	51	76	117	47	70	-	-	-
00037400	Ngentiang	4	1	3	-	-	-	4	1	3
00037500	E.Thinglian	69	27	42	69	27	42	-	-	-
00037600	Hmunzawl	69	29	40	69	29	40	-	-	-
00037700	Hriangtlang	28	15	13	27	14	13	1	1	-
00037800	Vanchengte	7	2	5	7	2	5	-	-	-
00037900	Bawngchawm	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00038000	Keitum	234	108	126	207	95	112	23	13	10
00038100	E.Bungtlang	243	92	151	231	85	146	1	-	1
00038200	Buangpui	16	3	13	16	3	13	-	-	-
00038300	Neihloh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SERCHHIP

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	
25	**9**	**16**	**88**	**44**	**44**	**5,028**	**2,541**	**2,487**	**Serchhip (Total)**	**0001**
25	**9**	**16**	**88**	**44**	**44**	**5,028**	**2,541**	**2,487**	**Serchhip (Rural)**	**0001**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Serchhip (Urban)**	**0001**
									Serchhip (Rural)	
17	4	13	68	36	32	1,402	697	705	Chhingchhip	00036700
-	-	-	1	-	1	218	113	105	Khawbel	00036800
-	-	-	-	-	-	268	137	131	Hmuntha	00036900
-	-	-	-	-	-	191	100	91	Rullam	00037000
-	-	-	1	1	-	247	124	123	Thentlang	00037100
-	-	-	-	-	-	150	72	78	Sialhau	00037200
4	2	2	6	2	4	287	127	160	Lungpho	00037300
-	-	-	-	-	-	241	133	108	Ngentiang	00037400
-	-	-	-	-	-	147	77	70	E.Thinglian	00037500
-	-	-	-	-	-	181	90	91	Hmunzawl	00037600
-	-	-	-	-	-	172	90	82	Hriangtlang	00037700
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	20	Vanchengte	00037800
ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð									Bawngchawm	00037900
-	-	-	4	-	4	632	333	299	Keitum	00038000
4	3	1	7	4	3	611	310	301	E.Bungtlang	00038100
-	-	-	-	-	-	118	54	64	Buangpui	00038200
-	-	-	1	1	-	133	74	59	Neihloh	00038300

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
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Total)**		**830**	**4,792**	**2,431**	**2,361**	**813**	**409**	**404**
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)**		**830**	**4,792**	**2,431**	**2,361**	**813**	**409**	**404**
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)								
00038400	Khumtung	-	186	956	468	488	141	68	73
00038500	Hualtu	-	134	772	410	362	115	64	51
00038600	Chanin	-	38	164	88	76	22	11	11
00038700	Baktawng	-	431	2,699	1,350	1,349	500	244	256
00038800	Buhkangkawn	-	14	53	33	20	9	7	2
00038900	Hmawngkawn	-	27	148	82	66	26	15	11
00039000	N.Chawilung	ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð					

CENSUS ABSTRACT
THINGSULTHLIAH (PART)

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	**-**	**-**	**4,724**	**2,380**	**2,344**	**3,806**	**1,958**	**1,848**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Total)**
-	**-**	**-**	**4,724**	**2,380**	**2,344**	**3,806**	**1,958**	**1,848**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Urban)**
									Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)
-	-	-	953	465	488	785	393	392	Khumtung
-	-	-	772	410	362	625	334	291	Hualtu
-	-	-	138	67	71	127	66	61	Chanin
-	-	-	2,678	1,338	1,340	2,119	1,081	1,038	Baktawng
-	-	-	35	18	17	36	21	15	Buhkangkawn
-	-	-	148	82	66	114	63	51	Hmawngkawn
ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð									N.Chawilung

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
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Total)**	**986**	**473**	**513**	**3,127**	**1,622**	**1,505**	**2,263**	**1,264**	**999**
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)**	**986**	**473**	**513**	**3,127**	**1,622**	**1,505**	**2,263**	**1,264**	**999**
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)									
00038400	Khumtung	171	75	96	731	353	378	491	258	233
00038500	Hualtu	147	76	71	502	271	231	412	225	187
00038600	Chanin	37	22	15	97	58	39	93	58	35
00038700	Baktawng	580	269	311	1,665	861	804	1,164	658	506
00038800	Buhkangkawn	17	12	5	35	22	13	32	21	11
00038900	Hmawngkawn	34	19	15	97	57	40	71	44	27
00039000	N.Chawilung	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
THINGSULTHLIAH (PART)

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
1,839	**912**	**927**	**20**	**8**	**12**	**116**	**115**	**1**	**288**	**229**	**59**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Total)**
1,839	**912**	**927**	**20**	**8**	**12**	**116**	**115**	**1**	**288**	**229**	**59**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Urban)**
												Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)
437	217	220	1	1	-	-	-	-	53	40	13	Khumtung
399	216	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	4	Hualtu
47	26	21	5	3	2	3	3	-	38	26	12	Chanin
865	398	467	14	4	10	113	112	1	172	144	28	Baktawng
25	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	Buhkangkawn
66	40	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Hmawngkawn
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									N.Chawilung

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
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Total)**	**864**	**358**	**506**	**838**	**347**	**491**	**7**	**2**	**5**
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)**	**864**	**358**	**506**	**838**	**347**	**491**	**7**	**2**	**5**
0091	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)									
00038400	Khumtung	240	95	145	239	95	144	-	-	-
00038500	Hualtu	90	46	44	89	45	44	-	-	-
00038600	Chanin	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
00038700	Baktawng	501	203	298	483	193	290	6	2	4
00038800	Buhkangkawn	3	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
00038900	Hmawngkawn	26	13	13	25	13	12	-	-	-
00039000	N.Chawilung	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
THINGSULTHLIAH (PART)

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward	
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	
5	**4**	**1**	**14**	**5**	**9**	**1,665**	**809**	**856**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Total)**	**0091**
5	**4**	**1**	**14**	**5**	**9**	**1,665**	**809**	**856**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)**	**0091**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Thingsulthliah (Part) (Urban)**	**0091**
									Thingsulthliah (Part) (Rural)	
-	-	-	1	-	1	225	115	110	Khumtung	00038400
-	-	-	1	1	-	270	139	131	Hualtu	00038500
-	-	-	3	-	3	67	30	37	Chanin	00038600
5	4	1	7	4	3	1,034	489	545	Baktawng	00038700
-	-	-	1	-	1	18	11	7	Buhkangkawn	00038800
-	-	-	1	-	1	51	25	26	Hmawngkawn	00038900
ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð									N.Chawilung	00039000

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
0092	**East Lungdar (Part) (Total)**		**2,092**	**10,274**	**5,332**	**4,942**	**1,727**	**865**	**862**
0092	**East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)**		**2,092**	**10,274**	**5,332**	**4,942**	**1,727**	**865**	**862**
0092	**East Lungdar (Part) (Urban)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)								
00039100	E.Lungdar	-	506	2,742	1,410	1,332	414	213	201
00039200	N.Mualcheng	-	213	1,228	621	607	202	106	96
00039300	Chekawn	-	38	220	117	103	55	30	25
00039400	Khawlailung	-	421	2,229	1,128	1,101	366	187	179
00039500	Piler	-	64	359	173	186	64	24	40
00039600	Tuichang	ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð						
00039700	Sialsir	-	49	311	159	152	59	31	28
00039800	Lungchhuan	-	105	611	295	316	96	43	53
00039900	Bawktlang	-	320	530	389	141	45	20	25
00040000	Leng	-	117	630	315	315	101	43	58
00040100	Sailulak	-	134	748	394	354	157	92	65
00040200	Puallawi	ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð						
00040300	Leilet N.V	-	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
00040400	Lungkawlh	-	114	628	312	316	151	69	82
00040500	Maicham	-	10	34	17	17	15	6	9

CENSUS ABSTRACT
EAST LUNGDAR (PART)

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
5	**4**	**1**	**9,919**	**5,011**	**4,908**	**7,958**	**4,159**	**3,799**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Total)**
5	**4**	**1**	**9,919**	**5,011**	**4,908**	**7,958**	**4,159**	**3,799**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Urban)**
									East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)
2	1	1	2,727	1,399	1,328	2,237	1,159	1,078	E.Lungdar
-	-	-	1,228	621	607	997	505	492	N.Mualcheng
-	-	-	220	117	103	156	83	73	Chekawn
3	3	-	2,209	1,112	1,097	1,740	895	845	Khawlailung
-	-	-	359	173	186	286	146	140	Piler
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Tuichang
-	-	-	311	159	152	236	124	112	Sialsir
-	-	-	587	282	305	498	247	251	Lungchhuan
-	-	-	250	116	134	325	223	102	Bawktlang
-	-	-	630	315	315	462	246	216	Leng
-	-	-	748	394	354	565	294	271	Sailulak
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited	ð ð ð ð ð ð							Puallawi
-	-	-	4	2	2	2	1	1	Leilet N.V
-	-	-	628	312	316	435	225	210	Lungkawlh
-	-	-	18	9	9	19	11	8	Maicham

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
0092	**East Lungdar (Part) (Total)**	**2,316**	**1,173**	**1,143**	**7,116**	**3,770**	**3,346**	**5,303**	**2,993**	**2,310**
0092	**East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)**	**2,316**	**1,173**	**1,143**	**7,116**	**3,770**	**3,346**	**5,303**	**2,993**	**2,310**
0092	**East Lungdar (Part) (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)									
00039100	E.Lungdar	505	251	254	1,991	1,026	965	1,542	825	717
00039200	N.Mualcheng	231	116	115	899	454	445	609	314	295
00039300	Chekawn	64	34	30	161	85	76	110	61	49
00039400	Khawlailung	489	233	256	1,491	755	736	1,025	596	429
00039500	Piler	73	27	46	252	131	121	175	87	88
00039600	Tuichang	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00039700	Sialsir	75	35	40	206	107	99	138	87	51
00039800	Lungchhuan	113	48	65	450	226	224	300	157	143
00039900	Bawktlang	205	166	39	403	336	67	399	336	63
00040000	Leng	168	69	99	489	257	232	358	182	176
00040100	Sailulak	183	100	83	432	220	212	348	183	165
00040200	Puallawi	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00040300	Leilet N.V	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
00040400	Lungkawlh	193	87	106	329	161	168	286	153	133
00040500	Maicham	15	6	9	12	11	1	12	11	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT
EAST LUNGDAR (PART)

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
4,495	**2,320**	**2,175**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**37**	**22**	**15**	**761**	**646**	**115**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Total)**
4,495	**2,320**	**2,175**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**37**	**22**	**15**	**761**	**646**	**115**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Urban)**
												East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)
1,278	630	648	5	3	2	26	15	11	233	177	56	E.Lungdar
577	288	289	1	1	-	-	-	-	31	25	6	N.Mualcheng
101	55	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	Chekawn
932	524	408	3	1	2	2	1	1	88	70	18	Khawlailung
166	80	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	Piler
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Tuichang
125	77	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	3	Sialsir
277	139	138	1	-	1	1	1	-	21	17	4	Lungchhuan
105	51	54	-	-	-	1	1	-	293	284	9	Bawktlang
338	166	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	4	Leng
332	171	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	4	Sailulak
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð									Puallawi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Leilet N.V
264	139	125	-	-	-	7	4	3	15	10	5	Lungkawlh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	1	Maicham

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
0092	**East Lungdar (Part) (Total)**	**1,813**	**777**	**1,036**	**1,703**	**734**	**969**	**28**	**9**	**19**
0092	**East Lungdar (Part (Rural)**	**1,813**	**777**	**1,036**	**1,703**	**734**	**969**	**28**	**9**	**19**
0092	**East Lungdar (Part) (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)									
00039100	E.Lungdar	449	201	248	385	174	211	6	2	4
00039200	N.Mualcheng	290	140	150	289	140	149	-	-	-
00039300	Chekawn	51	24	27	50	23	27	-	-	-
00039400	Khawlailung	466	159	307	437	153	284	13	1	12
00039500	Piler	77	44	33	70	38	32	7	6	1
00039600	Tuichang	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00039700	Sialsir	68	20	48	68	20	48	-	-	-
00039800	Lungchhuan	150	69	81	147	67	80	1	-	1
00039900	Bawktlang	4	-	4	3	-	3	1	-	1
00040000	Leng	131	75	56	131	75	56	-	-	-
00040100	Sailulak	84	37	47	84	37	47	-	-	-
00040200	Puallawi	ð ð ð ð ð ð Un-inhabitedð ð ð ð ð ð								
00040300	Leilet N.V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00040400	Lungkawlh	43	8	35	39	7	32	-	-	-
00040500	Maicham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
EAST LUNGDAR (PART)

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward	
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	
23	**4**	**19**	**59**	**30**	**29**	**3,158**	**1,562**	**1,596**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Total)**	**0092**
23	**4**	**19**	**59**	**30**	**29**	**3,158**	**1,562**	**1,596**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)**	**0092**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**East Lungdar (Part) (Urban)**	**0092**
									East Lungdar (Part) (Rural)	
15	2	13	43	23	20	751	384	367	E.Lungdar	00039100
-	-	-	1	-	1	329	167	162	N.Mualcheng	00039200
-	-	-	1	1	-	59	32	27	Chekawn	00039300
4	-	4	12	5	7	738	373	365	Khawlailung	00039400
-	-	-	-	-	-	107	42	65	Piler	00039500
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Tuichang	00039600
-	-	-	-	-	-	105	52	53	Sialsir	00039700
2	2	-	-	-	-	161	69	92	Lungchhuan	00039800
-	-	-	-	-	-	127	53	74	Bawktlang	00039900
-	-	-	-	-	-	141	58	83	Leng	00040000
-	-	-	-	-	-	316	174	142	Sailulak	00040100
ð ð ð ð ð ð	Un-inhabited		ð ð ð ð ð ð						Puallawi	00040200
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	Leilet N.V	00040300
2	-	2	2	1	1	299	151	148	Lungkawlh	00040400
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	16	Maicham	00040500

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
40501000	**Serchhip (NT)**		**3,226**	**17,096**	**8,592**	**8,504**	**2,802**	**1,416**	**1,386**
0001	Ward No. 1		916	4,994	2,504	2,490	799	391	408
0002	Ward No. 2		678	3,437	1,759	1,678	579	301	278
0003	Ward No. 3		423	2,264	1,090	1,174	333	153	180
0004	Ward No. 4		553	2,740	1,385	1,355	482	237	245
0005	Ward No. 5		656	3,661	1,854	1,807	609	334	275
40502000	**Thenzawl (NT)**		**1,053**	**5,507**	**2,760**	**2,747**	**893**	**433**	**460**
0001	Ward No. 1		1,053	5,507	2,760	2,747	893	433	460
40503000	**N.Vanlaiphai (NT)**		**627**	**3,275**	**1,659**	**1,616**	**500**	**270**	**230**
0001	Ward No. 1		627	3,275	1,659	1,616	500	270	230

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
-	**-**	**-**	**16,820**	**8,390**	**8,430**	**13,695**	**6,962**	**6,733**	**Serchhip (NT)**
-	-	-	4,953	2,468	2,485	4,053	2,076	1,977	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	3,311	1,674	1,637	2,723	1,395	1,328	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	2,258	1,087	1,171	1,843	901	942	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	2,666	1,333	1,333	2,166	1,111	1,055	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	3,632	1,828	1,804	2,910	1,479	1,431	Ward No. 5
-	**-**	**-**	**5,401**	**2,680**	**2,721**	**4,499**	**2,293**	**2,206**	**Thenzawl (NT)**
-	-	-	5,401	2,680	2,721	4,499	2,293	2,206	Ward No. 1
-	**-**	**-**	**3,211**	**1,623**	**1,588**	**2,683**	**1,361**	**1,322**	**N.Vanlaiphai (NT)**
-	-	-	3,211	1,623	1,588	2,683	1,361	1,322	Ward No. 1

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
40501000	**Serchhip (NT)**	**3,401**	**1,630**	**1,771**	**8,630**	**4,653**	**3,977**	**6,805**	**4,071**	**2,734**
0001	Ward No. 1	941	428	513	2,958	1,539	1,419	2,237	1,294	943
0002	Ward No. 2	714	364	350	1,480	867	613	1,137	738	399
0003	Ward No. 3	421	189	232	1,095	576	519	931	545	386
0004	Ward No. 4	574	274	300	1,096	650	446	777	557	220
0005	Ward No. 5	751	375	376	2,001	1,021	980	1,723	937	786
40502000	**Thenzawl (NT)**	**1,008**	**467**	**541**	**3,288**	**1,729**	**1,559**	**2,487**	**1,387**	**1,100**
0001	Ward No. 1	1,008	467	541	3,288	1,729	1,559	2,487	1,387	1,100
40503000	**N.Vanlaiphai (NT)**	**592**	**298**	**294**	**2,473**	**1,265**	**1,208**	**1,606**	**885**	**721**
0001	Ward No. 1	592	298	294	2,473	1,265	1,208	1,606	885	721

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
3,632	**1,985**	**1,647**	**345**	**224**	**121**	**122**	**87**	**35**	**2,706**	**1,775**	**931**	**Serchhip (NT)**
1,096	607	489	160	94	66	55	38	17	926	555	371	Ward No. 1
360	221	139	151	103	48	13	8	5	613	406	207	Ward No. 2
449	239	210	13	10	3	16	12	4	453	284	169	Ward No. 3
295	191	104	15	13	2	21	18	3	446	335	111	Ward No. 4
1,432	727	705	6	4	2	17	11	6	268	195	73	Ward No. 5
1,418	**852**	**566**	**118**	**72**	**46**	**312**	**41**	**271**	**639**	**422**	**217**	**Thenzawl (NT)**
1,418	852	566	118	72	46	312	41	271	639	422	217	Ward No. 1
1,120	**545**	**575**	**29**	**21**	**8**	**30**	**13**	**17**	**427**	**306**	**121**	**N.Vanlaiphai (NT)**
1,120	545	575	29	21	8	30	13	17	427	306	121	Ward No. 1

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
40501000	**Serchhip (NT)**	**1,825**	**582**	**1,243**	**747**	**219**	**528**	**385**	**117**	**268**
0001	Ward No. 1	721	245	476	199	68	131	46	17	29
0002	Ward No. 2	343	129	214	66	31	35	204	60	144
0003	Ward No. 3	164	31	133	69	14	55	34	2	32
0004	Ward No. 4	319	93	226	191	37	154	96	37	59
0005	Ward No. 5	278	84	194	222	69	153	5	1	4
40502000	**Thenzawl (NT)**	**801**	**342**	**459**	**470**	**193**	**277**	**146**	**89**	**57**
0001	Ward No. 1	801	342	459	470	193	277	146	89	57
40503000	**N.Vanlaiphai (NT)**	**867**	**380**	**487**	**702**	**308**	**394**	**27**	**11**	**16**
0001	Ward No. 1	867	380	487	702	308	394	27	11	16

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
65	**19**	**46**	**628**	**227**	**401**	**8,466**	**3,939**	**4,527**	**Serchhip (NT)**	**40501000**
40	8	32	436	152	284	2,036	965	1,071	Ward No. 1	0001
3	1	2	70	37	33	1,957	892	1,065	Ward No. 2	0002
4	2	2	57	13	44	1,169	514	655	Ward No. 3	0003
5	2	3	27	17	10	1,644	735	909	Ward No. 4	0004
13	6	7	38	8	30	1,660	833	827	Ward No. 5	0005
102	**19**	**83**	**83**	**41**	**42**	**2,219**	**1,031**	**1,188**	**Thenzawl (NT)**	**40502000**
102	19	83	83	41	42	2,219	1,031	1,188	Ward No. 1	0001
18	**2**	**16**	**120**	**59**	**61**	**802**	**394**	**408**	**N.Vanlaiphai (NT)**	**40503000**
18	2	16	120	59	61	802	394	408	Ward No. 1	0001

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE - I
NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT

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

ANNEXURE - II
FERTILITY AND MORTALITY, 1991 CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE - 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**
Serchhip	5,212	2,635	2,577	685	524	161	428	256	172
	9.7	9.6	9.7	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6

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**
Serchhip	5,192	2,676	2,516	536	414	122	325	178	147
	9.6	9.8	9.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6

It can be seen from the Annexure IV that as per 2001 Census in Serchhip 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**
Serchhip District	53,861	52,495	87	531	177	2	6
		97.5	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Serchhip R.D. Block	35,520	34,973	74	217	133	1	1
		98.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Thinglsulthliah (part) R.D. Block	4,792	4,315	0	64	23	0	3
		90.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
East Lungdar (part) R.D. Block	13,549	13,207	13	250	21	1	2
		97.5	0.1	1.8	0.2	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 Serchhip District is concerned Christianity was first place with population of 52,495 (97.5%) followed by Hindu with 531 (1.0%).

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	**53,861**	**27,380**	**26,481**	**32,197**	**17,101**	**15,096**	**18,697**	**9,359**	**9,338**
0-9	12,962	6,564	6,398	12,962	6,564	6,398	0	0	0
10-14	6,877	3,544	3,333	6,855	3,535	3,320	17	6	11
15-19	5,931	3,051	2,880	5,649	2,984	2,665	258	66	192
20-24	5,327	2,721	2,606	3,392	2,063	1,329	1,774	622	1,152
25-29	4,296	2,120	2,176	1,500	924	576	2,601	1,143	1,458
30-34	3,263	1,638	1,625	647	400	247	2,408	1,181	1,227
35-39	3,359	1,695	1,664	397	239	158	2,759	1,401	1,358
40-44	2,806	1,399	1,407	271	153	118	2,267	1,165	1,102
45-49	2,168	1,117	1,051	151	80	71	1,782	975	807
50-54	1,933	981	952	111	52	59	1,578	866	712
55-59	1,409	737	672	62	24	38	1,141	658	483
60-64	1,158	583	575	67	32	35	829	478	351
65-69	919	469	450	42	16	26	614	371	243
70-74	687	366	321	38	7	31	380	237	143
75-79	386	195	191	9	3	6	176	112	64
80+	338	175	163	13	6	7	104	72	32
Age not stated	42	25	17	31	19	12	9	6	3
Less than 18	23,494	12,002	11,492	23,385	11,973	11,412	99	26	73
Less than 21	27,157	13,893	13,264	26,555	13,740	12,815	546	145	401

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
1,617	**387**	**1,230**	**1,350**	**533**	**817**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**All ages**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-9
2	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	10-14
6	0	6	18	1	17	0	0	0	15-19
38	7	31	123	29	94	0	0	0	20-24
41	8	33	154	45	109	0	0	0	25-29
74	13	61	134	44	90	0	0	0	30-34
83	11	72	120	44	76	0	0	0	35-39
119	26	93	149	55	94	0	0	0	40-44
115	16	99	120	46	74	0	0	0	45-49
158	26	132	86	37	49	0	0	0	50-54
133	22	111	73	33	40	0	0	0	55-59
179	41	138	83	32	51	0	0	0	60-64
188	46	142	75	36	39	0	0	0	65-69
185	69	116	84	53	31	0	0	0	70-74
134	40	94	67	40	27	0	0	0	75-79
160	61	99	61	36	25	0	0	0	80+
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated
3	1	2	7	2	5	0	0	0	Less than 18
18	3	15	38	5	33	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	**53,861**	**27,380**	**26,481**	**11,279**	**5,474**	**5,805**	**42,582**	**21,906**	**20,676**
0-6	9,108	4,605	4,503	9,108	4,605	4,503	0	0	0
7	1,332	678	654	310	167	143	1,022	511	511
8	1,341	674	667	132	65	67	1,209	609	600
9	1,181	607	574	44	28	16	1,137	579	558
10	1,574	786	788	24	13	11	1,550	773	777
11	1,241	644	597	5	3	2	1,236	641	595
12	1,396	717	679	14	9	5	1,382	708	674
13	1,311	682	629	12	9	3	1,299	673	626
14	1,355	715	640	16	7	9	1,339	708	631
15	1,280	669	611	4	1	3	1,276	668	608
16	1,302	678	624	13	9	4	1,289	669	620
17	1,073	547	526	16	8	8	1,057	539	518
18	1,312	660	652	16	10	6	1,296	650	646
19	964	497	467	11	8	3	953	489	464
20-24	5,327	2,721	2,606	135	101	34	5,192	2,620	2,572
25-29	4,296	2,120	2,176	111	78	33	4,185	2,042	2,143
30-34	3,263	1,638	1,625	95	46	49	3,168	1,592	1,576
35-39	3,359	1,695	1,664	108	53	55	3,251	1,642	1,609
40-44	2,806	1,399	1,407	113	41	72	2,693	1,358	1,335
45-49	2,168	1,117	1,051	93	34	59	2,075	1,083	992
50-54	1,933	981	952	98	26	72	1,835	955	880
55-59	1,409	737	672	136	29	107	1,273	708	565
60-64	1,158	583	575	146	31	115	1,012	552	460
65-69	919	469	450	151	28	123	768	441	327
70-74	687	366	321	144	25	119	543	341	202
75-79	386	195	191	92	10	82	294	185	109
80+	338	175	163	113	20	93	225	155	70
Age not stated	42	25	17	19	10	9	23	15	8

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
631	**293**	**338**	**17,545**	**8,594**	**8,951**	**12,300**	**6,484**	**5,816**	**All ages**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-6
3	2	1	1,019	509	510	0	0	0	7
3	1	2	1,206	608	598	0	0	0	8
2	1	1	1,104	563	541	31	15	16	9
3	1	2	1,399	699	700	148	73	75	10
1	1	0	883	476	407	352	164	188	11
2	1	1	612	339	273	747	359	388	12
4	3	1	365	203	162	853	421	432	13
6	5	1	194	112	82	928	502	426	14
5	4	1	157	83	74	719	396	323	15
12	6	6	152	85	67	542	284	258	16
8	6	2	110	59	51	390	222	168	17
11	6	5	177	102	75	435	234	201	18
11	4	7	125	71	54	294	157	137	19
55	31	24	786	416	370	1,787	933	854	20-24
54	29	25	670	303	367	1,451	688	763	25-29
42	20	22	732	322	410	926	446	480	30-34
50	30	20	1,131	471	660	871	438	433	35-39
61	31	30	1,249	489	760	592	322	270	40-44
34	17	17	1,228	540	688	397	227	170	45-49
45	14	31	1,096	451	645	375	244	131	50-54
43	18	25	882	411	471	182	135	47	55-59
51	14	37	776	389	387	119	92	27	60-64
43	13	30	611	331	280	76	64	12	65-69
40	16	24	436	271	165	47	37	10	70-74
20	8	12	254	160	94	14	12	2	75-79
21	10	11	186	129	57	14	13	1	80+
1	1	0	5	2	3	10	6	4	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	**7,393**	**3,687**	**3,706**	**2,619**	**1,469**	**1,150**	**937**	**566**	**371**
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	21	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	77	46	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	211	89	122	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	370	173	197	25	12	13	0	0	0
16	513	249	264	70	45	25	0	0	0
17	420	196	224	129	56	73	0	0	0
18	460	197	263	188	102	86	25	9	16
19	334	158	176	153	80	73	36	19	17
20-24	1,580	732	848	573	292	281	246	127	119
25-29	1,091	528	563	391	188	203	207	111	96
30-34	761	374	387	295	159	136	160	94	66
35-39	631	317	314	295	180	115	108	78	30
40-44	404	232	172	191	125	66	81	62	19
45-49	221	151	70	113	74	39	29	26	3
50-54	151	107	44	98	74	24	21	19	2
55-59	74	66	8	58	49	9	17	14	3
60-64	31	26	5	22	19	3	3	3	0
65-69	19	15	4	11	10	1	2	2	0
70-74	11	10	1	4	3	1	2	2	0
75-79	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
80+	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Age not stated	5	5	0	1	0	1	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 Serchhip at the time of 2001 census was the total of 42,582 for all ages with males 21,906 and females 20,676. 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 Serchhip district the highest number (5,192) are found at the range of 20-24 and the lowest number (225) at the range of 80+. Among single age year the highest number was 1,550 of age 10 years and the lowest was1,022 of age 7 years.

VII
AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Educational Level									
Non Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Age group
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	1
1	**1**	**0**	**31**	**26**	**5**	**1,124**	**786**	**338**	**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	2	1	1	163	88	75	20-24
0	0	0	6	4	2	314	191	123	25-29
0	0	0	4	4	0	248	173	75	30-34
1	1	0	9	7	2	155	120	35	35-39
0	0	0	4	4	0	111	93	18	40-44
0	0	0	5	5	0	48	43	5	45-49
0	0	0	1	1	0	48	45	3	50-54
0	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	2	55-59
0	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	60-64
0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	65-69
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	70-74
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75-79
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80+
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	Lushai/Mizo	52,739	97.9	27,400	25,339	52.0	48.0
2	Santali	245	0.5	215	30	87.8	12.2
3	Bengali	233	0.4	85	148	36.5	63.5
4	Hindi	132	0.3	67	65	50.8	49.2
5	Nepali	121	0.2	48	73	39.7	60.3
6	Pawi	107	0.2	37	70	34.6	65.4
7	Manipuri	35	0.1	7	28	20.0	80.0
8	Malayalam	29	0.1	17	12	58.6	41.4
9	Hmar	22	0.1	1	21	4.5	95.5
10	Assamese	15	0.0	12	3	80.0	20.0
11	Kok barak	14	0.0	7	7	50.0	20.0
12	Khortha/Khotta	13	0.0	13	0	100.0	0.0
13	Konkani	11	0.0	5	6	45.5	54.5
14	Lakher	10	0.0	0	10	0.0	100.0
15	Paite	10	0.0	6	4	60.0	40.0
16	English	8	0.0	0	8	0.0	100.0
	Total of Other Mother Tongues	117	0.2	63	54	53.8	46.2
	All mother tongues total	53,861	100.0	27,983	25,878	52.0	48.0

The above annexure contains the distribution of mother tongues returned in 2001 Census. There are number of languages returned as mother tongue in Serchhip District in 2001 Census with the total population of 53,861 and among them 16 major mother tongues (on the basis of number of population) are shown in descending order in the table. Lushai/Mizo recorded the highest number of persons i.e., 52,739 (97.9%) followed by Santali of 245 (0.5%) and Bengali with population of 233 (0.4%).