CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-14

NAGALAND

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

KOHIMA DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

✧

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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Product Code Number



An Angami Youth

The motif represents an Angami Naga youth in his traditional attire used generally on ceremonial occasion like *Sekrenyi* and other traditional festivals. The most spectacular features of their dress are the colourful headgear "*tsüld*", ivory ornament like armlet "*chüthuo*" and the semi-precious stone necklaces "*tsütho*" and "*tsüzie*". The earring is made of feathers of beautiful bird "*pezie*" of Barbet family and balls of puffed cotton wool. Mithun horn "*hiekie*" is used as a container for rice beer "*zu*". A wooden spoon, "*likhi*", carved artistically is also used for this purpose and is used for stirring as well as for decoration.

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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 for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and ton-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 ach 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 village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain anàlytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring 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 five 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 notified 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 industrial 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 illiterate 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 D block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

4. The present series of 2001 census DCHBs 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 'most important commodity' 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 on Slums has been modified and coverage enlarged by including

details on all slums instead of 'notified slums'. 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 analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif' 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) martial status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred 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.

The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerized in prescribed record structure under the supervision of Shri P. G. Tenzing, Director of Census Operations, Nagaland. Thereafter, efforts have 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 computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft DCHB manuscripts received from the Census directorate have been scrutinised 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.

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New Delhi
17th October 2003

Preface

The publication of district statistics in the form of the District Census Handbook (DCHB) was introduced for the first time in 1951. Since then the tradition of publishing a District Census Handbook for each district is continuing without any break while the scope of the data presented and quality of the publication have been constantly expanded and improved from Census to Census. The District Census Handbook is perhaps the most read and the most important publication brought out by the Census Organisation and it still remains the only publication that gives not only the village level, and ward level, in case of towns, demographic and economic characteristics of the population but also the various types of amenities available in the village or the town. The utility of the data presented in the DCHB to the administrators, planners, scholars and general public has so much increased over the past decades that any plan or study during the recent times without referring to the census figures appears to be incomplete and without authentication.

The District Census Handbook of 2001 Census contains general notes highlighting the history and descriptive account of the district, administrative set-up, physical features and other developmental statistics of the district in addition to the analysis of the population and tables derived from the Primary Census Abstract, Village and Town Directory and data on houses and household amenities. The District Census Handbook is divided into two parts, viz., Part-A dealing with Village and Town Directory and Part-B relating to the Primary Census Abstract. Village and Town Directory has again two sections, Section I and Section II. Section I covers the Village Directory in which the village level amenities and land use data are presented at Community/ Rural Development Block level followed by Appendices I to IX. In Section II the Town Directory consisting of seven statements are shown. In Part-B Village Primary Census Abstract for the R.D. blocks and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented. Nine annexures are also given at the end of the chapter.

In 2001 Census, the data presented in the DCHB is the outcome of a series of high level quality checks and results of computerisation at the national and sub-national level. As a result of the continuing efforts in the office of the Registrar General of India the coverage of the data in the DCHB has been considerably improved over that of the 1991 Census. Both census and non-census definitions and concepts used have also been given for the benefit of the readers. Data in the Village Directory have been expanded in 2001 to cover new amenities regarding bank, recreational and cultural facilities, and newspapers and magazines available in the village. Information on the most important commodity manufactured in the village has also been included in the Village Directory. Eight digit Permanent Location Code Number applicable for all the villages in the state running in a continuous serial number beginning from the first village in the first district to the last village in the last district has also been introduced for the first time. A number of inset tables have also been added to this publication. Another interesting addition is the inclusion of analytical notes on fertility, migration, religion, marital status, distribution of mother tongue and scheduled tribe data based on 1991 Census in annexure II to IX. It is hoped that these additional data will surely benefit the public and the planners.

I express my profound gratitude to Shri J.K.Banthia, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for the guidance and advice given to this Directorate at every step of the preparation of this Handbook right from drafting, quality control and final printing. The publication of this Handbook would not have been possible at all without his valuable advice. I am also equally thankful to all the officers and staff of the office of the Registrar General India for all the co-operation and assistance extended to me in the finalisation of this publication. In particular, I would like to put on record my thanks to Shri R.G.Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (Census & Tabulation), Dr.I.C.Aggrawal, Senior Research Officer (Social Studies), Mr.Himakar, Additional

Director (Electronic Data Processing), Dr.R.P.Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) and Dr.D Roy Choudhury, Assistant Registrar General (Demography).

In the state, I express my profound indebtedness to Shri Metongmeren Ao, Ex-Director of Census Operations under whose able guidance the 2001 Census was conducted under heavy odds successfully in all the districts in the state of Nagaland. He had to leave this organisation to take up other important assignments in the State Government before this publication could be finalised. I would also like to place my sincere gratitude to all the staff of my Directorate who had worked holidays and overtime as a team against innumerable hardships to bring out this publication in time. A list of staff associated with this publication is appended herewith. The fact that only a few names have been listed in the acknowledgement should not be treated as an under-estimation of the contribution of other staff to this publication.

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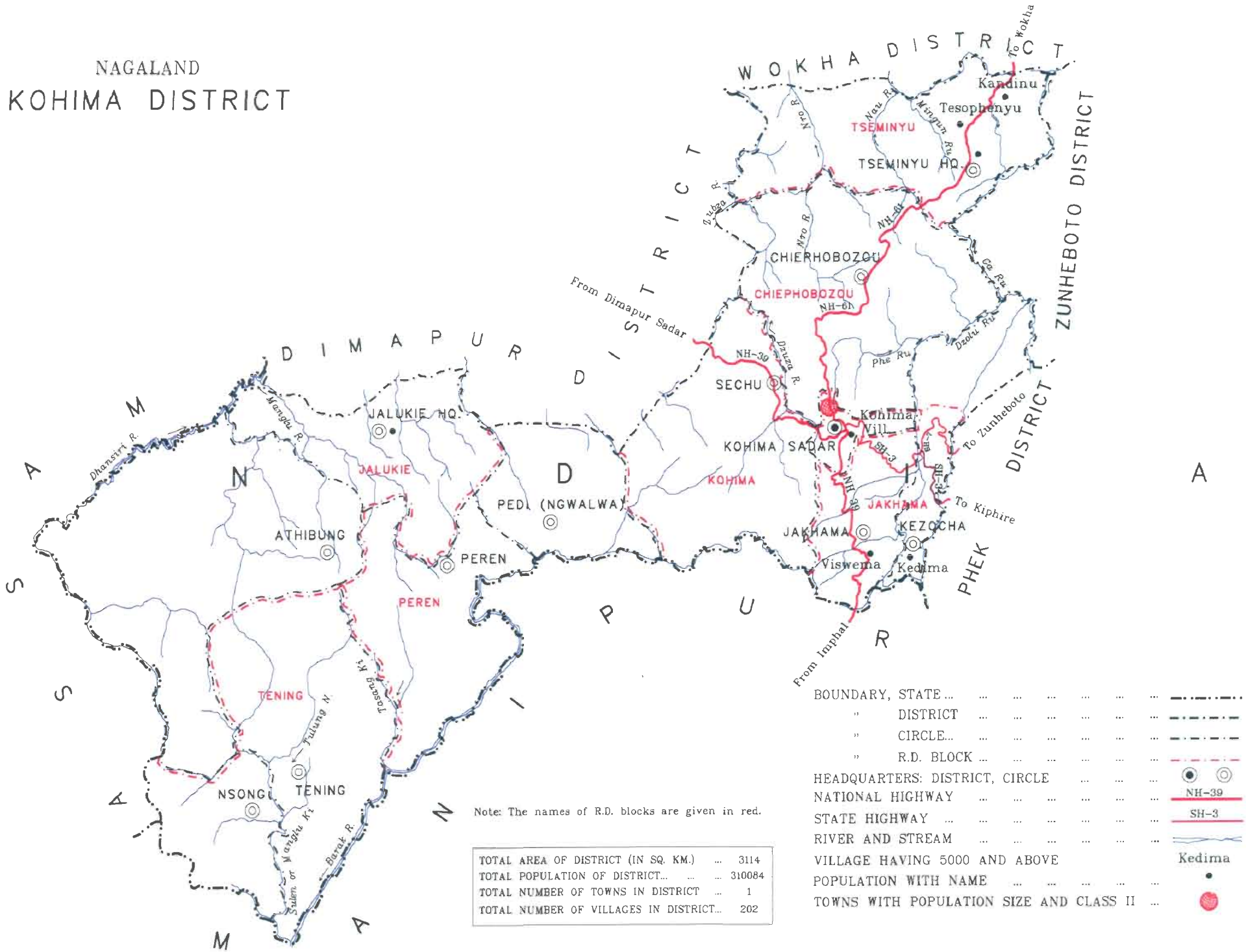
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NAGALAND

KOHIMA DISTRICT



Note: The names of R.D. blocks are given in red.

TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT (IN SQ. KM.)	...	3114
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT...	...	310084
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DISTRICT	...	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT...		202

BOUNDARY, STATE ... ...
" DISTRICT ... ...
" CIRCLE... ... ...
" R.D. BLOCK ... ...
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, CIRCLE ... ...
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH-39
STATE HIGHWAY SH-3
RIVER AND STREAM ... ...
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME ... ... Kedima
TOWNS WITH POPULATION SIZE AND CLASS II ...

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of Surveyor General of India.

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

	Description	Information at a glance
1.	Place of the District in terms of population	2nd Place (310,084 Persons)
2.	Place of the District in terms of area	2nd Place (3,114 sq km)
3.	Place of the District in terms of density of population	5th Place (100 Persons per sq km)
4.	Place of the District in terms of literacy rate	4th Place, 74.5%
5.	Number of Children in the age group 0-6	46,894 (15.1% of total population)
6.	Number of Circles	12
7.	Number of Rural Development Blocks	7
8.	Circle having highest number of villages	Tseminyu (35 villages)
9.	Circle having lowest number of villages	Kohima Sadar (4 villages)
10.	Circle having highest population	Kohima Sadar (91,082 Persons)
11.	Circle having lowest population	Nsong (8,171 Persons)
12.	Village having highest population	Kohima Village (12,436 Persons) under Kohima Sadar Circle
13.	Village having lowest population	Hydro Project Station, (21 Persons) under Sechu Circle
14.	Scheduled Tribe population of the District and its percentage to total population	280,753 Persons (90.5 %)
15.	AverageHousehold size of the District	5.6 Persons per household
16.	Main occupation and its percentage to total population	Cultivation (55.4%)

Important Statistics of the District, 2001

			STATE		DISTRICT	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	1,317		202	
		Inhabited	1,278		180	
		Uninhabited	39		22	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	8		1	
		Census Towns	1		-	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	325,719		54,991	
		Institutional	1,890		442	
		Houseless	448		132	
POPULATION	Total	Persons	1,990,036		310,084	
		Males	1,047,141		162,251	
		Females	942,895		147,833	
	Rural	Persons	1,647,249		233,054	
		Males	859,716		120,590	
		Females	787,533		112,464	
	Urban	Persons	342,787		77,030	
		Males	187,425		41,661	
		Females	155,362		35,369	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			17.2		24.8	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	780,490	64.5	100,454	47.9
		Males	405,859	63.3	50,703	45.5
		Females	374,631	65.9	49,751	50.7
AREA (in sq. km.)			16,579		3,114	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)			120		100	
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)	Total		900		911	
	Rural		916		933	
	Urban		829		849	
LITERATES		Persons	1,132,323	66.6	196,180	74.5
		Males	640,201	71.2	111,146	80.3
		Females	492,122	61.5	85,034	68.1
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	-	-	-	-
		Males	-	-	-	-
		Females	-	-	-	-
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Persons	1,774,026	89.1	280,753	90.5
		Males	913,203	87.2	142,446	87.8
		Females	860,823	91.3	138,307	93.6

Important Statistics of the District, 2001 (Contd.)

		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
WORKERS AND NON- WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	847,796	42.6	135,023	43.5
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	488,968	46.7	76,341	47.1
	Females	358,828	38.1	58,682	39.7
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	703,977	35.4	114,456	36.9
	Males	424,811	40.6	67,556	41.6
	Females	279,166	29.6	46,900	31.7
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	143,819	7.2	20,567	6.6
	Males	64,157	6.1	8,785	5.4
	Females	79,662	8.5	11,782	8.0
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	1,142,240	57.4	175,061	56.5
	Males	558,173	53.3	85,910	52.9
	Females	584,067	61.9	89,151	60.3
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	548,845	64.7	74,776	55.4
	Males	270,927	55.4	33,996	44.5
	Females	277,918	77.5	40,780	69.5
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	30,907	3.7	4,360	3.2
	Males	15,985	3.3	2,313	3.0
	Females	14,922	4.2	2,047	3.5
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	21,873	2.6	4,082	3.0
	Males	9,193	1.9	1,485	1.9
	Females	12,680	3.5	2,597	4.4
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	246,171	29.0	51,805	38.4
	Males	192,863	39.4	38,547	50.5
	Females	53,308	14.9	13,258	22.6

Definition of Census Town : -

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

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).

Ranking of Circles in the District, 2001

Serial Number	In Terms of	Tseminyu		Chiephobozou		Kezocha	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	52,864	2	24,333	4	12,216	9
2	Total area (in sq. km.)			Data not Available			
3	Density of population per sq.km.			Data not Available			
4	Sex Ratio	963	1	947	5	819	11
5	Proportion of Urban Population	E R.		E.R		E.R.	
6	Proportion of Scheduled Castes			There is no notified Scheduled Castes			
7	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	98.9	2	95.5	5	91.8	8
8	Literacy rate	70.6	8	77.4	3	60.3	10
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	49.1	5	51.8	2	47.6	6
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	85.7	7	96.0	2	88.9	5
11	Percentage of villages having Medical Facility	25.7	9	92.0	2	55.6	4
12	Percentage of villages having Well	45.7	8	36.0	9	77.8	1
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	22.9	6	44.0	4	22.2	7
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	37.1	8	92.0	2	66.7	4
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	60.0	7	100.0	1	77.8	3
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	77.1	4	96.0	2	100.0	1
17	Percentage of villages having forest area			Data Not Available			
18	Percentage of villages having irregated area			Data Not Available			

E.R. : Entirely Rural.

Ranking of Circles in the District, 2001 (Contd.)

Jakhama		Kohima Sadar		Sechu		Pedi (Ngwalwa)		In Terms of	Serial
Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank		Number
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
23,987	5	91,082	1	14,836	7	8,411	11	Total Population	1
			Data not Available					*Total area (in sq. km.)*	2
			Data not Available					Density of population per sq.km.	3
931	8	865	10	810	12	925	9	Sex Ratio	4
E.R.		24.8	1	E.R.		E.R.		Proportion of Urban Population	5
		There is no notified Scheduled Castes						Proportion of Scheduled Castes	6
90.7	9	79.5	11	84.0	10	96.7	4	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	7
74.6	4	85.5	1	80.1	2	70.6	8	Literacy rate	8
46.7	7	33.4	12	50.4	3	39.0	11	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	9
80.0	9	100.0	1	91.7	3	100.0	1	Percentage of villages having Primary School	10
100.0	1	100.0	1	50.0	5	80.0	3	Percentage of villages having Medical Facility	11
30.0	10	0.0	11	50.0	6	70.0	3	Percentage of villages having Well	12
70.0	1	66.7	2	50.0	3	30.0	5	Percentage of villages having Post Office	13
90.0	3	100.0	1	50.0	7	90.0	3	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	14
100.0	1	33.3	9	75.0	4	90.0	2	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	15
100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	90.0	3	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	16
			Data Not Available					Percentage of villages having forest area	17
			Data Not Available					Percentage of villages having irregated area	18

E.R. : Entirely Rural.

Ranking of Circles in the District, 2001 (Contd.)

Serial Numbe	In Terms of	Jalukie		Athibung		Nsong		Tening		Peren	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Total Population	23,274	6	12,310	8	8,171	12	29,739	3	8,861	10
2	Total area (in sq. km.)	Data not Available									
3	Density of population per sq.km.	Data not Available									
4	Sex Ratio	954	3	961	2	946	6	938	7	951	4
5	Proportion of Urban Population	E.R.		E.R.		E.R.		E.R.		E.R.	
6	Proportion of Scheduled Castes	There is no notified Scheduled Castes									
7	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	92.0	7	100.0	1	100.0	1	97.8	3	93.4	6
8	Literacy rate	73.2	6	73.3	5	40.0	11	62.2	9	70.8	7
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	43.3	10	50.2	4	58.5	1	44.8	8	44.4	9
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	91.3	4	81.3	8	87.5	6	100.0	1	100.0	1
11	Percentage of villages having Medical Facility	26.1	8	6.3	11	37.5	6	35.3	7	16.7	10.
12	Percentage of villages having Well	60.9	5	0.0	11	62.5	4	47.1	7	75.0	2
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	4.3	11	6.3	10	0.0	12	17.6	8	8.3	9
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	52.2	6	6.3	11	12.5	10	64.7	5	25.0	9
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	60.9	6	6.3	11	12.5	10	64.7	5	50.0	8
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	73.9	5	25.0	7	37.5	6	100.0	1	100.0	1
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	Data Not Available									
18	Percentage of villages having irregated area	Data Not Available									

E.R. : Entirely Rural.

STATEMENT- I

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

Serial number	Name of District/Circle	Name of District/Circle headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from circle headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Kohima**	**Kohima**	**Urban**	0
2	Tseminyu	Tseminyu	Rural	50
3	Chiephobozou	Chiephobozou	Rural	25
4	Kezocha	Kezocha	Rural	46
5	Jakhama	Jakhama	Rural	16
6	Kohima Sadar	Kohima	Urban	0
7	Sechu	Sechu	Rural	16
8	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Rural	78
9	Jalukie	Jalukie	Rural	127
10	Athibung	Athibung	Rural	104
11	Nsong	Nsong	Rural	160
12	Tening	Tening	Rural	187
13	Peren	Peren	Rural	139

STATEMENT- 2

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

Serial number	Name of District/ RD block	Name of District/RD block headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from RD block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Kohima**	**Kohima**	**Urban**	**0**
2	Tseminyu	Tseminyu	Rural	50
3	Chiephobozou	Chiephobozou	Rural	25
4	Jakhama	Jakhama	Rural	16
5	Kohima	Kohima	Urban	0
6	Jalukie	Jalukie	Rural	127
7	Tening	Tening	Rural	187
8	Peren	Peren	Rural	139

STATEMENT-3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kohima	Total	1901	28,074	14.230	13.844	-	-
		1911	41,854	21,733	20,121	13.780	49.1
		1921	43,192	22,311	20.881	1,338	3.2
		1931	48.287	24,609	23,678	5,095	11.8
		1941	48.052	24.134	23,918	-235	-0.5
		1951	47,717	24,400	23,317	-335	-0.7
		1961	53,004	27,969	25,035	5,287	11.1
		1971	79,565	43,581	35,984	26,561	50.1
		1981	126.832	68,304	58,528	47,267	59.4
		1991	209,630	111,548	98,082	82,798	65.3
		2001	310,084	162,251	147,833	100,454	47.9
	Rural	1901	24,981	12,056	12,925	-	-
		1911	39,431	20,042	19,389	14,450	57.8
		1921	40,402	20,619	19,783	971	2.5
		1931	45,528	22,912	22,616	5,126	12.7
		1941	44,545	22,005	22,540	-983	-2.2
		1951	43,592	22,028	21,564	-953	-2.1
		1961	45,758	23,538	22.220	2,166	5.0
		1971	58.020	29,379	28,641	12,262	26.8
		1981	92,492	48,532	43,960	34,472	59.4
		1991	158,212	81,672	76,540	65,720	71.1
		2001	233,054	120,590	112,464	74,842	47.3
	Urban	1901	3,093	2,174	919	-	-
		1911	2,423	1,691	732	-670	-21.7
		1921	2,790	1,692	1,098	367	15.1
		1931	2,759	1,697	1,062	-31	-1.1
		1941	3,507	2,129	1,378	748	27.1
		1951	4,125	2,372	1,753	618	17.6
		1961	7,246	4,431	2,815	3,121	75.7
		1971	21,545	14,202	7,343	14,299	197.3
		1981	34,340	19,772	14,568	12,795	59.4
		1991	51,418	29,876	21,542	17,078	49.7
		2001	77,030	41,661	35,369	25,612	49.8

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	District/Circle/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					In-habited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	**Kohima**	**Total**	**3,114**	**100**	**180**	**22**	**1**	**-**	**55,565**	**310,084**	**162,251**	**147,833**
		Rural	**3,091**	**75**	**180**	**22**	**-**	**-**	**39,552**	**233,054**	**120,590**	**112,464**
		Urban	**23**	**3,349**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**16,013**	**77,030**	**41,661**	**35,369**
2	Tseminyu	Total	-	-	35	-	-	-	7,600	52,864	26,936	25,928
		Rural	-	-	35	-	-	-	7,600	52,864	26,936	25,928
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chiephobozou	Total	-	-	25	-	-	-	4,848	24,333	12,500	11,833
		Rural	-	-	25	-	-	-	4,848	24,333	12,500	11,833
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kezocha	Total	-	-	9	-	-	-	1,830	12,216	6,715	5,501
		Rural	-	-	9	-	-	-	1,830	12,216	6,715	5,501
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jakhama	Total	-	-	10	1	-	-	4,597	23,987	12,421	11,566
		Rural	-	-	10	1	-	-	4,597	23,987	12,421	11,566
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kohima Sadar	Total	-	-	3	1	1	-	18,610	91,082	48,840	42,242
		Rural	-	-	3	1	-	-	2,597	14,052	7,179	6,873
		Urban	23	3,349	-	-	1	-	16,013	77,030	41,661	35,369
7	Kohima (TC)	Urban	23	3,349	-	-	1	-	16,013	77,030	41,661	35,369
8	Sechu	Total	-	-	12	1	-	-	2,810	14,836	8,197	6,639
		Rural	-	-	12	1	-	-	2,810	14,836	8,197	6,639
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Total	-	-	10	2	-	-	1,536	8,411	4,370	4,041
		Rural	-	-	10	2	-	-	1,536	8,411	4,370	4,041
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jalukie	Total	-	-	23	1	-	-	4,308	23,274	11,910	11,364
		Rural	-	-	23	1	-	-	4,308	23,274	11,910	11,364
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Athibung	Total	-	-	16	16	-	-	2,086	12,310	6,277	6,033
		Rural	-	-	16	16	-	-	2,086	12,310	6,277	6,033
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Nsong	Total	-	-	8	-	-	-	1,117	8,171	4,199	3,972
		Rural	-	-	8	-	-	-	1,117	8,171	4,199	3,972
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Tening	Total	-	-	17	-	-	-	4,432	29,739	15,345	14,394
		Rural	-	-	17	-	-	-	4,432	29,739	15,345	14,394
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Peren	Total	-	-	12	-	-	-	1,791	8,861	4,541	4,320
		Rural	-	-	12	-	-	-	1,791	8,861	4,541	4,320
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-5

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

Serial number	Name of RD block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tseminyu	35	35	52,864	26,936	25,928
2	Chiephobozou	27	27	26,203	13,448	12,755
3	Jakhama	18	17	34,333	18,188	16,145
4	Kohima	17	15	28,888	15,376	13,512
5	Jalukie	56	39	35,584	18,187	17,397
6	Tening	25	25	37,910	19,544	18,366
7	Peren	24	22	17,272	8,911	8,361
	District (Rural) Total:	**202**	**180**	**233,054**	**120,590**	**112,464**

STATEMENT-6

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Urban status	Name of circle where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	TC	Kohima Sadar	77,030	41,661	35,369
	District (Urban) total:			**77,030**	**41,661**	**35,369**

STATEMENT-7

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

Serial Number	Name of RD block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Circle headquarters	Whether it is RD block headquarters	Amenities available	
							Educational	
							Senior Secondary School	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tseminyu	Kandinu	00101800	5,062	No	No	0	0
2	Tseminyu	Tesophenyu	00102400	11,144	No	No	0	0
3	Tseminyu	Tseminyu Hq	00103000	5,609	Yes	Yes	0	0
4	Jakhama	Kedima	00108000	5,644	No	No	0	0
5	Jakhama	Viswema	00109000	5,833	No	No	0	0
6	Kohima	Kohima Vill	00109500	12,436	No	No	7	3
7	Jalukie	Jalukie Hq	00112800	5,381	Yes	Yes	0	0

STATEMENT-7

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

Serial Number	Name of RD block	Name of village	Location code number	Amenities available (contd.)					
				Medical		Drinking Water	Communication	Banking	
				Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	4	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Tseminyu	Kandinu	00101800	0	0	No	No	0	0
2	Tseminyu	Tesophenyu	00102400	1	0	No	No	0	1
3	Tseminyu	Tseminyu Hq	00103000	1	0	Yes	No	1	1
4	Jakhama	Kedima	00108000	0	0	Yes	No	0	0
5	Jakhama	Viswema	00109000	0	0	Yes	No	0	0
6	Kohima	Kohima Vill	00109500	0	0	Yes	No	0	0
7	Jalukie	Jalukie Hq	00112800	0	0	Yes	No	1	1

STATEMENT-8

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Circle headquarters	Whether it is R.D. block headquarters	Amenities available	
						Educational	
						Senior Secondary School	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

This district has no Town with population less than 5,000.

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Medical		Improved drinking water	Communication	Banking
			Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13

This district has no Town with population less than 5,000.

STATEMENT -9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF CIRCLES (RURAL AND URBAN), 2001

Serial number	District/Circle/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Kohima**	**Total**	**132**	**567**	**318**	**249**	**442**	**8,084**	**6,954**	**1,130**
		Rural	**122**	**529**	**297**	**232**	**304**	**5,309**	**4,626**	**683**
		Urban	**10**	**38**	**21**	**17**	**138**	**2,775**	**2,328**	**447**
2	Tseminyu	Total	2	12	8	4	25	398	276	122
		Rural	2	12	8	4	25	398	276	122
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chiephobozou	Total	24	138	74	64	13	546	517	29
		Rural	24	138	74	64	13	546	517	29
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Tezocha	Total	7	43	39	4	23	906	901	5
		Rural	7	43	39	4	23	906	901	5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jakhama	Total	-	-	-	-	83	964	830	134
		Rural	-	-	-	-	83	964	830	134
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kohima Sadar	Total	12	40	23	17	169	3,513	2,947	566
		Rural	2	2	2	-	31	738	619	119
		Urban	10	38	21	17	138	2,775	2,328	447
7	Kohima (TC)	Urban	10	38	21	17	138	2,775	2,328	447
8	Sechu	Total	6	14	11	3	94	1,417	1,289	128
		Rural	6	14	11	3	94	1,417	1,289	128
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Total	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	2
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jalukie	Total	70	269	134	135	12	89	45	44
		Rural	70	269	134	135	12	89	45	44
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Athibung	Total	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	3
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Nsong	Total	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	7
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Tening	Total	10	47	27	20	19	221	135	86
		Rural	10	47	27	20	19	221	135	86
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Peren	Total	1	4	2	2	1	7	3	4
		Rural	1	4	2	2	1	7	3	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of District Census Handbook

The District Census Handbook has a long history and is a fascinating publication from the Census Organisation which provides details of census and non-census data down from district to village level in rural areas and to ward level in urban areas. It, thus, has the proud privilege of being the only data source for every district at micro level.

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) was first published in 1951 in collaboration with the State Govt. But in 1951 only a few demographic and economic information at village and town level within the district were published in the District Census Handbook along with some data tables not directly related to the population count. It, however, has undergone radical changes and seen a number of improvements during the following censuses. The scope and content of DCHBs were enhanced in 1961 by incorporating more census data tables and some other administrative statistics which included information on rainfall and temperature, vital statistics, land utilization pattern and agriculture, livestock, industries, administration, public health and medical, etc. The DCHB of 1961 is therefore, considered a unique asset published by the Census Organisation. In 1971 Census, further improvements were made in the DCHB by incorporating more information on villages and towns in the form of Village and Town Directory data. The publication in 1971 had three parts, namely, Part-A presenting the Village and Town Directory data, Part-B containing the village and town wise Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and Part-C dealing with the administrative aspect and other census tables based on PCA, etc. During the 1981 Census further expansion in the data coverage were made by incorporating information on literacy rates, primary health centres, etc. in addition to the information already covered in 1971. The DCHB was divided into two parts, Part-A and Part-B. Part-A included data on Village and Town Directory and Part-B covered the village and ward-wise Primary Census Abstract data. In 1991 Census also, as in 1981, the DCHB was divided in two parts, Part-A and Part-B, Part-A presenting the Village and Town Directory and Part-B, the Primary Census Abstract. Part -A had two sections, Section I and Section II. Section I contained the alphabetical list of villages and note explaining the codes used in the Village Directory. The Village Directory had four appendices: Appendix-I - Rural Development Block-wise abstract of educational and other amenities, Appendix-II - Rural Development Block-wise list of villages where no amenities are available, Appendix-III - Rural Development Block-wise list of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population with sex break-up and Appendix-IV - Name and code of Rural Development Block with sex wise population. Section-II contained the note explaining the codes used in the Town Directory, the Town Directory statements (I to IV) and appendix to the Town Directory. Part-B presented the District Primary Census Abstract at Circle, RD Block and Village level in rural areas and ward level in urban areas. In addition, the PCA had an appendix as well as annexure to the appendix. The District Primary Census Abstract of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at Circle and Rural Development Block level in rural areas and town level in urban areas were also incorporated in this part of the DCHB.

In the Census of India, 2001 also the DCHB is divided into two parts, Part-A and Part-B. Part-A presents the Village Directory and Town Directory and Part-B, the Primary Census Abstract. Part-A has, like in 1991, two sections, Section-I Village Directory and Section-II Town Directory. However in 2001 a number of improvements have been made in the data presentation. Additional data on the list of villages merged in towns and outgrowths in 2001 are new features presented in Section-I. The alphabetical list of villages shows the Permanent Location Code Numbers of the villages adopted in 2001 along with

their corresponding codes of 1991. Permanent Location Code Numbers (PLCN) have been assigned to each and every village within the State in Census - 2001. PLCN is a unique eight digit location code number, the first six digits representing the code number of the village and the last two digits depicting two zeros '00' are reserved for use for coding any new village/villages that may come up between two villages in future. Unlike previous censuses, the code number of the villages are given in a continuous serial number beginning from the first village in the first district to the last village in the last district. In 1991 and the previous censuses the codes were given within each tahsil/circle. The data content has also been expanded in 2001. Besides the four appendices of 1991, five more appendices are being added in 2001 Census. There have also been changes in the type of data shown in appendices to Section-I of Part-A. While Appendix-I displays abstract of educational, medical and other amenities in villages at RD Block level as in 1991, Appendix-II gives the list of villages with 5,000 and above population and Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities, Appendix-III presents data on land utilization pattern in Census Towns/non-municipal towns. Appendix-IV gives RD Block-wise list of villages where no amenity other than the drinking water is available. Appendix-V depicts the summary showing the number of villages without Scheduled Caste population. As no Scheduled Caste has been notified for Nagaland Appendix-V is given for information only. Appendix-VII A & B displays the summary showing the number of villages without Scheduled Tribe population. Appendix-VI displays the same data as Appendix-III of 1991, i.e., list of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population to the total population. Appendix-VIII shows the number of villages under each Gram Panchayat and Appendix-IX shows the number of girls school in the villages. In Section II, the Town Directory alongwith seven statements and an appendix are presented. Statement I gives status and growth history of the towns while in Statement II the physical aspects are given. Municipal finance and civic and other amenities are presented in Statement III and Statement IV respectively. Information on medical, educational, recreational and cultural activities are presented in Statement V while trade, commerce, industry and banking are given in Statement VI. Statement VII is meant for slum areas. As the district does not have any slum area no data could be presented in the statement.

In Part-B, the District Primary Census Abstract and the RD Block-wise Primary Census Abstract are presented. The District Primary Census Abstract has an Appendix showing urban enumeration block-wise figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The Primary Census Abstracts for Scheduled Tribes are also presented in this part. For the urban area separate Primary Census Abstract at urban level is also shown. Nine Annexures are given at the end of Part-B and these annexures give information on the number of villages under each Gram Panchayat, data on fertility, mortality, migration, religion, marital status, age, sex and education, distribution of mother tongues and Scheduled Tribe population as returned in 1991 Census. As already stated the state does not have Gram Panchayat system in the villages.

(ii) Brief History of the District

Nagaland became a full-fledged state on the first of December, 1963 under the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 (Act No.27 of 1962) as the 16th state of Indian Union comprising the erstwhile territory known as 'Naga Hills Tuensang Area'. Naga Hills District, which was till 1956 one of the districts of Assam, and Tuensang Frontier Division of the erstwhile North East Frontier Agency (now known as Arunachal Pradesh) were transferred in 1957 to form a new administrative area under the Central Government known as Naga Hills Tuensang Area. The entire administrative area was then divided into 3 districts, namely, Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. The Naga Hills Tuensang Area later came to be known as 'Nagaland' on 18th Feb., 1961 under the provisions of Nagaland (Transitory Provision) Regulation of 1961. During the period 1971-81, four more districts were created by the State Government under its notification no. APA.15/12/71 dated 19.12.73. They were Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mon. Phek district was formed by transferring 6 circles out of Kohima district while Mon district was formed out of Tuensang district by the transfer of 7 circles out of Tuensang district. Zunheboto district came into existence by the transfer 10 circles from Mokokchung district. Under the same order Wokha district was also formed out of

Mokokchung district by transferring 8 circles of Mokokchung. Dimapur was the latest addition in the number of districts in the state and was formed in 1997 by carving Niuland, Nihokhu, Dimapur Sadar, Chumukedima, Dhansiripar and Medziphema circles out of the district of Kohima vide Government of Nagaland, Home Department notification no.GAB-5/ 29/78(pt) dated 02-12-1997. On account of these administrative changes the state had a total of 8 districts in 2001 Census.

In 1866, Naga Hills district was formed with headquarters at Samaguting (presently known as Chümukedima and currently under Dimapur district). The Deputy Commissioner was in charge of the district and was vested with magisterial powers. He was assisted by the Assistant Commissioner in the discharge of his duties. In 1878, the headquarters were shifted to Kohima when Kohima was made a sadar subdivision. In 1875 Wokha was opened as another subdivision covering the Lotha region. Later on when Mokokchung subdivision was created in 1889 Wokha subdivision became a part of Mokokchung. Thus, during the British period, Kohima Sadar and Mokokchung were the only subdivisions of the Naga Hills district. After Independence, in 1948, Tuensang was created as a separate administrative centre and, in 1952, it became a sub-division of NEFA under a separate Assistant Political Officer. Later, in 1957, Tuensang subdivision was bifurcated from NEFA and merged into the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area along with three districts of Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. When Nagaland attained statehood on 01-12-1963, Kohima (not in its present form) was one of the three districts of Nagaland.

Angamis, Rengmas and the Zeliangs are the important tribes found inhabiting the district. Though the ancient history of Nagaland as a whole is shrouded in obscurity, a tradition in vogue amongst the Angami, the Regma, the Lotha and the Sema is that their forefathers came almost together in one group of migration via Manipur from Burma (now Myanmar). The Lothas who were the first to enter Nagaland were followed by the Semas. The Rengmas and the Angamis were the last in the line. Another traditional belief holds that the Angami and the Karen tribes were close kinsmen who were living together. It is still believed that Phiphema (which is now in Dimapur district) and Kigwema (south of Kohima town) were some of the original Karen villages but because of the Angami's preponderance the Karens diffused elsewhere. It is believed among some circles that the Angamis came in search of fields suitable for terrace cultivation along the precipitous slope of hills which they can be seen using them till today. The period of the migration of these tribes to southern Nagaland and Kohima district is, however, not known. While the Lothas moved to the present Wokha district, the Semas crossed over to the present Zunheboto district. The Rengma moved to the north of Kohima district and the Angamis in north and north-west direction from Kezha-Khonoma area. Tradition says that it was at the foot of Japfü, the highest peak in Kohima district, that those tribes selected their different routes of migration.

Nagaland witnessed the disastrous effect of the Japanese invasion during the Second World War. The district, particularly the areas in and around Kohima, was the place of serious battlefield between the Japanese army, who were entering the Naga Hills through Manipur on the south, and the Indian-British forces. The Japanese siege of Kohima began on April 3-4, 1944 and lasted for about a month when the Japanese army were defeated and finally repulsed.

Land and the People

For a long time the inhabitants of the state of Nagaland who are mainly the Nagas, covering under it various nomenclatures of different tribes and sub-tribes, mostly remained isolated from the neighbouring people on account of the geographical isolations under which they were living for centuries. Their past lives were woven entirely around their own land, their families, the clan, the *khel* (part of a village) and the village. The villages were generally constructed at the most commanding position on the hill tops basically for better climate and for advantageous defense position against the attack of the invading enemies which were very frequent when head hunting and disputes over land etc. were rampant in the past. Isolation from each other made the life style of the different Naga communities different from each other. They had a self-sufficient village economy. They could make useful and artistic objects, were efficient in iron works and skillful in making baskets and other bamboo

products and could make pottery articles without the use of the potter's wheel. Their custom and dress still differ from one another and this can be evident from the pattern of the clothes and the textiles worn by them till to-day during festivals and ceremonies. The textiles were woven by the women themselves on their simple loin looms and the designs were intricate and very artistic. The weapons consisted generally of daos and spears. According to the Linguistic Survey of India the languages spoken by the Nagas were broadly grouped under the Tibeto-Burman family. There were many dialects one different from the other. The dialects varied not only from one tribe to another tribe but also from one hill range to another hill range and in some cases from one village to another village within the same tribe. The Nagas are of the Indo-Mongoloid group living in the north eastern hills of India. The physical features differ from one tribe to another tribe.

The district of Kohima is predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes among whom Angamis are the most numerous. Angamis represent about 38 percent of the total population in the district. The Rengmas and the Zeliangs are other predominant tribes. These two tribes together account for more than 34 percent of the total population. Rengma tribes are mainly confined to Tseminyu Sub-division in the north of the district while the Zeliangs are found mostly in Peren Sub-division in the south-western part of the district. Ao and Sema are other important tribes found in the district.[1]

Mr.J.Johnstone in his book 'My Experience in Manipur and Naga Hills' described Angami as a 'strong built, hardy, active race, the men averaging 5 feet and 8 inches to 6 feet in height, and the woman tall in proportion. In colour they vary from a rich brown to a yellowish or light brown. They a manly independent bearing and are bred up to war from their earliest years. The probability is that they came originally from the south-eastern corner of Thibet (Tibet).' The authority or title of the chief in a village was hereditary. The villages in the past were generally built on the highest and most inaccessible hills and fortified for defense.

Village chiefs used to be the man who was responsible for the maintenance of harmony in the village, protection of their customary laws and procedures and the defense of the village from the hands of the invaders. The role of the village elders in the day-to-day affairs of the village was very important. The houses of the chiefs were generally distinguished by their extra size. In modern times, however, this hereditary system has been gradually replaced by a system of elected/nominated representatives forming a village council headed by a secretary/chairman.

(iii) Administrative set up

The district of Kohima lies at the south-western part of Nagaland. It is bounded on the east by Phek and Zunheboto districts, on the north by Wokha and Dimapur districts, on the west by Assam and on the south by Manipur. The district had twelve administrative circles each headed by either a Sub-divisional Officer (Civil) or an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The administrative circles were Tseminyu, Chiephobozou, Kezocha, Jakhama, Kohima Sadar, Sechü, Ngwalwa, Jalukie, Athibung, Nsong, Tening and Peren. There were 7 Rural Development (R.D.) Blocks, namely, Tseminyu, Chiephobozou, Jakhama, Kohima, Jalukie, Tening and Peren. There were 202 villages, 180 inhabited and 22 uninhabited, in the district. It had one statutory town, namely, Kohima TC, which is the headquarters of the district as well as the state. It was the only town existing in the state since 1901 Census.

The district had an area of 3,114 sq. km. and was the second largest district in the state in terms of area. It represented 18.8 percent of the total area of the state of Nagaland (16,579 sq.km.). The comparative area figures of the district with respect to the other districts of the state are given below:

Serial Number	Sate/District	Area (in Sq.Km)	Percentage to State total	Ranking of the districts
1	Nagaland	16,579	100.00	-
2	Mon	1,786	10.77	4
3	Tuensang	4,228	25.50	1
4	Mokokchung	1,615	9.74	6
5	Zunheboto	1,255	7.57	7
6	Wokha	1,628	9.82	5
7	Dimapur	927	5.59	8
8	Kohima	3,114	18.79	2
9	Phek	2,026	12.22	3

The district was looked after by a Deputy Commissioner under whom there were 12 administrative revenue circles each headed by either a Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) or an Extra Assistant Commissioner spread under 7 rural development blocks, R.D.Block in short. The jurisdiction of some of the R.D.Blocks were spread over more than one revenue circle. The composition of the R.D.Blocks is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of R.D.Block	Name of Circles falling within the R.D.Block	Constituent villages	Total No.of villages in the Block
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tseminyu	Tseminyu	35	35
2	Chiephobozou	Chiephobozou	25	27
		Kezocha (part)	2	
3	Jakhama	Kezocha (part)	7	18
		Jakhama	11	
4	Kohima	Kohima Sadar	4	17
		Sechu	13	
5	Jalukie	Jalukie	24	56
		Athibung	32	
6	Tening	Nsong	8	25
		Tening	17	
7	Peren	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	12	24
		Peren	12	
	Total			**202***

* Total includes 22 uninhabited villages.

The district headquarter, namely, Kohima, was situated in Kohima Sadar circle and was also the state headquarters. The district had 202 villages in 2001 Census out of which 180 villages were inhabited and 22 were uninhabited. It had one statutory town, namely, Kohima Town Committee. Kohima Town was in existence since 1901 Census and was a fast developing town. The size of the town had considerably expanded from 10.36 sq.km. in 1951 to 23 sq.km. in 1981. There was however no change in the jurisdiction of the town during 1991-2001. The majority of the villages were located at the hill tops, mostly in seclusion and isolation of one another. The numbers of villages in each circle are given below:

Serial Number	Name of Circle	Number of villages
1	2	3
1	Tseminyu	35
2	Chiephobozou	25
3	Kezocha	9
4	Jakhama	11 (1)
5	Kohima Sadar	4 (1)
6	Sechu	13 (1)
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	12 (2)
8	Jalukie	24 (1)
9	Athibung	32 (16)
10	Nsong	8
11	Tening	17
12	Peren	12
	Total	202 (22)

Note :Figures within brackets indicate uninhabited villages.

Village Administration

For the purpose of the village administration the State Government had promulgated the Nagaland Village and Area Council Act, 1978 (Act No. 1 of 1979) and rules were also framed under the Act known as the Nagaland Village and Area Council Rules, 1979. The Act and the Rules were extended to the whole state of Nagaland. Every village whether big or small has a Village Council. The Village Council members are elected or chosen from amongst the villagers in accordance with the prevailing customary practices and usages. Every *khel* (i.e. part of the village) and clan is given fair representation in the Village Council by allowing the *khel*/clan to nominate/ elect its representatives in the Council. The size of the Village Council depends on the size of the village - smaller villages have few members while larger villages have more members. The number of representatives of each *khel* or clan is also depended on the size of the *khel*/clan. Normally, the Village Council consists of members composed of two representatives and one *Gaonbura* (G.B.) from each clan, two women representatives and one representative of the youth front from the whole village. The life of the village council is normally 5 years. After its life span is over new members are elected in the village council by a notification of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The villages also have the Village Development Board, VDB in short, having representatives from each clan. The Secretary

and other members of the Village Council are also actively associated with the VDB. The VDB is the developmental agency for the village and meets frequently. All the development funds of the State Govt. for the village are it in the form of inter village road construction, water supply schemes, construction of play grounds, etc. come through the VDB The VDB executes these schemes with the labour drawn almost entirely from amongst the villagers without outside help on the basis of 'for the village by the villagers'. The life span of the VDB is generally three years. Within the village there is also the Village Court/ Council Judiciary Committee board which has the powers to try small and petty offences and can award minor punishments and fines. Major cases are referred to the *Dobashis* (who are Govt. servants) attached to judicial court of Sub-Divisional Officers/Deputy Commissioners. The Village Court also performs the duty of a counselor to find a compromise between the disputing parties *Gaonburas* (G.B.) are also very important functionaries of the village and are directly involved with the administration of the village. In bigger villages there are more than one *Gaonbura*. Usually *Gaonburas* are permanent representatives and they are either elected from amongst the villagers or nominated by them. In fact Village Council, *Gaonbura*(s) and *Dobashi*(s) work in coordination with the villagers in all development activities of the village.

Immediately above the Village Council there is the Area Council. The villages to be included within the Area Councils are notified by the State Government. Village council members nominate representatives to the Area Council. The Area Council looks after development schemes such as water supply, village roads and sanitation, village forests, social welfare activities and education in the villages. The number of Area Councils operating in the state differs from district to district.

In the case of a dispute between two villages of the same area of the same district the appropriate authority to settle the dispute is the Deputy Commissioner and in the case of dispute between villages of different districts the authority is the Commissioner of Nagaland.

(iv) Physical features :

Kohima district lies in the south-western part of Nagaland. It had an area of 3,114 sq. kms. and was the second largest district in Nagaland, second only to Tuensang. It runs in a south-north direction. The district forms an irregular plateau with the elevated ridges and peaks. The Barail range enters the district from the south-west. The south-western portions have a complicated terrain impassable in certain places. Following a northward direction the range continues through Wokha into Mokokchung and Tuensang. Kohima, the district and state headquarters, is situated on a saddle, north of the Japfü-Barail intersections. It commands a charming scenery and a magnificent landscape. Japfü (Japvo), situated at an altitude of 3,015 metres above mean sea level, is the highest peak in the district followed by Ezupu (2,841 metres) which is situated southwest of Japfü (Japvo). The region is under the influence of the monsoon type of climate. Rainfall is moderate during the summer seasons and is mostly due to south-western monsoon. The temperature during the summer months is not very high while it is pleasant during the winter. Most parts of the region are covered with thick jungles and deciduous trees which yield valuable timber and fire wood. The main occupation of the people is cultivation and paddy is the main crop and is extensively cultivated in the region. Rice is the staple food of the people.

On the basis of geology, soil, rainfall, climate and natural vegetation Kohima district falls into 3 sub-micro regional divisions. They are (i) the Kohima-*Tseminyu Hilly region, (ii) the Barail Range and (iii)* the Jalukie-Medziphema Rolling Hills Tract.

The Kohima-Tseminyu Hilly region is situated on the east and the northeastern part of the district and covers the administrative circles of Tseminyu, Chiephobozou, Kohima Sadar, Sechü (part) and Jakhama. The altitude of this region varies from 600 meters to 1,800 meters. The ranges are higher in the southern part and get merged with the hill ranges of Manipur. The river Diyung, locally known as Sidzü, is the main river. It originates in the southern part of the region and flows towards north. The river Zubza or Dzüdza is the other important river of this region. Rainfall in this region is due to the monsoons. The

temperature is moderate during summer while it is low during the winter months particularly during December and January. The hills are covered with non-coniferous trees. There are no significant industrial activities in this region. Villages are sparsely located on hills top in compact settlements. Geologically, it is the extension of Jaintia Series, Disang Series (Eocene) and Barail Series, Simsang formation of Garo Hills (Oliocene). The soil is a combination of high base status soil of humid regions (Udalfs), shallow black, brown and alluvial soil of northern region (Ochrepts) and recently formed soil and alluvial soil (Udalfs-Orthens-Fluvents).

The Barail Range region is situated in the southern part of the district bordering Manipur on the south and Assam on the west. It covers the administrative circles of Nsong, Tening and parts of Peren, Ngwalwa, Jalukie and Sechü. The altitude of this region varies from 300 metres to 2,400 metres and above. The highest peak in the district is Japfü (3,014 metres) and is situated in southern part of this region. It is the second highest peak in the state. Kapu, Paona and Kapamesu are other important peaks in the district. The hills in this region run in a north-east to south and southwest direction. There are no major rivers passing through this region but the Barak, one of the biggest rivers of Assam, forms the boundary between the district on the south and the state of Manipur. Geologically, the region is composed of Barail Series, Simsang formation of Garo Hills (Ohocene) and Jaintia Series, Disang Series (Eocene). The soils are high base status and shallow black soils (Udalfs-Ochrepts). The hills are covered with thick growth of non-coniferous trees and are rich in a variety of rare flora and fauna including colourful orchids and the rarest varieties of colourful Pheasant known as Tragopan (Bhythes Tragopan). Most parts of this region experience heavy rainfall during the monsoon months. Rainfall is heavier on the eastern side of the region. It is quite cold during winter months of December and January and frost in the higher hills is not uncommon during these months. Summer is quite pleasant.

The Jalukie-Medziphema Rolling Tract is situated in the northern side of the Barail range and runs in a northeast to southwest direction touching Assam border on the north-west and west. It covers part of the administrative circle of Peren, Jalukie and Ngwalwa. The altitude of this region varies from 150 metres to 600 meters. Almost all rivers of this region flow in a north-west direction. Diphupani and Intangki, which flow in the north-west direction and join the Dhansiri, are the important rivers of the region. On the southwest part of this region lies the great valley of Jalukie. Geologically the region is composed of the Tipam Series and Chengapara formation (Pliocene) and Barail Series, Simsang formation of Garo hills (Oligocene), Jaintia Series and Disang Series (Eocene). The soils are of Udalfs-Ochrepts type with a small area under Ochrepts-Orthents type at the northernmost tips (high base status soil of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils). Rainfall is moderately high in this region and the temperature during the summer months is also considerably high. The winter season is pleasant. The Intangki Reserved Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the western part of this region. Other parts of the region are covered with thick jungle and deciduous trees. Most of the villages are located on the top of hills.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people of the district. More than three-fourths of the population depend directly or indirectly on cultivation and its allied activities. Paddy is the main crop. The district consists of hilly areas. In the hilly areas rice is cultivated on the hill slopes either by the method of *jhum* or on small terraced fields cut out on the hill slopes of moderate inclination. *Jhuming* is most prevalent in the hills. "*Jhumland*" as given in the Nagaland Jhumland Act, 1970 (Nagaland Act No.3 of 1974) means "such land which any member or members of a village or a community have a customary right to cultivate by means of shifting cultivation or to utilise by clearing jungle of grazing livestock and includes any beds or river provided that such village or community is in a permanent location". But it does not include any land which has been terraced or may be terraced for the purpose of permanent or semi-permanent cultivation whether by

means of irrigation or not. It also does not cover land which is under permanent cultivation.

For the purpose of jhum farming, a plot of land for each village is earmarked beforehand, small trees therein are cut down and the shrubs are cleared after which they are allowed to dry up in the sunshine for some days before these are finally burnt in preparation for the cultivation usually immediately before the monsoon rains. Digging of the earth is done manually with the help of spades and use of modern machines is not at all practicable due to the hilly terrain nature of the land. Not much turning of the earth is done least the top portion of the fertile soil will get washed out in the steep slopes in the rains quickly. Improvised methods are prevalent to retain the top soils. In the hill slopes with very stiff inclination only small holes are dug out and the seeds are dropped therein duly covered with soil for their natural germination during the rains. No fertiliser is usually applied and therefore, the average yield is very poor. Besides poor yield, jhum has the disadvantageous effect of eroding the fertile soil in the long run. The land is to be kept fallow for some years to restore the lost fertility to its natural position. As it has also resulted in irreversible loss of valuable trees and vegetation the State Government is now discouraging the practice of jhuming.

On the hills of moderate inclination, which is usually found only at the foot hills, the ground is leveled to make small flat fields following the contour of the hills, their size depending on the inclination of the hills, and the edges of the fields are protected by mud and stone retaining walls in order to prevent the soil from washing along with the rain water. The water from nearby streams is channeled through small dugout canals into the field, water allowing to flow from the uppermost field to the lowermost field. The retaining walls, although small, provide sufficient strength to retain back-up water for transplantation of the rice plants from plots already prepared beforehand and for the sustenance of the crops till these are ripe for harvesting. As the fields are small and the topography rugged, modern agricultural equipments such as tractors are rarely used for ploughing and harvesting. Bullocks, buffaloes and manpower are the usual means of motive power for cultivation and transportation.

Rice is the staple food of the people in the district and it is grown during the summer months. Maize, which is a winter crop, is the next important cereal produced in the district. Other cereals of lesser importance are small millets, wheat, barely, jowar and bajra. Among the pulses mention may be made of arhar, Nagadal, beans, moong, grams and peas. The district does not produce much of oil seeds. Soya bean, rape seed, mustard, ground nut etc. are some of the oil producing seeds grown in the district. Among the commercial crops potato is grown all over the district. Major vegetable crops grown all over the district are cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, chilies, tomato, onion, ginger, garlic, radish, tapioca, chowchow and other leafy vegetables, such as, mustard leaves etc.

In view of the various demerits of *jhum* cultivation the State Govt. is encouraging small and marginal farmers to convert cultivable lands into terrace farming by providing monetary assistance. Social forestry and plantation are also being encouraged to prevent soil erosion and maintain the eco system. Providing improved and high yielding seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and modern techniques of cultivation are some other measures of the State Govt. to improve the overall production in the agricultural front.

Animal husbandry

Livestock rearing and animal husbandry plays a very important role in the overall economy of the district. Besides providing supplementary income, the sector generates gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly for the small and marginal farmers and less privileged and socially disadvantaged strata of the society. The sector not only provides the basic motive power for the various agricultural operations it is also a constant source of protein and food item. Cattle, buffalo, goat, pig and dog are reared both for motive power and meat while mithun is reared in its wild form for meat only.

The number of livestock as per the Livestock Census of 1997 in the district is given below: -

			Numbers
1.	Cattle -	Indigenous	49,826
	-	Cross breed	18,732
2.	Pig -	Indigenous	35,960
		Cross breed	21,583
3.	Goats		15,021
4.	Dog		8,003
5.	Poultry		90,030
6.	Bovine		86,489
7.	Mithun		7,303

Source : Directorate of Eco. & Statistics, Govt. of Nagaland

The district has one State Poultry Farm, one Poultry Upgrading Centre, one Artificial Insemination Centre, one Feed Manufacturing Centre and one State Cattle Breeding Farm in 1999 -2000 in addition to one Veterinary Hospitals, one Veterinary Dispensary, nineteen Stockman Centres, twelve Veterinary Outposts, two Feed & Fodder Production Farm and one Meat Inspection Centre. These facilities provide opportunities for castration of 3,015 and vaccination of 7,224 livestock and artificial insemination of 1,619 animals. There is also one Sheep Rearing Centre, one Rural Dairy Project, two Quarantine Check Post and one Surt Buffalo Farm in the district. At present there are schemes in the district to produce exotic cross breed calves as many as possible to enhance production of milk.

Forestry

The district is under the influence of the sub-tropical monsoon type of climate. The rainfall is moderate and the climate is conducive for a healthy growth of various species of trees and plants thrioughout the year. Forests are generally classified in the state as reserved/purchased forest, protected forest, forest under wild life sanctuary and village forest. According to ownership forest area can be divided into state and private while on the basis of composition the area can be classified into coniferous, non-coniferous and bamboo area. Forest area under private control are again divided into virgin accessible forest, virgin non-accessible forest and degraded forest while forest under government control comes under reserved forest, purchased forest, protected forest and wild life sanctuary. At the state level, of the total forest area the share falling under the state ownership is only 11.70 percent while 88.30 percent of the total forest area falls under the category of private ownership. Among the type of the forests coniferous forest and bamboo forest represent 88.21 percent and 8.79 percent respectively. Separate figures for the district are, however, not available.

Forest not only provides fuel and charcoal for cooking and for protection against cold they are also a constant source of valuable and readily available building materials needed for different construction activities. Polls, pillars, planks etc. are used in the construction of houses while bamboo, thatch etc. are used as materials for walls and roofs. Baskets, mats, chairs and many handicraft articles are made from bamboo and cane. Many medicinal plants are also found abundantly in the forests. Important species of trees found abundantly in the forests are nahar, san, khokan, ajhar, makai, gonseroi, amari, hingari, hallong, ladi, titasopa, nagaser etc. There is a large scope for development of forest-based industries in the district.

The forests are also the home of many wild animals and birds. Their number is, however, decreasing rapidly during the recent years on account of indiscriminate poaching and large scale destruction of the forests and their habitats for agricultural and other purposes. Tigers, barking deer, sambar, seron, porcupine, wild cat, jackal, monkey, leopard, wolf, etc. are some of the wild animals found in the jungles. Important species of birds found in the region are partridges, robin, quail, hornbill, warbler, pheasant etc.

Of the important measures taken up by the State Government for protection of the forests and wild animals mention may be made of the development of economically and ecologically sustainable woodlands, regulation of timber exploitation and preservation and protection of rare species of flora and fauna. A few centrally sponsored schemes already in operations are control of poaching and illegal trade in wild life, aforestation of special areas, stabilisation of *jhum*, distribution of seeds of important varieties, establishment of forest training schools, etc. Other

schemes of the State Government directed towards soil and water conservation are Integrated Watershed Management Project, Command Area Land Development, Contour Bunding Nursery Development, Social Forestry and Soil Survey and Testing.

Power and Electricity

The district is poor in power generation and most of its requirements are fulfilled by the transmission from other parts of the state and the adjoining states. In fact, Nagaland produces only about 10 percent of its power needs. The bulk of the requirement of power supply is met through the national grid from the Central Govt.s projects like, NHPC, North East Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) etc. and Meghalaya State Electricity Board (MESEB). After the commissioning of two important power projects, namely, Doyang Hydro Electric Power having an installed capacity of 75 MW and Likimro Hydro Electric Project with an installed capacity of 24 MW the position of power supply will improve considerably in the state as well as in the district.

According to the published reports these are a total 20,241 consumers of electric power in the district in 1999-2000 having a consumption of 21.97 MU. Out of this about 86 percent (17,447 nos.) are consumers in the domestic light/power sector, the electricity consumed being of the order of 14.02 MU in this sector. There are 2,547 consumers in the commercial sector with a total consumption of 1.66 MU. In the industrial sector there are only 179 consumers. Public lighting sector accounts for only 43 nos. The rivers in the hilly areas of the district are swift flowing and are suitable for micro hydro electric projects.

Horticulture

The district is suitable for cultivation of a number of fruits and vegetables throughout the year. The use of spices and condiments is not popular in the district but the climate is suitable for growing of a variety of spices, herbs and medicinal plants. There are a number of medicinal plants grown in the district in its wild form. Orange, papaya, banana and pineapple are important fruits grown throughout the district. Peas, plum, peach, lemon, pomelo, pomegranate, guava, mango, litchi, jackfruit etc. are also grown in the district. Cardamom and coffee cultivations are some of the important areas coming under the State Horticulture Department. Under food and nutrition programme the district is giving training on safe preservation of fruits and vegetables and production of squash, pineapple rings, bamboo shoots etc. Development of mushroom cultivation and commercial floriculture are new fields taken up in the area. Production of some important fruits grown in the district for the year 1999-2000 as published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is reproduced below :

	Production in metric tons
1. Orange	3,000
2. Litchi	440
3. Banana	7,210
4 Pine apple	11,000
5. Lemon	910
6. Papaya	1,275
7. Plum & Peach	300
8. Guava	1,000
9. Passion fruits	3,600

Major vegetables available in the district are potato, cabbage, brinjal, chillies, bhendi, peas, beans, tomato, onion, ginger, garlic, radish, tapioca, chowchow and other leafy vegetables.

Cardamom cultivation, coffee plantation, plantation of new orchards, spices development, plantation of aromatic and medicinal plants, cultivation of mushroom, etc. are of the some of the fields actively encouraged by the Government at present.

Industry

The district is backward industrially. There are no large and medium industries in the district. Only a few small scale industrial units are operating in the district. There are however a number of tiny handloom and handicraft units in the villages. The number of small scale industrial units registered in the district up to the end of 31.3.2001 is 161 providing direct employment opportunities to 1,396 persons. The district has 1 district industries centre, 1 industrial

growth centre and 1 DIC Sub-centre which are looking after the industrial development in the district. The district has also 2 rural artisan programme training centres. The centrally sponsored project package scheme imparts training on the use of fly-shuttle loom to the weavers. The district has also 3 cintronella demonstration farm. Citronella belongs to grass variety and has good medicinal and disinfectional properties. As an encouragement for plantation of the plant the Government is supplying samplings of the grass free of cost to the interested private farmers. To encourage bee keeping 2 bee keeking farms are operating in the district. Some of the main factors standing in the way of rapid industrialisation in the district are lack of financial resources, paucity of technical know-how, non-availability of proper marketing facilities, absence of industrial culture, etc. Poor means of communication and transport is another factor responsible for the poor industrialisation.

The people are adapt in the art of blacksmithy and good quality iron implements can be seen in all parts of the district. Dao, sickle, scraper and hoe are some of the implements generally made locally. Dao is a multipurpose implement of the villagers.

Basket-making is a common household industry and various types of basket of fine workmanship are generally made from bamboo and cane in the district. Different types of basket are used for different purpose such as carrying of paddy, firewood, water containers, etc. Most of the produce is however used for domestic consumption and export on this account is not large.

Wood work particularly making of wooden platter, carving of animal figures decorated handles of dao, spear, etc. and toys and artistic articles is an important activity among some sections of the people.

There are a number of good artisans in the district. The design of the handloom products is intricate, artistic and colourful and there is wide scope for its development. But due to lack of proper market and production facilities the produce is now confined mainly to domestic consumption only. The profitability of the small weavers is very low. The Nagaland Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation is now looking after the development and promotion of handlooms and handicrafts in the state. Under centrally sponsored project of the Government of India the district is providing loan and grant to registered handloom co-operative societies. . The headquarters of the Nagaland Khadi & Village Industries Board which was set up in 1997 is situated at Kohima and looks after the tiny and cottage and household industries besides giving training of selected local talents in vocational training for self-employment in the rural sector. Towards the development of handloom industries the activities of the State Government are directed in providing infrastructure facilities such as modern looms, quality raw materials, timely and adequate flow of capital. Handmade paper, bee keeping, village pottery, black smithy, cane and bamboo works, silk and textile products, carpentry, etc. are some of the sectors identified and taken up in the tiny and cottage industries sector.

(v) Census Concepts

Building :

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments 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 a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Permanent houses :

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the

following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

Semi-permanent houses :

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

Temporary houses :

Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

Dwelling Room :

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof 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 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office., etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

Census House :

A 'census house' is a building or 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 residential or non- residential purpose or both.

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder:

Sometimes a series of different buildings are found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses.

On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government that are actually in occupation of different persons. For example, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building was treated as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households, each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases.

For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in three rooms and the second household occupying two rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/ hotel building was treated as one census house. but if such hostels/hotels have out- houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel was treated as a separate census house.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

Only cases where a structure with roof and pillars has come up was treated as a building.

Rural-Urban area :

The data in tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for rural areas. In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

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

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:
   i) A minimum population of 5,000;
   ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non- agricultural pursuits; and
   iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.(1,000 per sq.mile).

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 1991 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account.

Apart from these, the outgrowths (OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under 'Urban Agglomerations'. Examples of out-growths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a

continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also include the data for outgrowths of such towns.

Household:

A 'household' 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. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

Institutional Household:

A group of unrelated persons who live in an 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. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category of households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

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 of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

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 Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups 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 and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or 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 Castes) 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 relation 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 the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, 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 Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in respect of the state of Nagaland are given below:

1. Garo
2. Kachari
3. Mikir
4. Kuki
5. Naga

Among the Nagas there are as many as fourteen sub-tribes recognised by the Government of Nagaland. They are :

1. Angami	2. Ao
3. Chakhesang	4. Chang
5. Khiemnungan	6. Konyak
7. Lotha	8. Phom

9. Rengma	10. Sangtam
11. Sema (Sumi)	12. Yimchungre
13. Zeliang	14. Pochuri

There are no Scheduled Castes notified in the state of Nagaland.

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 of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the 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 a 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 aged seven 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 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 also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and 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 rate.

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 'work' 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 'Main worker'.

Marginal worker :

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

Non-worker :

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

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, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's 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 and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

Agricultural Labourer :

A person who works on another person's 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 person's 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, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, 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 an 'Other Worker (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' 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 artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

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 the completed number of years

Sex-ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vi) Non-Census Concept

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 would mean 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 these 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 streets 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 latrines 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 1,000 population.

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1{,}000$$

Crude death rate (CDR) :

Ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1,000 population.

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1{,}000$$

Natural growth rate :

Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate 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 1,000 women.

$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

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 1,000 married women.

$$\text{ASMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

General fertility rate (GFR) :

Number of live births per 1,000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1{,}000$$

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

Number of live births per 1,000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1{,}000$$

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 women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} ASFR}{1{,}000}$$

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 women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TMFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} ASMFR}{1{,}000}$$

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1,000 population of the same age group.

$$ASMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1{,}000$$

q1

Probability of dying between birth and age one. 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 two.

q5

Probability of dying between birth and age five. 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.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

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 infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1,000 live births of the same year.

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Late neo-natal mortality rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than One year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Pre-natal mortality rate (PMR) :

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1,000 births in a year.

$$PMR = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Still birth rate (SBR) :

$$\frac{\text{Number of still births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :

Number of deaths of women 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 1000 live births in a given year.

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age-group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 1{,}000$$

Eligible couple (Couples per 1,000 population) :

Number of currently married females in the age group15-44 years per 1,000 persons of all ages.

Child woman ratio (0-4) :

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1,000 women in the age group 15-49 years.

Child woman ratio (5-9) :

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1,000 women 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 the place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as a 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 of 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 course 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 place 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 relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/ relatives houses is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not of the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' 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 'Others'. 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 education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

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. The 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 a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation/Corporation, 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 into 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 (1,000,000-1,999,999) M4 (500,000-999,999); M3(300,000-499,999), M2 (200,000-299,999) & M1 (100,000-199,999). Towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, while towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, with 10,000-19,999 population are Class IV towns, with 5,000 to 9,999 populations are Class V towns and towns with less than 5,000 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 Areas where buildings :

(a) are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or

(b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Mega city :

The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in terms of metropolitan city in the 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 Infrastructure 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 million and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

(vii) Census 2001 findings

Distribution of population in rural-urban areas:

Accordingme in the urban areas. The urban population represents 24.8 percent of the total district population. According to the recast figures (Dimapur district was a part of Kohima district till 1991) the population of the district in 1991 was 209,630 persons.

Thus in absolute terms the growth of total population in the district during the decade 1991-2001 was of the order of 100,454 persons, that is, during the period the population is growing at a rate of 47.9 percent. In the rural areas the population has increased by 74,842 persons from 158,212 persons in 1991 to 233,054 persons in 2001. During the same period the urban population has grown by 25,612 persons from 51,418 persons to 77,030 persons indicating that the growth in the urban areas is of the order 49.8 per cent during 1991 to 2001 against the growth rate of 47.3 per cent for the rural areas.

Coming to the distribution of the population among the circles in 2001 we find that Kohima Sadar having a population of 91,082 persons is the most populated circle accounting for 29.4 percent of the total district population. The next biggest circle in order of population sizely 2.7 per cent of the total population of the district. The ranking of the circles in terms of population size according to 2001 Census is given below :

Ranking of Circles according to population size, 2001

Rank in 2001	Name of Circle	2001 population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1	Kohima Sadar	91,082	29.4
2	Tseminyu	52,864	17.1
3	Tening	29,739	9.6
4	Chiephobozou	24,333	7.8
5	Jakhama	23,987	7.7
6	Jalukie	23,274	7.5
7	Sechu	14,836	4.8
8	Athibung	12,310	4.0
9	Kezocha	12,216	3.9
10	Peren	8,861	2.9
11	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	8,411	2.7
12	Nsong	8,171	2.6
	Total	**310,084**	**100.0**

As regards the distribution of the population by rural and urban areas the district is predominantly rural. Out the district population of 310,084 persons in 2001 Census, 233,054 persons representing as much as 75.2 per cent of the total are found residing in the rural areas while 77,030 persons representing 24.8 percent of total population are found living in the urban areas. The rural-urban proportion to the total district population during 1991-2001 has remained almost constant. The proportion in 2001 has grown slightly to 24.8 percent from 24.5 percent in 1991. The district has 12 revenue circles in 2001 Census, all of which except Kohima Sadar Circle are entirely rural and have no urban counterpart. The district headquarters are located in Kohima TC under Kohima Sadar Circle and this town happens to be the oldest town in the state existing since 1901 Census. There is no Census Town in the district. The jurisdiction of Dimapur TC remained unchanged during 1991-2001 and the town does not have any outgrowth. No urban agglomeration is also present in the district. The proportions of the urban population to the total population in 1991 and 2001 in Kohima Sadar circle are as high as 82.7 percent and 84.6 percent respectively indicating a fairly high rate of urbanisation in the district. In absolute numbers there are 77,030 persons in the urban areas in Kohima Sadar out of a total population of 91,082 persons in 2001 whereas the corresponding figures for 1991 are a population of 51,418 in the urban areas as against a total population 62,160 persons in the circle. The other circles have no urban population.

Brief Analysis of PCA data based on Inset Tables :

Primary Census Abstract is a basic table and contains village wise and town wise data on area, houses, households, population, number of literate persons, number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, workers and non-workers. As many as 36 inset tables have been generated in 2001 Census based on the Primary Census Abstract data. Some of these inset tables are generated for district level while some others are generated for R.D.Block level. These inset tables are briefly discussed from next page :

TABLE 1 : DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF CIRCLES BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001

Serial number	Circle	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001							
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tseminyu	30,583	30,583	-	52,864	52,864	-	72.9	72.9	-	-	-
2	Chiephobozou	20,225	20,225	-	24,333	24,333	-	20.3	20.3	-	-	-
3	Kezocha	7,060	7,060	-	12,216	12,216	-	73.0	73.0	-	-	-
4	Jakhama	21,481	21,481	-	23,987	23,987	-	11.7	11.7	-	-	-
5	Kohima Sadar	62,160	10,742	51,418	91,082	14,052	77,030	46.5	30.8	49.8	82.7	84.6
6	Sechu	11,610	11,610	-	14,836	14,836	-	27.8	27.8	-	-	-
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	5,699	5,699	-	8,411	8,411	-	47.6	47.6	-	-	-
8	Jalukie	17,281	17,281	-	23,274	23,274	-	34.7	34.7	-	-	-
9	Athibung	10,353	10,353	-	12,310	12,310	-	18.9	18.9	-	-	-
10	Nsong	3,488	3,488	-	8,171	8,171	-	134.3	134.3	-	-	-
11	Tening	12,484	12,484	-	29,739	29,739	-	138.2	138.2	-	-	-
12	Peren	7,206	7,206	-	8,861	8,861	-	23.0	23.0	-	-	-
	District Total:	**209,630**	**158,212**	**51,418**	**310,084**	**233,054**	**77,030**	**47.9**	**47.3**	**49.8**	**24.5**	**24.8**

Table 1 shows the decadal change in population by revenue circles during the period 1991 - 2001 for both the rural and urban areas of the district. In the district, the population has grown from 209,630 persons in 1991 to 310,084 persons in 2001 which means the population in the district has grown at a rate of 47.9 per cent during the decade 1991-2001. The rate of growth for the rural areas comes to 47.3 per cent against 49.8 per cent growth observed in the urban areas. While the absolute population in the urban areas has grown from 51,418 persons in 1991 to 77,030 persons in 2001, the proportion of the urban population to the total population has however registered a marginal increase from 24.5 per cent in 1991 to 24.8 per cent in 2001. As stated earlier, there are twelve circles in the district and except Kohima Sadar circle all are entirely rural. Among the circles, the growth rate during 1991-2001 varies from the lowest rate of 11.7 per cent in Jakhama circle to the highest rate of 138.2 per cent recorded in Tening circle. The second highest growth rate of 134.3 per cent is observed in Nsong circle. The third highest rate is recorded in Kezocha circle with 73 per cent. The rates in Tseminyu and Kohima Sadar circles are also above the district average of 47.9 per cent. Athibung (18.9 per cent), Chiephobozou (20.3 per cent) and Peren (23 per cent) are other circles having very low growth rates.

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			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tseminyu	35	52,864	26,936	25,928	1 (2.9)	97	79
2	Chiephobozou	27	26,203	13,448	12,755	1 (3.7)	56	49
3	Jakhama	17	34,333	18,188	16,145	1 (5.9)	82	77
4	Kohima	15	28,888	15,376	13,512	2 (13.3)	92	104
5	Jalukie	39	35,584	18,187	17,397	3 (7.7)	139	121
6	Tening	25	37,910	19,544	18,366	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Peren	22	17,272	8,911	8,361	5 (22.7)	241	255
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**180**	**233,054**	**120,590**	**112,464**	**13 (7.2)**	**707**	**685**

Serial number	District / R.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Tseminyu	13 (37.1)	2,216	1,978	7 (20.0)	2,542	2,320
2	Chiephobozou	9 (33.3)	1,354	1,287	8 (29.6)	2,964	2,891
3	Jakhama	4 (23.5)	885	574	2 (11.8)	664	652
4	Kohima	5 (33.3)	737	717	2 (13.3)	689	594
5	Jalukie	12 (30.8)	2,219	2,177	14 (35.9)	4,935	4,583
6	Tening	4 (16.0)	816	783	3 (12.0)	924	941
7	Peren	7 (31.8)	1,241	1,197	6 (27.3)	2,345	2,255
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**54 (30.0)**	**9,468**	**8,713**	**42 (23.3)**	**15,063**	**14,236**

Serial number	District / R.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Tseminyu	6 (17.1)	4,846	4,587	5 (14.3)	6,313	6,071
2	Chiephobozou	6 (22.2)	4,703	4,198	3 (11.1)	4,371	4,330
3	Jakhama	3 (17.6)	2,775	2,253	5 (29.4)	7,880	7,014
4	Kohima	1 (6.7)	812	629	4 (26.7)	6,756	5,322
5	Jalukie	7 (17.9)	5,150	4,937	2 (5.1)	2,992	2,950
6	Tening	10 (40.0)	7,939	7,459	8 (32.0)	9,865	9,183
7	Peren	2 (9.1)	1,262	1,182	2 (9.1)	3,822	3,472
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**35 (19.4)**	**27,487**	**25,245**	**29 (16.1)**	**41,999**	**38,342**

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

Serial number	District / R.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Tseminyu	2 (5.7)	5,346	5,325	1 (2.9)	5,576	5,568
2	Chiephobozou	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Jakhama	2 (11.8)	5,902	5,575	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Kohima	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (6.7)	6,290	6,146
5	Jalukie	1 (2.6)	2,752	2,629	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Tening	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Peren	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**5 (2.8)**	**14,000**	**13,529**	**2 (1.1)**	**11,866**	**11,714**

Table 2 presents the number and percentage of inhabited villages and their corresponding population by range of population size for each of the R.D.Block. Seven population size ranges are given in the table, viz., less than 200; 200-499; 500-999; 1,000-1,999; 2,000-4,999; 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above. There are 180 inhabited villages in the district having a total rural population of 233,054 persons in 2001. About 60 per cent (109 villages) of the total villages in the district have population less than 1,000 persons each and these villages account for about 21 per cent of the total population of the district. The highest number of 54 villages are under the population range of 200-499 where the number of inhabitants are 18,181. The population range 500-999 accounts for 42 villages and 29,299 persons. Only 71 villages (about 40 per cent) have population above 1,000 but 79 per cent of the total rural population is living in these villages. In the population range 1,000-1,999 there are 35 villages with a population of 52,732 persons while the number in 2,000-4,999 and 5,000-9,999 ranges are 29 villages (80,341 persons) and 5 villages (27,529 persons) respectively. There are 2 villages in the range 10,000 and above falling one each in Tseminyu and Kohima R.D.Blocks with population of 11,144 persons and 12,436 persons respectively. Out of five villages in the population range of 5,000-9,999 Tseminyu and Jakhama account for 2 villages each while Jalukie has one village in this range. Out of 29 villages in the range 2,000-4,999 Tening accounts for 8 villages. Population range of less than 200 persons is recorded in 13 villages.

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

	Name of town
(a) New	Nil
(i) Statutory town	
(ii) Census town	
(b) Denotified	Nil
(i) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns	
(ii) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria	
(iii) Census towns of 1991 census are notiified as statutory town in 2001 census	
(c) Declassified	Nil
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)	Nil

Declassified means the census towns of 1991 census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria.
Note : This district has no such type of towns in 2001 Census.

Table 3 is meant for information on new towns and towns denotified or declassified and towns merged in 2001 Census. No new towns have come up in the district during 1991 - 2001. There is also no case of towns denotified or declassified and towns merged with other towns in the district during this period.

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	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	180	0.0	233,054	100.0
District Total:	**180**	**100.0**	**233,054**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		75		

The above table is meant for the distribution of the villages by ranges of population density. The village wise area figures are not available for the district and, therefore, data on population density by range classification could not be compiled at the village level.The district has an area of 3,114 square kilometres as furnished by the Surveyor General of India of which the urban areas cover 23 square kilometres. The total population of the district according to 2001 Census is 310,084 persons thus giving a density of population of 100 persons per square kilometre (as against a density of 120 persons for the state). The density for the rural areas is 75 persons per square kilometre while the urban areas have a density of 3,349 persons.

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

Census Year	Nagaland			Kohima		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	973	997	423	973	1,073	423
1911	993	1,006	433	926	968	433
1921	992	999	649	936	959	649
1931	997	998	626	962	987	626
1941	1,021	1,029	647	991	1,024	647
1951	999	1,005	739	956	979	739
1961	933	953	628	894	943	635
1971	871	928	472	826	975	517
1981	863	899	660	857	906	737
1991	886	917	749	879	937	721
2001	900	916	829	911	933	849

The trend of the sex ratio observed for the state and the district at both rural and urban level beginning from 1901 to 2001 is presented in Table 5. The sex ratio which is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males is an index of gender imbalance. The ideal situation is that the proportion of the females and the males should tend to parity. However, this situation is very rarely established due to a number of factors such as sex differentials in fertility and mortality and migration preferences among male and female. From the table it is observed that the sex ratio at the state level is on the whole not favourable for the females. In 1901 the sex ratio recorded was 973 females for every 1,000 males. The ratio moved continuously in favour of the females till 1941 when the sex ratio stood an all time high at 1,021 after which it started declining to its lowest level of 863 females per 1,000 males in 1981. The rate of decline in the ratio was so steep during 1951 to 1971 that the sex ratio lost 66 points during 1951-61 (from 999 in 1951 to 933 in 1961) and 62 points during 1961-71 (from 933 in 1961 to 871 in 1971). However, there has been some improvement in the sex ratio since 1991 when the sex ratio was recorded at 886 and now reached at 900 in 2001 Census. Rural-urban difference in sex ratio is quite large in the state. The urban areas had very low sex ratio in all the decades throughout the last century. The urban sex ratio is lowest in 1901 Census (423). It started steadily increasing from 433 in 1911 to 739 in 1951, but the ratio sharply declined in 1961 (628) and reached a very low level of 472 in 1971. However, since 1981 there has been quick improvement in the proportion and in 2001 the sex ratio attained an all time high proportion of 829 females to 1,000 males. The sex ratio in the rural areas is comparatively better. The sex ratio above parity is recorded in three Census years of 1911, 1941 and 1951 for rural areas.

As regards Kohima district the ratio is continually favourable to the males and is below parity in all the census years. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 1941 with 991 females per 1,000 males. The ratio started with a figure of 973 in 1901 which moved down to 926 in 1911 but recovered to attain an all time high figure in 1941. It again followed a downward trend and reached the lowest point of 826 in 1971. After 1971 there is an upward movement in the sex ratio and in 2001 the ratio reached at 911 females per 1,000 males. As regards the rural urban picture, as expected the sex ratio in the urban areas is much lower than that of the rural areas. In the urban areas the sex ratio is the lowest in 1901 (423). The ratio started moving up since 1901 and reached a level 739 in 1951 after which it moved down to a low level of 517 in 1971 and thereafter arrived at the highest proportion of 849 in 2001. In the rural areas the pattern at the district level is similar to the state without much variation. However, the sex ratio observed in the rural areas is in general much better. In the years 1901 and 1941 the ratio is above parity at 1,073 and 1,024 respectively.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tseminyu	963	963	-
2	Chiephobozou	947	947	-
3	Kezocha	819	819	-
4	Jakhama	931	931	-
5	Kohima Sadar	865	957	849
6	Sechu	810	810	-
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	925	925	-
8	Jalukie	954	954	-
9	Athibung	961	961	-
10	Nsong	946	946	-
11	Tening	938	938	-
12	Peren	951	951	-
	District Total:	**911**	**933**	**849**

Table 6 shows the sex ratio for the revenue circles as per 2001 Census. Sex ratio is an important demographic variable and this table shows geographical differences in the sex ratio among the circles within the district. The district has a population of 147,833 females against 162,251 males in 2001

Census giving a sex ratio of 911 females per 1,000 males which is 11 points higher than the state figure of 900. Male-female difference is more pronounced in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The sex ratio for the rural areas of the district is found to be 933 against 849 for the urban areas. Among the circles, Tseminyu with 963 has the highest sex ratio in 2001 Census. The second highest is recorded in Athibung (961), followed by Jalukie (954). Sechu (810) has the lowest sex ratio. The next lowest goes to Kezocha circle (819). Kohima Sadar Circle which is the only circle having an urban area has a sex ratio of 865. In the urban areas of Kohima Sadar there are of 849 females per 1,000 males while in the rural areas of this circle tthere are 957 females per 1,000 males.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Tseminyu	963
2	Chiephobozou	948
3	Jakhama	888
4	Kohima	879
5	Jalukie	957
6	Tening	940
7	Peren	938
	District (Rural) Total :	**933**

This table gives the sex ratio at R.D.Block level. It is seen that all the R.D.Blocks have sex ratio lower than parity. Tseminyu has the highest sex ratio of 963 which is higher than the district average of 933 by 30 points. Sex ratio of all R.D. Blocks is higher than the district average. Jakhama and Kohima fall below the district average of which the lowest is seen in Kohima with a proportion of 879 females for every 1,000 males.

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	7	3.9	9,481	4.1
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	6	3.3	5,395	2.3
800-849	17	9.4	11,962	5.1
850-899	23	12.8	21,806	9.4
900-949	30	16.7	40,983	17.6
950-999	46	25.6	80,897	34.7
1000-1099	39	21.7	53,727	23.1
1100+	12	6.7	8,803	3.8
District (Rural)Total:	**180**	**100.0**	**233,054**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			933	

The sex ratio by ranges in the villages for the rural areas is provided in Table 8. Altogether nine ranges have been shown starting from less than 700 to 1,100 and above. The number of villages falling in each of the ranges along with their corresponding population is shown in the table. The district has altogether 180 inhabited villages having a population of 233,054 persons in 2001 Census. Of these 46 villages (representing 25.6 per cent of the total number of villages) having a corresponding population of 80,897 persons (i.e. 34.7 per cent of the total rural population) fall in the sex ratio range of 950-999. Sex ratio range 1,000-1,099 covers 39 villages, i.e., 21.7 per cent of the total villages in which there are 53,727 persons accounting for 23.1 per cent of the total rural population of the district. Twelve villages with 8,803 population fall in range 1,100 and above. Another 30 villages having 40,983 persons fall in the range 900-949. The proportions in the combined ranges of 800-849 and 850-899 are 22.2 per cent of the villages (40 villages) and 14.5 per cent of the population (33,768 persons). There are 7 villages having sex ratio below 700 and 6 villages having sex ratio 750 to 799.

TABLE 9 : SEX RATIO OF TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Kohima	TC	849
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			**849**

Table 9 is for sex ratio of urban agglomerations/ towns. There is only one town in the district, namely, Kohima (TC). Urban sex ratio is 849 in the district. The town does not have any urban agglomeration or any out growth attached to it. The district has a total urban population of 77,030 persons in 2001 Census of which 41,661 are males and 35,369 are females. This means for every one thousand male population in 2001 there are 849 females as against 721 females in 1991.

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	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	Tseminyu	Total	8,336	4,117	4,219	1,025
		Rural	8,336	4,117	4,219	1,025
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Chiephobozou	Total	3,954	2,041	1,913	937
		Rural	3,954	2,041	1,913	937
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Kezocha	Total	2,041	1,065	976	916
		Rural	2,041	1,065	976	916
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Jakhama	Total	3,575	1,812	1,763	973
		Rural	3,575	1,812	1,763	973
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Kohima Sadar	Total	13,162	6,781	6,381	941
		Rural	2,084	1,072	1,012	944
		Urban	11,078	5,709	5,369	940
6	Sechu	Total	2,123	1,061	1,062	1,001
		Rural	2,123	1,061	1,062	1,001
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Total	1,317	657	660	1,005
		Rural	1,317	657	660	1,005
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Jalukie	Total	4,015	2,063	1,952	946
		Rural	4,015	2,063	1,952	946
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Athibung	Total	1,957	974	983	1,009
		Rural	1,957	974	983	1,009
		Urban	0	0	0	
10	Nsong	Total	917	489	428	875
		Rural	917	489	428	875
		Urban	0	0	0	

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR CIRCLES, 2001 (CONTD.)

Serial number	Name of Circle	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
11	Tening	Total	3,972	2,008	1,964	978
		Rural	3,972	2,008	1,964	978
		Urban	0	0	0	
12	Peren	Total	1,525	771	754	978
		Rural	1,525	771	754	978
		Urban	0	0	0	
	District Total:	**Total**	**46,894**	**23,839**	**23,055**	**967**
		Rural	**35,816**	**18,130**	**17,686**	**976**
		Urban	**11,078**	**5,709**	**5,369**	**940**

Table 10 given above gives the male-female population as well as the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 at the circle level. This table provides the much needed data regarding the growing imbalance in the male-female ratio for younger age group. On the whole the sex ratio in age group 0-6 is much nearer to parity as compared to the sex ratio for all the age groups. Out of a total child population of 46,894 in the district in the age-group 0-6 there are 23,839 males and 23,055 females giving a sex ratio of 967 for the said age-group. This is higher by 56 points from the sex ratio of 911 for the district for all the age groups taken together. The sex ratio in this age group for the rural areas is 976 (17,686 females against 18,130 males) against 940 for the urban areas (5,369 females against 5,709 males). Four circles, namely Tseminyu, Sechu and Athibung have sex ratio above 1,000. The highest sex ratio is found in Tseminyu circle (1,025). The lowest is seen in Nsong (875). Kezocha having sex ratio of 916 is the second lowest. Kohima Sadar is the only circle in the district having an urban area where the child sex ratio is 940.

TABLE 11 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR R.D. 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	Tseminyu	8,336	4,117	4,219	1,025
2	Chiephobozou	4,331	2,240	2,091	933
3	Jakhama	5,239	2,678	2,561	956
4	Kohima	4,207	2,133	2,074	972
5	Jalukie	5,972	3,037	2,935	966
6	Tening	4,889	2,497	2,392	958
7	Peren	2,842	1,428	1,414	990
	District (Rural) Total:	**35,816**	**18,130**	**17,686**	**976**

The sex ratio for 2001 for age group 0-6 at R.D.Block level is furnished in this table. It is observed that there are 18,130 males and 17,686 females in the rural areas of the district in the age group 0-6 which gives a sex ratio of 976 which is favourable to females in comparision to the total rural population having a sex ratio of 933 only. All the R.D.Blocks except Tseminyu have sex ratio below 1,000. Tseminyu has a sex ratio of 1,025 and is followed by Peren with 990. Chiephobozou has the lowest ratio of 933.

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 (0-6 age group)	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	19	10.6	1,235	3.4
700-749	7	3.9	499	1.4
[illegible]	10	5.6	1,434	4.0
800-849	17	9.4	2,681	7.5
850-899	18	10.0	4,509	12.6
900-949	22	12.2	7,059	19.7
950-999	12	6.7	2,619	7.3
1000-1099	26	14.4	7,183	20.1
1100+	49	27.2	8,597	24.0
District (Rural) Total	**180**	**100.0**	**35,816**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**976**		

Table 12 gives distribution by range of sex ratio for villages for age group 0-6. In this table 9 ranges are given spreading from range 'less than 700' to range '1,100 and above'. Against each range the number of inhabited villages falling in that range and the population of these villages are also shown along with their percentages to the total villages or the population whichever is the case. Out of 180 villages 49 villages have child sex ratio 1,100 and above. In these villages there are 8,597 children of age group 0-6, i.e., 24 per cent of the total rural population in age group 0-6. the range 1000-1099 accounts for 26 villages in which there are 7,183 children. These two ranges cover as much as 41.6 per cent of the total number of villages and 44.1 per cent of the total rural child population. There are 22 villages in the range 900-949 in which 19.7 per cent children are living. There are 18 villages in range 850-899 while range 800-849 cover 17 villages. There are 19 villages having sex ratio less than 700. The lowest number of 7 villages is recorded in the range 700-749 child sex ratio.

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

Serial number	Name of 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	Kohima	TC	11,078	5,709	5,369	940
	District (Urban) Total		**11,078**	**5,709**	**5,369**	**940**

Sex ratio for age group 0-6 in respect of urban agglomerations/towns is given in Table 13. As stated earlier there is only one town and no urban agglomeration in the district. As seen from the table there are 5,709 males and 5,369 females in the age group 0-6 in Kohima town showing a sex ratio of 940 in this age group. The sex ratio for the total urban population of the district is 849 which is quite below the urban child sex ratio of 0-6 population age group.

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tseminyu	Total	52,864	-	52,306	-	98.9
		Rural	52,864	-	52,306	-	98.9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chiephobozou	Total	24,333	-	23,246	-	95.5
		Rural	24,333	-	23,246	-	95.5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kezocha	Total	12,216	-	11,210	-	91.8
		Rural	12,216	-	11,210	-	91.8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
4	Jakhama	Total	23,987	-	21,758	-	90.7
		Rural	23,987	-	21,758	-	90.7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kohima Sadar	Total	91,082	-	72,370	-	79.5
		Rural	14,052	-	13,015	-	92.6
		Urban	77,030	-	59,355	-	77.1
6	Sechu	Total	14,836	-	12,468	-	84.0
		Rural	14,836	-	12,468	-	84.0
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Total	8,411	-	8,136	-	96.7
		Rural	8,411	-	8,136	-	96.7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
8	Jalukie	Total	23,274	-	21,414	-	92.0
		Rural	23,274	-	21,414	-	92.0
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
9	Athibung	Total	12,310	-	12,305	-	100.0
		Rural	12,310	-	12,305	-	100.0
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
10	Nsong	Total	8,171	-	8,170	-	100.0
		Rural	8,171	-	8,170	-	100.0
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
11	Tening	Total	29,739	-	29,096	-	97.8
		Rural	29,739	-	29,096	-	97.8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
12	Peren	Total	8,861	-	8,274	-	93.4
		Rural	8,861	-	8,274	-	93.4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	District Total:	**Total**	**310,084**	-	**280,753**	-	**90.5**
		Rural	**233,054**	-	**221,398**	-	**95.0**
		Urban	**77,030**	-	**59,355**	-	77.1

The number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to 2001 Census are presented in Table 14. List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is constitutional and state specific. No Scheduled Caste has been notified in the list of the Constitution of India for the state of Nagaland. As regards the Scheduled Tribes the list as appended to the Constitution of India provides for five Tribes in the state, namely, Garo, Kachari, Kuki, Mikir and Naga. However, Naga is a very wide term and covers a number of sub-tribes and data for these sub-tribes are shown in the census publications since

1971. The names of the sub-tribes recognised by the State Government are Angami, Ao, Chakhesang, Chang, Khiemnungam, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Rengma, Sangtam, Sema, Yimchungre, Zeliang and Pochury.

From the table it is seen that out of the total population of 310,084 persons in the district in 2001 Census the number of Scheduled Tribes are 280,753 persons which means 90.5 per cent of the total population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes. In the rural areas the proportion of the Scheduled Tribe is as high as 95 per cent while in the urban areas Scheduled Tribes account for 77.1 per cent. Athibung and Nsong are the circles which consist of Scheduled Tribes only. In Tseminyu circle the proportion of Scheduled Tribes is as high as 98.9 per cent of the population. Kohima Sadar circle has the lowest proportion of 79.5 per cent. In the urban areas of Kohima Sadar the proportion is 77.1 per cent. Sechu with 84 per cent is another circle where the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population is also below the district average.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN R.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tseminyu	52,864	-	52,306	-	98.9
2	Chiephobozou	26,203	-	25,109	-	95.8
3	Jakhama	34,333	-	31,105	-	90.6
4	Kohima	28,888	-	25,483	-	88.2
5	Jalukie	35,584	-	33,719	-	94.8
6	Tening	37,910	-	37,266	-	98.3
7	Peren	17,272	-	16,410	-	95.0
	District (Rural) Total:	**233,054**	-	**221,398**	-	**95.0**

This table gives the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their percentages by R.D.Block according to 2001 Census. The majority of the population belongs to Scheduled Tribes. As much as 95 per cent of the district population numbering 221,398 persons in the rural areas are of Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of the Scheduled Tribes is the highest in Tseminyu (98.9 per cent) followed by Tening (98.3 per cent). The lowest is in Kohima with 88.2 per cent followed by Jakhama and Lalukie (90.6 & 94.8 per cent respectively) which are below the district average. As already stated there is no notified Scheduled Castes in Nagaland.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5

There is no notified Scheduled Castes in Nagaland.

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

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage
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	3	1.7	1,042	0.5
41-50	1	0.6	1,607	0.7
51-75	3	1.7	2,042	0.9
76 and above	173	96.1	216,707	97.9
District Total	**180**	**100.0**	**221,398**	**100.0**

Table 17 shows the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population in villages by different percentage ranges. Nine ranges are presented. For this purpose the percentage of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population in each village has been worked out and the number of villages according to the range of the proportion so worked out are shown in this table along with the Scheduled Tribe population corresponding to these villages. The percentage distribution of the villages and the population of the Scheduled Tribes are also given by ranges. As discussed already the district is mostly inhabited by Scheduled Tribe. It is found from the table that 96.1 per cent of the villages numbering 173 (out of a total of 180 villages in the district) fall in the percentage range of 76 and above. These villages account for 216,707 Scheduled Tribe population which is about 98 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the rural areas. Three villages each fall in the percentage range of 51-75 and 31-40 while range 41-50 has only one village.

TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima (TC)	77,030	-	59,355	-	77.1
	District (Urban) Total :	**77,030**	-	**59,355**	-	**77.1**

Table 18 is similar in presentation to Table 15 except that instesd of rural it gives the number of the Scheduled Tribes and their percentage to the total population in the urban agglomeration/town. From the table it is seen that there are 59,355 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the urban areas. The proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population is 77.1 per cent. There are no Scheduled Castes notified in the state as already stated.

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	Tseminyu	-	968
2	Chiephobozou	-	993
3	Jakhama	-	989
4	Kohima	-	1,000
5	Jalukie	-	963
6	Tening	-	943
7	Peren	-	950
	District (Rural) Total :	-	**971**

Sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes for each R.D.Block is furnished in this table. Sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes at the district level for the rural areas is 971. Kohima R.D. Block shows a sex ratio of 1,000. All the other Blocks have a ratio below parity. The ratio is not far from parity in Chiephobozou R.D. Block (993). Sex ratio is the lowest in Tening (943). Tseminyu Jalukie and Peren are other blocks having a ratio lower than the district average.

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Kohima (TC)	-	972
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	-	**972**

In Table 20 the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the urban agglomeration/town is given. Sex ratio for the Scheduled Tribes for the urban areas of the district is 972 while the sex ratio for the total population is 849. As already stated Kohima is the only town in the district and there are no Scheduled Castes notified in the state.

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Literates			Illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tseminyu	Total	31,443	17,401	14,042	21,421	9,535	11,886	70.6	76.3	64.7	11.6
		Rural	31,443	17,401	14,042	21,421	9,535	11,886	70.6	76.3	64.7	11.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Chiephobozou	Total	15,772	8,818	6,954	8,561	3,682	4,879	77.4	84.3	70.1	14.2
		Rural	15,772	8,818	6,954	8,561	3,682	4,879	77.4	84.3	70.1	14.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Kezocha	Total	6,140	3,937	2,203	6,076	2,778	3,298	60.3	69.7	48.7	21.0
		Rural	6,140	3,937	2,203	6,076	2,778	3,298	60.3	69.7	48.7	21.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY CIRCLES, 2001 (CONTD.)

Serial number	Name of Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Literates			Illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Jakhama	Total	15,235	8,792	6,443	8,752	3,629	5,123	74.6	82.9	65.7	17.2
		Rural	15,235	8,792	6,443	8,752	3,629	5,123	74.6	82.9	65.7	17.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Kohima Sadar	Total	66,607	37,622	28,985	24,475	11,218	13,257	85.5	89.5	80.8	8.6
		Rural	9,422	5,245	4,177	4,630	1,934	2,696	78.7	85.9	71.3	14.6
		Urban	57,185	32,377	24,808	19,845	9,284	10,561	86.7	90.1	82.7	7.4
6	Sechu	Total	10,186	5,982	4,204	4,650	2,215	2,435	80.1	83.8	75.4	8.5
		Rural	10,186	5,982	4,204	4,650	2,215	2,435	80.1	83 8	75.4	8.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Total	5,005	2,850	2,155	3,406	1,520	1,886	70.6	76.8	63.7	13.0
		Rural	5,005	2,850	2,155	3,406	1,520	1,886	70.6	76.8	63.7	13.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Jalukie	Total	14,091	7,835	6,256	9,183	4,075	5,108	73.2	79.6	66.5	13.1
		Rural	14,091	7,835	6,256	9,183	4,075	5,108	73.2	79.6	66.5	13.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Athibung	Total	7,584	4,138	3,446	4,726	2,139	2,587	73.3	78.0	68.2	9.8
		Rural	7,584	4,138	3,446	4,726	2,139	2,587	73.3	78.0	68.2	9.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Nsong	Total	2,898	1,707	1,191	5,273	2,492	2,781	40.0	46.0	33.6	12.4
		Rural	2,898	1,707	1,191	5,273	2,492	2,781	40.0	46.0	33.6	12.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
11	Tening	Total	16,028	9,119	6,909	13,711	6,226	7,485	62.2	68.4	55 6	12.8
		Rural	16,028	9,119	6,909	13,711	6,226	7,485	62.2	68.4	55.6	12.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Peren	Total	5,191	2,945	2,246	3,670	1,596	2,074	70.8	78.1	63.0	15.1
		Rural	5,191	2,945	2,246	3,670	1,596	2,074	70.8	78.1	63.0	15.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total:	**Total**	**196,180**	**111,146**	**85,034**	**113,904**	**51,105**	**62,799**	**74.5**	**80.3**	**68.2**	**12.2**
		Rural	**138,995**	**78,769**	**60,226**	**94,059**	**41,821**	**52,238**	**70.5**	**76.9**	**63.5**	**13.3**
		Urban	**57,185**	**32,377**	**24,808**	**19,845**	**9,284**	**10,561**	**86.7**	**90.1**	**82.7**	**7.4**

Literacy is an important socio-economic characteristic of the population. And the table 21 gives the number of literates and illiterates according to 2001 Census for each circle in the district. The percentage of the literates to the total population is also given in this table. Literates according to census mean those persons who can read and write with understanding in any language. All persons aged less than 7 years of age have been taken as illiterate for the purpose of working out literacy rate in the 2001 Census. Therefore, the population falling in the age group 0-6 have been excluded for the calculation of the percentage of literates. The above table shows that there are 196,180 literates in the district in 2001 Census. Out of this, the male literates are 111,146 and female literates 85,034. This gives the proportion of literates for the total population in the district as 74.5 per cent which stands at a higher level compared to the state literacy rate of 66.6 per cent. The percentage of literates among the males and females in the district is 80.3 and 68.2 respectively against the state literacy rates of 71.2 per cent among males and 61.5 per cent in females. The level of female literacy is comparatively high in the district and the gap in male-female literacy rate is only 12.2 points. As expected the gap in male-female literacy rate is more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the rural areas the literacy rate for the males

is 76.9 per cent and for the females it is 63.5 per cent while in the urban areas the proportions are 90.1 per cent and 82.7 per cent respectively. Thus the gap is of the order of 13.3 points for the rural areas as against 7.4 points for the urban areas.

There is a wide variation in the literacy rates among the circles. The highest literacy rate is found in Kohima Sadar (85.5 per cent), followed by Sechu (80.1 per cent), Chiephobozou (77.4 per cent) and Jakhama (74.6 per cent). Nsong has the lowest literacy rate of 40 per cent. Kezocha with 60.3 per cent literates is the next with lowest literacy rate. The rates for other circles are below the state average. As regards males the highest literacy rate is found in Kohima Sadar with 89.5 per cent followed by Chiephobozou with 84.3 per cent. The lowest male literacy rate is seen in Nsong (46 per cent). Among the females also, Kohima Sadar has the highest rate (80.8) and Nsong the lowest rate (33.6). The gap in the male-female literacy rate is highest in Kezocha where the gap is as large as 21 points. The gap is minimum in Sechu circle (8.5 points). There is only one town in the district, i.e., Kohima, which has the literacy rate of 86.7 per cent. The corresponding rates for males and females are 90.1 per cent and 82.7 per cent respectively.

TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF 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
		Literates			Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tseminyu	31,443	17,401	14,042	21,421	9,535	11,886	70.6	76.3	64.7	11.6
2	Chiephobozou	16,568	9,273	7,295	9,635	4,175	5,460	75.7	82.7	68.4	14.3
3	Jakhama	20,579	12,274	8,305	13,754	5,914	7,840	70.7	79.1	61.1	18.0
4	Kohima	19,608	11,227	8,381	9,280	4,149	5,131	79.4	84.8	73.3	11.5
5	Jalukie	21,675	11,973	9,702	13,909	6,214	7,695	73.2	79.0	67.1	11.9
6	Tening	18,926	10,826	8,100	18,984	8,718	10,266	57.3	63.5	50.7	12.8
7	Peren	10,196	5,795	4,401	7,076	3,116	3,960	70.7	77.4	63.4	14.1
	District (Rural) Total:	**138,995**	**78,769**	**60,226**	**94,059**	**41,821**	**52,238**	**70.5**	**76.9**	**63.5**	**13.3**

Table 22 provides data on the number of literates and illiterates as well as percentage of literates at R.D.Block level by sex. The gap in male-female literacy rate is also given for each R.D.Block as in the earlier table. It has already been shown in Table 21 that the literacy rate for the total population in the rural areas is 70.5 per cent while the literacy rates for males and females are respectively 76.9 per cent and 63.5 per cent. This indicates that there is a gap of 13.3 per cent point in the literacy rates between males and females. In absolute numbers there are 78,769 males who are classified as literate against 60,226 female literates. Literacy rate among the R.D.Blocks is highest in Kohima (79.4 per cent). Chiephobozou at stands second position with 75.7 per cent. The rate is the lowest in Tening circle (57.3 per cent). Tseminyu, Jakhama and Peren have rates almost equal to the state average. Among the males also the same pattern is followed with Kohima in the first place (84.8 per cent) and Tening in the last place (63.5 per cent). Among the females also the highest is recorded in Kohima (73.3 pe rcent) followed by Chiephobozou (68.4 per cent) and the lowest in Tening (50.7). Gap in male-female literacy rate is highest in Jakhama (18 points) against the district(rural) figure of 13.3 points. The lowest is in Kohima (11.5 points).

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	3	1.7	961	0.4
11-20	2	1.1	69	0.0
21-30	7	3.9	6,053	2.6
31-40	5	2.8	4,171	1.8
41-50	16	8.9	13,625	5.8
51-60	26	14.4	26,303	11.3
61-70	28	15.6	42,477	18.2
71-80	44	24.4	83,901	36.0
81-90	35	19.4	45,086	19.3
91-99	14	7.8	10,408	4.5
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**180**	**100.0**	**233,054**	**100.0**
Literacy rate (Rural) for District:		**70.5**		

The distribution of villages by range of literacy rate of the villages is presented in Table 23. Twelve ranges are given in the table. These are literacy rate 0, 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, ...91-99 and 100 per cent. Against these ranges the number of villages falling in that particular range as well as their population is given in the table. As stated earlier there are 180 inhabited villages in the district and the literacy rate for the rural areas of the district is 70.5 per cent. Maximum number of villages numbering 44 representing 24.4 per cent of the total villages fall in the literacy range of 71-80 per cent. This range group covers as much as 83,901 persons which is equal to 36 per cent of the total rural population of the district. In the literacy range 81-90 there are 35 villages which is 19.4 per cent of the total villages and it covers almost an equal proportion of the total rural population numbering 45,086 persons. Literacy range 91-99 per cent accounts for 14 villages covering a population of 10,408 persons. In the 61-70 per cent range there are 28 villages covering 18.2 per cent of the rural population (42,477 persons). Range 51-60 account for 26 villages (14.4 per cent) and 11.3 per cent of the population. There are only 5 villages having literacy rate below 21 per cent.

TABLE 24 :-NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF 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
		Literates			Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kohima (TC)	57,185	32,377	24,808	19,845	9,284	10,561	86.7	90.1	82.7	7.4
	District(Urban) Total :	**57,185**	**32,377**	**24,808**	**19,845**	**9,284**	**10,561**	**86.7**	**90.1**	**82.7**	**7.4**

The number of literates and the percentage of literates for the town are given in the Table 24. Out of a total population of 77,030 persons in the urban areas there are 57,185 literates and out of which the male literates are 32,377 and the female literates are 24,808. The literacy rate thus comes to 86.7 per cent

for the total urban population while the rates for the males and females are 90.1 per cent and 82.7 per cent respectively. The gap in the male-female literacy rate is 7.4 points.

TABLE 25 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE 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
		Literates			Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no notified Scheduled Caste in Nagaland.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castess Population	Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste population

There is no notified Scheduled Caste in Nagaland.

TABLE 27 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE 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
		Literates			Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no notified Scheduled Caste in Nagaland.

TABLE 28 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE 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
		Literates			Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tseminyu	31,129	17,190	13,939	21,177	9,395	11,782	70.7	76.4	64.7	11.7
2	Chiephobozou	15,691	8,554	7,137	9,418	4,043	5,375	75.2	82.3	68.3	14.0
3	Jakhama	17,975	10,104	7,871	13,130	5,537	7,593	68.6	76.6	60.4	16.2
4	Kohima	17,291	9,318	7,973	8,192	3,424	4,768	80.0	86.4	73.7	12.8
5	Jalukie	20,702	11,378	9,324	13,017	5,802	7,215	73.8	79.5	67.8	11.7
6	Tening	18,483	10,573	7,910	18,783	8,610	10,173	56.9	63.2	50.3	12.8
7	Peren	9,762	5,517	4,245	6,648	2,897	3,751	71.2	78.2	63.8	14.4
	District (Rural) Total :	**131,033**	**72,634**	**58,399**	**90,365**	**39,708**	**50,657**	**70.1**	**76.5**	**63.5**	**13.0**

The number of literates and illiterates and the percentage of literates for each R.D.Block among the Scheduled Tribe population are available in the Table 28 for both males and females. The district has got a slightly lower level of literacy for the Scheduled Tribe population in rural areas. The total literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribe population in the rural areas is 70.1 per cent against the 70.5 per cent literacy rate for the total rural population. The literacy rate for Scheduled Tribe males (76.5 per cent) is also little lower than the corresponding figure of 76.9 per cent but the female literacy rate is 63.5 in both the cases. The gap in male-female literacy rate is 13 per cent. In order of the ranking of R.D. Blocks according to the literacy rate, Kohima comes first with 80 per cent followed by Chiephobozou (75.2 per cent) and Jalukie (73.8 per cent). Tening comes in the last with 56.9 per cent. Almost the same trend is seen for both the males and females. The gap in the male-female literacy rate is the highest in Jakhama (16.2 point) and the lowest (11.7 point) in Tseminyu and Jalukie both.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	3	1.7	958	0.4
11-20	2	1.1	64	0.0
21-30	7	3.9	6,051	2.7
31-40	6	3.3	4,170	1.9
41-50	15	8.3	13,096	5.9
51-60	24	13.3	25,371	11.5
61-70	28	15.6	42,148	19.0
71-80	43	23.9	73,870	33.4
81-90	37	20.6	40,134	18.1
91-99	15	8.3	15,536	7.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**180**	**100.0**	**221,398**	**100.0**
Scheduled Tribe Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**70.1**		

In this Table the distribution of villages by range of literacy rate among Scheduled Tribe population is furnished. The range of literacy rates presented is the same as given in Table 23. The number of inhabited villages falling in each range and their corresponding population are presented in the table. This table shows that 23.9 per cent of the villages (43 villages) having 33.4 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population (73,870 persons) fall in the literacy range of 71-80 per cent. Literacy range 81-90 has 37 villages having a population of 40,134 persons. In range 61-70 there are 28 villages with a population of 42,148 persons while in range 51-60 there are 24 villages and 25,371 persons. Thus, these four literacy range-groups together cover 73.4 per cent of the villages and 82 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the rural areas. Literacy range 91-99 accounts for 15 villages and 15,536 persons. The average literacy rate for the Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas for the district is 70.1 per cent.

TABLE 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE 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
		Literates			Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kohima (TC)	44,555	23,600	20,955	14,800	6,504	8,296	88.1	92.1	84.0	8.1
	District (Urban) Total :	**44,555**	**23,600**	**20,955**	**14,800**	**6,504**	**8,296**	**88.1**	**92.1**	**84.0**	**8.1**

This table is meant for literacy rate for Scheduled Tribe population in urban agglomeration/ town and is similar in nature to Table 24. The number of literates among Scheduled Tribes in the urban areas of Kohima district is 44,555 persons of which 23,600 are males and 20,955 are females. The table further shows that the literacy rate in the urban areas is 88.1 per cent for the total Scheduled Tribe population as against 92.1 per cent for the males and 84 per cent for the females. The gap in the male-female Scheduled Tribe literacy rates for the urban areas is 8.1 per cent points.

TABLE 31: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	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	Tseminyu	Persons	52,864	19,186	36.3	6,749	12.8	25,935	49.1	26,929	50.9
		Males	26,936	9,624	35.7	3,433	12.7	13,057	48.5	13,879	51.5
		Females	25,928	9,562	36.9	3,316	12.8	12,878	49.7	13,050	50.3
2	Chiephobozou	Persons	24,333	10,049	41.3	2,554	10.5	12,603	51.8	11,730	48.2
		Males	12,500	5,711	45.7	908	7.3	6,619	53.0	5,881	47.0
		Females	11,833	4,338	36.7	1,646	13.9	5,984	50.6	5,849	49.4
3	Kezocha	Persons	12,216	5,470	44.8	342	2.8	5,812	47.6	6,404	52.4
		Males	6,715	3,108	46.3	180	2.7	3,288	49.0	3,427	51.0
		Females	5,501	2,362	42.9	162	2.9	2,524	45.9	2,977	54.1
4	Jakhama	Persons	23,987	9,551	39.8	1,652	6.9	11,203	46.7	12,784	53.3
		Males	12,421	5,324	42.9	662	5.3	5,986	48.2	6,435	51.8
		Females	11,566	4,227	36.5	990	8.6	5,217	45.1	6,349	54.9
5	Kohima Sadar	Persons	91,082	27,910	30.6	2,501	2.7	30,411	33.4	60,671	66.6
		Males	48,840	20,101	41.2	1,204	2.5	21,305	43.6	27,535	56.4
		Females	42,242	7,809	18.5	1,297	3.1	9,106	21.6	33,136	78.4
6	Sechu	Persons	14,836	6,795	45.8	682	4.6	7,477	50.4	7,359	49.6
		Males	8,197	4,269	52.1	231	2.8	4,500	54.9	3,697	45.1
		Females	6,639	2,526	38.0	451	6.8	2,977	44.8	3,662	55.2
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Persons	8,411	2,672	31.8	606	7.2	3,278	39.0	5,133	61.0
		Males	4,370	1,503	34.4	219	5.0	1,722	39.4	2,648	60.6
		Females	4,041	1,169	28.9	387	9.6	1,556	38.5	2,485	61.5
8	Jalukie	Persons	23,274	8,597	36.9	1,490	6.4	10,087	43.3	13,187	56.7
		Males	11,910	4,986	41.9	406	3.4	5,392	45.3	6,518	54.7
		Females	11,364	3,611	31.8	1,084	9.5	4,695	41.3	6,669	58.7
9	Athibung	Persons	12,310	5,782	47.0	398	3.2	6,180	50.2	6,130	49.8
		Males	6,277	3,052	48.6	169	2.7	3,221	51.3	3,056	48.7
		Females	6,033	2,730	45.3	229	3.8	2,959	49.0	3,074	51.0

TABLE 31: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN CIRCLES, 2001 (CONTD.)

Serial number	Name of Circle	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
10	Nsong	Persons	8,171	3,586	43.9	1,193	14.6	4,779	58 5	3,392	41.5
		Males	4,199	1,854	44.2	542	12.9	2,396	57.1	1,803	42.9
		Females	3,972	1,732	43.6	651	16.4	2,383	60.0	1,589	40.0
11	Tening	Persons	29,739	11,367	38.2	1,953	6.6	13,320	44.8	16,419	55.2
		Males	15,345	6,112	39.8	687	4.5	6,799	44.3	8,546	55.7
		Females	14,394	5,255	36.5	1,266	8.8	6,521	45.3	7,873	54.7
12	Peren	Persons	8,861	3,491	39.4	447	5.0	3,938	44.4	4,923	55.6
		Males	4,541	1,912	42.1	144	3.2	2,056	45.3	2,485	54.7
		Females	4,320	1,579	36.6	303	7.0	1,882	43.6	2,438	56.4
	District Total:	**Persons**	**310,084**	**114,456**	**36.9**	**20,567**	**6.6**	**135,023**	**43.5**	**175,061**	**56.5**
		Males	**162,251**	**67,556**	**41.6**	**8,785**	**5.4**	**76,341**	**47.1**	**85,910**	**52.9**
		Females	**147,833**	**46,900**	**31.7**	**11,782**	**8.0**	**58,682**	**39.7**	**89,151**	**60.3**

Table 31 gives the number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex as per 2001 Census at the circle level. The percentage of total workers to the total population is also known as the work participation rate. Total workers consist of main and marginal workers. In other words total workers comprise of those workers who have worked for the major part of the year/season as well those who have worked for at least some part of the year/ season. From the table it is found that the proportion of total workers to the total population for the district is 43.5 per cent. This means that only 435 persons in every 1,000 population are economically active as workers and the major portion representing 565 persons are non-workers. In absolute numbers out of a total population of 310,084 persons in the district there are 135,023 workers and 175,061 non-workers. Again out of the total workers 114,456 persons, i.e., 36.9 per cent of the total population are main workers. The number of marginal workers is 20,567, i.e., 6.6 per cent of the total population are marginal workers. The work participation rate for the males (47.1 per cent) is higher than that of the females (39.7 per cent) by more than 7 points. The gap is larger in the category of main workers where the male work participation rate (41.6 per cent) is higher than the female participation rate (31.7 per cent) by about 10 points. However, in the case of marginal workers the female rate (8 per cent) is higher than that of the males (5.4 per cent) showing that higher number of females are engaged part time in economically active work.

Among the circles Nsong with 58.5 per cent has the highest total work participation rate in the district followed by Chiephobozou with 51.8 per cent. Kohima Sadar, Pedi and Jalukie circles fall below the district average. The lowest rate is seen in Kohima Sadar (33.4 per cent). Both male and female work participation rate is also the highest in Nsong (57.1 per cent for males and 60 per cent for females). Among the main workers Athibung with 47 per cent has the highest work participation rate, while Sechu has the second highest rate of 45.8 per cent. The rate in Kohima Sadar is the lowest (30.6 per cent). Among marginal workers Nsong circle has the highest rate of 14.6 per cent with female rate being as high as 16.4 per cent. Tseminyu and Chiephobozou circles also have the proportion of marginal workers more than 10 per cent to the total population. In tseminyu R.D. Block the proportions of male and female marginal workers are almost same at 12.7 & 12.8 per cent respectively.

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	Tseminyu	Persons	52,864	19,186	36.3	6,749	12.8	25,935	49.1	26,929	50.9
		Males	26,936	9,624	35.7	3,433	12.7	13,057	48.5	13,879	51.5
		Females	25.928	9,562	36.9	3.316	12.8	12,878	49.7	13,050	50.3
2	Chiephobozou	Persons	26,203	10,888	41.6	2,616	10.0	13,504	51.5	12,699	48 5
		Males	13,448	6,121	45.5	946	7.0	7,067	52.6	6,381	47.4
		Females	12,755	4,767	37.4	1,670	13.1	6,437	50.5	6,318	49.5
3	Jakhama	Persons	34,333	14,182	41.3	1,932	5.6	16,114	46.9	18,219	53.1
		Males	18,188	8,022	44.1	804	4.4	8,826	48.5	9,362	51.5
		Females	16,145	6,160	38.2	1,128	7.0	7,288	45.1	8,857	54.9
4	Kohima	Persons	28,888	11,343	39.3	1,428	4.9	12,771	44.2	16,117	55.8
		Males	15,376	7,026	45.7	483	3.1	7,509	48.8	7,867	51.2
		Females	13,512	4,317	31.9	945	7.0	5,262	38.9	8,250	61.1
5	Jalukie	Persons	35,584	14,379	40.4	1,888	5.3	16,267	45.7	19,317	54.3
		Males	18,187	8,038	44.2	575	3.2	8,613	47.4	9,574	52.6
		Females	17,397	6,341	36.4	1,313	7.5	7,654	44.0	9,743	56.0
6	Tening	Persons	37,910	14,953	39.4	3,146	8.3	18,099	47.7	19,811	52.3
		Males	19,544	7,966	40.8	1,229	6.3	9,195	47.0	10,349	53.0
		Females	18,366	6,987	38.0	1,917	10.4	8,904	48.5	9,462	51.5
7	Peren	Persons	17,272	6,163	35.7	1,053	6.1	7,216	41.8	10,056	58.2
		Males	8,911	3,415	38.3	363	4.1	3,778	42.4	5,133	57.6
		Females	8,361	2,748	32.9	690	8.3	3,438	41.1	4,923	58.9
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**233,054**	**91,094**	**39.1**	**18,812**	**8.1**	**109,906**	**47.2**	**123,148**	**52.8**
		Males	**120,590**	**50,212**	**41.6**	**7,833**	**6.5**	**58,045**	**48.1**	**62,545**	**51.9**
		Females	**112,464**	**40,882**	**36.4**	**10,979**	**9.8**	**51,861**	**46.1**	**60,603**	**53.9**

This table gives R.D.Block level data on main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex is similar to the preceding table. From this table it is found that out of 233,054 persons living in the rural areas 47.2 per cent numbering 109,906 persons are engaged in some sort of economic activity. Main workers represent 39.1 per cent (91,094 persons) of the total rural population while marginal workers constitute 8.1 per cent. Majority of the population (52.8 per cent) are non-workers. At the district level proportion of total rural male workers and male main workers to total rural male population is higher than the corresponding proportions for the female counterpart. In case of marginal workers the same pattern is followed at Block level, except in Tseminyu R.D. Block where both are almost equal.

As regards the Blocks the proportion of total workers is the highest in Chiephobozou (51.5 per cent) and the lowest in Peren (41.8 per cent). The second highest is in Tsiemniyu with 49.1 per cent. Main workers are also the highest in Chiephobozou (41.6 per cent). And the second position is occupied by Jakhama with 41.3 per cent. As regards the marginal workers, Tseminyu (12.8 per cent) has the highest proportion. Among males the proportion of total workers in Chiephobozou is 52.6 per cent (highest) and 48.8 per cent in Kohima (second highest). Among females also Chiephobozou has the highest proportion of total workers (50.5 per cent) as well the highest proportion of marginal workers (13.1 per cent) against the district average of 36.4 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively. The proportion of non-workers is the highest in Peren R.D. Block (58.2 per cent)

TABLE 33 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN 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	Kohima (TC)	Persons	77,030	23,362	30.3	1,755	2.3	25117	32.6	51913	67.4
		Males	41,661	17,344	41.6	952	2.3	18296	43.9	23365	56.1
		Females	35,369	6,018	17.0	803	2.3	6821	19.3	28548	80.7
	District	**Persons**	**77,030**	**23,362**	**30.3**	**1,755**	**2.3**	**25117**	**32.6**	**51913**	**67.4**
	(Urban) Total:	**Males**	**41,661**	**17,344**	**41.6**	**952**	**2.3**	**18296**	**43.9**	**23365**	**56.1**
		Females	**35,369**	**6,018**	**17.0**	**803**	**2.3**	**6821**	**19.3**	**28548**	**80.7**

Table 33 gives the percentage distribution of the total workers and the non-workers to the total population in the town. As in Table 31 & 32 total workers are divided into main and marginal workers. It is seen from the table that 32.6 per cent numbering 25,117 persons of the total urban population are workers of which main workers represent 30.3 per cent (23,362 persons) while marginal workers represent 2.3 per cent (1,755 persons). The number of non-workers is 51,913 persons, i.e., 67.4 per cent of the population are non-workers. The percentage of total workers among the males (43.9 per cent) is much higher than that of the females (19.3 per cent). In the categories of main workers the percentage is also much higher for the males (41.6 per cent) than the females (17 per cent only). However, there is no variation in the rates of male and female marginal workers which is 2.3 per cent each.

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	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	Tseminyu	Persons	52,864	25,935	18,844	2,209	1,191	3,691
				(49.1)	(72.7)	(8.5)	(4.6)	(14.2)
		Males	26,936	13,057	8,470	1,377	470	2,740
				(48.5)	(64.9)	(10.5)	(3.6)	(21.0)
		Females	25,928	12,878	10,374	832	721	951
				(49.7)	(80.6)	(6.5)	(5.6)	(7.4)
2	Chiephobozou	Persons	24,333	12,603	7,233	901	395	4,074
				(51.8)	(57.4)	(7.1)	(3.1)	(32.3)
		Males	12,500	6,619	3,006	321	124	3,168
				(53.0)	(45.4)	(4.8)	(1.9)	(47.9)
		Females	11,833	5,984	4,227	580	271	906
				(50.6)	(70.6)	(9.7)	(4.5)	(15.1)
3	Kezocha	Persons	12,216	5,812	3,851	151	147	1,663
				(47.6)	(66.3)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(28.6)
		Males	6,715	3,288	1,730	34	62	1,462
				(49.0)	(52.6)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(44.5)
		Females	5,501	2,524	2,121	117	85	201
				(45.9)	(84.0)	(4.6)	(3.4)	(8.0)

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CIRCLES, 2001 (CONTD.)

Serial number	Name of Circle	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Tsihama	Persons	23,987	11,203	6,464	170	170	4,399
				(46.7)	(57.7)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(39.3)
		Males	12,421	5,986	2,461	105	76	3,344
				(48.2)	(41.1)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(55.9)
		Females	11,566	5,217	4,003	65	94	1,055
				(45.1)	(76.7)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(20.2)
5	Kohima Sadar	Persons	91,082	30,411	1,604	176	702	27,929
				(33.4)	(5.3)	(0.6)	(2.3)	(91.8)
		Males	48,840	21,305	557	85	278	20,385
				(43.6)	(2.6)	(0.4)	(1.3)	(95.7)
		Females	42,242	9,106	1,047	91	424	7,544
				(21.6)	(11.5)	(1.0)	(4.7)	(82.8)
6	Sechu	Persons	14,836	7,477	3,732	87	140	3,518
				(50.4)	(49.9)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(47.1)
		Males	8,197	4,500	1,563	44	66	2,827
				(54.9)	(34.7)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(62.8)
		Females	6,639	2,977	2,169	43	74	691
				(44.8)	(72.9)	(1.4)	(2.5)	(23.2)
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Persons	8,411	3,278	2,524	49	115	590
				(39.0)	(77.0)	(1.5)	(3.5)	(18.0)
		Males	4,370	1,722	1,204	24	56	438
				(39.4)	(69.9)	(1.4)	(3.3)	(25.4)
		Females	4,041	1,556	1,320	25	59	152
				(38.5)	(84.8)	(1.6)	(3.8)	(9.8)
8	Jalukie	Persons	23,274	10,087	7,250	211	350	2,276
				(43.3)	(71.9)	(2.1)	(3.5)	(22.6)
		Males	11,910	5,392	3,622	118	105	1,547
				(45.3)	(67.2)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(28.7)
		Females	11,364	4,695	3,628	93	245	729
				(41.3)	(77.3)	(2.0)	(5.2)	(15.5)
9	Athibung	Persons	12,310	6,180	5,681	12	169	318
				(50.2)	(91.9)	(0.2)	(2.7)	(5.1)
		Males	6,277	3,221	2,947	3	32	239
				(51.3)	(91.5)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(7.4)
		Females	6,033	2,959	2,734	9	137	79
				(49.0)	(92.4)	(0.3)	(4.6)	(2.7)
10	Nsong	Persons	8,171	4,779	4,237	153	122	267
				(58.5)	(88.7)	(3.2)	(2.6)	(5.6)
		Males	4,199	2,396	2,082	85	36	193
				(57.1)	(86.9)	(3.5)	(1.5)	(8.1)
		Females	3,972	2,383	2,155	68	86	74
				(60.0)	(90.4)	(2.9)	(3.6)	(3.1)
11	Tening	Persons	29,739	13,320	11,052	175	194	1,899
				(44.8)	(83.0)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(14.3)
		Males	15,345	6,799	5,284	78	69	1,368
				(44.3)	(77.7)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(20.1)
		Females	14,394	6,521	5,768	97	125	531
				(45.3)	(88.5)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(8.1)

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CIRCLES, 2001 (CONTD.)

Serial number	Name of Circle	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
12	Peren	Persons	8,861	3,938	2,304	66	387	1,181
				(44.4)	(58.5)	(1.7)	(9.8)	(30.0)
		Males	4,541	2,056	1,070	39	111	836
				(45.3)	(52.0)	(1.9)	(5.4)	(40.7)
		Females	4,320	1,882	1,234	27	276	345
				(43.6)	(65.6)	(1.4)	(14.7)	(18.3)
	District Total :	**Persons**	**310,084**	**135,023**	**74,776**	**4,360**	**4,082**	**51,805**
				(43.5)	**(55.4)**	**(3.2)**	**(3.0)**	**(38.4)**
		Males	**162,251**	**76,341**	**33,996**	**2,313**	**1,485**	**38,547**
				(47.1)	**(44.5)**	**(3.0)**	**(1.9)**	**(50.5)**
		Females	**147,833**	**58,682**	**40,780**	**2,047**	**2,597**	**13,258**
				(39.7)	**(69.5)**	**(3.5)**	**(4.4)**	**(22.6)**

Note : Percentage of Workers to total workers are given in brackets in Col. No. 6 to 9.

It has already been discussed in the previous chapter that the economic activity of the workers is divided into four categories, namely, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. The number and percentage distribution of the total workers (main + marginal) among the four categories are given in this table. The economy of the district is mainly dependent on agriculture and its allied activities and cultivation forms the most important activity. In fact, workers engaged as cultivators (74,776 persons) and agricultural labourers (4,360 persons) together account for 58.6 per cent of total work force. Other workers (51,805 persons) constitute the second most important economic activity and accounts for 38.4 per cent of the total workers. Workers engaged in household industry category represent only 3 per cent of the total. As regards the proportion of the workers by sex, the proportion of female workers as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and Household Industry Workers is higher than that of males. But in the category of other workers the proportion of male workers is much higher than that of the females. In absolute numbers there are 38,547 males working in this category representing 50.5 per cent of the total male workers as against 13,258 females, i.e., 22.6 per cent in the same category. Among the circles the proportion of cultivators is above the district average in all the circles except Kohima Sadar and Sechu. In Athibung as much as 91.9 per cent of the total workers are engaged as cultivators. The proportion of cultivators in Tening and Nsong is also more than 80 per cent. Tseminyu, Pedi and Jalukie are the other circles where the proportion of cultivators is more than 70 per cent. In Kohima Sadar the bulk of the workers are other workers and their proportion is as high as 91.8 per cent. In this circle male other workers are 95.7 per cent against the district average of 38.4 per cent. The proportion of female other workers is also quite high (82.8 per cent)in this circle, against the district average of 22.6 per cent. Therefore, the proportion in other category of workers is low in this circle. There are only 5.3 per cent of the workers engaged as cultivators in Kohima Sadar circle. In household industry workers Peren circle has the highest rate of 9.8 per cent. The proportion of female household industry workers is 14.7 while it is 5.4 in case of males under Peren circle.

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN R.D. BLOCKS, 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	Tseminyu	Persons	52,864	25,935	18,844	2,209	1,191	3691
				(49.1)	(72.7)	(8.5)	(4.6)	(14.2)
		Males	26,936	13,057	8,470	1,377	470	2740
				(48.5)	(64.9)	(10.5)	(3.6)	(21.0)
		Females	25,928	12,878	10,374	832	721	951
				(49.7)	(80.6)	(6.5)	(5.6)	(7.4)
2	Chiephobozou	Persons	26,203	13,504	7,858	907	430	4309
				(51.5)	(58.2)	(6.7)	(3.2)	(31.9)
		Males	13,448	7,067	3,257	325	141	3344
				(52.6)	(46.1)	(4.6)	(2.0)	(47.3)
		Females	12,755	6,437	4,601	582	289	965
				(50.5)	(71.5)	(9.0)	(4.5)	(15.0)
3	Jakhama	Persons	34,333	16,114	9,690	315	282	5827
				(46.9)	(60.1)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(36.2)
		Males	18,188	8,826	3,940	135	121	4630
				(48.5)	(44.6)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(52.5)
		Females	16,145	7,288	5,750	180	161	1197
				(45.1)	(78.9)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(16.4)
4	Kohima	Persons	28,888	12,771	5,052	126	379	7214
				(44.2)	(39.6)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(56.5)
		Males	15,376	7,509	1,994	59	132	5324
				(48.8)	(26.6)	(0.8)	(1.8)	(70.9)
		Females	13,512	5,262	3,058	67	247	1890
				(38.9)	(58.1)	(1.3)	(4.7)	(35.9)
5	Jalukie	Persons	35,584	16,267	12,931	223	519	2594
				(45.7)	(79.5)	(1.4)	(3.2)	(15.9)
		Males	18,187	8,613	6,569	121	137	1786
				(47.4)	(76.3)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(20.7)
		Females	17,397	7,654	6,362	102	382	808
				(44.0)	(83.1)	(1.3)	(5.0)	(10.6)
6	Tening	Persons	37,910	18,099	15,289	328	316	2166
				(47.7)	(84.5)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(12.0)
		Males	19,544	9,195	7,366	163	105	1561
				(47.0)	(80.1)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(17.0)
		Females	18,366	8,904	7,923	165	211	605
				(48.5)	(89.0)	(1.9)	(2.4)	(6.8)
7	Peren	Persons	17,272	7,216	4,828	115	502	1771
				(41.8)	(66.9)	(1.6)	(7.0)	(24.5)
		Males	8,911	3,778	2,274	63	167	1274
				(42.4)	(60.2)	(1.7)	(4.4)	(33.7)
		Females	8,361	3,438	2,554	52	335	497
				(41.1)	(74.3)	(1.5)	(9.7)	(14.5)
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**233,054**	**109,906**	**74,492**	**4,223**	**3,619**	**27572**
				(47.2)	**(67.8)**	**(3.8)**	**(3.3)**	**(25.1)**
		Males	**120,590**	**58,045**	**33,870**	**2,243**	**1,273**	**20659**
				(48.1)	**(58.4)**	**(3.9)**	**(2.2)**	**(35.6)**
		Females	**112,464**	**51,861**	**40,622**	**1,980**	**2,346**	**6913**
				(46.1)	**(78.3)**	**(3.8)**	**(4.5)**	**(13.3)**

Note: Percentage of Workers to total workers are given in brackets in Col. No. 6 to 9.

Table 35 is similar in nature to the preceding table and gives data for rural areas regarding distribution of workers by four broad economic activity categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers at R.D. Block level. As for the total areas of the district majority of the workers in the rural areas are engaged as cultivators. Out of 109,906 workers in the rural areas there are 74,492 cultivators indicating that 67.8 per cent of the total workers are cutivators. Other workers form the second most important economic activity. This sector employ 27,572 workers (25.1 per cent) out of the total work force of 109,906. Agricultural labourers account for 3.8 per cent and household industry workers 3.3 per cent. Males are proportionally more engaged as 'other workers' and 'agricultural labourers' while females are more as 'cultivators' and 'household industry workers'. The proportion of female cultivators is 78.3 while it is 58.4 for males.

Coming to the R.D.Blocks, Tening has the highest proportion (84.5 per cent) of cultivators followed by Jalukie (79.5 per cent) and Tseminyu (72.7 per cent). The lowest proportion is recorded in Kohima (39.6 per cent). As regards other workers, the percentage is highest in Kohima with a proportion of 56.5 per cent against the district average of 25.1 per cent. In Jakhama the proportion is 36.2 per cent of the total workers. In the category of agricultural labourers Tseminyu with 8.5 per cent has the highest proportion while household industry workers are highest in Peren (7.0 per cent).

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of 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	Kohima (TC)	Persons	77,030	25,117	284	137	463	24,233
				(32.6)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(96.5)
		Males	41,661	18,296	126	70	212	17,888
				(43.9)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(1.2)	(97.8)
		Females	35,369	6,821	158	67	251	6,345
				(19.3)	(2.3)	(1.0)	(3.7)	(93.0)
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**77,030**	**25,117**	**284**	**137**	**463**	**24,233**
				(32.6)	**(1.1)**	**(0.5)**	**(1.8)**	**(96.5)**
		Males	**41,661**	**18,296**	**126**	**70**	**212**	**17,888**
				(43.9)	**(0.7)**	**(0.4)**	**(1.2)**	**(97.8)**
		Females	**35,369**	**6,821**	**158**	**67**	**251**	**6,345**
				(19.3)	**(2.3)**	**(1.0)**	**(3.7)**	**(93.0)**

The number and the percentage distribution of cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers in respect of towns in the district are shown in Table 36. From this table we find that the tertiary sector provide the bulk of the workers in the urban areas. Out of the total workers (25,117) 24,233 are in the category of other workers in the urban areas in 2001 representing 96.5 per cent of the total work force. The number of workers in other categories is very small. Cultivators and Agricultural labourers together account for only 1.6 per cent of the total workers while the household industry workers account for 1.8 per cent. The proportion of male other workers is as high as 97.8 per cent to the total male workers. For the females the proportion is 93 per cent. The proportion of cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industry workers is higher in respect of females than the males.

Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town directory data based on inset tables

The Village Directory, like Primary Census Abstract, gives basic data at the village level for each of the R.D.Block. The availability or otherwise of the basic amenities in the villages is presented in this Directory along with the land use data. There is only one statutory town and no census town in the district. From the data on the amenities given in the Village Directory 11 inset tables serialised from Table 37 to Table 47 have been prepared which are discussed in the following paragraphs in brief.

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 communi-cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tseminyu	35	30	9	14	8	2	13	2	0	21	28
		(100)	(85.7)	(25.7)	(40.0)	(22.9)	(5.7)	(37.1)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(60.0)	(80.0)
2	Chiephobozou	27	26	25	19	11	17	25	1	0	27	26
		(100)	(96.3)	(92.6)	(70.4)	(40.7)	(63.0)	(92.6)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(96.3)
3	Jakhama	17	17	13	14	9	3	13	1	0	15	17
		(100)	(100.0)	(76.5)	(82.4)	(52.9)	(17.6)	(76.5)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(88.2)	(100.0)
4	Kohima	15	14	9	13	8	4	9	0	0	10	15
		(100)	(93.3)	(60.0)	(86.7)	(53.3)	(26.7)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(100.0)
5	Jalukie	39	34	7	21	2	7	13	1	0	15	21
		(100)	(87.2)	(17.9)	(53.8)	(5.1)	(17.9)	(33.3)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(38.5)	(53.8)
6	Tening	25	24	9	18	3	0	12	0	0	12	20
		(100)	(96.0)	(36.0)	(72.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(48.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.0)	(80.0)
7	Peren	22	22	10	19	4	3	12	1	0	15	21
		(100)	(100.0)	(45.5)	(86.4)	(18.2)	(13.6)	(54.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(68.2)	(95.5)
	District Total:	**180**	**167**	**82**	**118**	**45**	**36**	**97**	**6**	**0**	**115**	**148**
		(100)	**(92.8)**	**(45.6)**	**(65.6)**	**(25.0)**	**(20.0)**	**(53.9)**	**(3.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(63.9)**	**(82.2)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

This table gives the distribution of villages at R.D. Block level according to availability of different amenities, such as, education, medical, improved drinking water, post office, telephone, transport communications, banks, credit societies, pucca road and power supply. In the district, out of 180 inhabited village, 167 villages, i.e., 92.8 per cent of the villages have educational facilities available within the village and 82 villages have medical facility. Improved drinking water sources are available in 118 villages, i.e., 65.6 per cent of the villages. The power supply facility is available in 148 villages, i.e., 82.2 per cent of the total number of villages. In all 115 villages (63.9 per cent) are approachable by pucca road. About 54 per cent of the total villages have the amenities of bus service. The telephone facility is available to only 36 villages (20 per cent) and post office facility to 45 (25 per cent) villages. The availability of banking

facility is limited only six villages. Among the Blocks Chiephobozou and Peren have the educational facilities within the village while all the villages of Jakhama and Kohima R.D Blocks have power supply. Agricultural Credit Sociery is not available in any 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 #	Telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tseminyu	52,864	51,529	26,972	19,152	20,776	6,280
		(100)	(97.5)	(51.0)	(36.2)	(39.3)	(11.9)
2	Chiephobozou	26,203	25,958	25,739	22,887	17,971	21,962
		(100)	(99.1)	(98.2)	(87.3)	(68.6)	(83.8)
3	Jakhama	34,333	34,333	30,625	32,255	20,707	4,710
		(100)	(100.0)	(89.2)	(93.9)	(60.3)	(13.7)
4	Kohima	28,888	28,867	24,001	27,193	27,163	17,753
		(100)	(99.9)	(83.1)	(94.1)	(94.0)	(61.5)
5	Jalukie	35,584	33,127	12,442	21,983	7,982	14,066
		(100)	(93.1)	(35.0)	(61.8)	(22.4)	(39.5)
6	Tening	37,910	37,519	15,242	28,548	6,511	0
		(100)	(99.0)	(40.2)	(75.3)	(17.2)	(0.0)
7	Peren	17,272	17,272	12,140	16,575	8,529	6,347
		(100)	(100.0)	(70.3)	(96.0)	(49.4)	(36.7)
	District(Rural) Total:	**233,054**	**228,605**	**147,161**	**168,593**	**109,639**	**71,118**
		(100)	**(98.1)**	**(63.1)**	**(72.3)**	**(47.0)**	**(30.5)**

Serial number	Name of R. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available				
			Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tseminyu	52,864	33,607	16,753	0	38,988	50,919
		(100)	(63.6)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(73.8)	(96.3)
2	Chiephobozou	26,203	25,739	1,370	0	26,203	25,958
		(100)	(98.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(99.1)
3	Jakhama	34,333	32,730	2,629	0	33,627	34,333
		(100)	(95.3)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(97.9)	(100.0)
4	Kohima	28,888	26,909	0	0	26,008	28,888
		(100)	(93.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.0)	(100.0)
5	Jalukie	35,584	19,976	5,381	0	20,631	24,879
		(100)	(56.1)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(58.0)	(69.9)
6	Tening	37,910	22,751	0	0	22,751	34,788
		(100)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.0)	(91.8)
7	Peren	17,272	13,564	4,434	0	15,172	17,234
		(100)	(78.5)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(87.8)	(99.8)
	District(Rural) Total:	**233,054**	**175,276**	**30,567**	**0**	**183,380**	**216,999**
		(100)	**(75.2)**	**(13.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(78.7)**	**(93.1)**

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.

We have seen that Table 37 included the number of villages served by different amenities. In table 38 the corresponding rural population served by the same amenities alongwith the percentage of the population to the total rural population at R.D. Block level is given. The categories of amenities are same as given in Table 37. It is seen from this table that 98.1 per cent of the population covering 228,605 persons in the rural areas have educational facility within their own villages. Power supply facility is available to 93.1 per cent of the population, i.e., 216,999 persons are served by this facility. Medical facility is available to 63.1 per cent of the rural population numbering 147,161 persons while improved drinking water facility is available to 72.3 per cent, i.e., 168,593 persons in rural areas within their villages. Facility of bus service is available to 75.2 per cent of the rural population, telephone facility to 30.5 per cent and post office facility to 47 per cent. The facility of approach by pucca road is available to 183,380 persons, i.e., 78.7 per cent of the population. Among the Blocks the availability of educational facility is the best in Jakhama and Peren where the entire population can avail this facility within their own villages. Regarding availability of power supply it can be seen that more than 91 per cent of the population in all the Blocks except Jalukie are served by this facility. The amenity of transport communications is available to more than 93 per cent of the population in Chiephobouzou, Jakhama and Kohima.

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	4	10	1	15
(b) Middle School	32	41	40	113
(c) Degree College	6	10	158	174
2. Medical				
(a) Hospital	8	20	149	177
(b) PHC	24	44	93	161
3. Post Office	36	39	59	134
4. Telephone	15	28	100	143
5. Bus Service	22	19	41	82
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	19	31	124	174
(b) Cooperative Bank	12	22	142	176
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	1	58	59

This table presents the distribution of villages not having certain amenities by types of amenities not available. Three distance range groups of the places from the villages where the amenity is available is

also given in this table. These are less than 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms. Amenities are classified as education, medical, post office, telephone, bus service, banks and agricultural credit societies. Educational amenity is further classified as primary school, middle school and degree college: and medical as hospital and PHC and banks as commercial and cooperative. From the table it is seen that 15 villages do not have any primary school and middle schools are not present in 113 villages i.e., 62.8 per cent of the villages do not have any middle school. Medical amenity in the form of hospital and PHC is not available to 177 villages and 161 villages respectively. The position of banks is also not better. The facility of bus service is not available to 82 villages out of 180 villages and the number of villages where post office is not available is 134. There are 143 villages where the telephone service is not available.

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)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5 -15	16	15	14	9	9	14	0	0	13
	(100.0)	(93.8)	(87.5)	(56.3)	(56.3)	(87.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.3)
16 - 50	71	66	39	25	18	46	4	0	59
	(100.0)	(93.0)	(54.9)	(35.2)	(25.4)	(64.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(83.1)
51+	92	86	29	11	9	37	2	0	43
	(100.0)	(93.5)	(31.5)	(12.0)	(9.8)	(40.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(46.7)
Unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
District total :	**180**	**167**	**82**	**45**	**36**	**97**	**6**	**0**	**115**
	(100.0)	**(92.8)**	**(45.6)**	**(25.0)**	**(20.0)**	**(53.9)**	**(3.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(63.9)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

The distribution of the villages according to their distance from the nearest statutory town is given in this table. The distance in kilometres is given in ranges of less than 5, 5-15, 16-50, 51 + and unspecified. The table is further cross classified by the type of amenities available. The higest number of villages fall in the range of 51+ kms. There are altogether 92 villages in this range accounting for 51.1 per cent of the total inhabited villages. Distance range 16-50 kms. accounts for 71 villages (39.4 per cent) while there are 16 villages in range 5-15 kms. There is no village under the distance range less than 5 kms. From the table it can be easily seen that within the distance range groups the availability of amenities under medical, post office, telephone and transport communication in the villages increases proportionally as the distance of the villages from the town reduces. The same pattern can also be said to follow in the case of the approach by pucca road. Agricultural Credit Sociery is not available in any of the villages of the district. The availability of educational facility is similar under all the distance ranges.

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 #	Telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-499	67	57	19	36	4	5
	(100.0)	(85.1)	(28.4)	(53.7)	(6.0)	(7.5)
500-999	42	39	20	31	7	10
	(100.0)	(92.9)	(47.6)	(73.8)	(16.7)	(23.8)
1,000-1,999	35	35	18	21	11	11
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(51.4)	(60.0)	(31.4)	(31.4)
2,000-4,999	29	29	19	25	18	7
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(65.5)	(86.2)	(62.1)	(24.1)
5,000-9,999	5	5	4	4	4	2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(40.0)
10,000 +	2	2	2	1	1	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)
District total :	**180**	**167**	**82**	**118**	**45**	**36**
	(100.0)	**(92.8)**	**(45.6)**	**(65.6)**	**(25.0)**	**(20.0)**

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available				
		Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	67	24	0	0	36	48
	(100.0)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.7)	(71.6)
500-999	42	19	0	0	23	32
	(100.0)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.8)	(76.2)
1,000-1,999	35	22	1	0	25	32
	(100.0)	(62.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(71.4)	(91.4)
2,000-4,999	29	25	2	0	24	29
	(100.0)	(86.2)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(82.8)	(100.0)
5,000-9,999	5	5	2	0	5	5
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
10,000 +	2	2	1	0	2	2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
District total :	**180**	**97**	**6**	**0**	**115**	**148**
	(100.0)	**(53.9)**	**(3.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(63.9)**	**(82.2)**

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

In Table 41 the distribution of villages having certain amenities within the R.D.Blocks by specific population range groups is presented. The population ranges given in this table are 1-499; 500-999; 1,000-1,999; 2,000-4,999; 5,000-9,999 & 10,000 and above. As discussed earlier most of the villages are small and medium sized. It can be seen from this table that availability of the amenities within the village has a close relationship with the size of the population. Regarding education facility, the amenity is available in all the villages in the ranges 1,000 and above but the availability of this amenity in the lower population range groups viz., 500-999 and 1-499 decreases to 92.9 per cent and 85.1 per cent respectively. The proportion of the availability of other amenities viz..medical, telephone, transport communications, banks, approach by pucca road and power supply also reduces with the decrease in size of the population. However, in case of improved drinking water amenity the facility is the highest in population range 2,000-4,999 followed by range 5,000-9,999. Again in case of post office the facility is available to 80 per cent of the villages in range 5,000-9,999 while the district average is 25 per cent. It will be seen in the pretext that the highest two population ranges have only 2 & 5 villages respectively.

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	Tseminyu	35	0	0	65.9
2	Chiephobozou	27	0	0	23.2
3	Jakhama	17	0	0	0
4	Kohima	15	0	0	76.7
5	Jalukie	39	0	0	0
6	Tening	25	0	0	12
7	Peren	22	0	0	0
	District Total :	**180**	**0**	**0**	**59.1**

Note : 1. Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area
2. Data is not available in respect of all the villages.

In this table the distribution of villages according to land use is given. Information is furnished regarding the percentage of cultivable area to total area and the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area. Cultivable area is equal to irrigated and unirrigated area taken together. Almost all the villages in the district have not yet been surveyed, therefore village wise area is not available. Data regarding percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area is also not available for all the villages and the information shown under column 6 has been compiled from only those villages for which data are available. From this information the table shows that irrigated area forms 59.1 per cent of the total cultivable area in the district. Among the R.D. Blocks the percentage is highest in Kohima with 76.7 per cent. Tseminyu comes next with 65.9 per cent.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt (Rs)			Per capita expenditure (Rs)					
		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	II. Kohima (TC)	66	56	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District Total :	**66**	**66**	**10**	-	-	-	-	-	-

In Table 43 the per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns is given. Receipt is divided into receipts 'through taxes' and 'from all other sources' while the expenditure is given for sub-heads such as general administration, public health and conveniences, public works, public institutions and others. There is only one statutory town in the district, namely, Kohima TC, where the per capita receipt in the said town is Rs.66 only as furnished by the town authorities. The bulk of the receipts are from 'taxes'. No information is available about the per capita expenditure.

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	Kohima (TC)	3.2	2.9	2.1	0.5	1.2
	District Total :	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**1.2**

Table 44 gives the number of schools/colleges existing in the statutory towns per 10,000 population. In the sphere of education Kohima town is behind the desired level. In the town there are 25 primary schools, 22 junior secondary and middle schools, 16 secondary/ matriculation schools, 4 senior secondary schools and 9 colleges. These figures do not include those institutions run by private bodies. It means that there are only 3.2 primary schools in the town per 10,000 population while the proportions for the junior secondary/middle and secondary/ matriculation are 2.9 and 2.1 respectively. As regards the higher level education, the proportion is 1.2 for colleges and 0.5 for senior secondary.

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	Kohima(TC)	34
	Distrct Total :	**34**

Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population in towns is given in Table 45. There are one hospital, five dispensaries and one T.B. Hospital in Kohima town having a total of 263 beds. The number of beds available in the urban areas in the district per 10,000 population is 34 beds.

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3
	This district and the state has no slum area.	

This table relates to the proportion of slum population to total population in towns. As there is no slum in the district no data are given in this table. Table format is presented for information only. It is also mentioned that there are no slum areas in whole of Nagaland state.

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	Kohima (TC)	Handloom Handicraft	-

Most important commodity manufactured in towns is furnished in this table. Handloom and handicraft products are the most important commodities manufactured in the town. These items are not produced in large quantities and are mostly used for home consumption. Exports on account of these items are not very large.

Brief Analysis Of the Data on Houses and Household Amenities, Houselisting Operations, Census of India, 2001 based on Inset Tables

Census of India, 2001 was conducted in two phases. The first phase is generally known as the house numbering and houselisting operations and it preceded the second phase, known as the population enumeration. During the house numbering and houselisting operations a wide range of data were collected relating to all the structures, houses and households throughout the state. Data covered the aspects of housing conditions, amenities and assets available to the households. Based on the data on houses and household amenities five inset tables numbering from Table 48 to Table 52 are presented and analysed here.

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	607	563	44	-	-	-	592	551	41
	One room	4,618	4,126	492	-	-	-	4,529	4,091	438
	Two rooms	13,032	12,128	904	-	-	-	12,859	12,015	844
	Three rooms	12,009	10,939	1,070	-	-	-	11,855	10,840	1,015
	3+ rooms	10,384	8,778	1,606	-	-	-	10,214	8,682	1,532
	Median number of rooms	3	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	3
Rented	No exclusive room	283	38	245	-	-	-	182	32	150
	One room	5,261	833	4,428	-	-	-	3,936	703	3,233
	Two rooms	5,010	1,417	3,593	-	-	-	4,370	1,205	3,165
	Three rooms	1,997	668	1,329	-	-	-	1,812	601	1,211
	3+ rooms	1,258	313	945	-	-	-	1,121	272	849
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Others	No exclusive room	41	24	17	-	-	-	38	23	15
	One room	524	330	194	-	-	-	440	297	143
	Two rooms	810	526	284	-	-	-	679	443	236
	Three rooms	804	379	425	-	-	-	681	299	382
	3+ rooms	732	264	468	-	-	-	659	218	441
	Median number of rooms	3	2	3	-	-	-	3	2	3
	District total	**57,370**	**41,326**	**16,044**	-	-	-	**53,967**	**40,272**	**13,695**

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

* No Scheduled Castes are notified in Nagaland state.

Table 48 relates to the distribution of the households by tenure status classified by the number of rooms occupied by the households. Tenure status may be either owned or rented or others. Tenure status is further classified into five categories according to the number of rooms occupied by the households.

These are no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms and three rooms and above. The data are presented for total, rural and urban areas for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From the table it is seen that the majority of the households are residing in owned houses. Out of 57,370 households in the district, 40,650 households live in their own houses which account for 70.9 per cent of the total households. The share of the rented category is 24.1 per cent (13,809 households) while 'others' account for only 5.1 per cent (2,911) of the total. Out of the total households 72.0 per cent (41,326) are in the rural areas and the remaining 28.0 per cent (16,044) are in urban areas. Most of the households in the rural areas live in own houses while in the urban areas majority resides in rented houses. Majority of the households (94.1 per cent of the total households) numbering 53,967 households belong to the Scheduled Tribes of which 40,272 (74.6 per cent) are in the rural areas while the rest numbering 13,695 (25.4 per cent) are in the urban areas. Among the households belonging to the Scheduled Tribes 74.2 per cent reside in owned houses, 21.2 per cent in rented houses and 4.6 per cent in 'others'.

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

Serial number	District/Circle	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Tem-porary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Tem-porary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Tem-porary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Kohima**	**29.3**	**53.4**	**17.3**	**16.9**	**59.5**	**23.6**	**61.2**	**37.7**	**1.1**
2	Tseminyu	13.7	80.0	6.3	13.7	80.0	6.3	-	-	-
3	Chiephobozou	17.7	78.6	3.7	17.7	78.6	3.7	-	-	-
4	Kezocha	6.1	76.1	17.7	6.1	76.1	17.7	-	-	-
5	Jakhama	31.6	68.3	0.2	31.6	68.3	0.2	-	-	-
6	Kohima Sadar	61.1	37.9	1.0	60.1	39.1	0.7	61.2	37.7	1.1
7	Sechu	30.8	61.5	7.7	30.8	61.5	7.7	-	-	-
8	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	7.7	59.3	33.0	7.7	59.3	33.0	-	-	-
9	Jalukie	11.1	25.9	63.0	11.1	25.9	63.0	-	-	-
10	Athibung	0.3	19.4	80.3	0.3	19.4	80.3	-	-	-
11	Nsong	0.9	29.4	69.7	0.9	29.4	69.7	-	-	-
12	Tening	3.7	45.0	51.3	3.7	45.0	51.3	-	-	-
13	Pfutsero	7.9	68.2	23.9	7.9	68.2	23.9	-	-	-
	District Total Households	**16,791**	**30,650**	**9,927**	**6,970**	**24,597**	**9,758**	**9,821**	**6,053**	**169**

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

Percentage distribution of the households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses is presented in Table 49. Permanent houses are long lasting and mean those houses whose wall and roof are made of pucca materials. Semi permanent houses, on the other hand, mean those houses built of semi pucca materials while temporary houses have walls and roofs made of kutcha materials. On the basis of the above classification 16,791 households live in houses of permanent nature in the district and out of which 6,970 are in the rural areas and 9,821 are in the urban areas. Households living in semi-permanent houses number 30,650. Out of these, 24,597 are in the rural areas and 6,053 in the urban areas. Most of the

temporary structures are in the rural areas (9,758 structures out of a total of 9,927 temporary structures present in the district). In terms of the percentages, 17.3 per cent of the total households are in temporary houses while 29.3 per cent are in permanent houses and 53.4 per cent are in semi-permanent houses. In the urban areas, majority of the households live in houses of permanent nature. In the urban areas 61.2 per cent of the households live in permanent houses while 37.7 per cent are in semi-permanent and only 1.1 per cent in temporary houses. In the rural areas 23.6 per cent of the households are living in houses of temporary category. Among the circles Kohima Sadar has 61.1 per cent households living in permanent houses. The second position goes to Jakhama with 31.6 per cent, the third position being occupied by Sechu with 30.8 per cent. Temporary houses are proportionately highest in Athibung (80.3 per cent of the total houses in the circle), followed by Nsong (69.7 per cent). The proportion of the households in temporary houses is the least in Jakhama (0.2 per cent). Kohima Sadar is the only circle having urban areas in the district. The proportion of permanent and semi-permanent houses for urban areas of Kohima Sadar circle is 61.2 and 37.7 per cent respectively while proportion of temporary houses is only 1.1 per cent.

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

Serial number	Circle	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	Tseminyu	Rural	9,520	3,407	8,204	1,637	3,821	2,086
				(35.8)	(86.2)	(17.2)	(40.1)	(21.9)
2	Chiephobozou	Rural	4,919	1,092	3,444	874	1,759	2,613
				(22.2)	(70.0)	(17.8)	(35.8)	(53.1)
3	Kezocha	Rural	1,681	1,102	1,254	441	324	554
				(65.6)	(74.6)	(26.2)	(19.3)	(33.0)
4	Jakhama	Rural	4,586	2,888	3,326	930	1,154	1,571
				(63.0)	(72.5)	(20.3)	(25.2)	(34.3)
5	Kohima Sadar	Total	18,490	8,444	17,511	12,033	16,153	14,973
				(45.7)	(94.7)	(65.1)	(87.4)	(81.0)
		Rural	2,446	993	2,128	1,223	1,565	1,322
				(40.6)	(87.0)	(50.0)	(64.0)	(54.0)
		Urban	16,044	7,451	15,383	10,810	14,588	13,651
				(46.4)	(95.9)	(67.4)	(90.9)	(85.1)
6	Sechu	Rural	2,698	1,281	2,115	771	1,079	1,604
				(47.5)	(78.4)	(26.4)	(40.0)	(59.5)
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Rural	1,596	1,391	1,226	433	1,275	339
				(87.2)	(76.8)	(27.1)	(79.9)	(21.2)
8	Jalukie	Rural	4,494	1,001	2,574	882	3,705	1,478
				(22.3)	(57.3)	(19.6)	(82.4)	(32.9)
9	Athibung	Rural	1,960	958	540	280	1,719	711
				(48.9)	(27.6)	(14.3)	(87.7)	(36.3)
10	Nsong	Rural	1,108	1,048	226	84	449	1
				(94.6)	(20.4)	(7.6)	(40.5)	(0.1)

TABLE 50 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001 (CONTD.)

Serial number	Circle	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
11	Tening	Rural	4,486	1,738	2,067	1,235	2,393	1,426
				(38.7)	(46.1)	(27.5)	(53.3)	(31.8)
12	Peren	Rural	1,832	1,285	1,277	499	1,056	262
				(70.1)	(69.7)	(27.2)	(57.6)	(14.3)
	District total :	**Total**	**57,370**	**25,635**	**43,764**	**20,039**	**34,887**	**27,618**
				(44.7)	**(76.3)**	**(34.9)**	**(60.8)**	**(48.1)**
		Rural	**41,326**	**18,184**	**28,381**	**9,229**	**20,299**	**13,967**
				(44.0)	**(68.7)**	**(22.3)**	**(49.1)**	**(33.8)**
		Urban	**16,044**	**7,451**	**15,383**	**10,810**	**14,588**	**13,651**
				(46.4)	**(95.9)**	**(67.4)**	**(90.9)**	**(85.1)**

Percentage figures given in brackets.

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

Table 50 gives the distribution of the number of households in the circles by types of amenities such as improved drinking water, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage available to the households. The percentages of households having these amenities are also given in the table. As discussed in the previous tables there are 57,370 households in the district. Out of this 25,635 households representing 44.7 per cent of the total households have improved drinking water facility in the district. In the rural areas 44.0 per cent of the households have improved drinking water facility against 46.4 per cent for the urban areas. A household is said to have improved drinking water source 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 however important to note that in some places drinking water comes through taps direct from streams and rivers without any process of purification. Out of total households 43,764 households, i.e., 76.3 per cent have electric connections. The proportion of households having electricity facility in the rural areas is 68.7 per cent as against 95.9 per cent in the urban areas. Bathroom is available to 20,039 households (34.9 per cent) and 34,887 households (60.8 per cent) have some sort of toilet facilities. Bathroom and toilet facilities to the households mean presence of bathroom and toilet within the house. As regards drainage, 27,618 households (48.1 per cent) have their premises connected to some sort of drainage system. Drainage may be either closed or open.

From the table it is also seen that improved drinking water facility is highest in Nsong circle with 94.6 per cent of the households having this facility and the lowest in Chiephobozou circle (22.2 per cent). Electricity is available to 94.7 per cent of the households in Kohima Sadar circle which is highest among the circles. The availability of electricity is the lowest in Nsong circle where only 20.4 per cent of the households have this facility. In Athibung also the facility is available in only 27.6 per cent of the households. Bathroom facility is highest in Kohima Sadar (65.1 per cent of the households) and lowest in Nsong circle (7.6 per cent). Regarding toilet facility Athibung with 87.7 per cent ranks the top position. As far as the urban area is concerned the percentages of households having toilet facility is 90.9 per cent in Kohima town. Drainage facility is available to 48.1 per cent of households in the district. It is higest in Kohima Sadar circle (81.0 per cent) and lowest in Nsong circle (0.1 per cent of total households).

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

Sl. No.	Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Elec-tricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Tseminyu	Rural	9,520	9,320	44	1	8	2	128	1	16	0	0
				(97.9)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)
2	Chiephobozou	Rural	4,919	4,781	33	0	0	1	61	3	40	0	0
				(97.2)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
3	Kezocha	Rural	1,681	1,641	31	0	1	0	4	0	3	1	0
				(97.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)
4	Jakhama	Rural	4,586	4,397	23	0	5	0	125	1	31	0	4
				(95.9)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.1)
5	Kohima Sadar	Total	18,490	7,863	200	7	19	10	8,561	73	1,678	28	51
				(42.5)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(46.3)	(0.4)	(9.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)
		Rural	2,446	1,516	14	0	2	0	877	0	26	0	11
				(62.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(35.9)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.4)
		Urban	16,044	6,347	186	7	17	10	7,684	73	1,652	28	40
				(39.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(47.9)	(0.5)	(10.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)
6	Sechu	Rural	2,698	2,550	15	0	5	0	125	0	2	0	1
				(94.5)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
7	Pedi(Ngwalwa)	Rural	1,596	1,552	20	0	0	0	2	10	11	0	1
				(97.2)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.1)
8	Jalukie	Rural	4,494	4,350	18	0	5	0	103	6	10	0	2
				(96.8)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)
9	Athibung	Rural	1,960	1,893	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
10	Nsong	Rural	1,108	1,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
11	Tening	Rural	4,486	4,474	4	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0
				(99.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
12	Peren	Rural	1,832	1,810	5	0	2	1	3	0	9	2	0
				(98.8)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)
	District total	**Total**	**57,370**	**45,739**	**460**	**8**	**47**	**14**	**9,114**	**94**	**1,804**	**31**	**59**
				(79.7)	**(0.8)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(15.9)**	**(0.2)**	**(3.1)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**
		Rural	**41,326**	**39,392**	**274**	**1**	**30**	**4**	**1,430**	**21**	**152**	**3**	**19**
				(95.3)	**(0.7)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(3.5)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**
		Urban	**16,044**	**6,347**	**186**	**7**	**17**	**10**	**7,684**	**73**	**1,652**	**28**	**40**
				(39.6)	**(1.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**	**(47.9)**	**(0.5)**	**(10.3)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.2)**

Percentage figures given in brackets.

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

Table 51 presents households by types of fuel used for cooking. Types of fuel given in this table are fire wood, crop residue, cowdung cake, electricity, coal/lignite, cooking gas, bio-gas, kerosene and others. Fire wood is available in plenty in the district and this is the most important source of fuel used for cooking by 79.7 per cent of the total households. Cooking gas (L.P.G.) constitutes the second largest source of fuel used for cooking and is used by 15.9 per cent of the households. Kerosene is the third most important source of fuel for cooking and is used by 3.1 per cent of the households. Crop residue is used by 0.8 per cent of the households. Very few households use Bio-gas (94 households)

followed by Electricity (47), Coal-lignite (14) and Cowdung cake (8). The other type of fuel is used in 31 households while No Cooking had been recorded for 59 households. The use of firewood is much more in the rural areas where 95.3 per cent of the households depend on firewood for cooking. On the other hand L.P.G. and kerosene are much in use in the urban areas than in the rural areas. L.P.G. is being used in 47.9 per cent of the households in the urban areas as against 3.5 per cent in the rural areas. The overall picture in the circles remains almost the same as that of the district. The major difference among the circles, however, is that while in Kohima Sadar L.P.G. is the major source of fuel, it is firewood which forms the bulk of fuel for cooking for other circles.

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

Serial numbe	Circle	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	Tseminyu	Rural	9,520	1,377	3,393	1,233	152	215	87	260	5,601
2	Chiephobozou	Rural	4,919	805	2,264	855	63	113	65	197	2,418
3	Kezocha	Rural	1,681	100	695	142	6	13	3	20	951
4	Jakhama	Total	4,586	845	2,062	552	126	48	48	317	2,390
5	Kohima Sadar	Total	18,490	7,031	9,914	9,241	4,316	413	474	2,362	5,715
		Rural	2,446	828	1,237	1,025	619	47	78	391	913
		Urban	16,044	6,203	8,677	8,216	3,697	366	396	1,971	4,802
6	Sechu	Rural	2,698	955	1,541	616	196	57	98	222	1,065
7	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Rural	1,596	153	439	169	11	183	41	21	1,003
8	Jalukie	Rural	4,494	772	1,072	294	160	872	112	68	2,817
9	Athibung	Rural	1,960	7	425	44	9	160	5	5	1,386
10	Nsong	Rural	1,108	100	123	3	0	5	0	1	977
11	Tening	Rural	4,486	180	1,098	117	4	143	97	53	3,220
12	Peren	Rural	1,832	347	640	195	129	59	58	44	1,090
	District total	**Total**	**57,370**	**12,672**	**23,666**	**13,461**	**5,172**	**2,281**	**1,088**	**3,570**	**28,633**
		Rural	**41,326**	**6,469**	**14,989**	**5,245**	**1,475**	**1,915**	**692**	**1,599**	**23,831**
		Urban	**16,044**	**6,203**	**8,677**	**8,216**	**3,697**	**366**	**396**	**1,971**	**4,802**

Data source : Census of India 2001; H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table 52 provides data on the number of households availing banking services as well as the number of households having specified assets of radio/transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter/ motor cycle/moped, car/jeep/van, etc. From the table we find that in the district 12,672 households equivalent to 22.1 per cent of the total households are availing various banking services. The availability of the banking service is definitely higher in the urban areas where 38.7 per cent of the households avail banking services as against 15.7 per cent in the rural areas. The proportion of the households availing banking facilities is highest in Kohima Sadar with 7,031 households equal to 38.0 per cent of the total households in the circle availing the facility. In Sechu the proportion is 35.4 per cent of the total. As regards assets, the proportion of the households possessing various assets is fairly high in the district compared to the rest of the districts in the state except Dimapur district in few cases. Radio/transistor is available to 23,666 households (41.3 per cent of the total households) and television to 13,461 households (23.5

per cent). Only 9 per cent of the households have telephone facility, at least one bicycle is present in 4.0 percent of the households, scooters/motor cycles are present in 1.9 per cent of the households whereas 6.2 per cent have car/jeep/van. About half of the households in the district do not possess any kind of the specific assets mentioned above. Most of these assets are present in Kohima Sadar circle. The proportion of households possessing radio/transistor is however fairly high in Chiephobozou circle with 46.0 per cent of the households having at least one such asset. In Athibung, Nsong, Tening and Kezocha none of the specified assets are available in more than 70 per cent of the households.

(viii) Major Social and Cultural Events

The district is mainly inhabited by people of Angami tribes.Their lives are associated with a variety of festivals throughout the year round. They have a rich culture and the age-old costumes, dances and traditional customs can still be manifest in a variety of festivals observed in the district. Their folk songs are melodious. Their ceremonial war dresses, some which are decorated with cowries shells present a beautiful scenery. Some of the important festivals observed in the district are given below :

Sekrenyi is an important festival of the Angami tribe meant for purification of the malefolks and is celebrated for ten days in the month of February coinciding with the Angami month of Kezei. The festival is associated with the observance of traditional rituals and ceremonies followed by dance and marry making with much pomp and gaiety. This festival is also known to the Angamis as ***Phousanyi.*** The best part of the festival is ***Thekra Hie*** on which day the young people would sit together and sing traditional songs throughout the day. On the eighth day either the bridge-pulling/ gate-pulling ceremony is performed or inter village visits are exchanged. Until the close of the festival no one goes to the fields and fields works are suspended.

Moatsu is an important festival of the Ao tribes and is now observed three days from 1st to 3rd May every year after the seeds are shown and the earth has shown signs of fertility. It is a period of recreation for the Aos after the strenuous works related with clearing fields, burning jungles, showing seeds, construction of houses, etc. Customary practice is competition for best rice-beer, best pigs and cows and traditional garments. Women also take active share in dancing, eating, drinking and singing songs.

Christmas and New Year are other festivals celebrated with splendour and fun fare throughout the district by almost all sections of the population of the district consequent on the conversion of the majority of the people into Christianity. Prayer, Christmas carol and merry making are evident everywhere. During the period people mostly avoid work. They change to fine and new clothes and visit neighbours and relatives.

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

Some important places of tourist interest in the district are given below:

Kohima

Kohima which is the district as well as the state headquarters is the only town in the district. The national highway no.39 passes through the town and connects Dimapur railway station and Imphal, capital of Manipur. The town was the site of British administration for Naga Hills till India gained independence and a place of furious battlefield between the British and the Japanese army during the Second World War. The War Cemetery built in the heart of the town in memory of those gallant and brave soldiers who fell at the battle of Kohima in 1944 and still maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is a spot of scenic beauty. One can easily feel the epitaph at the foot of the Cemetery which reads :

When you go home

Tell them of us and say

For your tomorrow

We gave our today.

The State Museum exhibits some items of rare artifacts of different tribes of the state. The Government Sales Emporium boasts of varieties of Naga handloom and handicraft items. There are many churches and cathedrals in the town.

Kohima Village which is the biggest village in the state lies adjacent to Kohima town. The village is a unique example of the division of the villages into *khels* or parts whose representatives find place in the village councils. A number decorative traditional wooden gates with motifs indicating the bravery and velour of the villagers can be finding in the village. Relics of stone erections can also be seen in the village.

Khonoma : It is a village situated west of Kohima town and is historically important for its several warfare operations against the British. The terraces carved out of the hill slopes present a beautiful sight to see. There is a sanctuary covering 70 sq. kms. owned and managed by the village community under the name of Khonoma Nature Conservation and Tragopan Sanctuary to the conserve an endangered pheasant of the state, Blyth's Tragopan.

Japfu Peak: Situated about 15 kms. south of Kohima it is the second highest peak in Nagaland and stands 3,048 metres above mean sea level. The sunrise from the peak is an experience to remember. One can have a bird's eye view of the surrounding hills and places from the peak. The best part of the season to climb the mountain is during November to March.

(x) Scope of Village and Town Directory :

Column Heading wise explanation :

The Village Directory, as the name indicates, is a directory of villages prepared for each tahsil/circle of every district showing the population at the village level, the number of households and the availability or otherwise of a number of basic amenities within the village while the Town Directory can be stated as a directory prepared for each town showing a number of useful information on population growth, physical aspects, municipal finance, amenities available, trade, commerce, industry, etc. relating to the town. The presentation of the Village Directory and the Town Directory started in the 1961 Census. Since then the format has been gradually expanded in the following censuses to cover a number of useful data for the planners and the scholars.

The Village Directory as presented for 2001 Census has 23 columns which are briefly discussed below:

Column 1 gives serial number of the villages within each R.D.Block.

Column 2 gives the name of the villages along with their code number. Eight digit permanent location code numbers (PLCN) have been assigned to all the villages in the state in one continuous serial number starting from 00000100 of the first village of the first district to the last village of the last district. The last two digits are kept as zeros (00) for future use.

Column 3 is meant for area figures for each village. As the villages of the state are cadestrally not surveyed the area of the villages is not available. Therefore, 'NA' is given against each villages under this column.

Column 4 is meant for the total population of the village as per 2001 Census. Total population is inclusive of the institutional and houseless population also.

Column 5 presents the number of households in the village as per 2001 Census.

Data on amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph and telephone, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational & cultural facilities and communications are presented under column 6 to 13. Amenities available within the village are shown by suitable abbrevations which are explained at the beginning of Section I under Part A. If the amenities are not available in the village a dash (–) is shown in the column and 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 in the brackets.

Column 6 gives educational facilities available in the village such as primary school, middle school, secondary school, senior secondary school, college, industrial school, etc. Classes up to Class V are included in primary school. It also includes nursery school, kindergarten school, pre-basic/pre-primary school and junior basic school up to class V. All schools from class VI to class VIII are included in middle school whereas secondary school covers all classes

from class IX to class X. Senior secondary school includes class XI to XII, Senior Cambridge and 10+2 schools. If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or secondary schools with middle classes, these will be included in the number of primary and middle schools as well.

Column 7 presents medical facilities available in the village such as hospital, dispensary, maternity and child welfare centre, maternity home, health centre, primary health centre/sub-centre, family welfare centre, T.B. clinic, nursing home, etc. Information on registered private medical practitioner, subsidised medical practitioner and community health worker is also available in this column.

Column 8 is meant for drinking water facility available in the village. Sources of drinking water may be either from tap, well, tank, tubewell, handpump, river, canal, lake, spring or others.

Column 9 gives facility available in respect of post office, telegraph office and telephone in the village.

Column 10 is about banking facilities and furnishes data whether any commercial and/or co-operative bank is available in the village.

Column 11 - Availability of agricultural or non-agricultural or other credit societies within the village is given in this column.

Column 12 - This column is meant for recreational & cultural facilities such as cinema/ video hall, sports club and stadium/auditorium present within the village.

Column 13 is for communication facilities such as availability of bus stop, railway station and waterble waterway, may be river, canal, back waterway, etc.

Column 14 provides information on the various means of approach to the village such as paved road, mud road, foot path, navigable canal/river and navigable waterway other than river or canal.

Information on nearest town and its distance in kilometres from the village is furnished in column 15.

In column 16 information is provided whether power supply is available in the village. Power supply may be either for domestic use or for agricultural use or for other purposes. It may also be for all purposes.

In column 17 availability of newspaper and magazine is given.

In column 18 three most important commodities manufactured in the village which may be in the form of handloom and handicraft articles, jaggery, bamboo and wood products, basket making, beri and cigarette making, etc. are provided.

Column 19 to column 23 gives data on land use i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares. Due to the prevalence of Jhum cultivation in Nagaland state, besides information on forest, the data on land use provide information on the total area under jhum cultivation, period of rotation, main crops under jhum cultivation and area under wet rice cultivation and area under dry rice cultivation.

The Town Directory of 2001 Census has seven statements. These are discussed below :

Statement I - This statement gives status and growth history of the towns. The statement has 22 columns. Column 1 gives serial number. Column 2 gives the name of the town, its population size class and civic status of the town. Column 3 is for location code number of the town. Location code number consists of eight digits. Name of Circle and name of R.D.block along with their respective codes are given in columns 4 and 5 respectively. Area in square kilometres is presented in column 6 while in column 7 number of households as per 2001 Census is provided. In column 8 to 18, population of the towns from 1901 to 2001 is shown along with the decadal growth rates of the town as observed in each census year. Density as per 2001 Census is given in column 19 while sex ratio for three census years of 1981, 1991 and 2001 are shown in column 20 to 22.

Statement II - It presents physical aspects and location of towns as existed in 1999. Column 1 and 2 are the same as in Statement I. Physical aspects are given in column 3 to 5 - rainfall in mm. in column 3 and maximum and minimum temperature in centigrade in column 4 and 5 respectively. If there is no meteorological station within the town itself the data of the nearest meteorological station is imputed for the town. Distance by road from state, district

and circle headquarters measured in kilometres are presented in column 6 to 10. Names & distance of nearest cities having a population of 1 lakh and more and 5 lakh and more are given in column 9 and 10 respectively while name & distance of the nearest railway station is provided in column 11. Distance from the nearest bus stop and navigable river/canalis shown under column 12 & 13 respectively.

Statement III - The statement gives municipal finance of the town for 1998-1999. Column 1 & 2 gives the serial number, class, name and status of the town. Receipts regarding municipal finance are given under column 3 to 9. These columns are divided into different heads such as receipts through taxes, etc., revenue derived from municipal properties and power other than taxation, Government grant, loan, advance and other sources. Columns for which information is not available are shown as dash (-) only. Columns 11 to 17 are meant for entering expenditure details under sub-heads of general administration, public safety, public health and conveniences, public works, public institutions and others.

Statement IV - Civic and other amenities as per 1999 in respect of the towns of the district are presented in this statement. Class, name civic status of the towns are given in column 1 & 2. Column 3 furnishes the 2001 Census population of the towns whereas under column 4 and 5 the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are given respectively. Road length classified into pucca and kutcha is shown in column 6 and system of sewerage is recorded in column 7. Types of sewerage classified are sewer, open surface drains, box surface drains, sylk drain, cesspool method, pit system and others. Number of latrines is presented in column 8 to 11. Separate figures are provided for latrines under water borne, service and other categories. The method of disposal of night soil is provided in column 12 and classified as head load, basket, wheel barrow, septic tank, pit system, sewerage and others. Regarding water supply, column 13 gives source of supply such as tap, tube-well, tank & well and column 14 denotes the system of storage with capacity in kilolitres. Information on whether any fire fighting service is present in the town is given in column 15. Number of connections under electrification are divided into sub-heads as domestic, industrial, commercial, road lighting (points) and others which are given under column 17 to 20.

Statement V - This statement is meant for medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities available in the town. Nunber of hospitals, dispensaries, health centres/primary health centres/ primary health sub-centres, etc. are given in column 4 and the number of beds available in these medical institutions in column 5. Educational facilities are sub-divided into arts/science/commerce/law/other colleges of degree level and above, medical colleges, engineering colleges and polytechnics and recorded in column 6 to 9. Availability of higher secondary/ junior college level schools and schools of secondary/matriculation and junior secondary/middle is recorded in column 11, 12 and 13 respectively. Number of primary schools and adult literacy centres are shown in column 14 and 15 repectively. Regarding number of recreational and cultural facilities such as stadium, cinema, auditorium/ drama/community halls and public libraries are given in given in column 17 to 20 while the number of working women's hostel with number of seats are provided in column 16. In addition recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions are also reflected in column 10.

Statement VI - Information on trade, commerce, industry and banking in respect of the towns is shown in this statement. Names of three most important commodities are given under each category of 'exported' in column 3-5 and 'manufactured' in column 6-8. Number of banks, agricultural credit societies and non-agricultural credit societies are furnished under columns 9 to 11.

Statement VII - This statement is designed to give for the slum areas information on civic and other amenities almost on the same types of data as presented in Statement IV. However, as the district does not have any slum area the format is given only for the sake of information.

PART A
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

Section I - Village Directory

(a) Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory :

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location code numbers (PLCN), 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 distance, power supply, availability of newspapers 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. For villages which are partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory of the respective villages. The amenities data in respect of those villages which are considered as Census Towns , are shown in the Town Directory.

The 'un-inhabited' villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in column 1 & 2 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village in column no. 3. The land use data if available for 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 :

Column 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the R.D. block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number. This column is repeated at the last column also numbered as 1.

Column 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The names and location code numbers of the villages are shown against this column. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages. The village name is repeated in the 2nd last column also numbered as 2.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures are not furnished by the concerned department the column is shown with N.A. (Not Available).

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the villages as per 2001 Census is given in 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 13, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph and telephone, banks, credit societies, recreational & cultural facilities communication, etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate abbreviations 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. Columnwise details are given below :

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class IV included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school.,

pre-basic school, pre-primary school and junior basic school upto class IV.

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

Class IX and X are included in High secondary school. Class 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 abbreviations given below :

(i)	Primary School	P
(ii)	Middle School	M
(iii)	Secondary School	H
(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 Path-shala, 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 abbreviations :

(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 types of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by abbreviations 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

These are indicated as shown below :

(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 commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. the same is shown by the abbreviations mentioned below :

(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 Societies or Other Credit Societies, the same is shown by the abbreviations mentioned below :

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

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facility such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village, the same is recorded in this column. The abbreviations used are given below :

(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 or Navigable water ways these 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 as follows :

(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 or Canal	NW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

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

Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply and its use in the village is given by using following abbreviations :

(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 any News Paper/Magazine is available in the village, the same is shown as follows :

(i) News Paper	N
(ii) Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The three most important commodities manufactured in the village are recorded in this column.

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

Land use data maintained by the State/U.T. 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. Due to prevalence of Jhum Cultivation in Nagaland the necessary data concerning it are also shown. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Dash '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The abbreviations 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 at R.D. block level.

Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages R.D. block-wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages R.D. block-wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages R.D. block-wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

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

Appendix-II-A Gives the 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 R.D. 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 Caste population.

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

Appendix-VII A, VII B

The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix-VIII Indicates R.D. block-wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

Appendix-IX Shows number of different level girl's schools in a village.

(b) List of villages merged in towns and outgrowths in 2001 Census.

There is no such villages in the district merged in towns in 2001 Census. There is also no outgrowth in the district.

(c) R.D. block-wise presentation of Village Directoty Data.

In Kohima district there are seven R.D. blocks, viz., Tseminyu R.D. block, Chiephobozou R.D. block, Jakhama R.D. block, Kohima R.D. block, Jalukie R.D. block, Tening R.D. block and Peren R.D. block. R.D. block-wise Village Directory data are presented here showing map of the R.D. block; alphabetical list of villages alongwith location code number of 1991 and 2001 Census; and amenities and land use data for all villages as in 1999.

TSEMINYU RD BLOCK

Alphabetical list of Villages

Serial number	Name of Village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
		Name of RD Block : Tseminyu	
Name of Circle : Tseminyu (0001)			
1	Chunlikha	00101900	010130004000400026
2	Ehenu	00102100	010130004000400004
3	Gukhanyu	00103100	010130004000400002
4	Henbenzhu	00104000	
5	K. Station	00101600	010130004000400007
6	Kandinu	00101800	010130004000400005
7	Kashanyu	00104100	010130004000400020
8	Kashanyu (UR)	00104200	
9	Khenyu	00102600	010130004000400017
10	Khonibinzun	00103700	010130004000400027
11	Longwesunyu	00101300	010130004000400013
12	New Sendenyu	00103400	010130004000400015
13	New Terogunyu (UR)	00104600	
14	New Tesophenyu	00102300	
15	Nsunyu	00102000	010130004000400009
16	Phenda	00104300	
17	Phenshunyu	00102800	010130004000400018
18	Phenwenyu	00103900	010130004000400021
19	Rengmapani	00101400	010130004000400028
20	Rumensinyu	00101200	010130004000400012
21	Sendenyu	00103500	010130004000400016
22	Sishunu	00101700	010130004000400006
23	Terogunyu	00103800	010130004000400019
24	Tesophenyu	00102400	010130004000400010
25	Thongsunyu	00104400	
26	Tseminyu Hq	00103000	010130004000400001
27	Tseminyu Old Town	00103600	010130004000400022
28	Tseminyu South	00104500	
29	Tseminyu Vill.	00102900	010130004000400025
30	Tsonsa	00101500	010130004000400008
31	Tsosinyu	00102700	010130004000400014
32	Yikhanyu	00102200	010130004000400003
33	Ziphenyu	00102500	010130004000400011
34	Zisunyu	00103200	010130004000400024
35	Zumpha	00103300	010130004000400023

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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 : Tseminyu (0001)												
1	Rumensinyu (00101200)	-	637	125	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
2	Longwesunyu (00101300)	-	334	75	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
3	Rengmapani (00101400)	-	794	137	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W O SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
4	Tsonsa (00101500)	-	364	60	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
5	K. Station (00101600)	-	2,163	262	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
6	Sishunu (00101700)	-	1,826	229	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
7	Kandinu (00101800)	-	5,062	483	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S O SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
8	Chunlikha (00101900)	-	1,426	163	P M S C(10+)	D PHC H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	W SS-	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
9	Nsunyu (00102000)	-	2,800	411	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
												RD Block : Tseminyu (0001)	
MR FP	Kohima (71)	EA	-	Bamboo Shoot, Handi Craft	-	T(0.3)	2.1	2.3	10 Yrs.	Rice,Maize	1.1	Rumensinyu	1
PR MR FP	Kohima (56)	EA	-	Wood Craft	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs.	Rice,Maize	-	Longwesunyu	2
MR FP	Dimapur (60)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Yrs.	Rice And Maize	-	Rengmapani	3
PR	Wokha (17)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs.	Rice	-	Tsonsa	4
PR	Wokha (16)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Yrs.	Rice	-	K. Station	5
PR FP	Wokha (16)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs.	Rice	-	Sishunu	6
PR FP	Kohima (65)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs.	Rice,Maize And Chilly	-	Kandinu	7
PR MR FP	Wokha (20)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs.	Rice	-	Chunlikha	8
PR MR FP	Wokha (20)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	12 Yrs.	Rice And Maize	-	Nsunyu	9

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
10	Ehenu (00102100)	-	1,420	168	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
11	Yikhanyu (00102200)	-	299	46	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
12	New Tesophenyu (00102300)	-	400	60	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W TK R S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+)
13	Tesophenyu (00102400)	-	11,144	1,585	P(2) S AC(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	MH PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	W O SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CP CM(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+)
14	Ziphenyu (00102500)	-	1,013	180	P S M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S O SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
15	Khenyu (00102600)	-	468	73	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
16	Tsosinyu (00102700)	-	583	77	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S O SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+)
17	Phenshunyu (00102800)	-	1,918	282	P S M(5-10) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	O SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
18	Tseminyu Vill. (00102900)	-	2,472	367	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	W S SS-00	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	OCS	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR	Wokha (22)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Yrs.	Rice	-	Ehenu	10
MR	Wokha (23)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice,Maize,Chilly	-	Yikhanyu	11
PR MR FP	Wokha (28)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	6-7 Yrs	Paddy	-	New Tesophenyu	12
PR MR	Wokha (25)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice	-	Tesophenyu	13
PR MR FP	Wokha (25)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-10 Yrs	Paddy, Maize	-	Ziphenyu	14
MR FP	Wokha (41)	EA	-	-	80.0	T (90.0)	40.0	170.0	10 Yrs	Paddy, Maize	15	Khenyu	15
PR MR	Kohima (42)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs	Paddy, Chilly, Maize	-	Tsosinyu	16
MR FP	Kohima (70)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy, Chilly, Maize	-	Phenshunyu	17
MR FP	Wokha (32)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 Yrs	Paddy, Maize	-	Tseminyu Vill.	18

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
19	Tseminyu Hq (00103000)	-	5,609	874	P M(3) C(10+)	D PHC RMP H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-	PO PH	CM CP	-	CV SP(2) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
20	Gukhanyu (00103100)	-	274	52	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
21	Zisunyu (00103200)	-	2,442	382	P AC M(< 5) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T W TK R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	-	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
22	Zumpha (00103300)	-	266	40	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	-	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
23	New Sendenyu (00103400)	-	420	58	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	.R SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
24	Sendenyu (00103500)	-	2,507	354	P(2) M C(10+)	D PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
25	Thongsunyu (00104400)	-	258	42	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S O SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
26	Tseminyu Old Town (00103600)	-	618	105	P(2) M(2) S(2) AC C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
27	Tseminyu South (00104500)	-	671	173	P M(< 5) C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	TW S SS-	PO PH(20)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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	Wokha (30)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tseminyu Hq	19
MR FP	Wokha (45)	EA	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	9 Yrs	Paddy, Maize	5	Gukhanyu	20
MR FP	Wokha (32)	EA	-	-	-	T(150.0)	90.0	10.0	12 Yrs	Paddy, Maize	15	Zisunyu	21
PR	Wokha (31)	EA	N	-	89.1	T(0.5)	-	121.0	-	-	-	Zumpha	22
MR FP	Wokha (49)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	New Sendenyu	23
MR FP	Wokha (45)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice,Maize	25	Sendenyu	24
MR FP	Kohima (60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy, Maize	-	Thongsunyu	25
PR FP	Wokha (32)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	10	Tseminyu Old Town	26
PR	Kohima (50)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Chilly	-	Tseminyu South	27

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
28	Khonibinzun (00103700)	-	210	40	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
29	Terogunyu (00103800)	-	1,830	238	P S M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
30	Phenwenyu (00103900)	-	847	155	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
31	Henbenzhu (00104000)	-	260	35	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	R S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
32	New Terogunyu (Ur) (00104600)	-	176	25	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
33	Kashanyu (00104100)	-	712	131	P M S C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
34	Kashanyu (Ur) (00104200)	-	311	63	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S O SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
35	Phenda (00104300)	-	330	50	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	-	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**52,864**	**7,600**	**P(33) M(11) S(8) AC(4)**	**D(4) MH CWC(2) PHC(5) PHS RMP**	**T(13) W(16) TK(4) TW R(11) S(21)**	**PO(8) PH(21)**	**CM CP(2)**	**OCS**	**CV SP(4)**	**BS(13)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Kohima (59)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Chilly	-	Khonibinzun	28
PR MR FP	Wokha (42)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Terogunyu	29
MR	Wokha (35)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Phenwenyu	30
PR	Kohima (49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Yrs	Paddy, Maize	-	Henbenzhu	31
PR MR FP	Wokha (40)	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	8-9 Yrs	Rice	150	New Terogunyu (Ur)	32
PR MR FP	Wokha (38)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	8-9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kashanyu	33
PR MR FP	Wokha (39)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	8-9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kashanyu (Ur)	34
MR FP	Wokha (32)	-	-	-	-	T (30.0)	5.0	-	12 Yrs	Paddy, Maize	3	Phenda	35
PR(21) MR(26) FP(24)		**EA(28)**	**N(9) M(5)**		**179.1**	**T(270.7)**	**140.1**	**303.3**	**224.1**				

CHIEPHOBOZOU RD BLOCK

Alphabetical list of Villages

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of RD Block : Chiephobozou		
Name of Circle : Chiephobozou (0002)			
1	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	00107000	
2	Botsa	00105300	010140005000500012
3	Chiephobozou	00106100	010140005000500018
4	Ciechama	00105900	010140005000500017
5	Gareiphe Basa	00106300	010140005000500015
6	Gareiphema	00105800	010140005000500014
7	Meriema	00106900	010140005000500002
8	Model Vill.	00106200	010140005000500019
9	Nachama	00105700	010140005000500016
10	Nerhema	00106400	010140005000500020
11	Phekerkrie Basa	00104700	010140005000500009
12	Phekerkrie Bawe	00105000	010140005000500008
13	Phezha	00106500	
14	Phezha(Seiyhama)	00105200	
15	Rusoma	00107100	010140005000500021
16	Seiyhama	00104900	010140005000500010
17	Teichuma	00105600	010140005000500007
18	Thizama	00106800	010140005000500003
19	Tsiemekhuma	00104800	010140005000500011
20	Tsiese Basa	00106600	010140005000500005
21	Tsiese Bawe	00106700	010140005000500004
22	Tuophema	00105400	010140005000500013
23	Zhadima	00106000	010140005000500006
24	Ziezou	00105500	
25	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	00105100	
Name of Circle : Kezocha (0003) (Part)			
1	Dihoma	00107300	010150005000500008
2	Kijumetouma	00107200	010150005000500009

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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: Chiephobozou (0002)												
1	Phekerkrie Basa (00104700)	-	311	53	P M(< 5) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
2	Tsiemekhuma (00104800)	-	269	64	P M(< 5) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
3	*Seiyhama* (00104900)	-	933	180	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S SS-	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
4	Phekerkrie Bawe (00105000)	-	319	62	P M C(10+)	D CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W S SS-	PH PO(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
5	Ziezou (Phekerkrie) (00105100)	-	219	43	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W SS-00	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
6	Phezha (Seiyhama) (00105200)	-	245	44	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
7	Botsa (00105300)	-	853	189	P M(2) S C(10+)	CWC PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T S SS-	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
8	Tuophema (00105400)	-	2,297	515	P(3) M C(10+)	CWC(5) O H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
9	Ziezou (00105500)	-	332	53	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
10	Teichuma (00105600)	-	436	88	P M(2) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	S SS-	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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
RD Block: Chiephobozou (0002)													
PR FP	Kohima (40)	EA	N	-	-	T(10 0)	-	150 0	-	Rice	15	Phekerkrie Basa	1
PR FP	Kohima (40)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Tsiemekhuma	2
PR FP	Kohima (45)	EA	N	-	-	T(10.0)	-	15.0	-	Rice	3	Seiyhama	3
PR FP	Kohima (36)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	10	Phekerkrie Bawe	4
PR FP	Kohima (23)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs	Rice	-	Ziezou (Phekerkrie)	5
PR FP	Kohima (48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Phezha(Seiyhama)	6
PR FP	Kohima (37)	EA	N	-	5.0	T(10.0)	83.0	-	-	Rice	-	Botsa	7
PR FP	Kohima (41)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	7	Tuophema	8
PR FP	Kohima (48)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Ziezou	9
PR FP	Kohima (46)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Teichuma	10

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
11	Nachama (00105700)	-	607	133	P M(< 5) C(10+)	CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W S SS-	PH PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Gareiphema (00105800)	-	727	143	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-	PH PO(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
13	Ciechama (00105900)	-	4,289	882	P(7) M(3) S(2) C(10+)	D CWC(6) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T W S SS-	PO PH	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
14	Zhadima (00106000)	-	2,115	409	P(3) M(3) C(10+)	D CWC(4) PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T W S SS-	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP(4) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
15	Chiephobozou (00106100)	-	1,370	197	P(2) M(2) S C(10+)	CWC(2) PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T TW S SS-	PO PH	CM CP(10+)	-	SP ST CV(10+)	BS RS(10+)
16	Model Vill. (00106200)	-	712	174	P M C(10+)	CWC(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
17	Gareiphe Basa (00106300)	-	105	46	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
18	Nerhema (00106400)	-	1,767	352	P(3) M C(10+)	D CWC(4) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T S SS-	PO PH	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	SP(2) CV(10+) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+)
19	Phezha (00106500)	-	231	45	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	R S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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)**					Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR FP	Kohima (30)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	3	Nachama	11
PR FP	Kohima (50)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Gareiphema	12
PR FP	Kohima (29)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Ciechama	13
PR FP	Kohima (20)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	3	Zhadima	14
PR FP	Kohima (25)	EA	N	-	3.0 T(3.0)		33.0	-	-	Rice	1	Chiephobozou	15
PR FP	Kohima (24)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	4	Model Vill.	16
PR FP	Kohima (32)	EA	N	-	15.0 T(2.0)		-	-	-	Rice	1	Gareiphe Basa	17
PR FP	Kohima (23)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	10	Nerhema	18
PR FP	Kohima (18)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Phezha	19

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
20	Tsiese Basa (00106600)	-	279	66	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
21	Tsiese Bawe (00106700)	-	622	140	P M(10+) C(10+)	D CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP(3) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
22	Thizama (00106800)	-	733	160	P M(< 5) C(5-10)	CWC(2) H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-	PO PH	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	SP(3) CV(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
23	Meriema (00106900)	-	1,349	226	P(2) M(5-10) C(5-10)	D CWC(3) H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T W S SS-	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	SP CV(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
24	4Th Nap Batt. Thiza (00107000)	-	1,229	227	P M S C(10+)	D PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T W TK R SS-	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP(2) ST CV(10+)	BS RS(10+)
25	Rusoma (00107100)	-	1,984	357	P(3) M C(10+)	D CWC(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP(4) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
26	Kijumetouma (00107200)	-	668	123	P M(5-10) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
27	Dihoma (00107300)	-	1,202	248	P(2) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**26,203**	**5,219**	**P(43) M(19) S(5)**	**D(11) CWC(49) PHC(4) O**	**T(19) W(11) TK TW R(3) S(24)**	**PO(11) PH(17)**	**CM**		**ST(2) SP(41)**	**BS(25)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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	Period of Rotation	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 FP	Kohima (9)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	Rice	3	Tsiese Basa	20
PR FP	Kohima (13)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	5	Tsiese Bawe	21
PR FP	Kohima (8)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	80.0	-	Rice	2	Thizama	22
PR FP	Kohima (6)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	10	Meriema	23
PR FP	Kohima (12)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	4Th Nap Batt. Thiza	24
PR FP	Kohima (12)	EA	N	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	Rice	8	Rusoma	25
PR MR FP	Kohima (70)	EA	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kijumetouma	26
PR MR	Kohima (58)	EA	-	-	60.0	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	5	Dihoma	27
PR(27) MR(2) FP(26)		**EA(26)**	**N(23)**		**193.0**	**T(35)**	**116.0**	**345.0**	**90.0**				

JAKHAMA RD BLOCK

Alphabetical list of Villages

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
		Name of RD Block : Jakhama	
Name of Circle : Kezocha (0003) (Part)			
1	Chakhabama	00107400	010150005000500007
2	Kedima	00108000	010150005000500001
3	Kezo Basa	00107700	010150005000500005
4	Kezo Town	00107500	010150005000500004
5	Kezocha Hq	00107900	010150005000500002
6	Kezoma	00107800	010150005000500003
7	Mitelephe	00107600	010150005000500006
Name of Circle : Jakhama (0004)			
1	Jakhama Hq(UR)	00108700	010160005000500005
2	Jakhama Vill.	00108800	010160005000500004
3	Kegwe Town(UR)	00108600	010160005000500006
4	Khuzama	00109100	010160005000500001
5	Kigwe Basa(UR)	00108300	010160005000500007
6	Kigwema	00108500	010160005000500008
7	Mima	00108400	010160005000500009
8	Pfuchama	00108100	010160005000500011
9	Phesama	00108200	010160005000500010
10	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	00108900	010160005000500003
11	Viswema	00109000	010160005000500002

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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: Jakhama (0003)												
1	Chakhabama (00107400)	-	1,503	183	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W S SS-	PH PO(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
2	Kezo Town (00107500)	-	578	130	P M(< 5) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T O SS-	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
3	Mitelephe (00107600)	-	159	40	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
4	Kezo Basa (00107700)	-	290	64	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
5	Kezoma (00107800)	-	1,756	306	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W S O SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
6	Kezocha Hq (00107900)	-	416	38	M P(5-10) C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	S O SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
7	Kedima (00108000)	-	5,644	698	P(2) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W S O SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
8	Pfuchama (00108100)	-	738	127	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	CWC PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T R SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
9	Phesama (00108200)	-	2,466	586	P(2) M C(< 5)	CWC H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	SP CV(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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
												RD Block: Jakhama (0003)	
PR MR FP	Kohima (30)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Chakhabama	1
PR	Kohima (32)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kezo Town	2
PR MR FP	Kohima (21)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Mitelephe	3
MR FP	Kohima (42)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kezo Basa	4
PR MR FP	Kohima (46)	EA	-	-			-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kezoma	5
MR FP	Kohima (46)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kezocha Hq	6
PR MR FP	Kohima (51)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice,Maize	-	Kedima	7
PR FP	Kohima (15)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Pfuchama	8
PR FP	Kohima (10)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Phesama	9

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
10	Kigwe Basa(Ur) (00108300)	-	---------- Uninhabited ----------									
11	Mima (00108400)	-	1,769	341	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	CWC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T R S SS-	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Kigwema (00108500)	-	3,174	575	P(3) M(< 5) C(< 5)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
13	Kegwe Town(Ur) (00108600)	-	391	88	M S PUC C O P(< 5)	CWC PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T R S SS-	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
14	Jakhama Hq(Ur) (00108700)	-	2,629	509	M S PUC C P(< 5)	CWC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T R S SS-	PO PH	CM CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
15	Jakhama Vill. (00108800)	-	3,051	562	P(4) M S C(< 5)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R S SS-	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
16	Sweba(Viswema) (Ur) (00108900)	-	362	83	P M S O C(5-10)	CWC PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
17	Viswema (00109000)	-	5,833	1,150	P(4) M(2) S C(5-10)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T R S SS-	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
18	Khuzama (00109100)	-	3,574	576	P(4) M(4) S(2) C(10+)	CWC PHS TB H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**34,333**	**6,056**	**P(28) M(15) S(7) PUC(2) C(2) O(2)**	**D(2) CWC(10) PHC(4) PHS(3) TB**	**T(14) W(5) R(9) S(15)**	**PO(9) PH(3)**	**CM**		**SP(10)**	**BS(13)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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
				-------- Uninhabited ----------								Kigwe Basa(Ur)	10
PR FP	Kohima (18)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Mima	11
PR FP	Kohima (14)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kigwema	12
PR FP	Kohima (14)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	-	-	Kegwe Town(Ur)	13
PR FP	Kohima (16)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice, Cabbage, Potato	-	Jakhama Hq(Ur)	14
PR FP	Kohima (18)	EA	-	Potato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jakhama Vill.	15
PR FP	Kohima (20)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Cabbage	-	Sweba(Viswema) (Ur)	16
PR FP	Kohima (22)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice, Cabbage, Maize	-	Viswema	17
PR FP	Kohima (30)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Khuzama	18
PR(15) MR(6) FP(16)		**EA(17)**	**N(2) M**		**0.0**	-	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

KOHIMA RD BLOCK

Alphabetical list of Villages

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of RD Block : Kohima		
Name of Circle : Kohima Sadar (0005)			
1	Chiede Model Vill.	00109300	010140005000500022
2	Chiedema	00109400	010140005000500023
3	Kohima Vill	00109500	010140005000500001
4	Tsiedema	00109200	010140005000500024
Name of Circle : Sechu (0006)			
1	Dzulakema	00110800	010170005000500007
2	Hydro Project Station	00110200	
3	Jotsoma	00110600	010170005000500010
4	Khonoma	00110700	010170005000500008
5	Kiruphema Basa	00110000	010170005000500002
6	Kiruphema Bawe	00109900	010170005000500003
7	Mengujuma	00109600	010170005000500005
8	Mezoma	00110500	010170005000500009
9	Peducha	00109700	010170005000500004
10	Sechu(Zubza)	00110100	010170005000500001
11	Sechuma	00110400	010170005000500011
12	Sirhi Angami	00109800	010170005000500012
13	Thekrejuma	00110300	010170005000500006

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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 : Kohima (0004)												
1	Tsidema (00109200)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
2	Chiede Model Vill. (00109300)	-	175	31	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	CWC H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	TW W TK S SS-	PH(3) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
3	Chiedema (00109400)	-	1,441	268	P(2) M C(5-10)	D H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	W O SS-	- PO PH	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	ST CV(5-10) SP(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
4	Kohima Vill (00109500)	-	12,436	2,298	P(5) M(7) S(7) PUC(7) C(3) Tr O	D(2) H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK S O SS-	PO PH	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	-	SP(10) ST	BS RS(10+)
5	Mengujuma (00109600)	-	450	99	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W O SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
6	Peducha (00109700)	-	758	140	P(2) M(2) C(10+)	D SMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
7	Sirhi Angami (00109800)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
8	Kiruphema Bawe (00109900)	-	201	39	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R S SS- 00	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
9	Kiruphema Basa (00110000)	-	260	52	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T W TK S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
10	Sechu(Zubza) (00110100)	-	3,457	541	P(4) M(3) S(3) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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
												RD Block : Kohima (0004)	
				-------- Uninhabited ----------								Tsidema	- 1
MR	Kohima (7)	EA	N	-	40.0	T(4.1)	10.9	24.3	10 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Soyabean	8.1	Chiede Model Vill.	2
MR FP	Kohima (6)	EA	N M	Handloom	16.2	-	-	30.0	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Chiedema	3
PR FP	Kohima (6)	EA	N M	Handloom, Handicraft	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Cabbage	-	Kohima Vill	4
MR FP	Kohima (80)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Potato	-	Mengujuma	5
PR MR FP	Kohima (22)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Peducha	6
				-------- Uninhabited ----------								Sirhi Angami	7
PR FP	Kohima (24)	EA	-	-	101.0	T(74.0)	27.0	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kiruphema Bawe	8
PR FP	Kohima (24)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Kiruphema Basa	9
PR MR FP	Kohima (16)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Sechu(Zubza)	10

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
11	Hydro Project Station (00110200)	-	21	10	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Thekrejuma (00110300)	-	289	63	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
13	Sechuma (00110400)	-	525	108	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W TK R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
14	Mezoma (00110500)	-	2,003	318	P(3) M C(10+)	D CWC(2) CHW(4) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
15	Jotsoma (00110600)	-	3,701	794	P(3) M S(3) C	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK R S SS-	PO PH	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP ST CV(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
16	Khonoma (00110700)	-	2,917	589	P(4) M(2) S(2) C(10+)	CWC(2) PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
17	Dzulakema (00110800)	-	254	57	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**28,888**	**5,407**	**P(30) M(18) S(15) PUC(7) C(4) Tr O**	**D(5) CWC(6) PHC PHS SMP CHW(5)**	**T(12) W(9) TK(6) TW(2) R(10) S(8)**	**PO(8) PH(6)**			**ST(3) SP(13)**	**BS(9)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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)**					Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR	Kohima (12)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Hydro Project Station	11
MR	Kohima (62)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Thekrejuma	12
MR FP	Kohima (15)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 Yrs	Rice.Maize	-	Sechuma	13
PR MR	Kohima (29)	EA	-	Handloom	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice, Millet, Maize	-	Mezoma	14
PR MR	Kohima (5)	EA	N M	-	-	T(38.0)	-	15.0	10 Yrs	Rice,Millet	-	Jotsoma	15
PR	Kohima (20)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	45.0	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Khonoma	16
PR	Kohima (36)	EA	-	-	-	T(9.0)	-	100.0	10 Yrs	Rice,Maize	51	Dzulakema	17
PR(10) MR(9) FP(8)		**EA(15)**	**N(9) M(4)**		**157.2**	**T (125.05)**	**37.9**	**214.3**	**59.1**				

JALUKIE RD BLOCK

Alphabetical list of Villages

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number	Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Jalukie							
Name of Circle : Jalukie (0008)				**Name of Circle : Athibung (0009)**			
1	Beisumpuikam	00112100	010040001000100020	4	Chisailhem	00117200	
2	Dunki	00114000	010040001000100008	5	Gelhang	00115100	010030001000100022
3	Dzukwaram	00114400	010040001000100017	6	Gopibung	00116200	010030001000100030
4	Jalukie (Old)	00113900	010040001000100009	7	Ikeisingram	00116800	010030001000100013
5	Jalukie 'B'	00113200	010040001000100012	8	Inbung	00115400	010030001000100003
6	Jalukie Hq	00112800	010040001000100001	9	Khelma	00117100	010030001000100014
7	Jalukie Lower Khel	00113600	010040001000100011	10	Lower Sinjol	00116500	010030001000100020
8	Jalukie Sangtam	00112500		11	Mouicham	00116100	010030001000100033
9	Jalukie Upper Khel	00113800	010040001000100021	12	New Beisumpui	00115800	010030001000100009
10	Jalukie Zangdi	00112300	010040001000100019	13	New Chalkot	00114700	010030001000100004
11	Jalukiekam	00112200	010040001000100007	14	New Ngaolong	00117600	010030001000100031
12	Jalukielo	00112700		15	New Pellhang	00115200	010030001000100032
13	Kejanglwa	00114300	010040001000100018	16	New Soget	00116700	010030001000100012
14	Libamphai	00112400	010040001000100003	17	Newchamcha	00114500	010030001000100027
15	Lilen	00113300	010040001000100004	18	Nkio (New)	00117300	010030001000100016
16	Lilen 'B'	00113400	010040001000100014	19	Nkio 'B'	00117500	010030001000100029
17	Mhai	00114100	010040001000100022	20	Nsenlwa	00116900	010030001000100028
18	Mhaikam	00112600	010040001000100002	21	Old Beisumpui	00116400	010030001000100008
19	Mhainamtsi	00113000	010040001000100015	22	Old Chalkot	00115500	010030001000100002
20	New Jalukie	00113100	010040001000100013	23	Old Soget	00117000	010030001000100011
21	Nkwareu	00112900	010040001000100014	24	Pellhang	00115300	010030001000100007
22	Phanjang	00113500	010040001000100005	25	Pellhang 'B'	00115000	010030001000100024
23	Saijang	00114200	010040001000100006	26	Phaijol	00114600	010030001000100005
24	Samzuram	00113700	010040001000100010	27	Phaikolum	00117400	010030001000100017
Name of Circle : Athibung (0009)				28	Songlhuh	00115600	010030001000100019
				29	Songngou	00116600	010030001000100018
1	Athibung	00115700	010030001000100001	30	Songsang	00116300	010030001000100021
2	Bongkolong	00115900	010030001000100010	31	Vongkithem	00114800	010030001000100006
3	Bunglen	00116000	010030001000100026	32	Vongkithem'B'	00114900	010030001000100023

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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: Jalukie (0005)												
1	Beisumpuikam (00112100)	-	1,414	246	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- - BS(5-10) RS(10+)
2	Jalukiekam (00112200)	-	448	111	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S O SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
3	Jalukie Zangdi (00112300)	-	1,043	266	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
4	Libamphai (00112400)	-	144	29			SS-					
5	Jalukie Sangtam (00112500)	-	85	20	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W TK SS	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
6	Mhaikam (00112600)	-	554	95	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S O SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
7	Jalukielo (00112700)	-	589	94	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	R SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- - BS(5-10) RS(10+)
8	Jalukie Hq (00112800)	-	5,381	1,055	P(8) M(4) S(2) C(10+)	H D(2) CWC HC RMP(3) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK SS-	PO PH(20)	CM CP	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(2) ST CV(10+)	BS RS(10+)
9	Nkwareu (00112900)	-	412	72	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
10	Mhainamtsi (00113000)	-	1,479	273	P(2) M S C(10+)	D H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T W TK SS-	PH PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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
						Cultivable land						
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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
MR FP	Dimapur (45)	-	-	Handloom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beisumpuikam	1
MR FP	Dimapur (78)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukiekam	2
MR FP	Dimapur (79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukie Zangdi	3
	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Libamphai	4
MR FP	Dimapur (73)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukie Sangtam	5
MR FP	Dimapur (76)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mhaikam	6
PR MR FP	Dimapur (68)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukielo	7
PR MR FP	Dimapur (61)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukie Hq	8
PR MR FP	Dimapur (60)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nkwareu	9
PR MR FP	Dimapur (58)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mhainamtsi	10

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
11	New Jalukie (00113100)	-	1,972	296	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T W TK SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+)
12	Jalukie 'B' (00113200)	-	1,737	303	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	W TK SS	PH PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+)
13	Lilen (00113300)	-	672	114	P M C(10+)	D H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T SS-	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(< 5)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
14	Lilen 'B' (00113400)	-				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
15	Phanjang (00113500)	-	291	46	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
16	Jalukie Lower Khel (00113600)	-	316	66	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T W TK SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
17	Samzuram (00113700)	-	3,341	533	P(5) M S C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	W TK SS	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
18	Jalukie Upper Khel (00113800)	-	216	56	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
19	Jalukie (Old) (00113900)	-	31	14	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	SP CV(5-10)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory
Land Use (As in 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	Period of Rotation	Main crop 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 MR FP	Dimapur (59)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Jalukie	11
PR MR FP	Dimapur (60)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukie 'B'	12
MR	Dimapur (71)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Lilen	13
				-------- Uninhabited ----------								Lilen 'B'	14
MR	Dimapur (61)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Phanjang	15
PR MR FP	Dimapur (68)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukie Lower Khel	16
PR MR FP	Dimapur (65)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Samzuram	17
PR MR FP	Dimapur (66)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukie Upper Khel	18
PR MR	Dimapur (71)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Jalukie (Old)	19

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
20	Dunki (00114000)	-	1,165	259	P(2) M C(10+)	CWC PHC RMP H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	T W SS-	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
21	Mhai (00114100)	-	426	75	P M(5-10) C(10+)	RMP H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T W TK SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
22	Saijang (00114200)	-	718	106	P M(5-10) C(10+)	D H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(5-10)	- BS RS(10+)
23	Kejanglwa (00114300)	-	593	125	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
24	Dzukwaram (00114400)	-	247	54	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
25	Newchamcha (00114500)	-	------- Uninhabited ----------									
26	Phaijol (00114600)	-	431	71	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
27	New Chalkot (00114700)	-	395	70	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
28	Vongkithem (00114800)	-	318	53	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
29	Vongkithem'B' (00114900)	-	------- Uninhabited ----------									
30	Pellhang 'B' (00115000)	-	------- Uninhabited ----------									

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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)** Cultivable land: Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	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 MR FP	Dimapur (76)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dunki	20
PR MR FP	Dimapur (76)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mhai	21
PR MR	Dimapur (64)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Saijang	22
MR FP	Dimapur (66)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kejangtwa	23
PR MR FP	Dimapur (76)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dzukwaram	24
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Newchamcha	25
FP	Dimapur (90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Phaijol	26
FP	Dimapur (89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Chalkot	27
FP	Dimapur (87)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vongkithem	28
				------- Uninhabited ----------								VongkithemB'	29
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Pellhang 'B'	30

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
31	Gellhang (00115100)	-				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
32	New Pellhang (00115200)	-				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
33	Pellhang (00115300)	-	1,277	210	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
34	Inbung (00115400)	-	725	131	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
35	Old Chalkot (00115500)	-	496	71	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
36	Songlhuh (00115600)	-	831	118	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
37	Athibung (00115700)	-	2,601	433	P(2) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
38	New Beisumpui (00115800)	-	761	137	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
39	Bongkolong (00115900)	-	836	149	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
40	Bunglen (00116000)	-				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
41	Mouicham (00116100)	-				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
42	Gopibung (00116200)	-				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
43	Songsang (00116300)	-				-------- Uninhabited ----------						

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Gellhang	31
				------- Uninhabited ----------								New Pellhang	32
FP	Dimapur (83)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pellhang	33
FP	Dimapur (73)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inbung	34
FP	Dimapur (70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Old Chalkot	35
FP	Dimapur (74)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Songlhuh	36
PR	Dimapur (78)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Athibung	37
FP	Dimapur (89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Beisumpui	38
FP	Dimapur (91)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bongkolong	39
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Bunglen	40
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Mouicham	41
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Gopibung	42
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Songsang	43

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
44	Old Beisumpui (00116400)	-	538	121	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
45	Lower Sinjol (00116500)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
46	Songngou (00116600)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
47	New Soget (00116700)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
48	Ikeisingram (00116800)	-	831	120	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
49	Nsenlwa (00116900)	-	400	65	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
50	Old Soget (00117000)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
51	Khelma (00117100)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
52	Chisailhem (00117200)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
53	Nkio (New) (00117300)	-	623	106	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
54	Phaikolum (00117400)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
55	Nkio 'B' (00117500)	-	684	132	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
56	New Ngaolong (00117600)	-	563	99	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**35,584**	**6,394**	**P(52) M(14) S(4)**	**H D(6) CWC(2) PHC RMP(5) HC**	**T(21) W(14) TK(10) R(17) S(18)**	**PO(2) PH(26)**	**CM CP**	**NCS(16)**	**ST SP(6)**	**BS(13)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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	Period of Rotation	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
FP	Dimapur (85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Old Beisumpui	44
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Lower Sinjol	45
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Songngou	46
				------- Uninhabited ----------								New Soget	47
FP	Dimapur (115)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ikeisingram	48
FP	Dimapur (118)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nsenlwa	49
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Old Soget	50
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Khelma	51
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Chisailhem	52
FP	Dimapur (123)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nkio (New)	53
				------- Uninhabited ----------								Phaikofum	54
FP	Dimapur (121)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nkio 'B'	55
FP	Dimapur (128)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Ngaolong	56
PR(15) MR(22) FP(33)		**EA(21)**	**N(11) M(11)**		**0.0**	-	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

TENING RD BLOCK

Alphabetical list of Villages

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of RD Block : Tening		
Name of Circle : Nsong (0010)			
1	Bamsiakelu	00117700	010020001000100008
2	Lalong	00118300	010020001000100004
3	Nchan (Mechangbum)	00117900	010020001000100006
4	Ngam	00118200	010020001000100005
5	Nsong Hq	00117800	010020001000100001
6	Nsong Vill.	00118100	010020001000100002
7	Nzauna	00118400	010020001000100003
8	Old Ngaulong	00118000	010020001000100007
Name of Circle : Tening (0011)			
1	Azailong	00119100	010010001000100010
2	Heiranglwa	00118500	010010001000100017
3	Mbaulwa	00118800	010010001000100012
4	Mbaupungwa	00119200	010010001000100009
5	Nchangram	00119300	010010001000100008
6	New Tesen	00118600	010010001000100014
7	Nkialwa	00119000	010010001000100011
8	Nkio (Old)	00119400	010010001000100016
9	Ntu	00120100	010010001000100005
10	Nzau (Old)	00119900	010010001000100006
11	Nzau Namsan	00120000	010010001000100004
12	Old Tesen	00118700	010010001000100013
13	Tening (Old)	00119700	010010001000100003
14	Tening Christ Vill.	00119600	010010001000100002
15	Tening Hq	00119500	010010001000100001
16	Tepun	00119800	010010001000100007
17	Upper Sinjol	00118900	010010001000100015

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: Tening (0006)												
1	Bamsiakelu (00117700)	-	375	52	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- - BS(10+) RS(10+)
2	Nsong Hq (00117800)	-	1,261	142	P(3) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
3	Nchan (Mechangbum) (00117900)	-	616	71	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
4	Old Ngaulong (00118000)	-	391	81	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
5	Nsong Vill. (00118100)	-	2,133	298	P M C(10+)	MCW H(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T W TK R SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
6	Ngam (00118200)	-	479	65	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
7	Lalong (00118300)	-	1,787	238	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
8	Nzauna (00118400)	-	1,129	170	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
9	Heiranglwa (00118500)	-	742	107	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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
FP	Kohima (180)	-	-	Rice, Maize	5.0	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Bamsiakelu	1
PR FP	Kohima (160)	-	N M	Handloom	0.9	-	3.2	-	-	Rice	1.2	Nsong Hq	2
FP	Dimapur (149)	-	-	Handloom	-	-	-	9.0	7 Yrs	Rice	10	Nchan (Mechangbum)	3
FP	Kohima (190)	-	-	Rice, Maize	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Old Ngaulong	4
MR FP	Kohima (160)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice	-	Nsong Vill.	5
MR FP	Kohima (170)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	7 Yrs	Rice	12	Ngam	6
FP	Dimapur (162)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Lalong	7
FP	Dimapur (139)	EA	-	-	0.2	T(0.6)	1.2	2.4	-	Rice	1.2	Nzauna	8
MR FP	Dimapur (113)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Heiranglwa	9

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
10	New Tesen (00118600)	-	2,095	321	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+)
11	Old Tesen (00118700)	-	1,770	312	P(2) M C(10+)	CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Mbaulwa (00118800)	-	1,491	175	P S M(5-10) C(10+)	D PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
13	Upper Sinjol (00118900)	-	354	60	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
14	Nkialwa (00119000)	-	2,108	277	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
15	Azailong (00119100)	-	2,106	303	P(2) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
16	Mbaupungwa (00119200)	-	2,592	400	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
17	Nchangram (00119300)	-	2,415	318	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
18	Nkio (Old) (00119400)	-	1,570	210	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
19	Tening Hq (00119500)	-	2,605	413	P(2) M S(2) C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP ST CV(10+)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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	Dimapur (107)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	New Tesen	10
PR	Dimapur (105)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Old Tesen	11
PR	Dimapur (109)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Mbaulwa	12
MR FP	Dimapur (120)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Upper Sinjol	13
PR	Dimapur (113)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Nkialwa	14
PR	Dimapur (115)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Azailong	15
MR FP	Dimapur (117)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Mbaupungwa	16
PR	Dimapur (121)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nchangram	17
MR FP	Dimapur (125)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Nkio (Old)	18
PR	Dimapur (132)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tening Hq	19

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
20	Tening Christ Vill. (00119600)	-	2,994	423	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS RS(10+)
21	Tening (Old) (00119700)	-	507	64	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS RS(10+)
22	Tepun (00119800)	-	1,736	252	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
23	Nzau (Old) (00119900)	-	1,572	315	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+)
24	Nzau Namsan (00120000)	-	1,255	190	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
25	Ntu (00120100)	-	1,827	292	P(2) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**37,910**	**5,549**	**P(33) M(7) S(3)**	**D(4) CWC(5) PHC(2)**	**T(18) W(13) TK(5) R(7) S(6)**	**PO(3)**			**ST SP(7)**	**BS(12)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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	Dimapur (133)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Tening Christ Vill	20
PR	Dimapur (134)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Tening (Old)	21
MR FP	Dimapur (142)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Tepun	22
PR	Dimapur (144)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Nzau (Old)	23
MR FP	Dimapur (145)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Nzau Namsan	24
PR	Dimapur (156)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	8-10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Ntu	25
PR(12) MR(8) FP(14)		**EA(20)**	**N(2) M(2)**		**6.1**	**T(0.6)**	**4.4**	**21.4**	**24.4**				

PEREN RD BLOCK

Alphabetical list of Villages

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of RD Block : Peren		
Name of Circle : Pedi (Ngwalwa) (0007)			
1	Benreu	00111700	010060001000100002
2	Hainaikui	00111500	010060001000100008
3	Heningkunglwa	00110900	010060001000100007
4	Kelagim	00112000	010060001000100012
5	New Gaili	00111100	010060001000100005
6	Ngwalwa (New)	00111400	010060001000100006
7	Ngwalwa Hq	00111000	010060001000100009
8	Old Gaili	00111300	010060001000100010
9	Pedi	00111600	010060001000100001
10	Poilwa	00111800	010060001000100003
11	Punglwa	00111200	010060001000100004
12	Rebwak	00111900	010060001000100011
Name of Circle : Peren (0012)			
1	Kendung	00121300	010050001000100007
2	Kipeujang	00120300	010050001000100011
3	Mpai (New)	00121100	010050001000100005
4	Mpai (Old)	00121200	010050001000100006
5	Ndunglwa	00120500	010050001000100010
6	New Puilwa	00120900	010050001000100004
7	Old Puilwa	00121000	010050001000100003
8	Peletkie	00120400	010050001000100009
9	Peren (New)	00120200	010050001000100008
10	Peren (Old)	00120800	010050001000100002
11	Peren Hq	00120600	010050001000100001
12	Peren Namdi	00120700	

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: Peren (0007)												
1	Heningkunglwa (00110900)	-	1,165	225	P(2) M S C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R O SS-	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
2	Ngwalwa Hq (00111000)	-	238	48	P M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W O SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
3	New Gaili (00111100)	-	967	193	P(2) M(2) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T O SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
4	Punglwa (00111200)	-	942	202	P(3) M(2) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK O SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
5	Old Gaili (00111300)	-	------- Uninhabited ----------									
6	Ngwalwa (New) (00111400)	-	1,279	263	P(3) S M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R S SS-	PH(41) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
7	Hainaikui (00111500)	-	------- Uninhabited ----------									
8	Pedi (00111600)	-	70	17	P M(3) C(10+)	D CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	ST CV(10+) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+)
9	Benreu (00111700)	-	486	101	P M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
10	Poilwa (00111800)	-	2,860	398	P M S C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i e. area under different types of land use in hectare)** Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Cultivable land: Period of Rotation	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 MR FP	Dimapur (37)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Soyabean	-	Heningkunglwa	1
PR MR FP	Dimapur (40)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice,Maize	-	Ngwalwa Hq	2
PR MR	Dimapur (52)	EA	-	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Millet	-	New Gaili	3
PR MR FP	Dimapur (45)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Millet	-	Punglwa	4
				-------- Uninhabited ----------								Old Gaili	5
PR MR FP	Dimapur (36)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice, Millet, Maize	-	Ngwalwa (New)	6
				-------- Uninhabited ----------								Hainaikui	7
PR MR FP	Dimapur (106)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice	-	Pedi	8
PR MR FP	Kohima (110)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice	-	Benreu	9
PR MR FP	Kohima (70)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Rice	-	Poilwa	10

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
11	Rebwak (00111900)	-	366	78	P(2) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Kelagim (00112000)	-	38	11	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
13	Peren (New) (00120200)	-	418	74	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W TK SS	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
14	Kipeujang (00120300)	-	634	125	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-	PH PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+)
15	Peletkie (00120400)	-	295	60	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T W SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
16	Ndunglwa (00120500)	-	612	115	P M(10+) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
17	Peren Hq (00120600)	-	4,434	823	P(3) M(2) S C	H D MCW PHC CHW(2)	T W TK SS-	PO TO PTO PH(10)	CM CP(10+)	-	CV SP ST	BS RS(10+)
18	Peren Namdi (00120700)	-	123	29	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
19	Peren (Old) (00120800)	-	701	223	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T W TK SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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	Kohima (70)	EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy, Potato	-	Rebwak	11
MR	Kohima (75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Kelagim	12
MR FP	Dimapur (91)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Peren (New)	13
PR	Dimapur (84)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Kipeujang	14
PR MR FP	Dimapur (90)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peletkie	15
PR MR FP	Dimapur (94)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Ndunglwa	16
PR MR FP	Dimapur (84)	EA	N M	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peren Hq	17
PR	Dimapur (90)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Peren Namdi	18
PR MR FP	Dimapur (89)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Peren (Old)	19

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
20	New Puilwa (00120900)	-	394	77	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
21	Old Puilwa (00121000)	-	150	33	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
22	Mpai (New) (00121100)	-	744	145	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
23	Mpai (Old) (00121200)	-	241	52	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W TK SS	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
24	Kendung (00121300)	-	115	35	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**17,272**	**3,327**	**P(31) M(14) S(4) C**	**H D(10) CWC PHC CHW(2)**	**T(19) W(16) TK(10) R(4) S(3)**	**PO(4) TO PTO PH(52)**	**CM**		**CV ST(2) SP**	**BS(12)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As in 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
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	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
MR FP	Dimapur (102)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	New Puilwa	20
MR FP	Dimapur (102)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Old Puilwa	21
MR FP	Dimapur (108)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	10 Yrs	Paddy	-	Mpai (New)	22
MR FP	Dimapur (104)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Mpai (Old)	23
MR	Dimapur (105)	EA	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Kendung	24
PR(15) **MR(19)** **FP(16)**		**EA(21)**	**N(5)** **M(4)**		**0.0**	-	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - R.D. block level

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of R.D. block	Educational institutions			
				Primary school		Middle school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tseminyu	35	52,864	30	33	8	11
2	Chiephobozou	27	26,203	26	43	12	19
3	Jakhama	17	34,333	14	28	11	15
4	Kohima	15	28,888	14	30	8	18
5	Jalukie	39	35,584	34	52	11	14
6	Tening	25	37,910	24	33	7	7
7	Peren	22	17,272	22	31	9	14
	District(Rural) :	**180**	**233,054**	**164**	**250**	**66**	**98**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Educational institutions					
		Matriculation/Secondary school		Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Tseminyu	7	8	0	0	0	0
2	Chiephobozou	4	5	0	0	0	0
3	Jakhama	6	7	2	2	2	2
4	Kohima	4	15	1	7	2	4
5	Jalukie	3	4	0	0	0	0
6	Tening	2	3	0	0	0	0
7	Peren	4	4	0	0	1	1
	District(Rural) :	**30**	**46**	**3**	**9**	**5**	**7**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Educational institutions				
		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
1	Tseminyu	3	4	0	0	5
2	Chiephobozou	0	0	0	0	1
3	Jakhama	0	0	2	2	0
4	Kohima	0	0	1	2	1
5	Jalukie	0	0	0	0	4
6	Tening	0	0	0	0	1
7	Peren	0	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**12**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - R.D. block level (Contd.)

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Medical institutions					
		Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre/ Health Centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Tseminyu	0	0	4	4	5	5
2	Chiephobozou	0	0	11	11	4	4
3	Jakhama	0	0	2	2	4	4
4	Kohima	0	0	4	5	1	1
5	Jalukie	1	1	5	6	2	2
6	Tening	0	0	4	4	2	2
7	Peren	1	1	10	10	1	1
	District(Rural) :	**2**	**2**	**40**	**42**	**19**	**19**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Medical institutions					
		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Tseminyu	1	1	3	3	0	0
2	Chiephobozou	0	0	21	49	0	0
3	Jakhama	3	3	10	10	0	0
4	Kohima	1	1	4	6	0	0
5	Jalukie	0	0	2	2	0	0
6	Tening	0	0	4	6	0	0
7	Peren	0	0	2	2	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**5**	**5**	**46**	**78**	**0**	**0**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Medical institutions					Drinking water source		
		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities	Tap	Well	Tank
		Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions				
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Tseminyu	0	0	1	1	26	13	16	4
2	Chiephobozou	0	0	1	1	2	19	11	1
3	Jakhama	0	0	1	1	4	14	5	0
4	Kohima	2	5	1	1	6	12	9	6
5	Jalukie	0	0	3	5	31	21	14	10
6	Tening	0	0	0	0	16	18	13	5
7	Peren	1	2	0	0	12	19	16	10
	District(Rural) :	**3**	**7**	**7**	**9**	**97**	**116**	**84**	**36**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - R.D. block level (Contd.)

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Drinking water source						
		Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Tseminyu	1	11	21	0	8	24	0
2	Chiephobozou	1	3	24	0	0	21	0
3	Jakhama	0	9	15	0	4	17	0
4	Kohima	2	10	8	0	3	15	0
5	Jalukie	0	17	18	0	2	29	0
6	Tening	0	7	6	0	0	9	0
7	Peren	0	4	3	0	4	18	0
	District(Rural) :	**4**	**61**	**95**	**0**	**21**	**133**	**0**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Post, Telegraph & Telephone						
		Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1	Tseminyu	8	0	0	2	0	0	2
2	Chiephobozou	11	0	0	10	0	0	17
3	Jakhama	9	0	0	2	0	0	3
4	Kohima	8	0	0	3	0	0	4
5	Jalukie	2	0	0	1	0	0	7
6	Tening	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Peren	4	1	1	1	1	1	3
	District(Rural) :	**45**	**1**	**1**	**19**	**1**	**1**	**36**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Transport communications			Banks		Power supply	
		Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available
1	2	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1	Tseminyu	13	0	0	2	3	28	7
2	Chiephobozou	25	0	0	1	1	26	1
3	Jakhama	13	0	0	1	1	17	0
4	Kohima	9	0	0	0	0	15	0
5	Jalukie	13	0	0	1	2	21	17
6	Tening	12	0	0	0	0	20	5
7	Peren	12	0	0	1	1	21	1
	District(Rural) :	**97**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**8**	**148**	**31**

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - R.D. block level (Contd.)

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Credit societies					
		Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies
1	2	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Tseminyu	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Chiephobozou	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Jakhama	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kohima	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Jalukie	0	0	16	16	0	0
6	Tening	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Peren	0	0	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**0**	**0**	**16**	**16**	**1**	**1**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Recreational facility			Newspaper/Magazine		
		Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Tseminyu	1	4	0	9	5	5
2	Chiephobozou	0	41	2	23	0	0
3	Jakhama	0	10	0	2	1	1
4	Kohima	0	13	3	9	4	4
5	Jalukie	0	6	1	11	11	11
6	Tening	0	7	1	2	2	2
7	Peren	1	1	2	5	4	4
	District(Rural) :	**2**	**82**	**9**	**61**	**27**	**27**

APPENDIX IA - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

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	Tseminyu	35	5	27	3	0	0
2	Chiephobozou	27	1	18	3	4	1
3	Jakhama	17	3	7	3	1	3
4	Kohima	15	1	7	2	2	3
5	Jalukie	39	5	25	7	0	2
6	Tening	25	1	16	7	1	0
7	Peren	22	0	16	3	3	0
	District Total :	**180**	**16**	**116**	**28**	**11**	**9**

APPENDIX IB - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

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	Tseminyu	35	5	22	8	3
2	Chiephobozou	27	1	14	12	4
3	Jakhama	17	0	6	8	6
4	Kohima	15	1	6	8	4
5	Jalukie	39	5	23	11	3
6	Tening	25	1	17	7	1
7	Peren	22	0	13	9	3
	District Total :	**180**	**13**	**101**	**63**	**24**

APPENDIX IC - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Serial number	Name of R. D. block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tubewell	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tubewell, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tseminyu	3	5	0	0	5
2	Chiephobozou	0	2	0	0	9
3	Jakhama	0	0	0	0	3
4	Kohima	0	0	0	0	8
5	Jalukie	4	4	0	0	7
6	Tening	9	6	0	0	7
7	Peren	3	0	0	0	14
	District Total:	**19**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**53**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of R. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commer-cial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kandinu	00101800	Tseminyu	5,062	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Tesophenyu	00102400	Tseminyu	11,144	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Tseminyu Hq	00103000	Tseminyu	5,609	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
4	Kedima	00108000	Jakhama	5,644	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Viswema	00109000	Jakhama	5,833	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Kohima Vill	00109500	Kohima	12,436	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
7	Jalukie Hq	00112800	Jalukie	5,381	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II - A Village Directory

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Serial Number	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of R. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
This district has no Census Town.											

APPENDIX III - Village Directory

Land utilisation data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal towns

Serial number	Name of Census town and R.D. block within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
This district has no Census Town.							

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

R.D. Block-wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block : Tseminyu		
1	00104400	Thongsunyu
2	00104600	New Terogunyu (Ur)
3	00104200	Kashanyu (Ur)
4	00104300	Phenda
Name of RD Block : Chiephobozou		
5	00105200	Phezha(Seiyhama)
Name of RD Block : Jakhama		Nil
Name of RD Block : Kohima		Nil
Name of RD Block : Jalukie		
6	00112400	Libamphai
7	00112700	Jalukielo
Name of RD Block : Tening		Nil
Name of RD Block : Peren		Nil

APPENDIX V - Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Caste population

Serial number	Name of R.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Caste population
1	2	3	4	5	6
There are no Scheduled Castes notified in Nagaland.					

APPENDIX VI - Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribe population

Serial number	Name of R. D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribe population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tseminyu	35	0	35	0
2	Chiephobozou	27	0	27	0
3	Jakhama	18	1	17	0
4	Kohima	17	2	15	0
5	Jalukie	56	17	39	0
6	Tening	25	0	25	0
7	Peren	24	2	22	0
	District Total :	**202**	**22**	**180**	**0**

APPENDIX VII A- Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Caste population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
There are no Scheduled Castes notified in Nagaland.		

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribe to the total population by ranges

Range of Scheduled Tribe population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block : Tseminyu		
76 and above		
	00101900	Chunlikha
	00104300	Phenda
	00103000	Tseminyu Hq
	00101200	Rumensinyu
	00103100	Gukhanyu
	00101400	Rengmapani
	00101600	K. Station
	00103900	Phenwenyu
	00103600	Tseminyu Old Town
	00103300	Zumpha
	00102900	Tseminyu Vill.
	00104400	Thongsunyu
	00102700	Tsosinyu
	00102100	Ehenu
	00102400	Tesophenyu
	00104500	Tseminyu South
	00101800	Kandinu
	00103500	Sendenyu
	00101300	Longwesunyu
	00101500	Tsonsa
	00101700	Sishunu
	00102000	Nsunyu
	00102200	Yikhanyu
	00102300	New Tesophenyu
	00102500	Ziphenyu
	00102600	Khenyu
	00102800	Phenshunyu
	00103200	Zisunyu
	00103400	New Sendenyu
	00103700	Khonibinzun
	00103800	Terogunyu
	00104000	Henbenzhu
	00104600	New Terogunyu (Ur)
	00104100	Kashanyu
	00104200	Kashanyu (Ur)
Name of RD Block : Chiephobozou		
51-75		
	00106100	Chiephobozou
76 and above		
	00107000	4Th Nap Batt. Thiza
	00106800	Thizama
	00105300	Botsa
	00105200	Phezha(Seiyhama)
	00104800	Tsiemekhuma
	00106200	Model Vill.
	00105900	Ciechama
	00105400	Tuophema
	00107200	Kijumetouma
	00106000	Zhadima
	00106600	Tsiese Basa
	00107300	Dihoma
	00106900	Meriema
	00107100	Rusoma
	00104700	Phekerkrie Basa
	00104900	Seiyhama
	00105000	Phekerkrie Bawe
	00105100	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)
	00105500	Ziezou
	00105600	Teichuma
	00105700	Nachama

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribe to the total population by ranges (Contd.)

Range of Scheduled Tribe population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : *Chiephobozou*	
76 and above		
	00105800	Gareiphema
	00106300	Gareiphe Basa
	00106400	Nerhema ..
	00106500	Phezha
	00106700	Tsiese Bawe
	Name of RD Block : Jakhama	
31-40		
	00108700	Jakhama Hq(Ur)
	00107900	Kezocha Hq
51-75		
	00107400	Chakhabama
76 and above		
	00108900	Sweba(Viswema) (Ur)
	00109100	Khuzama
	00107700	Kezo Basa
	00109000	Viswema
	00108200	Phesama
	00107500	Kezo Town
	00108600	Kegwe Town(Ur)
	00108400	Mima
	00108800	Jakhama Vill.
	00107800	Kezoma
	00107600	Mitelephe
	00108000	Kedima
	00108100	Pfuchama
	00108500	Kigwema
	Name of RD Block : Kohima	
31-40		
	00110200	Hydro Project Station
41-50		
	00110100	Sechu(Zubza)
76 and above		
	00109700	Peducha
	00110000	Kiruphema Basa
	00109600	Mengujuma
	00109400	Chiedema
	00109500	Kohima Vill
	00110600	Jotsoma
	00110400	Sechuma
	00109300	Chiede Model Vill.
	00110800	Dzulakema

Range of Scheduled Tribe population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Kohima	
76 and above		
	00110300	Thekrejuma
	00110500	Mezoma
	00109900	Kiruphema Bawe
	00110700	Khonoma
	Name of RD Block : Jalukie	
51-75		
	00112600	Mhaikam
76 and above		
	00112800	Jalukie Hq
	00113000	Mhainamtsi
	00113900	Jalukie (Old)
	00112900	Nkwareu
	00113200	Jalukie 'B'
	00113700	Samzuram
	00112300	Jalukie Zangdi
	00112200	Jalukiekam
	00113300	Lilen
	00113800	Jalukie Upper Khel
	00116400	Old Beisumpui
	00112100	Beisumpuikam
	00114000	Dunki
	00115800	New Beisumpui
	00112400	Libamphai
	00112500	Jalukie Sangtam
	00112700	Jalukielo
	00113100	New Jalukie
	00113500	Phanjang
	00113600	Jalukie Lower Khel
	00114100	Mhai
	00114200	Saijang
	00114300	Kejanglwa
	00114400	Dzukwaram
	00114600	Phaijol
	00114700	New Chalkot
	00114800	Vongkithem
	00115300	Pelihang
	00115400	Inbung
	00115500	Old Chalkot
	00115600	Songlhuh
	00115700	Athibung
	00115900	Bongkolong

APPENDIX VII B - Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribe to the total population by ranges (Contd.)

Range of Scheduled Tribe population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Jalukie	
76 and above		
	00116800	Ikeisingram
	00116900	Nsenlwa
	00117300	Nkio (New)
	00117500	Nkio 'B'
	00117600	New Ngaolong
	Name of RD Block : Tening	
76 and above		
	00119600	Tening Christ Vill.
	00119700	Tening (Old)
	00119400	Nkio (Old)
	00119100	Azailong
	00118600	New Tesen
	00120100	Ntu
	00119800	Tepun
	00118100	Nsong Vill.
	00117700	Bamsiakelu
	00117800	Nsong Hq
	00117900	Nchan (Mechangbum)
	00118000	Old Ngaulong
	00118200	Ngam
	00118300	Lalong
	00118400	Nzauna
	00118500	Heiranglwa
	00118700	Old Tesen
	00118900	Upper Sinjol
	00119200	Mbaupungwa
	00119300	Nchangram
	00119900	Nzau (Old)
	00120000	Nzau Namsan
	00118800	Mbaulwa
	00119500	Tening Hq
	00119000	Nkialwa
	Name of RD Block : Peren	
76 and above		
	00111900	Rebwak
	00111000	Ngwalwa Hq
	00120700	Peren Namdi
	00120600	Peren Hq
	00120300	Kipeujang
	00111100	New Gaili
	00111400	Ngwalwa (New)
	00120500	Ndunglwa
	00120200	Peren (New)
	00111200	Punglwa
	00111800	Poilwa
	00110900	Heningkunglwa
	00111600	Pedi
	00111700	Benreu
	00112000	Kelagim
	00120400	Peletkie
	00120800	Peren (Old)
	00120900	New Puilwa
	00121000	Old Puilwa
	00121100	Mpai (New)
	00121200	Mpai (Old)
	00121300	Kendung

APPENDIX VIII - Village Directory
Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (R.D. block-wise)

Serial number	Name of gram panchayat and location code number	Area of gram panchayat in hectare	Number of villages with location code numbers		Number of households	Total population	Total SC population	Total ST population	Income and expenditure of Gram panchayat (in Rs.' 000)	
			Number	Location code numbers					Total income	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
There is no Gram Panchayat system in the district and state.										

APPENDIX IX - Village Directory
Statement showing number of girls schools in the villages

Serial number	Name of R. D. block	Village location code number	Name of village	Number of girls school			
				Primary School	Middle School	Matriculatio/ Secondary School	Higher Secondary/PUC/ Intermediate/ Junior college
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Data not available.							

Section II - Town Directory

(i) Note explaining the abbreviations used in the Town directory

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic 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 (100,000)and above is treated as city.

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

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Circle headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is 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 & 10 :

Name of the nearest citties and distance in km. with one lakh and more and five lakh 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 mentioned.

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 99

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is 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, sewerage system is implied by 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 which 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 methods of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

Head Loads	HL
Basket	B
Wheel Barrows	WB
Septic Tank	ST
Pit System	Pt
Sewerage	S
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 brackets) are presented in column 14.

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' 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. Wherever the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, are 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 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 : College of degree level and above

The codes used for this column 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 7 to 9 : Self explanatory.

Column 10 : Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

"Recognised" 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)	Vocational Training Institute	VT
(ii)	Shorthand	SH
(iii)	Typewriting	Type
(iv)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(v)	Others	O

The vocational institutions like : Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B. Ed. College, Teacher's Training Institute, Music/Dance School, Nursing School etc. are covered under 'Others'.

Column 11 to 14 :

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

Schools up to class IV are treated as Primary or elementary schools. These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools, Junior Basic schools upto class IV 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. Number of Adult Education Centres are included in this column.

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 :

Names 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 are recorded against this column.

Column 10 & 11 : Number of Agricultural 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.

(ii) Town Directory statements I to VII

STATEMENT - I
Status and Growth History

Serial Number	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number of town	Name of Circle	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	II Kohima (TC)	40701000	Kohima Sadar	4	23.0	16,013	3,093	2,423 (+21.7)	2,790 (+15.2)

Serial Number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
		1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	II Kohima (TC)	2,759 (+1.1)	3,507 (+27.1)	4,125 (+17.6)	7,246 (+75.7)	21,545 (+197.3)	34,340 (+59.4)	51,418 (+49.7)	77,030 (+49.8)	3349	737	721	849

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

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.	Circle HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	II Kohima (TC)	NA	30	4	Kohima (0)	Kohima (0)	Kohima Sadar (0)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from				
		Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1	II Kohima (TC)	Jorhat (204)	Guwahati (364)	Dimapur (74)	Yes (0)	No

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

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	II Kohima (TC)	4,307	590	150	-	-	-	5,047

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	II Kohima (TC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

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	II Kohima (TC)	77,030	-	59,355	22	O	NA	NA	NA	NA

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	II Kohima (TC)	NA	NA	NA	Yes	12,635	128	1,674	38	30

* There are no Scheduled Castes notified in Nagaland.

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational facilities			
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	II Kohima (TC)	77,030	H D(5) TB	263	A(6) S C L	No Imphal(142)	No Jorhat(204)	Yes

Educational facilities						Working women's hostels with number of seats	Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)		Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Type(5)	4	16	22	25	-	-	1	-	2	PL

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	II Kohima (TC)	NA	NA	NA	Handloom	Handicraft	NA	12	-	-

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

The district and the state of Nagaland have no Slums.

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
water borne	service	others						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

The district and the state of Nagaland have no Slums.

(iii) Appendix to Town Directory

Appendix to Town Directory

Towns showing their outgrowths with population

Serial number	Name of the town with location code	Population of core town	Name of outgrowth	Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5

The towns of this district have no outgrowths.

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 operations 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 centres 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 are 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 are disseminated right upto 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 Caste and the Scheduled Tribe population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population 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 Caste and the Scheduled Tribe 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 alongwith the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Caste 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 encountered 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 Caste/ Tribe returns. The Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe population in 2001 Census, is thus 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 another important publication on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe 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. These data are 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, 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 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes'.

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 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included. In 1981 Census only main workers were presented into 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 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/CD Block/UA/City/Town
2.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/CD Block/Town
3.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/CD Block/Town
4.	Village Primary Census Abstract	CD Block/Village wise
5.	Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

The PCA Data for villages were presented CD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each CD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the CD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the CD Block. In case a CD 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 CD 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 headings are explained under the sub-heading 'Census Concepts' in the Analytical Note. The term 'Total Population' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless population. 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 Tahsils, 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 CD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each CD 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/ CD 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 Caste Population and the Scheduled Tribe Population for each town.

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area 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
07	**Kohima**	**Total**		**55,565**	**310,084**	**162,251**	**147,833**	**46,894**	**23,839**	**23,055**
		Rural		**39,552**	**233,054**	**120,590**	**112,464**	**35,816**	**18,130**	**17,686**
		Urban		**16,013**	**77,030**	**41,661**	**35,369**	**11,078**	**5,709**	**5,369**
0001	Tseminyu	Total		7,600	52,864	26,936	25,928	8,336	4,117	4,219
		Rural		7,600	52,864	26,936	25,928	8,336	4,117	4,219
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Chiephobozou	Total		5,219	26,203	13,448	12,755	4,331	2,240	2,091
		Rural		5,219	26,203	13,448	12,755	4,331	2,240	2,091
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jakhama	Total		6,056	34,333	18,188	16,145	5,239	2,678	2,561
		Rural		6,056	34,333	18,188	16,145	5,239	2,678	2,561
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Kohima	Total		5,407	28,888	15,376	13,512	4,207	2,133	2,074
		Rural		5,407	28,888	15,376	13,512	4,207	2,133	2,074
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Jalukie	Total		6,394	35,584	18,187	17,397	5,972	3,037	2,935
		Rural		6,394	35,584	18,187	17,397	5,972	3,037	2,935
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tening	Total		5,549	37,910	19,544	18,366	4,889	2,497	2,392
		Rural		5,549	37,910	19,544	18,366	4,889	2,497	2,392
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Peren	Total		3,327	17,272	8,911	8,361	2,842	1,428	1,414
		Rural		3,327	17,272	8,911	8,361	2,842	1,428	1,414
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Urban		16,013	77,030	41,661	35,369	11,078	5,709	5,369

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Caste population			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ RD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2
-	-	-	**280,753**	**142,446**	**138,307**	**196,180**	**111,146**	**85,034**	**Total**	**Kohima**
-	-	-	**221,398**	**112,342**	**109,056**	**138,995**	**78,769**	**60,226**	**Rural**	
-	-	-	**59,355**	**30,104**	**29,251**	**57,185**	**32,377**	**24,808**	**Urban**	
-	-	-	52,306	26,585	25,721	31,443	17,401	14,042	Total	Tseminyu
-	-	-	52,306	26,585	25,721	31,443	17,401	14,042	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	25,109	12,597	12,512	16,568	9,273	7,295	Total	Chiephobozou
-	-	-	25,109	12,597	12,512	16,568	9,273	7,295	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	31,105	15,641	15,464	20,579	12,274	8,305	Total	Jakhama
-	-	-	31,105	15,641	15,464	20,579	12,274	8,305	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	25,483	12,742	12,741	19,608	11,227	8,381	Total	Kohima
-	-	-	25,483	12,742	12,741	19,608	11,227	8,381	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	33,719	17,180	16,539	21,675	11,973	9,702	Total	Jalukie
-	-	-	33,719	17,180	16,539	21,675	11,973	9,702	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	37,266	19,183	18,083	18,926	10,826	8,100	Total	Tening
-	-	-	37,266	19,183	18,083	18,926	10,826	8,100	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	16,410	8,414	7,996	10,196	5,795	4,401	Total	Peren
-	-	-	16,410	8,414	7,996	10,196	5,795	4,401	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	59,355	30,104	29,251	57,185	32,377	24,808	Urban	Kohima (TC)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ RD Block/ 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
07	**Kohima**	**Total**	**113,904**	**51,105**	**62,799**	**135,023**	**76,341**	**58,682**	**114,456**	**67,556**	**46,900**
		Rural	**94,059**	**41,821**	**52,238**	**109,906**	**58,045**	**51,861**	**91,094**	**50,212**	**40,882**
		Urban	**19,845**	**9,284**	**10,561**	**25,117**	**18,296**	**6,821**	**23,362**	**17,344**	**6,018**
0001	Tseminyu	Total	21,421	9,535	11,886	25,935	13,057	12,878	19,186	9,624	9,562
		Rural	21,421	9,535	11,886	25,935	13,057	12,878	19,186	9,624	9,562
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Chiephobozou	Total	9,635	4,175	5,460	13,504	7,067	6,437	10,888	6,121	4,767
		Rural	9,635	4,175	5,460	13,504	7,067	6,437	10,888	6,121	4,767
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jakhama	Total	13,754	5,914	7,840	16,114	8,826	7,288	14,182	8,022	6,160
		Rural	13,754	5,914	7,840	16,114	8,826	7,288	14,182	8,022	6,160
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Kohima	Total	9,280	4,149	5,131	12,771	7,509	5,262	11,343	7,026	4,317
		Rural	9,280	4,149	5,131	12,771	7,509	5,262	11,343	7,026	4,317
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Jalukie	Total	13,909	6,214	7,695	16,267	8,613	7,654	14,379	8,038	6,341
		Rural	13,909	6,214	7,695	16,267	8,613	7,654	14,379	8,038	6,341
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tening	Total	18,984	8,718	10,266	18,099	9,195	8,904	14,953	7,966	6,987
		Rural	18,984	8,718	10,266	18,099	9,195	8,904	14,953	7,966	6,987
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Peren	Total	7,076	3,116	3,960	7,216	3,778	3,438	6,163	3,415	2,748
		Rural	7,076	3,116	3,960	7,216	3,778	3,438	6,163	3,415	2,748
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Urban	19,845	9,284	10,561	25,117	18,296	6,821	23,362	17,344	6,018

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ RD Block/ 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
63,320	**29,559**	**33,761**	**955**	**491**	**464**	**1,884**	**820**	**1,064**	**48,297**	**36,686**	**11,611**	**Total**	Kohima
63,143	**29,461**	**33,682**	**882**	**452**	**430**	**1,647**	**685**	**962**	**25,422**	**19,614**	**5,808**	**Rural**	
177	**98**	**79**	**73**	**39**	**34**	**237**	**135**	**102**	**22,875**	**17,072**	**5,803**	**Urban**	
15,691	6,970	8,721	81	44	37	200	114	86	3,214	2,496	718	Total	Tseminyu
15,691	6,970	8,721	81	44	37	200	114	86	3,214	2,496	718	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
6,484	2,696	3,788	191	104	87	174	91	83	4,039	3,230	809	Total	Chiephobozou
6,484	2,696	3,788	191	104	87	174	91	83	4,039	3,230	809	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
8,289	3,397	4,892	200	72	128	194	98	96	5,499	4,455	1,044	Total	Jakhama
8,289	3,397	4,892	200	72	128	194	98	96	5,499	4,455	1,044	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
4,234	1,762	2,472	73	42	31	241	96	145	6,795	5,126	1,669	Total	Kohima
4,234	1,762	2,472	73	42	31	241	96	145	6,795	5,126	1,669	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
11,563	6,207	5,356	156	85	71	398	108	290	2,262	1,638	624	Total	Jalukie
11,563	6,207	5,356	156	85	71	398	108	290	2,262	1,638	624	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
12,770	6,419	6,351	105	57	48	163	64	99	1,915	1,426	489	Total	Tening
12,770	6,419	6,351	105	57	48	163	64	99	1,915	1,426	489	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
4,112	*2,010*	*2,102*	*76*	*48*	*28*	*277*	*114*	*163*	*1,698*	*1,243*	*455*	*Total*	*Peren*
4,112	2,010	2,102	76	48	28	277	114	163	1,698	1,243	455	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
													URBAN
177	98	79	73	39	34	237	135	102	22,875	17,072	5,803	Urban	Kohima (TC)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ RD Block/ 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
07	**Kohima**	**Total**	**20,567**	**8,785**	**11,782**	**11,456**	**4,437**	**7,019**	**3,405**	**1,822**	**1,583**
		Rural	***18,812***	***7,833***	***10,979***	***11,349***	***4,409***	***6,940***	***3,341***	***1,791***	***1,550***
		Urban	**1,755**	**952**	**803**	**107**	**28**	**79**	**64**	**31**	**33**
0001	Tseminyu	Total	6,749	3,433	3,316	3,153	1,500	1,653	2,128	1,333	795
		Rural	6,749	3,433	3,316	3,153	1,500	1,653	2,128	1,333	795
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Chiephobozou	Total	2,616	946	1,670	1,374	561	813	716	221	495
		Rural	2,616	946	1,670	1,374	561	813	716	221	495
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jakhama	Total	1,932	804	1,128	1,401	543	858	115	63	52
		Rural	1,932	804	1,128	1,401	543	858	115	63	52
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Kohima	Total	1,428	483	945	818	232	586	53	17	36
		Rural	1,428	483	945	818	232	586	53	17	36
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Jalukie	Total	1,888	575	1,313	1,368	362	1,006	67	36	31
		Rural	1,888	575	1,313	1,368	362	1,006	67	36	31
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tening	Total	3,146	1,229	1,917	2,519	947	1,572	223	106	117
		Rural	3,146	1,229	1,917	2,519	947	1,572	223	106	117
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Peren	Total	1,053	363	690	716	264	452	39	15	24
		Rural	1,053	363	690	716	264	452	39	15	24
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Urban	1,755	952	803	107	28	79	64	31	33

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ RD Block/ Town	Location code number
Houschold industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
2,198	**665**	**1,533**	**3,508**	**1,861**	**1,647**	**175,061**	**85,910**	**89,151**	**Total**	**Kohima**	**07**
1,972	**588**	**1,384**	**2,150**	**1,045**	**1,105**	**123,148**	**62,545**	**60,603**	**Rural**		
226	77	**149**	**1,358**	**816**	542	**51,913**	**23,365**	**28,548**	**Urban**		
991	356	635	477	244	233	26,929	13,879	13,050	Total	Tseminyu	0001
991	356	635	477	244	233	26,929	13,879	13,050	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
256	50	206	270	114	156	12,699	6,381	6,318	Total	Chiephobozou	0002
256	50	206	270	114	156	12,699	6,381	6,318	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
88	23	65	328	175	153	18,219	9,362	8,857	Total	Jakhama	0003
88	23	65	328	175	153	18,219	9,362	8,857	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
138	36	102	419	198	221	16,117	7,867	8,250	Total	Kohima	0004
138	36	102	419	198	221	16,117	7,867	8,250	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
121	29	92	332	148	184	19,317	9,574	9,743	Total	Jalukie	0005
121	29	92	332	148	184	19,317	9,574	9,743	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
153	41	112	251	135	116	19,811	10,349	9,462	Total	Tening	0006
153	41	112	251	135	116	19,811	10,349	9,462	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
225	53	172	73	31	42	10,056	5,133	4,923	Total	Peren	0007
225	53	172	73	31	42	10,056	5,133	4,923	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
226	77	149	1,358	816	542	51,913	23,365	28,548	Urban	Kohima (TC)	40701000

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
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	625	-	606
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	537	-	473
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	588	-	507
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	241	-	218
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	614	-	541
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	696	-	656
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 7	674	-	637
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 8	688	-	653
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 9	953	-	926
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 10	624	-	535
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 11	530	-	504
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 12	613	-	595
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 13	539	-	526
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 14	503	-	452
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 15	463	-	384
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 16	775	-	656
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 17	168	-	133
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1401	230	-	0
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1801	790	-	1
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 18	635	-	620
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 19	670	-	642
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 20	421	-	377
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 21	548	-	485
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 22	571	-	526
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 23	664	-	487
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 24	512	-	440
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 25	774	-	670
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 26	334	-	211
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 27	523	-	483
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 28	446	-	343
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 29	489	-	413
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 30	780	-	703
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 31	627	-	436
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 32	360	-	356
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 33	441	-	411
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 34	860	-	839
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 35	567	-	457
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 36	600	-	524
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 37	562	-	425
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 38	691	-	344
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 39	335	-	174
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 40	541	-	262
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 41	292	-	185
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 201	946	-	0
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 202	659	-	0
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 203	508	-	0
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 42	311	-	112
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 43	928	-	496
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 44	496	-	283
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 45	539	-	303
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 46	405	-	299

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT (CONTD.)

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
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 47	358	-	314
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 48	404	-	332
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 49	313	-	234
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 50	494	-	418
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 51	366	-	215
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 52	273	-	197
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 53	554	-	391
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 54	519	-	312
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 55	578	-	378
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 56	779	-	501
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 57	656	-	546
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 58	482	-	273
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 59	437	-	353
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 60	457	-	403
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 61	403	-	274
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 62	497	-	456
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 63	453	-	319
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 64	461	-	276
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 65	773	-	601
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 66	483	-	384
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 67	415	-	300
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 68	445	-	375
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 69	450	-	304
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 70	419	-	335
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 71	621	-	474
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 72	758	-	602
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 73	449	-	125
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 74	524	-	230
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 75	654	-	432
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 76	571	-	250
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 77	615	-	279
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 78	521	-	176
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 79	465	-	336
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 80	257	-	160
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 81	560	-	525
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 82	522	-	475
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 83	637	-	577
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 84	566	-	484
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 85	523	-	513
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 86	381	-	324
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 87	673	-	588
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 88	398	-	364
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 89	681	-	574
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 90	215	-	181
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 91	512	-	362
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 92	415	-	325
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 93	458	-	168
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 94	733	-	583
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 95	758	-	515
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 96	713	-	628
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 97	580	-	468

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT (CONTD.)

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
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 98	613	-	535
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No 13	EB No 99	625	-	470
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 100	391	-	318
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 101	439	-	387
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 102	516	-	446
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 103	744	-	698
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 104	329	-	296
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 105	393	-	369
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 106	463	-	447
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 107	556	-	534
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 108	554	-	501
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 109	500	-	427
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 110	354	-	313
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 111	535	-	448
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 112	536	-	472
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 113	592	-	477
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 114	515	-	474
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 115	670	-	533
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 135	519	-	380
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 136	1,079	-	900
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 137	349	-	235
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 116	574	-	483
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 117	672	-	569
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 118	495	-	292
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 119	593	-	538
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 120	437	-	394
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 121	593	-	513
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 122	660	-	624
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 123	520	-	505
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 124	293	-	242
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 125	717	-	676
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 126	426	-	402
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 127	1,152	-	1,080
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 128	447	-	433
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 129	676	-	543
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 130	369	-	345
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 131	380	-	169
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 132	473	-	416
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 133	720	-	603
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 134	446	-	350

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
07	**Kohima**	**Total**	**49,674**	**280,753**	**142,446**	**138,307**	**43,260**	**21,860**	**21,400**
		Rural	**37,716**	**221,398**	**112,342**	**109,056**	**34,478**	**17,386**	**17,092**
		Urban	**11,958**	**59,355**	**30,104**	**29,251**	**8,782**	**4,474**	**4,308**
0001	Tseminyu	Total	7,510	52,306	26,585	25,721	8,280	4,089	4,191
		Rural	7,510	52,306	26,585	25,721	8,280	4,089	4,191
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Chiephobozou	Total	5,078	25,109	12,597	12,512	4,253	2,198	2,055
		Rural	5,078	25,109	12,597	12,512	4,253	2,198	2,055
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jakhama	Total	5,591	31,105	15,641	15,464	4,889	2,456	2,433
		Rural	5,591	31,105	15,641	15,464	4,889	2,456	2,433
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Kohima	Total	4,909	25,483	12,742	12,741	3,879	1,961	1,918
		Rural	4,909	25,483	12,742	12,741	3,879	1,961	1,918
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Jalukie	Total	6,031	33,719	17,180	16,539	5,666	2,877	2,789
		Rural	6,031	33,719	17,180	16,539	5,666	2,877	2,789
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tening	Total	5,468	37,266	19,183	18,083	4,808	2,444	2,364
		Rural	5,468	37,266	19,183	18,083	4,808	2,444	2,364
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Peren	Total	3,129	16,410	8,414	7,996	2,703	1,361	1,342
		Rural	3,129	16,410	8,414	7,996	2,703	1,361	1,342
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Urban	11,958	59,355	30,104	29,251	8,782	4,474	4,308

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
175,588	**96,234**	**79,354**	**105,165**	**46,212**	**58,953**	**119,379**	**62,571**	**56,808**	**Total**	**Kohima**
131,033	**72,634**	**58,399**	**90,365**	**39,708**	**50,657**	**102,603**	**51,825**	**50,778**	**Rural**	
44,555	**23,600**	**20,955**	**14,800**	**6,504**	**8,296**	**16,776**	**10,746**	**6,030**	**Urban**	
31,129	17,190	13,939	21,177	9,395	11,782	25,621	12,829	12,792	Total	Tseminyu
31,129	17,190	13,939	21,177	9,395	11,782	25,621	12,829	12,792	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
15,691	8,554	7,137	9,418	4,043	5,375	12,712	6,350	6,362	Total	Chiephobozou
15,691	8,554	7,137	9,418	4,043	5,375	12,712	6,350	6,362	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
17,975	10,104	7,871	13,130	5,537	7,593	13,926	6,795	7,131	Total	Jakhama
17,975	10,104	7,871	13,130	5,537	7,593	13,926	6,795	7,131	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
17,291	9,318	7,973	8,192	3,424	4,768	10,229	5,239	4,990	Total	Kohima
17,291	9,318	7,973	8,192	3,424	4,768	10,229	5,239	4,990	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
20,702	11,378	9,324	13,017	5,802	7,215	15,497	8,096	7,401	Total	Jalukie
20,702	11,378	9,324	13,017	5,802	7,215	15,497	8,096	7,401	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
18,483	10,573	7,910	18,783	8,610	10,173	17,811	9,020	8,791	Total	Tening
18,483	10,573	7,910	18,783	8,610	10,173	17,811	9,020	8,791	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
9,762	5,517	4,245	6,648	2,897	3,751	6,807	3,496	3,311	Total	Peren
9,762	5,517	4,245	6,648	2,897	3,751	6,807	3,496	3,311	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
44,555	23,600	20,955	14,800	6,504	8,296	16,776	10,746	6,030	Urban	Kohima (TC)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
07	**Kohima**	**Total**	**99,830**	**54,428**	**45,402**	**62,575**	**29,136**	**33,439**	**748**	**343**	**405**
		Rural	**84,330**	**44,261**	**40,069**	**62,435**	**29,068**	**33,367**	**690**	**315**	**375**
		Urban	**15,500**	**10,167**	**5,333**	**140**	**68**	**72**	**58**	**28**	**30**
0001	Tseminyu	Total	18,943	9,441	9,502	15,618	6,932	8,686	72	37	35
		Rural	18,943	9,441	9,502	15,618	6,932	8,686	72	37	35
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Chiephobozou	Total	10,145	5,411	4,734	6,459	2,681	3,778	178	92	86
		Rural	10,145	5,411	4,734	6,459	2,681	3,778	178	92	86
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jakhama	Total	12,088	6,060	6,028	8,242	3,376	4,866	173	49	124
		Rural	12,088	6,060	6,028	8,242	3,376	4,866	173	49	124
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Kohima	Total	8,908	4,814	4,094	4,108	1,684	2,424	43	18	25
		Rural	8,908	4,814	4,094	4,108	1,684	2,424	43	18	25
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Jalukie	Total	13,705	7,574	6,131	11,305	6,066	5,239	78	39	39
		Rural	13,705	7,574	6,131	11,305	6,066	5,239	78	39	39
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tening	Total	14,726	7,811	6,915	12,666	6,360	6,306	102	55	47
		Rural	14,726	7,811	6,915	12,666	6,360	6,306	102	55	47
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Peren	Total	5,815	3,150	2,665	4,037	1,969	2,068	44	25	19
		Rural	5,815	3,150	2,665	4,037	1,969	2,068	44	25	19
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Urban	15,500	10,167	5,333	140	68	72	58	28	30

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of main workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ RD Block/ Town
Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
1,654	**679**	**975**	**34,853**	**24,270**	**10,583**	**19,549**	**8,143**	**11,406**	**Total**	**Kohima**
1,509	**608**	**901**	**19,696**	**14,270**	**5,426**	**18,273**	**7,564**	**10,709**	**Rural**	
145	**71**	**74**	**15,157**	**10,000**	**5,157**	**1,276**	**579**	**697**	**Urban**	
194	111	83	3,059	2,361	698	6,678	3,388	3,290	Total	Tseminyu
194	111	83	3,059	2,361	698	6,678	3,388	3,290	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
153	73	80	3,355	2,565	790	2,567	939	1,628	Total	Chiephobozou
153	73	80	3,355	2,565	790	2,567	939	1,628	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
166	81	85	3,507	2,554	953	1,838	735	1,103	Total	Jakhama
166	81	85	3,507	2,554	953	1,838	735	1,103	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
230	94	136	4,527	3,018	1,509	1,321	425	896	Total	Kohima
230	94	136	4,527	3,018	1,509	1,321	425	896	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
356	85	271	1,966	1,384	582	1,792	522	1,270	Total	Jalukie
356	85	271	1,966	1,384	582	1,792	522	1,270	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
150	58	92	1,808	1,338	470	3,085	1,209	1,876	Total	Tening
150	58	92	1,808	1,338	470	3,085	1,209	1,876	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
260	106	154	1,474	1,050	424	992	346	646	Total	Peren
260	106	154	1,474	1,050	424	992	346	646	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
145	71	74	15,157	10,000	5,157	1,276	579	697	Urban	Kohima (TC)

:IMARY 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
07	**Kohima**	**Total**	**11,287**	**4,378**	**6,909**	**3,314**	**1,777**	**1,537**	**2,077**	**632**	**1,445**
		Rural	**11,200**	**4,357**	**6,843**	**3,268**	**1,763**	**1,505**	**1,885**	**572**	**1,313**
		Urban	**87**	**21**	**66**	**46**	**14**	**32**	**192**	**60**	**132**
0001	Tseminyu	Total	3,145	1,495	1,650	2,121	1,331	790	984	353	631
		Rural	3,145	1,495	1,650	2,121	1,331	790	984	353	631
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Chiephobozou	Total	1,365	558	807	711	220	491	240	50	190
		Rural	1,365	558	807	711	220	491	240	50	190
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jakhama	Total	1,385	536	849	101	57	44	85	22	63
		Rural	1,385	536	849	101	57	44	85	22	63
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Kohima	Total	800	227	573	42	13	29	113	31	82
		Rural	800	227	573	42	13	29	113	31	82
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Jalukie	Total	1,320	339	981	50	26	24	113	26	87
		Rural	1,320	339	981	50	26	24	113	26	87
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tening	Total	2,478	938	1,540	222	106	116	145	40	105
		Rural	2,478	938	1,540	222	106	116	145	40	105
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Peren	Total	707	264	443	21	10	11	205	50	155
		Rural	707	264	443	21	10	11	205	50	155
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40701000	Kohima (TC)	Urban	87	21	66	46	14	32	192	60	132

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of marginal workers						Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ RD Block/ Town	Location code number
Other workers			Non-workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
2,871	**1,356**	**1,515**	**161,374**	**79,875**	**81,499**	**Total**	**Kohima**	**07**
1,920	**872**	**1,048**	**118,795**	**60,517**	**58,278**	**Rural**		
951	**484**	**467**	**42,579**	**19,358**	**23,221**	**Urban**		
428	209	219	26,685	13,756	12,929	Total	Tseminyu	0001
428	209	219	26,685	13,756	12,929	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
251	111	140	12,397	6,247	6,150	Total	Chiephobozou	0002
251	111	140	12,397	6,247	6,150	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
267	120	147	17,179	8,846	8,333	Total	Jakhama	0003
267	120	147	17,179	8,846	8,333	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
366	154	212	15,254	7,503	7,751	Total	Kohima	0004
366	154	212	15,254	7,503	7,751	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
309	131	178	18,222	9,084	9,138	Total	Jalukie	0005
309	131	178	18,222	9,084	9,138	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
240	125	115	19,455	10,163	9,292	Total	Tening	0006
240	125	115	19,455	10,163	9,292	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
59	22	37	9,603	4,918	4,685	Total	Peren	0007
59	22	37	9,603	4,918	4,685	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
951	484	467	42,579	19,358	23,221	Urban	Kohima (TC)	40701000

VILLAGE PRIMARY
R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0001	**Tseminyu (Total)**	-	7,600	52,864	26,936	25,928	8,336	4,117	4,219
0001	**Tseminyu (Rural)**	-	7,600	52,864	26,936	25,928	8,336	4,117	4,219
0001	**Tseminyu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tseminyu (Rural)								
00101200	Rumensinyu	-	125	637	355	282	124	62	62
00101300	Longwesunyu	-	75	334	166	168	54	25	29
00101400	Rengmapani	-	137	794	414	380	122	66	56
00101500	Tsonsa	-	60	364	189	175	59	34	25
00101600	K Station	-	262	2,163	1,039	1,124	252	114	138
00101700	Sishunu	-	229	1,826	925	901	321	148	173
00101800	Kandinu	-	483	5,062	2,409	2,653	420	210	210
00101900	Chunlikha	-	163	1,426	782	644	179	88	91
00102000	Nsunyu	-	411	2,800	1,406	1,394	438	216	222
00102100	Ehenu	-	168	1,420	716	704	97	56	41
00102200	Yikhanyu	-	46	299	159	140	85	51	34
00102300	New Tesophenyu	-	60	400	219	181	111	58	53
00102400	Tesophenyu	-	1,585	11,144	5,576	5,568	2,095	970	1,125
00102500	Ziphenyu	-	180	1,013	525	488	229	118	111
00102600	Khenyu	-	73	468	260	208	101	63	38
00102700	Tsosinyu	-	77	583	310	273	93	44	49
00102800	Phenshunyu	-	282	1,918	930	988	244	128	116
00102900	Tseminyu Vill.	-	367	2,472	1,280	1,192	417	206	211
00103000	Tseminyu Hq	-	874	5,609	2,937	2,672	821	405	416
00103100	Gukhanyu	-	52	274	152	122	55	31	24
00103200	Zisunyu	-	382	2,442	1,284	1,158	392	202	190
00103300	Zumpha	-	40	266	134	132	41	17	24
00103400	New Sendenyu	-	58	420	234	186	65	34	31
00103500	Sendenyu	-	354	2,507	1,304	1,203	480	239	241
00103600	Tseminyu Old Town	-	105	618	313	305	104	47	57
00103700	Khonibinzun	-	40	210	111	99	50	29	21
00103800	Terogunyu	-	238	1,830	968	862	284	155	129
00103900	Phenwenyu	-	155	847	432	415	142	62	80
00104000	Henbenzhu	-	35	260	136	124	35	15	20
00104100	Kashanyu	-	131	712	378	334	160	87	73
00104200	Kashanyu (UR)	-	63	311	141	170	77	39	38
00104300	Phenda	-	50	330	184	146	41	27	14
00104400	Thongsunyu	-	42	258	131	127	50	23	27
00104500	Tseminyu South	-	173	671	340	331	88	42	46
00104600	New Terogunyu (UR)	-	25	176	97	79	10	6	4

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TSEMINYU

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	52,306	26,585	25,721	31,443	17,401	14,042	**Tseminyu (Total)**
-	-	-	**52,306**	**26,585**	**25,721**	**31,443**	**17,401**	**14,042**	**Tseminyu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tseminyu (Urban)**
									Tseminyu (Rural)
-	-	-	617	338	279	326	206	120	Rumensinyu
-	-	-	334	166	168	78	49	29	Longwesunyu
-	-	-	774	401	373	482	267	215	Rengmapani
-	-	-	364	189	175	225	127	98	Tsonsa
-	-	-	2,117	1,013	1,104	1,181	621	560	K. Station
-	-	-	1,826	925	901	897	499	398	Sishunu
-	-	-	5,053	2,404	2,649	3,001	1,547	1,454	Kandínu
-	-	-	1,323	712	611	1,049	621	428	Chunlikha
-	-	-	2,800	1,406	1,394	1,814	982	832	Nsunyu
-	-	-	1,412	711	701	874	474	400	Ehenu
-	-	-	299	159	140	109	61	48	Yikhanyu
-	-	-	400	219	181	114	81	33	New Tesophenyu
-	-	-	11,087	5,549	5,538	5,798	3,314	2,484	Tesophenyu
-	-	-	1,013	525	488	522	315	207	Ziphenyu
-	-	-	468	260	208	327	180	147	Khenyu
-	-	-	577	306	271	171	102	69	Tsosinyu
-	-	-	1,918	930	988	1,289	686	603	Phenshunyu
-	-	-	2,438	1,255	1,183	1,542	875	667	Tseminyu Vill.
-	-	-	5,416	2,815	2,601	4,322	2,367	1,955	Tseminyu Hq
-	-	-	267	147	120	92	57	35	Gukhanyu
-	-	-	2,442	1,284	1,158	1,713	964	749	Zisunyu
-	-	-	262	133	129	201	108	93	Zumpha
-	-	-	420	234	186	339	193	146	New Sendenyu
-	-	-	2,504	1,301	1,203	1,343	703	640	Sendenyu
-	-	-	607	307	300	473	251	222	Tseminyu Old Town
-	-	-	210	111	99	96	52	44	Khonibinzun
-	-	-	1,830	968	862	752	422	330	Terogunyu
-	-	-	829	420	409	337	214	123	Phenwenyu
-	-	-	260	136	124	191	105	86	Henbenzhu
-	-	-	712	378	334	485	270	215	Kashanyu
-	-	-	311	141	170	211	96	115	Kashanyu (UR)
-	-	-	316	177	139	239	131	108	Phenda
-	-	-	255	128	127	169	89	80	Thongsunyu
-	-	-	669	340	329	552	290	262	Tseminyu South
-	-	-	176	97	79	129	82	47	New Terogunyu (UR)

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	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	**Tseminyu (Total)**	**21,421**	**9,535**	**11,886**	**25,935**	**13,057**	**12,878**	**19,186**	**9,624**	**9,562**
0001	**Tseminyu (Rural)**	**21,421**	**9,535**	**11,886**	**25,935**	**13,057**	**12,878**	**19,186**	**9,624**	**9,562**
0001	**Tseminyu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tseminyu (Rural)									
00101200	Rumensinyu	311	149	162	349	202	147	288	187	101
00101300	Longwesunyu	256	117	139	70	50	20	69	49	20
00101400	Rengmapani	312	147	165	278	133	145	278	133	145
00101500	Tsonsa	139	62	77	252	123	129	107	59	48
00101600	K. Station	982	418	564	1,245	573	672	953	437	516
00101700	Sishunu	929	426	503	766	415	351	755	409	346
00101800	Kandinu	2,061	862	1,199	3,513	1,637	1,876	2,181	932	1,249
00101900	Chunlikha	377	161	216	498	249	249	411	188	223
00102000	Nsunyu	986	424	562	1,492	732	760	1,184	548	636
00102100	Ehenu	546	242	304	1,111	558	553	636	304	332
00102200	Yikhanyu	190	98	92	116	51	65	92	43	49
00102300	New Tesophenyu	286	138	148	132	65	67	130	63	67
00102400	Tesophenyu	5,346	2,262	3,084	5,425	2,739	2,686	3,785	1,848	1,937
00102500	Ziphenyu	491	210	281	400	183	217	386	174	212
00102600	Khenyu	141	80	61	182	94	88	182	94	88
00102700	Tsosinyu	412	208	204	309	146	163	210	106	104
00102800	Phenshunyu	629	244	385	844	382	462	798	355	443
00102900	Tseminyu Vill.	930	405	525	945	457	488	940	456	484
00103000	Tseminyu Hq	1,287	570	717	2,573	1,402	1,171	1,508	892	616
00103100	Gukhanyu	182	95	87	128	69	59	128	69	59
00103200	Zisunyu	729	320	409	1,022	506	516	750	420	330
00103300	Zumpha	65	26	39	109	57	52	68	40	28
00103400	New Sendenyu	81	41	40	92	66	26	89	65	24
00103500	Sendenyu	1,164	601	563	1,238	687	551	1,200	663	537
00103600	Tseminyu Old Town	145	62	83	231	120	111	209	115	94
00103700	Khonibinzun	114	59	55	113	59	54	68	36	32
00103800	Terogunyu	1,078	546	532	1,018	523	495	527	262	265
00103900	Phenwenyu	510	218	292	299	186	113	292	182	110
00104000	Henbenzhu	69	31	38	153	81	72	132	72	60
00104100	Kashanyu	227	108	119	287	143	144	267	130	137
00104200	Kashanyu (UR)	100	45	55	137	65	72	137	65	72
00104300	Phenda	91	53	38	117	59	58	113	58	55
00104400	Thongsunyu	89	42	47	93	55	38	93	55	38
00104500	Tseminyu South	119	50	69	308	143	165	154	83	71
00104600	New Terogunyu (UR)	47	15	32	90	47	43	66	32	34

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TSEMINYU

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
15,691	**6,970**	**8,721**	**81**	**44**	**37**	**200**	**114**	**86**	**3,214**	**2,496**	**718**	**Tseminyu (Total)**
15,691	**6,970**	**8,721**	**81**	**44**	**37**	**200**	**114**	**86**	**3,214**	**2,496**	**718**	**Tseminyu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tseminyu (Urban)**
												Tseminyu (Rural)
234	140	94	8	8	-	3	1	2	43	38	5	Rumensinyu
51	31	20	-	-	-	3	3	-	15	15	-	Longwesunyu
255	115	140	1	-	1	1	-	1	21	18	3	Rengmapani
58	18	40	-	-	-	1	1	-	48	40	8	Tsonsa
899	394	505	4	3	1	11	8	3	39	32	7	K. Station
605	281	324	-	-	-	18	18	-	132	110	22	Sishunu
2,124	886	1,238	1	1	-	1	-	1	55	45	10	Kandinu
225	56	169	6	3	3	-	-	-	180	129	51	Chunlikha
1,122	501	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	47	15	Nsunyu
539	220	319	1	1	-	3	1	2	93	82	11	Ehenu
80	34	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	3	Yikhanyu
118	53	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	2	New Tesophenyu
3,423	1,544	1,879	15	9	6	43	26	17	304	269	35	Tesophenyu
281	96	185	2	1	1	2	-	2	101	77	24	Ziphenyu
151	73	78	-	-	-	14	9	5	17	12	5	Khenyu
177	80	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	26	7	Tsosinyu
623	248	375	-	-	-	42	19	23	133	88	45	Phenshunyu
688	260	428	1	-	1	1	1	-	250	195	55	Tseminyu Vill.
765	295	470	6	3	3	28	7	21	709	587	122	Tseminyu Hq
123	66	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	Gukhanyu
460	203	257	-	-	-	4	4	-	286	213	73	Zisunyu
29	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	27	12	Zumpha
8	7	1	-	-	-	12	9	3	69	49	20	New Sendenyu
1,168	643	525	-	-	-	2	1	1	30	19	11	Sendenyu
29	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	105	75	Tseminyu Old Town
55	29	26	6	3	3	6	3	3	1	1	-	Khonibinzun
416	186	230	28	12	16	5	3	2	78	61	17	Terogunyu
241	139	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	43	8	Phenwenyu
109	53	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	19	4	Henbenzhu
242	112	130	2	-	2	-	-	-	23	18	5	Kashanyu
132	60	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	Kashanyu (UR)
89	40	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	18	6	Phenda
82	45	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	1	Thongsunyu
34	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	66	54	Tseminyu South
56	22	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	New Terogunyu (UR)

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	**Tseminyu (Total)**	6,749	3,433	3,316	3,153	1,500	1,653	2,128	1,333	795
0001	**Tseminyu (Rural)**	6,749	3,433	3,316	3,153	1,500	1,653	2,128	1,333	795
0001	**Tseminyu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tseminyu (Rural)									
00101200	Rumensinyu	61	15	46	49	6	43	-	-	-
00101300	Longwesunyu	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00101400	Rengmapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00101500	Tsonsa	145	64	81	2	1	1	-	-	-
00101600	K. Station	292	136	156	284	132	152	5	3	2
00101700	Sishunu	11	6	5	9	4	5	2	2	-
00101800	Kandinu	1,332	705	627	1,017	539	478	166	163	3
00101900	Chunlikha	87	61	26	3	1	2	44	26	18
00102000	Nsunyu	308	184	124	2	-	2	178	173	5
00102100	Ehenu	475	254	221	14	6	8	4	3	1
00102200	Yikhanyu	24	8	16	-	-	-	8	3	5
00102300	New Tesophenyu	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
00102400	Tesophenyu	1,640	891	749	966	521	445	646	353	293
00102500	Ziphenyu	14	9	5	3	2	1	2	1	1
00102600	Khenyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00102700	Tsosinyu	99	40	59	97	38	59	-	-	-
00102800	Phenshunyu	46	27	19	26	17	9	-	-	-
00102900	Tseminyu Vill.	5	1	4	4	1	3	-	-	-
00103000	Tseminyu Hq	1,065	510	555	191	39	152	726	408	318
00103100	Gukhanyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00103200	Zisunyu	272	86	186	256	78	178	2	-	2
00103300	Zumpha	41	17	24	38	16	22	-	-	-
00103400	New Sendenyu	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00103500	Sendenyu	38	24	14	4	3	1	5	3	2
00103600	Tseminyu Old Town	22	5	17	7	-	7	-	-	-
00103700	Khonibinzun	45	23	22	7	4	3	38	19	19
00103800	Terogunyu	491	261	230	121	59	62	289	167	122
00103900	Phenwenyu	7	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	-
00104000	Henbenzhu	21	9	12	6	3	3	10	6	4
00104100	Kashanyu	20	13	7	18	13	5	-	-	-
00104200	Kashanyu (UR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104300	Phenda	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104400	Thongsunyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104500	Tseminyu South	154	60	94	3	1	2	-	-	-
00104600	New Terogunyu (UR)	24	15	9	18	11	7	1	1	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TSEMINYU

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
991	356	635	477	244	233	26,929	13,879	13,050	**Tseminyu (Total)**	0001
991	356	635	477	244	233	26,929	13,879	13,050	**Tseminyu (Rural)**	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tseminyu (Urban)**	0001
									Tseminyu (Rural)	
1	-	1	11	9	2	288	153	135	Rumensinyu	00101200
-	-	-	-	-	-	264	116	148	Longwesunyu	00101300
-	-	-	-	-	-	516	281	235	Rengmapani	00101400
143	63	80	-	-	-	112	66	46	Tsonsa	00101500
3	1	2	-	-	-	918	466	452	K. Station	00101600
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	510	550	Sishunu	00101700
148	3	145	1	-	1	1,549	772	777	Kandinu	00101800
1	-	1	39	34	5	928	533	395	Chunlikha	00101900
128	11	117	-	-	-	1,308	674	634	Nsunyu	00102000
353	191	162	104	54	50	309	158	151	Ehenu	00102100
16	5	11	-	-	-	183	108	75	Yikhanyu	00102200
-	-	-	-	-	-	268	154	114	New Tesophenyu	00102300
16	9	7	12	8	4	5,719	2,837	2,882	Tesophenyu	00102400
2	1	1	7	5	2	613	342	271	Ziphenyu	00102500
-	-	-	-	-	-	286	166	120	Khenyu	00102600
2	2	-	-	-	-	274	164	110	Tsosinyu	00102700
10	1	9	10	9	1	1,074	548	526	Phenshunyu	00102800
1	-	1	-	-	-	1,527	823	704	Tseminyu Vill.	00102900
90	44	46	58	19	39	3,036	1,535	1,501	Tseminyu Hq	00103000
-	-	-	-	-	-	146	83	63	Gukhanyu	00103100
1	-	1	13	8	5	1,420	778	642	Zisunyu	00103200
1	1	-	2	-	2	157	77	80	Zumpha	00103300
1	1	-	2	-	2	328	168	160	New Sendenyu	00103400
8	4	4	21	14	7	1,269	617	652	Sendenyu	00103500
-	-	-	15	5	10	387	193	194	Tseminyu Old Town	00103600
-	-	-	-	-	-	97	52	45	Khonibinzun	00103700
58	18	40	23	17	6	812	445	367	Terogunyu	00103800
-	-	-	-	-	-	548	246	302	Phenwenyu	00103900
4	-	4	1	-	1	107	55	52	Henbenzhu	00104000
-	-	-	2	-	2	425	235	190	Kashanyu	00104100
-	-	-	-	-	-	174	76	98	Kashanyu (UR)	00104200
4	1	3	-	-	-	213	125	88	Phenda	00104300
-	-	-	-	-	-	165	76	89	Thongsunyu	00104400
-	-	-	151	59	92	363	197	166	Tseminyu South	00104500
-	-	-	5	3	2	86	50	36	New Terogunyu (UR)	00104600

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0002	**Chiephobozou (Total)**	-	**5,219**	**26,203**	**13,448**	**12,755**	**4,331**	**2,240**	**2,091**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**	-	**5,219**	**26,203**	**13,448**	**12,755**	**4,331**	**2,240**	**2,091**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chiephobozou (Rural)								
00104700	Phekerkrie Basa	-	53	311	148	163	21	10	11
00104800	Tsiemekhuma	-	64	269	133	136	37	16	21
00104900	Seiyhama	-	180	933	481	452	123	72	51
00105000	Phekerkrie Bawe	-	62	319	165	154	67	33	34
00105100	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	-	43	219	121	98	36	20	16
00105200	Phezha(Seiyhama)	-	44	245	125	120	46	27	19
00105300	Botsa	-	189	853	450	403	171	85	86
00105400	Tuophema	-	515	2,297	1,129	1,168	439	236	203
00105500	Ziezou	-	53	332	168	164	42	23	19
00105600	Teichuma	-	88	436	225	211	93	51	42
00105700	Nachama	-	133	607	301	306	129	66	63
00105800	Gareiphema	-	143	727	361	366	138	73	65
00105900	Ciechama	-	882	4,289	2,190	2,099	664	354	310
00106000	Zhadima	-	409	2,115	1,052	1,063	372	183	189
00106100	Chiephobozou	-	197	1,370	928	442	160	83	77
00106200	Model Vill.	-	174	712	363	349	112	61	51
00106300	Gareiphe Basa	-	46	105	56	49	16	11	5
00106400	Nerhema	-	352	1,767	902	865	212	98	114
00106500	Phezha	-	45	231	116	115	29	11	18
00106600	Tsiese Basa	-	66	279	153	126	46	25	21
00106700	Tsiese Bawe	-	140	622	290	332	90	42	48
00106800	Thizama	-	160	733	376	357	155	79	76
00106900	Meriema	-	226	1,349	646	703	214	99	115
00107000	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	-	227	1,229	629	600	230	122	108
00107100	Rusoma	-	357	1,984	992	992	312	161	151
00107200	Kijumetouma	-	123	668	342	326	110	59	51
00107300	Dihoma	-	248	1,202	606	596	267	140	127

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHIEPHOBOZOU

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	25,109	12,597	12,512	16,568	9,273	7,295	**Chiephobozou (Total)**
-	-	-	25,109	12,597	12,512	16,568	9,273	7,295	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**
									Chiephobozou (Rural)
-	-	-	.. 311	148	163	122	75	47	Phekerkrie Basa ..
-	-	-	261	129	132	106	59	47	Tsiemekhuma
-	-	-	933	481	452	568	303	265	Seiyhama
-	-	-	319	165	154	213	114	99	Phekerkrie Bawe
-	-	-	219	121	98	170	96	74	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)
-	-	-	236	123	113	137	77	60	Phezha(Seiyhama)
-	-	-	770	390	380	442	270	172	Botsa
-	-	-	2,283	1,121	1,162	1,440	790	650	Tuophema
-	-	-	332	168	164	281	143	138	Ziezou
-	-	-	436	225	211	227	130	97	Teichuma
-	-	-	607	301	306	393	204	189	Nachama
-	-	-	727	361	366	521	265	256	Gareiphema
-	-	-	4,253	2,162	2,091	2,682	1,493	1,189	Ciechama
-	-	-	2,107	1,047	1,060	1,289	718	571	Zhadima
-	-	-	857	433	424	1,010	764	246	Chiephobozou
-	-	-	704	355	349	436	248	188	Model Vill.
-	-	-	105	56	49	35	23	12	Gareiphe Basa
-	-	-	1,767	902	865	1,383	744	639	Nerhema
-	-	-	231	116	115	190	103	87	Phezha
-	-	-	278	152	126	161	91	70	Tsiese Basa
-	-	-	622	290	332	294	148	146	Tsiese Bawe
-	-	-	603	305	298	479	258	221	Thizama
-	-	-	1,346	644	702	930	487	443	Meriema
-	-	-	957	471	486	936	488	448	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza
-	-	-	1,982	990	992	1,327	727	600	Rusoma
-	-	-	665	339	326	197	115	82	Kijumetouma
-	-	-	1,198	602	596	599	340	259	Dihoma

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0002	**Chiephobozou (Total)**	**9,635**	**4,175**	**5,460**	**13,504**	**7,067**	**6,437**	**10,888**	**6,121**	**4,767**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**	**9,635**	**4,175**	**5,460**	**13,504**	**7,067**	**6,437**	**10,888**	**6,121**	**4,767**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chiephobozou (Rural)									
00104700	Phekerkrie Basa	189	73	116	195	89	106	194	89	105
00104800	Tsiemekhuma	163	74	89	146	70	76	146	70	76
00104900	Seiyhama	365	178	187	466	238	228	428	220	208
00105000	Phekerkrie Bawe	106	51	55	189	97	92	147	77	70
00105100	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	49	25	24	116	63	53	116	63	53
00105200	Phezha(Seiyhama)	108	48	60	119	56	63	109	52	57
00105300	Botsa	411	180	231	457	249	208	367	221	146
00105400	Tuophema	857	339	518	1,171	531	640	1,107	519	588
00105500	Ziezou	51	25	26	114	53	61	113	53	60
00105600	Teichuma	209	95	114	204	116	88	174	103	71
00105700	Nachama	214	97	117	424	201	223	260	142	118
00105800	Gareiphema	206	96	110	372	186	186	295	159	136
00105900	Ciechama	1,607	697	910	2,590	1,288	1,302	1,872	980	892
00106000	Zhadima	826	334	492	1,080	533	547	1,026	509	517
00106100	Chiephobozou	360	164	196	915	695	220	848	682	166
00106200	Model Vill.	276	115	161	285	145	140	205	108	97
00106300	Gareiphe Basa	70	33	37	82	42	40	78	39	39
00106400	Nerhema	384	158	226	893	448	445	688	413	275
00106500	Phezha	41	13	28	116	65	51	94	61	33
00106600	Tsiese Basa	118	62	56	159	88	71	130	71	59
00106700	Tsiese Bawe	328	142	186	343	161	182	237	142	95
00106800	Thizama	254	118	136	301	176	125	247	171	76
00106900	Meriema	419	159	260	610	287	323	297	176	121
00107000	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	293	141	152	291	263	28	284	261	23
00107100	Rusoma	657	265	392	965	479	486	587	330	257
00107200	Kijumetouma	471	227	244	357	182	175	304	147	157
00107300	Dihoma	603	266	337	544	266	278	535	263	272

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHIEPHOBOZOU

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
6,484	**2,696**	**3,788**	**191**	**104**	**87**	**174**	**91**	**83**	**4,039**	**3,230**	**809**	**Chiephobozou (Total)**
6,484	**2,696**	**3,788**	**191**	**104**	**87**	**174**	**91**	**83**	**4,039**	**3,230**	**809**	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**
												Chiephobozou (Rural)
180	75	105	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	Phekerkrie Basa
128	57	71	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	13	4	Tsiemekhuma
346	151	195	3	2	1	10	6	4	69	61	8	Seiyhama
119	59	60	-	-	-	9	1	8	19	17	2	Phekerkrie Bawe
27	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	52	37	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)
86	34	52	3	-	3	1	-	1	19	18	1	Phezha(Seiyhama)
177	82	95	8	8	-	38	25	13	144	106	38	Botsa
792	271	521	4	2	2	21	9	12	290	237	53	Tuophema
21	1	20	-	-	-	3	2	1	89	50	39	Ziezou
105	57	48	1	1	-	5	1	4	63	44	19	Teichuma
177	81	96	-	-	-	2	-	2	81	61	20	Nachama
260	131	129	-	-	-	1	-	1	34	28	6	Gareiphema
1,243	529	714	74	29	45	11	5	6	544	417	127	Ciechama
731	296	435	2	1	1	7	6	1	286	206	80	Zhadima
169	64	105	2	-	2	2	2	-	675	616	59	Chiephobozou
88	13	75	43	36	7	1	-	1	73	59	14	Model Vill.
72	33	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Gareiphe Basa
415	205	210	6	6	-	14	7	7	253	195	58	Nerhema
48	24	24	-	-	-	1	1	-	45	36	9	Phezha
67	30	37	3	2	1	-	-	-	60	39	21	Tsiese Basa
155	80	75	-	-	-	2	2	-	80	60	20	Tsiese Bawe
77	17	60	4	3	1	2	1	1	164	150	14	Thizama
105	41	64	15	5	10	1	1	-	176	129	47	Meriema
7	5	2	-	-	-	4	4	-	273	252	21	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza
306	121	185	15	4	11	7	2	5	259	203	56	Rusoma
227	85	142	2	2	-	2	1	1	73	59	14	Kijumetouma
356	143	213	4	2	2	30	15	15	145	103	42	Dihoma

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	**Chiephobozou (Total)**	**2,616**	**946**	**1,670**	**1,374**	**561**	**813**	**716**	**221**	**495**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**	**2,616**	**946**	**1,670**	**1,374**	**561**	**813**	**716**	**221**	**495**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chiephobozou (Rural)									
00104700	Phekerkrie Basa	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00104800	Tsiemekhuma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104900	Seiyhama	38	18	20	14	8	6	11	4	7
00105000	Phekerkrie Bawe	42	20	22	3	3	-	1	1	-
00105100	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00105200	Phezha(Seiyhama)	10	4	6	3	2	1	2	-	2
00105300	Botsa	90	28	62	43	8	35	5	1	4
00105400	Tuophema	64	12	52	11	7	4	48	2	46
00105500	Ziezou	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00105600	Teichuma	30	13	17	8	3	5	3	3	-
00105700	Nachama	164	59	105	2	2	-	123	55	68
00105800	Gareiphema	77	27	50	60	24	36	-	-	-
00105900	Ciechama	718	308	410	402	186	216	277	111	166
00106000	Zhadima	54	24	30	30	14	16	-	-	-
00106100	Chiephobozou	67	13	54	12	5	7	-	-	-
00106200	Model Vill.	80	37	43	48	13	35	20	16	4
00106300	Gareiphe Basa	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	-
00106400	Nerhema	205	35	170	78	22	56	105	4	101
00106500	Phezha	22	4	18	13	-	13	-	-	-
00106600	Tsiese Basa	29	17	12	21	15	6	-	-	-
00106700	Tsiese Bawe	106	19	87	79	12	67	1	-	1
00106800	Thizama	54	5	49	3	3	-	-	-	-
00106900	Meriema	313	111	202	219	89	130	75	14	61
00107000	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	7	2	5	4	1	3	-	-	-
00107100	Rusoma	378	149	229	275	119	156	44	9	35
00107200	Kijumetouma	53	35	18	35	21	14	-	-	-
00107300	Dihoma	9	3	6	7	2	5	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHIEPHOBOZOU

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
256	**50**	**206**	**270**	**114**	**156**	**12,699**	**6,381**	**6,318**	**Chiephobozou (Total)**	**0002**
256	**50**	**206**	**270**	**114**	**156**	**12,699**	**6,381**	**6,318**	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**	**0002**
									Chiephobozou (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	116	59	57	Phekerkrie Basa	00104700
-	-	-	-	-	-	123	63	60	Tsiemekhuma	00104800
13	6	7	-	-	-	467	243	224	Seiyhama	00104900
37	16	21	1	-	1	130	68	62	Phekerkrie Bawe	00105000
-	-	-	-	-	-	103	58	45	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	00105100
3	-	3	2	2	-	126	69	57	Phezha(Seiyhama)	00105200
17	9	8	25	10	15	396	201	195	Botsa	00105300
5	3	2	-	-	-	1,126	598	528	Tuophema	00105400
-	-	-	1	-	1	218	115	103	Ziezou	00105500
12	2	10	7	5	2	232	109	123	Teichuma	00105600
39	2	37	-	-	-	183	100	83	Nachama	00105700
1	1	-	16	2	14	355	175	180	Gareiphema	00105800
13	2	11	26	9	17	1,699	902	797	Ciechama	00105900
-	-	-	24	10	14	1,035	519	516	Zhadima	00106000
41	2	39	14	6	8	455	233	222	Chiephobozou	00106100
1	1	-	11	7	4	427	218	209	Model Vill.	00106200
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	14	9	Gareiphe Basa	00106300
-	-	-	22	9	13	874	454	420	Nerhema	00106400
1	-	1	8	4	4	115	51	64	Phezha	00106500
-	-	-	8	2	6	120	65	55	Tsiese Basa	00106600
3	1	2	23	6	17	279	129	150	Tsiese Bawe	00106700
49	1	48	2	1	1	432	200	232	Thizama	00106800
9	2	7	10	6	4	739	359	380	Meriema	00106900
-	-	-	3	1	2	938	366	572	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	00107000
9	1	8	50	20	30	1,019	513	506	Rusoma	00107100
1	-	1	17	14	3	311	160	151	Kijumetouma	00107200
2	1	1	-	-	-	658	340	318	Dihoma	00107300

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0003	**Jakhama (Total)**	-	**6,056**	**34,333**	**18,188**	**16,145**	**5,239**	**2,678**	**2,561**
0003	**Jakhama (Rural)**	-	**6,056**	**34,333**	**18,188**	**16,145**	**5,239**	**2,678**	**2,561**
0003	**Jakhama (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jakhama (Rural)								
00107400	Chakhabama	-	183	1,503	1,080	423	191	90	101
00107500	Kezo Town	-	130	578	288	290	120	62	58
00107600	Mitelephe	-	40	159	82	77	41	23	18
00107700	Kezo Basa	-	64	290	152	138	23	12	11
00107800	Kezoma	-	306	1,756	839	917	199	80	119
00107900	Kezocha Hq	-	38	416	335	81	75	71	4
00108000	Kedima	-	698	5,644	2,991	2,653	1,015	528	487
00108100	Pfuchama	-	127	738	376	362	91	41	50
00108200	Phesama	-	586	2,466	1,237	1,229	417	229	188
00108300	Kigwe Basa(UR)	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00108400	Mima	-	341	1,769	856	913	325	145	180
00108500	Kigwema	-	575	3,174	1,564	1,610	459	223	236
00108600	Kegwe Town(UR)	-	88	391	197	194	59	30	29
00108700	Jakhama Hq(UR)	-	509	2,629	1,758	871	362	191	171
00108800	Jakhama Vill.	-	562	3,051	1,492	1,559	511	252	259
00108900	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	-	83	362	201	161	72	43	29
00109000	Viswema	-	1,150	5,833	2,911	2,922	786	409	377
00109100	Khuzama	-	576	3,574	1,829	1,745	493	249	244

CENSUS ABSTRACT

JAKHAMA

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**31,105**	**15,641**	**15,464**	**20,579**	**12,274**	**8,305**	**Jakhama (Total)**
-	-	-	**31,105**	**15,641**	**15,464**	**20,579**	**12,274**	**8,305**	**Jakhama (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jakhama (Urban)**
									Jakhama (Rural)
-	-	-	783	391	392	1,181	931	250	Chakhabama
-	-	-	575	287	288	193	105	88	Kezo Town
-	-	-	159	82	77	78	44	34	Mitelephe
-	-	-	280	146	134	153	94	59	Kezo Basa
-	-	-	1,755	838	917	843	477	366	Kezoma
-	-	-	151	74	77	302	249	53	Kezocha Hq
-	-	-	5,644	2,991	2,653	2,594	1,582	1,012	Kedima
-	-	-	738	376	362	546	311	235	Pfuchama
-	-	-	2,439	1,221	1,218	1,257	704	553	Phesama
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kigwe Basa(UR)
-	-	-	1,765	853	912	1,028	577	451	Mima
-	-	-	3,174	1,564	1,610	1,847	1,028	819	Kigwema
-	-	-	390	196	194	209	119	90	Kegwe Town(UR)
-	-	-	883	462	421	1,984	1,464	520	Jakhama Hq(UR)
-	-	-	3,049	1,490	1,559	1,935	1,041	894	Jakhama Vill.
-	-	-	280	149	131	224	137	87	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)
-	-	-	5,762	2,860	2,902	3,622	2,009	1,613	Viswema
-	-	-	3,278	1,661	1,617	2,583	1,402	1,181	Khuzama

VILLAGE PRIMARY
R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0003	**Jakhama (Total)**	**13,754**	**5,914**	**7,840**	**16,114**	**8,826**	**7,288**	**14,182**	**8,022**	**6,160**
0003	**Jakhama (Rural)**	**13,754**	**5,914**	**7,840**	**16,114**	**8,826**	**7,288**	**14,182**	**8,022**	**6,160**
0003	**Jakhama (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jakhama (Rural)									
00107400	Chakhabama	322	149	173	1,072	867	205	964	790	174
00107500	Kezo Town	385	183	202	167	97	70	159	95	64
00107600	Mitelephe	81	38	43	122	61	61	65	35	30
00107700	Kezo Basa	137	58	79	178	97	81	134	79	55
00107800	Kezoma	913	362	551	810	387	423	778	378	400
00107900	Kezocha Hq	114	86	28	262	233	29	256	231	25
00108000	Kedima	3,050	1,409	1,641	2,300	1,098	1,202	2,275	1,090	1,185
00108100	Pfuchama	192	65	127	298	157	141	298	157	141
00108200	Phesama	1,209	533	676	1,243	645	598	1,185	608	577
00108300	Kigwe Basa(UR)				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00108400	Mima	741	279	462	1,086	531	555	933	445	488
00108500	Kigwema	1,327	536	791	1,495	746	749	1,390	693	697
00108600	Kegwe Town(UR)	182	78	104	181	80	101	130	78	52
00108700	Jakhama Hq(UR)	645	294	351	1,379	1,155	224	1,236	1,106	130
00108800	Jakhama Vill.	1,116	451	665	1,457	716	741	807	452	355
00108900	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	138	64	74	183	92	91	162	82	80
00109000	Viswema	2,211	902	1,309	2,338	1,091	1,247	1,989	961	1,028
00109100	Khuzama	991	427	564	1,543	773	770	1,421	742	679

CENSUS ABSTRACT

JAKHAMA

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
8,289	**3,397**	**4,892**	**200**	**72**	**128**	**194**	**98**	**96**	**5,499**	**4,455**	**1,044**	**Jakhama (Total)**
8,289	**3,397**	**4,892**	**200**	**72**	**128**	**194**	**98**	**96**	**5,499**	**4,455**	**1,044**	**Jakhama (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jakhama (Urban)**
												Jakhama (Rural)
197	69	128	46	17	29	7	1	6	714	703	11	Chakhabama
123	68	55	-	-	-	10	7	3	26	20	6	Kezo Town
55	26	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	Mitelephe
86	41	45	-	-	-	2	-	2	46	38	8	Kezo Basa
602	240	362	1	-	1	6	1	5	169	137	32	Kezoma
9	-	9	-	-	-	6	5	1	241	226	15	Kezocha Hq
2,066	994	1,072	73	3	70	58	29	29	78	64	14	Kedima
196	79	117	1	1	-	4	4	-	97	73	24	Pfuchama
698	262	436	-	-	-	4	-	4	483	346	137	Phesama
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Kigwe Basa(UR)
767	315	452	-	-	-	4	3	1	162	127	35	Mima
1,037	423	614	9	7	2	13	10	3	331	253	78	Kigwema
55	31	24	36	18	18	-	-	-	39	29	10	Kegwe Town(UR)
50	25	25	4	4	-	15	11	4	1,167	1,066	101	Jakhama Hq(UR)
503	233	270	1	-	1	1	1	-	302	218	84	Jakhama Vill.
34	5	29	26	20	6	19	1	18	83	56	27	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)
1,083	338	745	2	1	1	18	3	15	886	619	267	Viswema
728	248	480	1	1	-	27	22	5	665	471	194	Khuzama

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0003	**Jakhama (Total)**	**1,932**	**804**	**1,128**	**1,401**	**543**	**858**	**115**	**63**	**52**
0003	**Jakhama (Rural)**	**1,932**	**804**	**1,128**	**1,401**	**543**	**858**	**115**	**63**	**52**
0003	**Jakhama (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jakhama (Rural)									
00107400	Chakhabama	108	77	31	40	21	19	17	7	10
00107500	Kezo Town	8	2	6	2	1	1	2	1	1
00107600	Mitelephe	57	26	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
00107700	Kezo Basa	44	18	26	28	12	16	1	-	1
00107800	Kezoma	32	9	23	14	5	9	-	-	-
00107900	Kezocha Hq	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
00108000	Kedima	25	8	17	4	2	2	5	2	3
00108100	Pfuchama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00108200	Phesama	58	37	21	26	14	12	12	9	3
00108300	Kigwe Basa(UR)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00108400	Mima	153	86	67	125	72	53	4	2	2
00108500	Kigwema	105	53	52	70	34	36	3	1	2
00108600	Kegwe Town(UR)	51	2	49	37	1	36	13	1	12
00108700	Jakhama Hq(UR)	143	49	94	120	39	81	9	6	3
00108800	Jakhama Vill.	650	264	386	612	239	373	21	16	5
00108900	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	21	10	11	13	7	6	5	2	3
00109000	Viswema	349	130	219	268	87	181	19	14	5
00109100	Khuzama	122	31	91	42	9	33	4	2	2

CENSUS ABSTRACT

JAKHAMA

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
88	**23**	**65**	**328**	**175**	**153**	**18,219**	**9,362**	**8,857**	**Jakhama (Total)**	**0003**
88	**23**	**65**	**328**	**175**	**153**	**18,219**	**9,362**	**8,857**	**Jakhama (Rural)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jakhama (Urban)**	**0003**
									Jakhama (Rural)	
1	-	1	50	49	1	431	213	218	Chakhabama	00107400
-	-	-	4	-	4	411	191	220	Kezo Town	00107500
-	-	-	57	26	31	37	21	16	Mitelephe	00107600
5	-	5	10	6	4	112	55	57	Kezo Basa	00107700
13	1	12	5	3	2	946	452	494	Kezoma	00107800
4	1	3	2	1	1	154	102	52	Kezocha Hq	00107900
-	-	-	16	4	12	3,344	1,893	1,451	Kedima	00108000
-	-	-	-	-	-	440	219	221	Pfuchama	00108100
2	-	2	18	14	4	1,223	592	631	Phesama	00108200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kigwe Basa(UR)	00108300
22	10	12	2	2	-	683	325	358	Mima	00108400
4	2	2	28	16	12	1,679	818	861	Kigwema	00108500
-	-	-	1	-	1	210	117	93	Kegwe Town(UR)	00108600
3	1	2	11	3	8	1,250	603	647	Jakhama Hq(UR)	00108700
3	-	3	14	9	5	1,594	776	818	Jakhama Vill.	00108800
2	-	2	1	1	-	179	109	70	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	00108900
5	1	4	57	28	29	3,495	1,820	1,675	Viswema	00109000
24	7	17	52	13	39	2,031	1,056	975	Khuzama	00109100

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0004	**Kohima (Total)**	-	5,407	28,888	15,376	13,512	4,207	2,133	2,074
0004	**Kohima (Rural)**	-	5,407	28,888	15,376	13,512	4,207	2,133	2,074
0004	**Kohima (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kohima (Rural)								
00109200	Tsiedema	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00109300	Chiede Model Vill.	-	31	175	77	98	19	4	15
00109400	Chiedema	-	268	1,441	812	629	229	120	109
00109500	Kohima Vill	-	2,298	12,436	6,290	6,146	1,836	948	888
00109600	Mengujuma	-	99	450	226	224	89	40	49
00109700	Peducha	-	140	758	407	351	176	90	86
00109800	Sirhi Angami	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00109900	Kiruphema Bawe	-	39	201	99	102	40	21	19
00110000	Kiruphema Basa	-	52	260	135	125	50	18	32
00110100	Sechu(Zubza)	-	541	3,457	2,381	1,076	421	222	199
00110200	Hydro Project Station	-	10	21	15	6	4	3	1
00110300	Thekrejuma	-	63	289	145	144	49	28	21
00110400	Sechuma	-	108	525	282	243	91	56	35
00110500	Mezoma	-	318	2,003	989	1,014	246	131	115
00110600	Jotsoma	-	794	3,701	1,940	1,761	546	248	298
00110700	Khonoma	-	589	2,917	1,446	1,471	391	192	199
00110800	Dzulakema	-	57	254	132	122	20	12	8

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KOHIMA

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**25,483**	**12,742**	**12,741**	**19,608**	**11,227**	**8,381**	**Kohima (Total)**
-	-	-	**25,483**	**12,742**	**12,741**	**19,608**	**11,227**	**8,381**	**Kohima (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kohima (Urban)**
									Kohima (Rural)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Tsiedema
-	-	-	168	73	95	123	65	58	Chiede Model Vill.
-	-	-	1,264	659	605	841	561	280	Chiedema
-	-	-	11,583	5,694	5,889	8,458	4,619	3,839	Kohima Vill
-	-	-	383	202	181	186	104	82	Mengujuma
-	-	-	615	314	301	492	285	207	Peducha
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Sirhi Angami
-	-	-	201	99	102	134	69	65	Kiruphema Bawe
-	-	-	215	105	110	163	94	69	Kiruphema Basa
-	-	-	1,607	828	779	2,327	1,677	650	Sechu(Zubza)
-	-	-	8	4	4	9	7	2	Hydro Project Station
-	-	-	286	142	144	222	110	112	Thekrejuma
-	-	-	501	268	233	344	189	155	Sechuma
-	-	-	2,002	988	1,014	985	565	420	Mezoma
-	-	-	3,488	1,794	1,694	2,834	1,574	1,260	Jotsoma
-	-	-	2,917	1,446	1,471	2,321	1,207	1,114	Khonoma
-	-	-	245	126	119	169	101	68	Dzulakema

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0004	Kohima (Total)	9,280	4,149	5,131	12,771	7,509	5,262	11,343	7,026	4,317
0004	Kohima (Rural)	9,280	4,149	5,131	12,771	7,509	5,262	11,343	7,026	4,317
0004	Kohima (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kohima (Rural)									
00109200	Tsiedema	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00109300	Chiede Model Vill.	52	12	40	74	37	37	74	37	37
00109400	Chiedema	600	251	349	705	445	260	704	445	259
00109500	Kohima Vill	3,978	1,671	2,307	4,515	2,527	1,988	3,770	2,275	1,495
00109600	Mengujuma	264	122	142	199	101	98	199	101	98
00109700	Peducha	266	122	144	331	186	145	180	154	26
00109800	Sirhi Angami	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00109900	Kiruphema Bawe	67	30	37	102	49	53	90	48	42
00110000	Kiruphema Basa	97	41	56	114	61	53	74	49	25
00110100	Sechu(Zubza)	1,130	704	426	2,290	1,798	492	2,193	1,761	432
00110200	Hydro Project Station	12	8	4	12	10	2	10	10	-
00110300	Thekrejuma	67	35	32	149	73	76	147	73	74
00110400	Sechuma	181	93	88	230	115	115	227	114	113
00110500	Mezoma	1,018	424	594	776	404	372	534	318	216
00110600	Jotsoma	867	366	501	1,701	962	739	1,619	925	694
00110700	Khonoma	596	239	357	1,446	680	766	1,397	655	742
00110800	Dzulakema	85	31	54	127	61	66	125	61	64

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KOHIMA

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
4,234	1,762	2,472	73	42	31	241	96	145	6,795	5,126	1,669	**Kohima (Total)**
4,234	1,762	2,472	73	42	31	241	96	145	6,795	5,126	1,669	**Kohima (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kohima (Urban)**
												Kohima (Rural)
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Tsiedema
47	14	33	2	1	1	-	-	-	25	22	3	Chiede Model Vill.
355	129	226	-	-	-	2	1	1	347	315	32	Chiedema
550	172	378	20	5	15	164	55	109	3,036	2,043	993	Kohima Vill
177	85	92	-	-	-	2	1	1	20	15	5	Mengujuma
58	48	10	12	12	-	-	-	-	110	94	16	Peducha
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Sirhi Angami
77	37	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	2	Kiruphema Bawe
24	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	39	11	Kiruphema Basa
446	202	244	17	12	5	10	5	5	1,720	1,542	178	Sechu(Zubza)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	Hydro Project Station
137	64	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	Thekrejuma
215	106	109	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	8	3	Sechuma
282	137	145	8	4	4	47	26	21	197	151	46	Mezoma
817	345	472	8	5	3	4	1	3	790	574	216	Jotsoma
954	370	584	3	2	1	12	7	5	428	276	152	Khonoma
95	43	52	2	1	1	-	-	-	28	17	11	Dzulakema

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators'			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0004	**Kohima (Total)**	**1,428**	**483**	**945**	**818**	**232**	**586**	**53**	**17**	**36**
0004	**Kohima (Rural)**	**1,428**	**483**	**945**	**818**	**232**	**586**	**53**	**17**	**36**
0004	**Kohima (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kohima (Rural)									
00109200	Tsiedema				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00109300	Chiede Model Vill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00109400	Chiedema	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00109500	Kohima Vill	745	252	493	367	116	251	17	9	8
00109600	Mengujuma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00109700	Peducha	151	32	119	131	22	109	7	1	6
00109800	Sirhi Angami				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00109900	Kiruphema Bawe	12	1	11	12	1	11	-	-	-
00110000	Kiruphema Basa	40	12	28	36	9	27	1	-	1
00110100	Sechu(Zubza)	97	37	60	48	17	31	2	1	1
00110200	Hydro Project Station	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00110300	Thekrejuma	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00110400	Sechuma	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
00110500	Mezoma	242	86	156	157	40	117	21	3	18
00110600	Jotsoma	82	37	45	35	16	19	2	2	-
00110700	Khonoma	49	25	24	24	10	14	3	1	2
00110800	Dzulakema	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

KOHIMA

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
138	**36**	**102**	**419**	**198**	**221**	**16,117**	**7,867**	**8,250**	**Kohima (Total)**	**0004**
138	**36**	**102**	**419**	**198**	**221**	**16,117**	**7,867**	**8,250**	**Kohima (Rural)**	**0004**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kohima (Urban)**	**0004**
									Kohima (Rural)	
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Tsiedema	00109200
-	-	-	-	-	-	101	40	61	Chiede Model Vill.	00109300
-	-	-	-	-	-	736	367	369	Chiedema	00109400
73	10	63	288	117	171	7,921	3,763	4,158	Kohima Vill	00109500
-	-	-	-	-	-	251	125	126	Mengujuma	00109600
-	-	-	13	9	4	427	221	206	Peducha	00109700
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Sirhi Angami	00109800
-	-	-	-	-	-	99	50	49	Kiruphema Bawe	00109900
-	-	-	3	3	-	146	74	72	Kiruphema Basa	00110000
33	11	22	14	8	6	1,167	583	584	Sechu(Zubza)	00110100
2	-	2	-	-	-	9	5	4	Hydro Project Station	00110200
-	-	-	-	-	-	140	72	68	Thekrejuma	00110300
-	-	-	-	-	-	295	167	128	Sechuma	00110400
23	12	11	41	31	10	1,227	585	642	Mezoma	00110500
1	-	1	44	19	25	2,000	978	1,022	Jotsoma	00110600
6	3	3	16	11	5	1,471	766	705	Khonoma	00110700
-	-	-	-	-	-	127	71	56	Dzulakema	00110800

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0005	**Jalukie (Total)**	-	**6,394**	**35,584**	**18,187**	**17,397**	**5,972**	**3,037**	**2,935**
0005	**Jalukie (Rural)**	-	**6,394**	**35,584**	**18,187**	**17,397**	**5,972**	**3,037**	**2,935**
0005	**Jalukie (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jalukie (Rural)								
00112100	Beisumpuikam	-	246	1,414	746	668	125	69	56
00112200	Jalukiekam	-	111	448	241	207	61	37	24
00112300	Jalukie Zangdi	-	266	1,043	578	465	245	140	105
00112400	Libamphai	-	29	144	73	71	16	10	6
00112500	Jalukie Sangtam	-	20	85	51	34	7	3	4
00112600	Mhaikam	-	95	554	293	261	91	47	44
00112700	Jalukielo	-	94	589	327	262	77	51	26
00112800	Jalukie Hq	-	1,055	5,381	2,752	2,629	879	449	430
00112900	Nkwareu	-	72	412	217	195	85	45	40
00113000	Mhainamtsi	-	273	1,479	729	750	224	111	113
00113100	New Jalukie	-	296	1,972	998	974	376	187	189
00113200	Jalukie 'B'	-	303	1,737	873	864	368	189	179
00113300	Lilen	-	114	672	350	322	142	79	63
00113400	Lilen 'B'	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00113500	Phanjang	-	46	291	154	137	39	25	14
00113600	Jalukie Lower Khel	-	66	316	142	174	66	28	38
00113700	Samzuram	-	533	3,341	1,695	1,646	559	279	280
00113800	Jalukie Upper Khel	-	56	216	114	102	50	21	29
00113900	Jalukie (Old)	-	14	31	15	16	4	2	2
00114000	Dunki	-	259	1,165	574	591	196	95	101
00114100	Mhai	-	75	426	200	226	70	28	42
00114200	Saijang	-	106	718	370	348	147	80	67
00114300	Kejanglwa	-	125	593	294	299	145	66	79
00114400	Dzukwaram	-	54	247	124	123	43	22	21
00114500	Newchamcha	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00114600	Phaijol	-	71	431	221	210	83	41	42
00114700	New Chalkot	-	70	395	202	193	77	37	40
00114800	Vongkithem	-	53	318	153	165	53	26	27
00114900	Vongkithem'B'	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115000	Pellhang 'B'	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115100	Gellhang	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115200	New Pellhang	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115300	Pellhang	-	210	1,277	652	625	225	99	126
00115400	Inbung	-	131	725	354	371	100	45	55
00115500	Old Chalkot	-	71	496	247	249	30	16	14
00115600	Songlhuh	-	118	831	469	362	77	46	31
00115700	Athibung	-	433	2,601	1,297	1,304	468	203	265
00115800	New Beisumpui	-	137	761	395	366	167	95	72
00115900	Bongkolong	-	149	836	423	413	68	36	32
00116000	Bunglen	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116100	Mouicham	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116200	Gopibung	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116300	Songsang	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116400	Old Beisumpui	-	121	538	280	258	55	29	26
00116500	Lower Sinjol	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116600	Songngou	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116700	New Soget	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116800	Ikeisingram	-	120	831	427	404	200	107	93
00116900	Nsenlwa	-	65	400	204	196	82	35	47
00117000	Old Soget	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117100	Khelma	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117200	Chisailhem	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117300	Nkio (New)	-	106	623	304	319	91	46	45
00117400	Phaikolum	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117500	Nkio 'B'	-	132	684	356	328	92	63	29
00117600	New Ngaolong	-	99	563	293	270	89	50	39

CENSUS ABSTRACT
JALUKIE

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	33,719	17,180	16,539	21,675	11,973	9,702	Jalukie (Total)
-	-	-	33,719	17,180	16,539	21,675	11,973	9,702	Jalukie (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jalukie (Urban)
									Jalukie (Rural)
-	-	-	1,408	742	666	627	362	265	Beisumpuikam
-	-	-	439	236	203	311	174	137	Jalukiekam
-	-	-	1,021	564	457	349	244	105	Jalukie Zangdi
-	-	-	144	73	71	36	21	15	Libamphai
-	-	-	85	51	34	56	37	19	Jalukie Sangtam
-	-	-	402	210	192	324	200	124	Mhaikam
-	-	-	589	327	262	476	263	213	Jalukielo
-	-	-	4,407	2,218	2,189	3,493	1,933	1,560	Jalukie Hq
-	-	-	360	192	168	211	132	79	Nkwareu
-	-	-	1,214	598	616	1,043	556	487	Mhainamtsi
-	-	-	1,972	998	974	1,248	680	568	New Jalukie
-	-	-	1,584	793	791	987	555	432	Jalukie 'B'
-	-	-	662	344	318	436	235	201	Lilen
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lilen 'B'
-	-	-	291	154	137	213	114	99	Phanjang
-	-	-	316	142	174	121	70	51	Jalukie Lower Khel
-	-	-	3,135	1,582	1,553	2,142	1,176	966	Samzuram
-	-	-	213	111	102	13	12	1	Jalukie Upper Khel
-	-	-	26	12	14	3	2	1	Jalukie (Old)
-	-	-	1,162	572	590	872	443	429	Dunki
-	-	-	426	200	226	275	147	128	Mhai
-	-	-	718	370	348	332	193	139	Saijang
-	-	-	593	294	299	378	209	169	Kejanglwa
-	-	-	247	124	123	145	77	68	Dzukwaram
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Newchamcha
-	-	-	431	221	210	276	150	126	Phaijol
-	-	-	395	202	193	299	157	142	New Chalkot
-	-	-	318	153	165	165	91	74	Vongkithem
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Vongkithem'B'
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pellhang 'B'
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Gellhang
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Pellhang
-	-	-	1,277	652	625	972	520	452	Pellhang
-	-	-	725	354	371	586	296	290	Inbung
-	-	-	496	247	249	443	225	218	Old Chalkot
-	-	-	831	469	362	595	348	247	Songlhuh
-	-	-	2,601	1,297	1,304	1,600	843	757	Athibung
-	-	-	760	394	366	331	215	116	New Beisumpui
-	-	-	836	423	413	657	345	312	Bongkolong
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Bunglen
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mouicham
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Gopibung
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Songsang
-	-	-	534	277	257	200	123	77	Old Beisumpui
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lower Sinjol
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Songngou
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Soget
-	-	-	831	427	404	289	197	92	Ikeisingram
-	-	-	400	204	196	253	153	100	Nsenlwa
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Soget
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Khelma
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Chisailhem
-	-	-	623	304	319	385	195	190	Nkio (New)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Phaikolum
-	-	-	684	356	328	253	127	126	Nkio 'B'
-	-	-	563	293	270	280	153	127	New Ngaolong

VILLAGE PRIMARY
R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0005	**Jalukie (Total)**	**13,909**	**6,214**	**7,695**	**16,267**	**8,613**	**7,654**	**14,379**	**8,038**	**6,341**
0005	**Jalukie (Rural)**	**13,909**	**6,214**	**7,695**	**16,267**	**8,613**	**7,654**	**14,379**	**8,038**	**6,341**
0005	**Jalukie (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jalukie (Rural)									
00112100	Beisumpuikam	787	384	403	777	391	386	394	365	29
00112200	Jalukickam	137	67	70	256	124	132	135	120	15
00112300	Jalukie Zangdi	694	334	360	581	308	273	559	305	254
00112400	Libamphai	108	52	56	70	32	38	30	29	1
00112500	Jalukie Sangtam	29	14	15	59	34	25	44	25	19
00112600	Mhaikam	230	93	137	184	108	76	38	34	4
00112700	Jalukielo	113	64	49	334	174	160	320	165	155
00112800	Jalukie Hq	1,888	819	1,069	1,375	969	406	1,216	876	340
00112900	Nkwareu	201	85	116	163	80	83	161	79	82
00113000	Mhainamtsi	436	173	263	673	341	332	653	328	325
00113100	New Jalukie	724	318	406	819	421	398	818	420	398
00113200	Jalukie 'B'	750	318	432	673	324	349	665	320	345
00113300	Lilen	236	115	121	363	187	176	339	181	158
00113400	Lilen 'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00113500	Phanjang	78	40	38	153	79	74	153	79	74
00113600	Jalukie Lower Khel	195	72	123	151	69	82	140	69	71
00113700	Samzuram	1,199	519	680	1,918	959	959	1,662	832	830
00113800	Jalukie Upper Khel	203	102	101	117	63	54	117	63	54
00113900	Jalukie (Old)	28	13	15	25	12	13	24	12	12
00114000	Dunki	293	131	162	451	249	202	348	231	117
00114100	Mhai	151	53	98	151	70	81	77	68	9
00114200	Saijang	386	177	209	345	172	173	255	159	96
00114300	Kejanglwa	215	85	130	304	154	150	304	154	150
00114400	Dzukwaram	102	47	55	145	72	73	145	72	73
00114500	Newchamcha				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00114600	Phaijol	155	71	84	218	113	105	137	93	44
00114700	New Chalkot	96	45	51	241	128	113	239	127	112
00114800	Vongkithem	153	62	91	164	86	78	139	83	56
00114900	Vongkithem'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115000	Pellhang 'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115100	Gellhang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115200	New Pellhang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115300	Pellhang	305	132	173	566	296	270	566	296	270
00115400	Inbung	139	58	81	315	150	165	315	150	165
00115500	Old Chalkot	53	22	31	243	118	125	243	118	125
00115600	Songlhuh	236	121	115	447	255	192	445	254	191
00115700	Athibung	1,001	454	547	1,145	622	523	926	508	418
00115800	New Beisumpui	430	180	250	421	205	216	371	189	182
00115900	Bongkolong	179	78	101	423	227	196	422	226	196
00116000	Bunglen				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116100	Mouicham				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116200	Gopibung				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116300	Songsang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116400	Old Beisumpui	338	157	181	427	223	204	423	221	202
00116500	Lower Sinjol				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116600	Songngou				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116700	New Soget				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116800	Akeisingram	542	230	312	357	189	168	343	178	165
00116900	Nsenlwa	147	51	96	219	115	104	219	115	104
00117000	Old Soget				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117100	Khelma				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117200	Chisailhem				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117300	Nkio (New)	238	109	129	217	158	159	317	158	159
00117400	Phaikolum				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117500	Nkio 'B'	431	229	202	352	175	177	352	175	177
00117600	New Ngaolong	283	140	143	325	161	164	325	161	164

CENSUS ABSTRACT
JALUKIE

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
11,563	**6,207**	**5,356**	**156**	**85**	**71**	**398**	**108**	**290**	**2,262**	**1,638**	**624**	**Jalukie (Total)**
11,563	**6,207**	**5,356**	**156**	**85**	**71**	**398**	**108**	**290**	**2,262**	**1,638**	**624**	**Jalukie (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jalukie (Urban)**
												Jalukie (Rural)
390	362	28	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Beisumpuikam
124	111	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	2	Jalukickam
538	289	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	5	Jalukie Zangdi
29	29	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Libamphai
41	24	17	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	Jalukie Sangtam
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	33	4	Mhaikam
126	66	60	-	-	-	6	3	3	188	96	92	Jalukielo
299	163	136	8	7	1	18	11	7	891	695	196	Jalukie Hq
141	64	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	5	Nkwareu
386	180	206	11	5	6	67	32	35	189	111	78	Mhainamtsi
708	382	326	1	-	1	77	15	62	32	23	9	New Jalukie
479	195	284	51	24	27	7	4	3	128	97	31	Jalukie 'B'
326	168	158	4	4	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	Lilen
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Lilen 'B'
125	63	62	13	4	9	7	5	2	8	7	1	Phanjang
134	63	71	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	Jalukie Lower Khel
1,368	663	705	45	25	20	46	7	39	203	137	66	Samzuram
105	53	52	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	10	1	Jalukie Upper Khel
19	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Jalukie (Old)
234	135	99	1	1	-	1	-	1	112	95	17	Dunki
68	61	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	Mhai
152	115	37	15	12	3	8	3	5	80	29	51	Saijang
288	142	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	4	Kejanglwa
136	67	69	-	-	-	5	2	3	4	3	1	Dzukwaram
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Newchamcha
126	85	41	-	-	-	2	1	1	9	7	2	Phaijol
232	120	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	New Chalkot
132	76	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	Vongkithem
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Vongkithem'B'
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Pellhang 'B'
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Gellhang
				----------Un-inhabited----------								New Pellhang
566	296	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pellhang
292	130	162	-	-	-	1	1	-	22	19	3	Inbung
214	99	115	-	-	-	1	1	-	28	18	10	Old Chalkot
444	253	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Songlhuh
785	399	386	-	-	-	4	1	3	137	108	29	Athibung
361	181	180	2	1	1	-	-	-	8	7	1	New Beisumpui
264	189	75	1	-	1	118	4	114	39	33	6	Bongkolong
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Bunglen
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Mouicham
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Gopibung
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Songsang
411	212	199	-	-	-	10	7	3	2	2	-	Old Beisumpui
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Lower Sinjol
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Songngou
				----------Un-inhabited----------								New Soget
319	160	159	2	1	1	11	7	4	11	10	1	Ikeisingram
216	113	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Nsenlwa
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Old Soget
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Khelma
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Chisailhem
316	158	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Nkio (New)
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Phaikolum
352	175	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nkio 'B'
316	157	159	-	-	-	3	1	2	6	3	3	New Ngaolong

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0005	**Jalukie (Total)**	**1,888**	**575**	**1,313**	**1,368**	**362**	**1,006**	**67**	**36**	**31**
0005	**Jalukie (Rural)**	**1,888**	**575**	**1,313**	**1,368**	**362**	**1,006**	**67**	**36**	**31**
0005	**Jalukie (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jalukie (Rural)									
00112100	Beisumpuikam	383	26	357	383	26	357	-	-	-
00112200	Jalukiekam	121	4	117	120	4	116	-	-	-
00112300	Jalukie Zangdi	22	3	19	17	1	16	-	-	-
00112400	Libamphai	40	3	37	29	-	29	7	3	4
00112500	Jalukie Sangtam	15	9	6	12	7	5	-	-	-
00112600	Mhaikam	146	74	72	131	67	64	-	-	-
00112700	Jalukielo	14	9	5	11	8	3	-	-	-
00112800	Jalukie Hq	159	93	66	53	29	24	36	23	13
00112900	Nkwareu	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
00113000	Mhainamtsi	20	13	7	9	6	3	3	2	1
00113100	New Jalukie	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00113200	Jalukie 'B'	8	4	4	2	-	2	3	2	1
00113300	Lilen	24	6	18	23	6	17	1	-	1
00113400	Lilen 'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00113500	Phanjang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00113600	Jalukie Lower Khel	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
00113700	Samzuram	256	127	129	83	45	38	5	3	2
00113800	Jalukie Upper Khel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00113900	Jalukie (Old)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00114000	Dunki	103	18	85	84	13	71	-	-	-
00114100	Mhai	74	2	72	70	2	68	-	-	-
00114200	Saijang	90	13	77	5	3	2	3	1	2
00114300	Kejanglwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00114400	Dzukwaram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00114500	Newchamcha				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00114600	Phaijol	81	20	61	55	9	46	-	-	-
00114700	New Chalkot	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00114800	Vongkithem	25	3	22	21	2	19	2	-	2
00114900	Vongkithem'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115000	Pellhang 'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115100	Gellhang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115200	New Pellhang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115300	Pellhang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00115400	Inbung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00115500	Old Chalkot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00115600	Songlhuh	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00115700	Athibung	219	114	105	193	103	90	1	1	-
00115800	New Beisumpui	50	16	34	46	16	30	3	-	3
00115900	Bongkolong	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00116000	Bunglen				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116100	Mouicham				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116200	Gopibung				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116300	Songsang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116400	Old Beisumpui	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
00116500	Lower Sinjol				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116600	Songngou				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116700	New Soget				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116800	Ikeisingram	14	11	3	12	10	2	1	-	1
00116900	Nsenlwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00117000	Old Soget				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117100	Khelma				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117200	Chisailhem				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117300	Nkio (New)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00117400	Phaikolum				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117500	Nkio 'B'			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00117600	New Ngaolong			-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

JALUKIE

of marginal workers										
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
121	29	92	332	148	184	19,317	9,574	9,743	**Jalukie (Total)**	0005
121	29	92	332	148	184	19,317	9,574	9,743	Jalukie (Rural)	0005
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Jalukie (Urban)*	0005
									Jalukie (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	637	355	282	Beisumpuikam	00112100
-	-	-	1	-	1	192	117	75	Jalukiekam	00112200
-	-	-	5	2	3	462	270	192	Jalukie Zangdi	00112300
4	-	4	-	-	-	74	41	33	Libamphai	00112400
2	1	1	1	1	-	26	17	9	Jalukie Sangtam	00112500
4	3	1	11	4	7	370	185	185	Mhaikam	00112600
-	-	-	3	1	2	255	153	102	Jalukielo	00112700
10	1	9	60	40	20	4,006	1,783	2,223	Jalukie Hq	00112800
-	-	-	-	-	-	249	137	112	Nkwareu	00112900
4	3	1	4	2	2	806	388	418	Mhainamtsi	00113000
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,153	577	576	New Jalukie	00113100
1	1	-	2	1	1	1,064	549	515	Jalukie 'B'	00113200
-	-	-	-	-	-	309	163	146	Lilen	00113300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lilen 'B'	00113400
-	-	-	-	-	-	138	75	63	Phanjang	00113500
-	-	-	11	-	11	165	73	92	Jalukie Lower Khel	00113600
36	10	26	132	69	63	1,423	736	687	Samzuram	00113700
-	-	-	-	-	-	99	51	48	Jalukie Upper Khel	00113800
1	-	1	-	-	-	6	3	3	Jalukie (Old)	00113900
1	-	1	18	5	13	714	325	389	Dunki	00114000
-	-	-	4	-	4	275	130	145	Mhai	00114100
39	1	38	43	8	35	373	198	175	Saijang	00114200
-	-	-	-	-	-	289	140	149	Kejanglwa	00114300
-	-	-	-	-	-	102	52	50	Dzukwaram	00114400
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Newchamcha	00114500
18	9	9	8	2	6	213	108	105	Phaijol	00114600
-	-	-	-	-	-	154	74	80	New Chalkot	00114700
1	-	1	1	1	-	154	67	87	Vongkithem	00114800
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Vongkithem'B'	00114900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pellhang 'B'	00115000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Gellhang	00115100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Pellhang	00115200
-	-	-	-	-	-	711	356	355	Pellhang	00115300
-	-	-	-	-	-	410	204	206	Inbung	00115400
-	-	-	-	-	-	253	129	124	Old Chalkot	00115500
-	-	-	-	-	-	384	214	170	Songlhuh	00115600
-	-	-	25	10	15	1,456	675	781	Athibung	00115700
-	-	-	1	-	1	340	190	150	New Beisumpui	00115800
-	-	-	1	1	-	413	196	217	Bongkolong	00115900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Bunglen	00116000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mouicham	00116100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Gopibung	00116200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Songsang	00116300
-	-	-	-	-	-	111	57	54	Old Beisumpui	00116400
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lower Sinjol	00116500
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Songngou	00116600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Soget	00116700
-	-	-	1	1	-	474	238	236	Ikeisingram	00116800
-	-	-	-	-	-	181	89	92	Nsenlwa	00116900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Soget	00117000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Khelma	00117100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Chisailhem	00117200
-	-	-	-	-	-	306	146	160	Nkio (New)	00117300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Phaikolum	00117400
-	-	-	-	-	-	332	181	151	Nkio 'B'	00117500
-	-	-	-	-	-	238	132	106	New Ngaolong	00117600

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0006	**Tening (Total)**	-	**5,549**	**37,910**	**19,544**	**18,366**	**4,889**	**2,497**	**2,392**
0006	**Tening (Rural)**	-	**5,549**	**37,910**	**19,544**	**18,366**	**4,889**	**2,497**	**2,392**
0006	**Tening (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tening (Rural)								
00117700	Bamsiakelu	-	52	375	205	170	64	37	27
00117800	Nsong Hq	-	142	1,261	700	561	144	80	64
00117900	Nchan (Mechangbum)	-	71	616	328	288	178	110	68
00118000	Old Ngaulong	-	81	391	213	178	76	45	31
00118100	Nsong Vill.	-	298	2,133	1,061	1,072	161	73	88
00118200	Ngam	-	65	479	217	262	55	23	32
00118300	Lalong	-	238	1,787	916	871	100	49	51
00118400	Nzauna	-	170	1,129	559	570	139	72	67
00118500	Heiranglwa	-	107	742	369	373	57	30	27
00118600	New Tesen	-	321	2,095	1,078	1,017	214	102	112
00118700	Old Tesen	-	312	1,770	860	910	249	135	114
00118800	Mbaulwa	-	175	1,491	745	746	157	80	77
00118900	Upper Sinjol	-	60	354	181	173	45	24	21
00119000	Nkialwa	-	277	2,108	1,111	997	273	136	137
00119100	Azailong	-	303	2,106	1,113	993	315	166	149
00119200	Mbaupungwa	-	400	2,592	1,321	1,271	399	171	228
00119300	Nchangram	-	318	2,415	1,240	1,175	313	160	153
00119400	Nkio (Old)	-	210	1,570	856	714	235	122	113
00119500	Tening Hq	-	413	2,605	1,439	1,166	401	217	184
00119600	Tening Christ Vill.	-	423	2,994	1,502	1,492	246	102	144
00119700	Tening (Old)	-	64	507	227	280	16	7	9
00119800	Tepun	-	252	1,736	981	755	395	220	175
00119900	Nzau (Old)	-	315	1,572	749	823	263	122	141
00120000	Nzau Namsan	-	190	1,255	636	619	150	78	72
00120100	Ntu	-	292	1,827	937	890	244	136	108

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TENING

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**37,266**	**19,183**	**18,083**	**18,926**	**10,826**	**8,100**	**Tening (Total)**
-	-	-	**37,266**	**19,183**	**18,083**	**18,926**	**10,826**	**8,100**	**Tening (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tening (Urban)**
									Tening (Rural)
-	-	-	375	205	170	71	48	23	Bumsiakelu
-	-	-	1,261	700	561	305	204	101	Nsong Hq
-	-	-	616	328	288	224	137	87	Nchan (Mechangbum)
-	-	-	391	213	178	33	27	6	Old Ngaulong
-	-	-	2,132	1,061	1,071	464	304	160	Nsong Vill.
-	-	-	479	217	262	307	156	151	Ngam
-	-	-	1,787	916	871	806	437	369	Lalong
-	-	-	1,129	559	570	688	394	294	Nzauna
-	-	-	742	369	373	401	225	176	Heiranglwa
-	-	-	2,086	1,072	1,014	1,488	822	666	New Tesen
-	-	-	1,770	860	910	1,079	577	502	Old Tesen
-	-	-	1,234	616	618	1,025	540	485	Mbaulwa
-	-	-	354	181	173	30	21	9	Upper Sinjol
-	-	-	2,068	1,089	979	1,070	639	431	Nkialwa
-	-	-	2,096	1,107	989	1,171	648	523	Azailong
-	-	-	2,592	1,321	1,271	1,113	656	457	Mbaupungwa
-	-	-	2,415	1,240	1,175	783	477	306	Nchangram
-	-	-	1,557	850	707	589	397	192	Nkio (Old)
-	-	-	2,343	1,282	1,061	1,607	965	642	Tening Hq
-	-	-	2,951	1,476	1,475	2,012	1,139	873	Tening Christ Vill.
-	-	-	501	221	280	361	166	195	Tening (Old)
-	-	-	1,735	980	755	371	247	124	Tepun
-	-	-	1,572	749	823	707	403	304	Nzau (Old)
-	-	-	1,255	636	619	858	487	371	Nzau Namsan
-	-	-	1,825	935	890	1,363	710	653	Ntu

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0006	**Tening (Total)**	**18,984**	**8,718**	**10,266**	**18,099**	**9,195**	**8,904**	**14,953**	**7,966**	**6,987**
0006	**Tening (Rural)**	**18,984**	**8,718**	**10,266**	**18,099**	**9,195**	**8,904**	**14,953**	**7,966**	**6,987**
0006	**Tening (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tening (Rural)									
00117700	Bamsiakelu	304	157	147	253	137	116	228	124	104
00117800	Nsong Hq	956	496	460	972	536	436	689	348	341
00117900	Nchan (Mechangbum)	392	191	201	340	160	180	301	140	161
00118000	Old Ngaulong	358	186	172	259	136	123	209	107	102
00118100	Nsong Vill.	1,669	757	912	1,359	653	706	958	490	468
00118200	Ngam	172	61	111	425	194	231	283	138	145
00118300	Lalong	981	479	502	756	385	371	755	385	370
00118400	Nzauna	441	165	276	415	195	220	163	122	41
00118500	Heiranglwa	341	144	197	471	229	242	451	223	228
00118600	New Tesen	607	256	351	1,030	505	525	755	383	372
00118700	Old Tesen	691	283	408	858	380	478	682	331	351
00118800	Mbaulwa	466	205	261	673	324	349	476	245	231
00118900	Upper Sinjol	324	160	164	276	136	140	261	134	127
00119000	Nkialwa	1,038	472	566	1,049	533	516	735	401	334
00119100	Azailong	935	465	470	1,000	528	472	600	421	179
00119200	Mbaupungwa	1,479	665	814	1,293	665	628	880	543	337
00119300	Nchangram	1,632	763	869	1,123	558	565	1,121	556	565
00119400	Nkio (Old)	981	459	522	1,001	532	469	1,001	532	469
00119500	Tening Hq	998	474	524	903	552	351	850	529	321
00119600	Tening Christ Vill.	982	363	619	1,116	610	506	1,104	604	500
00119700	Tening (Old)	146	61	85	209	106	103	152	72	80
00119800	Tepun	1,365	734	631	718	370	348	717	370	347
00119900	Nzau (Old)	865	346	519	617	289	328	617	289	328
00120000	Nzau Namsan	397	149	248	493	225	268	493	225	268
00120100	Ntu	464	227	237	490	257	233	472	254	218

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TENING

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
12,770	**6,419**	**6,351**	**105**	**57**	**48**	**163**	**64**	**99**	**1,915**	**1,426**	**489**	**Tening (Total)**
12,770	**6,419**	**6,351**	**105**	**57**	**48**	**163**	**64**	**99**	**1,915**	**1,426**	**489**	**Tening (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tening (Urban)**
												Tening (Rural)
223	120	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Bamsiakelu
613	288	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	60	16	Nsong Hq
285	127	158	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	12	3	Nchan (Mechangbum)
200	100	100	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	4	2	Old Ngaulong
874	438	436	23	13	10	14	7	7	47	32	15	Nsong Vill.
275	132	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	2	Ngam
718	377	341	-	-	-	30	3	27	7	5	2	Lalong
88	60	28	1	1	-	8	7	1	66	54	12	Nzauna
445	219	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	Heiranglwa
672	317	355	5	2	3	1	1	-	77	63	14	New Tesen
634	294	340	4	4	-	6	3	3	38	30	8	Old Tesen
414	198	216	-	-	-	7	5	2	55	42	13	Mbaulwa
260	133	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Upper Sinjol
671	351	320	9	8	1	10	5	5	45	37	8	Nkialwa
535	375	160	27	16	11	2	1	1	36	29	7	Azailong
796	483	313	30	10	20	7	6	1	47	44	3	Mbaupungwa
1,048	508	540	-	-	-	7	5	2	66	43	23	Nchangram
971	506	465	-	-	-	3	3	-	27	23	4	Nkio (Old)
225	99	126	1	-	1	46	11	35	578	419	159	Tening Hq
727	313	414	1	1	-	13	1	12	363	289	74	Tening Christ Vill.
118	53	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	19	15	Tening (Old)
702	359	343	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	4	Tepun
555	243	312	1	1	-	3	1	2	58	44	14	Nzau (Old)
481	213	268	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	11	-	Nzau Namsan
240	113	127	3	1	2	1	-	1	228	140	88	Ntu

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0006	**Tening (Total)**	**3,146**	**1,229**	**1,917**	**2,519**	**947**	**1,572**	**223**	**106**	**117**
0006	**Tening (Rural)**	**3,146**	**1,229**	**1,917**	**2,519**	**947**	**1,572**	**223**	**106**	**117**
0006	**Tening (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tening (Rural)									
00117700	Bamsiakelu	25	13	12	21	11	10	4	2	2
00117800	Nsong Hq	283	188	95	282	187	95	-	-	-
00117900	Nchan (Mechangbum)	39	20	19	39	20	19	-	-	-
00118000	Old Ngaulong	50	29	21	5	4	1	43	25	18
00118100	Nsong Vill.	401	163	238	231	95	136	74	39	35
00118200	Ngam	142	56	86	139	56	83	-	-	-
00118300	Lalong	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00118400	Nzauna	252	73	179	243	67	176	8	5	3
00118500	Heiranglwa	20	6	14	3	1	2	-	-	-
00118600	New Tesen	275	122	153	255	112	143	2	1	1
00118700	Old Tesen	176	49	127	163	48	115	5	1	4
00118800	Mbaulwa	197	79	118	156	64	92	4	2	2
00118900	Upper Sinjol	15	2	13	15	2	13	-	-	-
00119000	Nkialwa	314	132	182	257	97	160	2	2	-
00119100	Azailong	400	107	293	362	88	274	26	11	15
00119200	Mbaupungwa	413	122	291	319	83	236	50	14	36
00119300	Nchangram	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00119400	Nkio (Old)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00119500	Tening Hq	53	23	30	16	7	9	2	1	1
00119600	Tening Christ Vill.	12	6	6	4	3	1	2	2	-
00119700	Tening (Old)	57	34	23	-	-	-	1	1	-
00119800	Tepun	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00119900	Nzau (Old)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120000	Nzau Namsan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120100	Ntu	18	3	15	5	-	5	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

TENING

of marginal workers										
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
153	**41**	**112**	**251**	**135**	**116**	**19,811**	**10,349**	**9,462**	**Tening (Total)**	**0006**
153	**41**	**112**	**251**	**135**	**116**	**19,811**	**10,349**	**9,462**	**Tening (Rural)**	**0006**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tening (Urban)**	**0006**
									Tening (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	122	68	54	Bamsiakelu	00117700
-	-	-	1	1	-	289	164	125	Nsong Hq	00117800
-	-	-	-	-	-	276	168	108	Nchan (Mechangbum)	00117900
2	-	2	-	-	-	132	77	55	Old Ngaulong	00118000
61	15	46	35	14	21	774	408	366	Nsong Vill.	00118100
3	-	3	-	-	-	54	23	31	Ngam	00118200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,031	531	500	Lalong	00118300
-	-	-	1	1	-	714	364	350	Nzauna	00118400
9	1	8	8	4	4	271	140	131	Heiranglwa	00118500
7	2	5	11	7	4	1,065	573	492	New Tesen	00118600
7	-	7	1	-	1	912	480	432	Old Tesen	00118700
27	8	19	10	5	5	818	421	397	Mbaulwa	00118800
-	-	-	-	-	-	78	45	33	Upper Sinjol	00118900
13	6	7	42	27	15	1,059	578	481	Nkialwa	00119000
2	2	-	10	6	4	1,106	585	521	Azailong	00119100
7	5	2	37	20	17	1,299	656	643	Mbaupungwa	00119200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	682	610	Nchangram	00119300
-	-	-	-	-	-	569	324	245	Nkio (Old)	00119400
10	1	9	25	14	11	1,702	887	815	Tening Hq	00119500
-	-	-	6	1	5	1,878	892	986	Tening Christ Vill.	00119600
-	-	-	56	33	23	298	121	177	Tening (Old)	00119700
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	611	407	Tepun	00119800
-	-	-	-	-	-	955	460	495	Nzau (Old)	00119900
-	-	-	-	-	-	762	411	351	Nzau Namsan	00120000
5	1	4	8	2	6	1,337	680	657	Ntu	00120100

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0007	**Peren (Total)**		**3,327**	**17,272**	**8,911**	**8,361**	**2,842**	**1,428**	**1,414**
0007	**Peren (Rural)**		**3,327**	**17,272**	**8,911**	**8,361**	**2,842**	**1,428**	**1,414**
0007	**Peren (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peren (Rural)								
00110900	Heningkunglwa	-	225	1,165	609	556	118	65	53
00111000	Ngwalwa Hq	-	48	238	113	125	57	25	32
00111100	New Gaili	-	193	967	486	481	222	99	123
00111200	Punglwa	-	202	942	498	444	190	99	91
00111300	Old Gaili	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00111400	Ngwalwa (New)	-	263	1,279	653	626	253	114	139
00111500	Hainaikui	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00111600	Pedi	-	17	70	37	33	18	10	8
00111700	Benreu	-	101	486	264	222	57	27	30
00111800	Poilwa	-	398	2,860	1,493	1,367	335	179	156
00111900	Rebwak	-	78	366	196	170	60	35	25
00112000	Kelagim	-	11	38	21	17	7	4	3
00120200	Peren (New)	-	74	418	213	205	75	35	40
00120300	Kipeujang	-	125	634	306	328	74	30	44
00120400	Peletkie	-	60	295	143	152	47	24	23
00120500	Ndunglwa	-	115	612	294	318	123	53	70
00120600	Peren Hq	-	823	4,434	2,329	2,105	740	391	349
00120700	Peren Namdi	-	29	123	59	64	26	14	12
00120800	Peren (Old)	-	223	701	368	333	104	62	42
00120900	New Puilwa	-	77	394	200	194	86	42	44
00121000	Old Puilwa	-	33	150	72	78	21	8	13
00121100	Mpai (New)	-	145	744	393	351	167	92	75
00121200	Mpai (Old)	-	52	241	112	129	38	12	26
00121300	Kendung	-	35	115	52	63	24	8	16

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PEREN

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**16,410**	**8,414**	7,996	**10,196**	**5,795**	**4,401**	**Peren (Total)**
-	-	-	**16,410**	**8,414**	7,996	**10,196**	**5,795**	**4,401**	**Peren (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Peren (Urban)**
									Peren (Rural)
-	-	-	1,165	609	556	935	501	434	Heningkunglwa
-	-	-	198	95	103	127	73	54	Ngwalwa Hq
-	-	-	885	442	443	349	196	153	New Gaili
-	-	-	936	494	442	526	294	232	Punglwa
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Gaili
-	-	-	1,199	610	589	784	458	326	Ngwalwa (New)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Hainaikui
-	-	-	70	37	33	15	9	6	Pedi
-	-	-	486	264	222	257	162	95	Benreu
-	-	-	2,855	1,491	1,364	1,858	1,050	808	Poilwa
-	-	-	304	155	149	149	102	47	Rebwak
-	-	-	38	21	17	5	5	-	Kelagim
-	-	-	405	206	199	207	115	92	Peren (New)
-	-	-	571	273	298	337	194	143	Kipeujang
-	-	-	295	143	152	145	84	61	Peletkie
-	-	-	589	284	305	275	169	106	Ndunglwa
-	-	-	3,966	2,044	1,922	2,998	1,681	1,317	Peren Hq
-	-	-	103	49	54	55	29	26	Peren Namdi
-	-	-	701	368	333	315	181	134	Peren (Old)
-	-	-	394	200	194	206	115	91	New Puilwa
-	-	-	150	72	78	107	55	52	Old Puilwa
-	-	-	744	393	351	373	229	144	Mpai (New)
-	-	-	241	112	129	113	64	49	Mpai (Old)
-	-	-	115	52	63	60	29	31	Kendung

VILLAGE PRIMARY
R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0007	**Peren (Total)**	**7,076**	**3,116**	**3,960**	**7,216**	**3,778**	**3,438**	**6,163**	**3,415**	**2,748**
0007	**Peren (Rural)**	**7,076**	**3,116**	**3,960**	**7,216**	**3,778**	**3,438**	**6,163**	**3,415**	**2,748**
0007	**Peren (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peren (Rural)									
00110900	Heningkunglwa	230	108	122	570	271	299	355	198	157
00111000	Ngwalwa Hq	111	40	71	103	47	56	99	46	53
00111100	New Gaili	618	290	328	218	175	43	216	174	42
00111200	Punglwa	416	204	212	660	358	302	610	329	281
00111300	Old Gaili	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00111400	Ngwalwa (New)	495	195	300	590	312	278	280	208	72
00111500	Hainaikui	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00111600	Pedi	55	28	27	28	18	10	27	17	10
00111700	Benreu	229	102	127	198	107	91	186	102	84
00111800	Poilwa	1,002	443	559	754	352	402	746	347	399
00111900	Rebwak	217	94	123	138	73	65	134	73	61
00112000	Kelagim	33	16	17	19	9	10	19	9	10
00120200	Peren (New)	211	98	113	156	85	71	156	85	71
00120300	Kipeujang	297	112	185	327	165	162	251	133	118
00120400	Peletkie	150	59	91	110	60	50	108	60	48
00120500	Ndunglwa	337	125	212	241	117	124	237	115	122
00120600	Peren Hq	1,436	648	788	1,756	962	794	1,482	887	595
00120700	Peren Namdi	68	30	38	59	26	33	59	26	33
00120800	Peren (Old)	386	187	199	456	236	220	398	214	184
00120900	New Puilwa	188	85	103	172	83	89	159	80	79
00121000	Old Puilwa	43	17	26	91	41	50	76	36	40
00121100	Mpai (New)	371	164	207	353	176	177	351	174	177
00121200	Mpai (Old)	128	48	80	143	69	74	143	69	74
00121300	Kendung	55	23	32	74	36	38	71	33	38

CENSUS ABSTRACT

PEREN

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
4,112	**2,010**	**2,102**	**76**	**48**	**28**	**277**	**114**	**163**	**1,698**	**1,243**	**455**	**Peren (Total)**
4,112	**2,010**	**2,102**	**76**	**48**	**28**	**277**	**114**	**163**	**1,698**	**1,243**	**455**	**Peren (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Peren (Urban)**
												Peren (Rural)
180	81	99	7	4	3	13	5	8	155	108	47	Heningkunglwa
82	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	9	Ngwalwa Hq
144	124	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	50	22	New Gaili
550	280	270	1	-	1	18	12	6	41	37	4	Punglwa
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Old Gaili
166	116	50	9	7	2	29	23	6	76	62	14	Ngwalwa (New)
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Hainaikui
19	11	8	2	2	-	2	1	1	4	3	1	Pedi
98	40	58	8	6	2	23	7	16	57	49	8	Benreu
651	283	368	2	1	1	19	6	13	74	57	17	Poilwa
65	18	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	55	14	Rebwak
18	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Kelagim
151	81	70	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	1	Peren (New)
175	73	102	13	8	5	-	-	-	63	52	11	Kipeujang
88	48	40	1	1	-	1	-	1	18	11	7	Peletkie
211	98	113	3	-	3	12	6	6	11	11	-	Ndunglwa
395	183	212	21	12	9	134	40	94	932	652	280	Peren Hq
51	21	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	Peren Namdi
343	171	172	8	6	2	16	9	7	31	28	3	Peren (Old)
146	70	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	3	New Puilwa
58	23	35	1	1	-	3	1	2	14	11	3	Old Puilwa
316	148	168	-	-	-	6	3	3	29	23	6	Mpai (New)
136	64	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	Mpai (Old)
69	31	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Kendung

VILLAGE PRIMARY

R D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0007	**Peren (Total)**	**1,053**	**363**	**690**	**716**	**264**	**452**	**39**	**15**	**24**
0007	**Peren (Rural)**	**1,053**	**363**	**690**	**716**	**264**	**452**	**39**	**15**	**24**
0007	**Peren (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peren (Rural)									
00110900	Heningkunglwa	215	73	142	188	68	120	4	-	4
00111000	Ngwalwa Hq	4	1	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
00111100	New Gaili	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
00111200	Punglwa	50	29	21	50	29	21	-	-	-
00111300	Old Gaili	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00111400	Ngwalwa (New)	310	104	206	294	100	194	15	4	11
00111500	Hainaikui	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00111600	Pedi	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00111700	Benreu	12	5	7	10	4	6	-	-	-
00111800	Poilwa	8	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
00111900	Rebwak	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-
00112000	Kelagim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120200	Peren (New)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120300	Kipeujang	76	32	44	60	24	36	2	1	1
00120400	Peletkie	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00120500	Ndunglwa	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
00120600	Peren Hq	274	75	199	65	18	47	8	3	5
00120700	Peren Namdi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120800	Peren (Old)	58	22	36	22	10	12	9	7	2
00120900	New Puilwa	13	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
00121000	Old Puilwa	15	5	10	7	-	7	-	-	-
00121100	Mpai (New)	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00121200	Mpai (Old)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00121300	Kendung	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

PEREN

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
225	53	172	73	31	42	10,056	5,133	4,923	**Peren (Total)**	0007
225	53	172	73	31	42	10,056	5,133	4,923	**Peren (Rural)**	0007
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Peren (Urban)**	0007
									Peren (Rural)	
9	2	7	14	3	11	595	338	257	Heningkunglwa	00110900
-	-	-	1	-	1	135	66	69	Ngwalwa Hq	00111000
-	-	-	-	-	-	749	311	438	New Gaili	00111100
-	-	-	-	-	-	282	140	142	Punglwa	00111200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Gaili	00111300
1	-	1	-	-	-	689	341	348	Ngwalwa (New)	00111400
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Hainaikui	00111500
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	19	23	Pedi	00111600
1	-	1	1	1	-	288	157	131	Benreu	00111700
-	-	-	7	4	3	2,106	1,141	965	Poilwa	00111800
-	-	-	1	-	1	228	123	105	Rebwak	00111900
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	7	Kelagim	00112000
-	-	-	-	-	-	262	128	134	Peren (New)	00120200
1	1	-	13	6	7	307	141	166	Kipeujang	00120300
-	-	-	-	-	-	185	83	102	Peletkie	00120400
-	-	-	-	-	-	371	177	194	Ndunglwa	00120500
174	42	132	27	12	15	2,678	1,367	1,311	Peren Hq	00120600
-	-	-	-	-	-	64	33	31	Peren Namdi	00120700
25	5	20	2	-	2	245	132	113	Peren (Old)	00120800
9	-	9	4	3	1	222	117	105	New Puilwa	00120900
5	3	2	3	2	1	59	31	28	Old Puilwa	00121000
-	-	-	-	-	-	391	217	174	Mpai (New)	00121100
-	-	-	-	-	-	98	43	55	Mpai (Old)	00121200
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	16	25	Kendung	00121300

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometres	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
46701000	Kohima (TC)	23.0	16,013	77,030	41,661	35,369	11,078	5,709	5,369
0001	Ward No. 1	-	2,066	10,851	6,104	4,747	1,458	773	685
0002	Ward No. 2	-	1,066	5,129	2,696	2,433	810	400	410
0003	Ward No. 3	-	624	2,865	1,583	1,282	360	190	170
0004	Ward No. 4	-	525	2,828	1,465	1,363	422	209	213
0005	Ward No. 5	-	962	4,534	2,899	1,635	644	343	301
0006	Ward No. 6	-	555	2,274	1,408	866	246	126	120
0007	Ward No. 7	-	579	2,613	1,359	1,254	423	232	191
0008	Ward No. 8	-	1,048	4,462	2,431	2,031	737	400	337
0009	Ward No. 9	-	698	3,485	1,789	1,696	482	262	220
0010	Ward No. 10	-	610	2,693	1,417	1,276	362	195	167
0011	Ward No. 11	-	1,837	8,316	4,360	3,956	1,156	576	580
0012	Ward No. 12	-	902	4,485	2,355	2,130	720	367	353
0013	Ward No. 13	-	2,362	11,852	6,208	5,644	1,853	927	926
0014	Ward No. 14	-	720	3,364	1,809	1,555	429	206	223
0015	Ward No. 15	-	1,459	7,279	3,778	3,501	976	503	473

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Caste population			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**59,355**	**30,104**	**29,251**	**57,185**	**32,377**	**24,808**	**Kohima (TC)**
-	-	-	9,003	4,639	4,364	8,506	4,996	3,510	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	4,458	2,260	2,198	3,735	2,067	1,668	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	2,378	1,226	1,152	2,066	1,221	845	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	2,587	1,302	1,285	2,037	1,133	904	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	1,390	667	723	3,492	2,388	1,104	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	1,194	604	590	1,588	1,007	581	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	2,009	990	1,019	1,746	968	778	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	3,157	1,621	1,536	3,184	1,816	1,368	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	2,610	1,283	1,327	2,517	1,320	1,197	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	2,090	1,041	1,049	2,014	1,083	931	Ward No. 10
-	-	-	5,838	2,951	2,887	6,417	3,513	2,904	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	3,336	1,653	1,683	3,267	1,796	1,471	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	10,128	5,209	4,919	8,738	4,810	3,928	Ward No. 13
-	-	-	2,789	1,400	1,389	2,601	1,441	1,160	Ward No. 14
-	-	-	6,388	3,258	3,130	5,277	2,818	2,459	Ward No. 15

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
40701000	**Kohima (TC)**	**19,845**	**9,284**	**10,561**	**25,117**	**18,296**	**6,821**	**23,362**	**17,344**	**6,018**
0001	Ward No. 1	2,345	1,108	1,237	3,700	2,696	1,004	3,389	2,553	836
0002	Ward No. 2	1,394	629	765	1,352	995	357	1,296	961	335
0003	Ward No. 3	799	362	437	848	647	201	783	612	171
0004	Ward No. 4	791	332	459	784	551	233	757	534	223
0005	Ward No. 5	1,042	511	531	2,065	1,882	183	1,972	1,799	173
0006	Ward No. 6	686	401	285	999	826	173	918	757	161
0007	Ward No. 7	867	391	476	638	474	164	623	463	160
0008	Ward No. 8	1,278	615	663	1,610	1,135	475	1,568	1,118	450
0009	Ward No. 9	968	469	499	1,069	738	331	1,056	729	327
0010	Ward No. 10	679	334	345	901	599	302	840	566	274
0011	Ward No. 11	1,899	847	1,052	2,767	1,878	889	2,665	1,827	838
0012	Ward No. 12	1,218	559	659	1,346	971	375	1,254	911	343
0013	Ward No. 13	3,114	1,398	1,716	3,269	2,446	823	3,015	2,331	684
0014	Ward No. 14	763	368	395	1,225	849	376	1,195	832	363
0015	Ward No. 15	2,002	960	1,042	2,544	1,609	935	2,031	1,351	680

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial categories of main workers												
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Town/ Ward
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
177	**98**	**79**	**73**	**39**	**34**	**237**	**135**	**102**	**22,875**	**17,072**	**5,803**	**Kohima (TC)**
48	22	26	6	3	3	16	11	5	3,319	2,517	802	Ward No 1
3	1	2	20	14	6	10	8	2	1,263	938	325	Ward No. 2
2	2	-	7	1	6	3	1	2	771	608	163	Ward No..3
17	11	6	13	5	8	10	6	4	717	512	205	Ward No. 4
9	7	2	-	-	-	17	17	-	1,946	1,775	171	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	907	746	161	Ward No. 6
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	621	462	159	Ward No. 7
39	24	15	-	-	-	8	2	6	1,521	1,092	429	Ward No. 8
13	9	4	-	-	-	52	24	28	991	696	295	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	566	274	Ward No. 10
5	3	2	-	-	-	15	8	7	2,645	1,816	829	Ward No. 11
10	4	6	3	2	1	12	4	8	1,229	901	328	Ward No. 12
13	9	4	12	5	7	27	11	16	2,963	2,306	657	Ward No. 13
11	2	9	3	2	1	42	24	18	1,139	804	335	Ward No. 14
6	3	3	9	7	2	13	8	5	2,003	1,333	670	Ward No. 15

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
40701000	**Kohima (TC)**	**1,755**	**952**	**803**	**107**	**28**	**79**	**64**	**31**	**33**
0001	Ward No. 1	311	143	168	77	17	60	22	10	12
0002	Ward No. 2	56	34	22	2	-	2	5	-	5
0003	Ward No. 3	65	35	30	-	-	-	2	1	1
0004	Ward No. 4	27	17	10	1	-	1	1	-	1
0005	Ward No. 5	93	83	10	3	2	1	-	-	-
0006	Ward No. 6	81	69	12	-	-	-	2	1	1
0007	Ward No. 7	15	11	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
0008	Ward No. 8	42	17	25	2	-	2	1	1	-
0009	Ward No. 9	13	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
0010	Ward No. 10	61	33	28	1	1	-	1	-	1
0011	Ward No. 11	102	51	51	3	-	3	1	1	-
0012	Ward No. 12	92	60	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
0013	Ward No. 13	254	115	139	10	6	4	10	7	3
0014	Ward No. 14	30	17	13	3	1	2	-	-	-
0015	Ward No. 15	513	258	255	4	1	3	19	10	9

CENSUS ABSTRACT

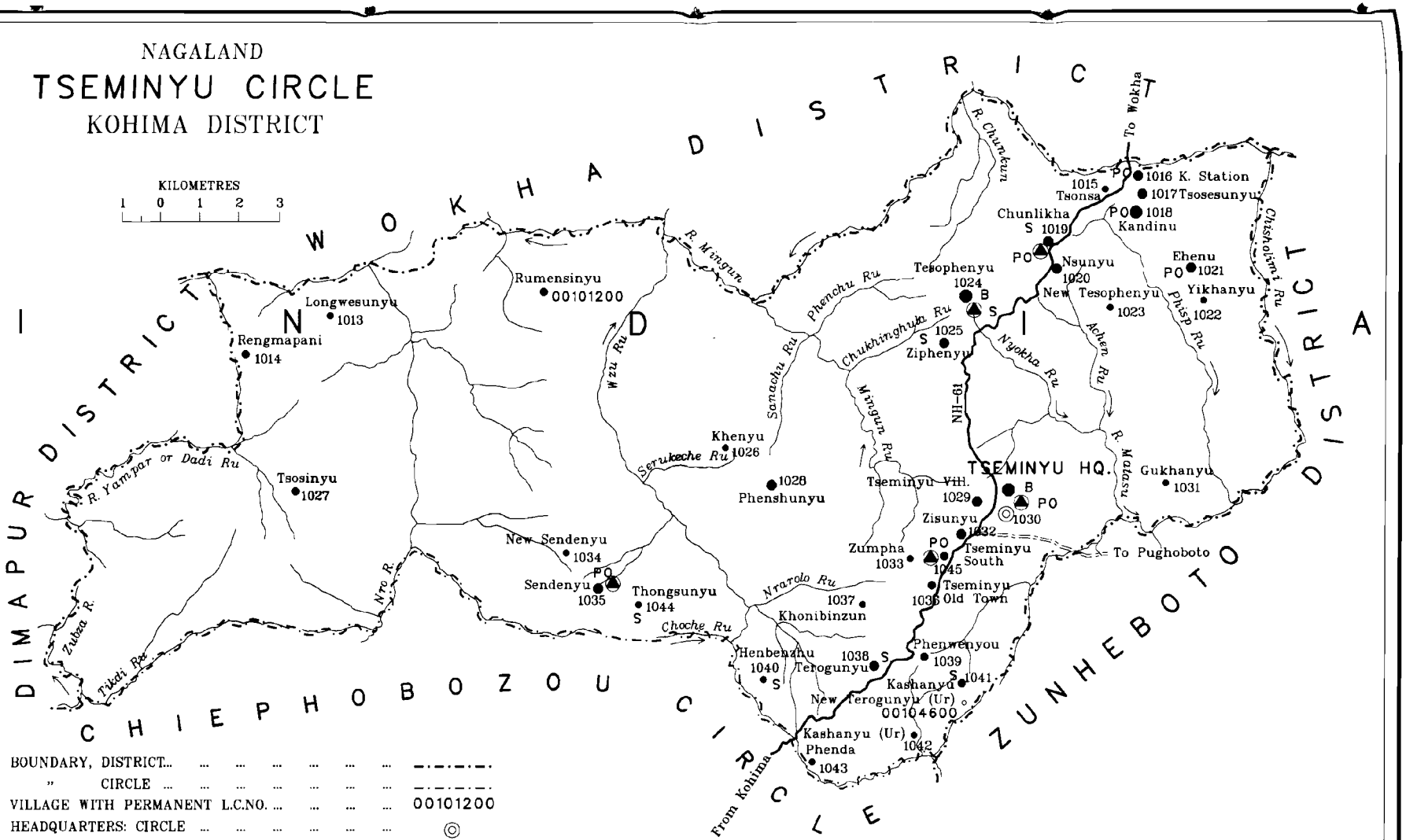
of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Town/ Ward	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
226	**77**	**149**	**1,358**	**816**	**542**	**51,913**	**23,365**	**28,548**	**Kohima (TC)**	**40701000**
21	4	17	191	112	79	7,151	3,408	3,743	Ward No. 1	0001
-	-	-	49	34	15	3,777	1,701	2,076	Ward No. 2	0002
-	-	-	63	34	29	2,017	936	1,081	Ward No. 3	0003
1	1	-	24	16	8	2,044	914	1,130	Ward No. 4	0004
3	3	-	87	78	9	2,469	1,017	1,452	Ward No. 5	0005
1	1	-	78	67	11	1,275	582	693	Ward No. 6	0006
-	-	-	14	11	3	1,975	885	1,090	Ward No. 7	0007
1	-	1	38	16	22	2,852	1,296	1,556	Ward No. 8	0008
-	-	-	13	9	4	2,416	1,051	1,365	Ward No. 9	0009
-	-	-	59	32	27	1,792	818	974	Ward No. 10	0010
8	4	4	90	46	44	5,549	2,482	3,067	Ward No. 11	0011
5	4	1	87	56	31	3,139	1,384	1,755	Ward No. 12	0012
105	27	78	129	75	54	8,583	3,762	4,821	Ward No. 13	0013
5	1	4	22	15	7	2,139	960	1,179	Ward No. 14	0014
76	32	44	414	215	199	4,735	2,169	2,566	Ward No. 15	0015

NAGALAND

TSEMINYU CIRCLE

KOHIMA DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00101200
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	○ ● ● ● ●
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH-61
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	B

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	52864
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	35
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	50 Km.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of Surveyor General of India.

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Tseminyu Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0001	**Tseminyu (Total)**	-	**7,600**	**52,864**	**26,936**	**25,928**	**8,336**	**4,117**	**4,219**
0001	**Tseminyu (Rural)**	-	**7,600**	**52,864**	**26,936**	**25,928**	**8,336**	**4,117**	**4,219**
0001	**Tseminyu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tseminyu (Rural)								
00101200	Rumensinyu	-	125	637	355	282	124	62	62
00101300	Longwesunyu	-	75	334	166	168	54	25	29
00101400	Rengmapani	-	137	794	414	380	122	66	56
00101500	Tsonsa	-	60	364	189	175	59	34	25
00101600	K. Station	-	262	2,163	1,039	1,124	252	114	138
00101700	Sishunu	-	229	1,826	925	901	321	148	173
00101800	Kandinu	-	483	5,062	2,409	2,653	420	210	210
00101900	Chunlikha	-	163	1,426	782	644	179	88	91
00102000	Nsunyu	-	411	2,800	1,406	1,394	438	216	222
00102100	Ehenu	-	168	1,420	716	704	97	56	41
00102200	Yikhanyu	-	46	299	159	140	85	51	34
00102300	New Tesophenyu	-	60	400	219	181	111	58	53
00102400	Tesophenyu	-	1,585	11,144	5,576	5,568	2,095	970	1,125
00102500	Ziphenyu	-	180	1,013	525	488	229	118	111
00102600	Khenyu	-	73	468	260	208	101	63	38
00102700	Tsosinyu	-	77	583	310	273	93	44	49
00102800	Phenshunyu	-	282	1,918	930	988	244	128	116
00102900	Tseminyu Vill.	-	367	2,472	1,280	1,192	417	206	211
00103000	Tseminyu Hq	-	874	5,609	2,937	2,672	821	405	416
00103100	Gukhanyu	-	52	274	152	122	55	31	24
00103200	Zisunyu	-	382	2,442	1,284	1,158	392	202	190
00103300	Zumpha	-	40	266	134	132	41	17	24
00103400	New Sendenyu	-	58	420	234	186	65	34	31
00103500	Sendenyu	-	354	2,507	1,304	1,203	480	239	241
00103600	Tseminyu Old Town	-	105	618	313	305	104	47	57
00103700	Khonibinzun	-	40	210	111	99	50	29	21
00103800	Terogunyu	-	238	1,830	968	862	284	155	129
00103900	Phenwenyu	-	155	847	432	415	142	62	80
00104000	Henbenzhu	-	35	260	136	124	35	15	20
00104100	Kashanyu	-	131	712	378	334	160	87	73
00104200	Kashanyu (UR)	-	63	311	141	170	77	39	38
00104300	Phenda	-	50	330	184	146	41	27	14
00104400	Thongsunyu	-	42	258	131	127	50	23	27
00104500	Tseminyu South	-	173	671	340	331	88	42	46
00104600	New Terogunyu (UR)	-	25	176	97	79	10	6	4

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TSEMINYU

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**52,306**	**26,585**	**25,721**	**31,443**	**17,401**	**14,042**	**Tseminyu (Total)**
-	-	-	**52,306**	**26,585**	**25,721**	**31,443**	**17,401**	**14,042**	**Tseminyu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tseminyu (Urban)**
									Tseminyu (Rural)
-	-	-	617	338	279	326	206	120	Rumensinyu
-	-	-	334	166	168	78	49	29	Longwesunyu
-	-	-	774	401	373	482	267	215	Rengmapani
-	-	-	364	189	175	225	127	98	Tsonsa
-	-	-	2,117	1,013	1,104	1,181	621	560	K. Station
-	-	-	1,826	925	901	897	499	398	Sishunu
-	-	-	5,053	2,404	2,649	3,001	1,547	1,454	Kandinu
-	-	-	1,323	712	611	1,049	621	428	Chunlikha
-	-	-	2,800	1,406	1,394	1,814	982	832	Nsunyu
-	-	-	1,412	711	701	874	474	400	Ehenu
-	-	-	299	159	140	109	61	48	Yikhanyu
-	-	-	400	219	181	114	81	33	New Tesophenyu
-	-	-	11,087	5,549	5,538	5,798	3,314	2,484	Tesophenyu
-	-	-	1,013	525	488	522	315	207	Ziphenyu
-	-	-	468	260	208	327	180	147	Khenyu
-	-	-	577	306	271	171	102	69	Tsosinyu
-	-	-	1,918	930	988	1,289	686	603	Phenshunyu
-	-	-	2,438	1,255	1,183	1,542	875	667	Tseminyu Vill.
-	-	-	5,416	2,815	2,601	4,322	2,367	1,955	Tseminyu Hq
-	-	-	267	147	120	92	57	35	Gukhanyu
-	-	-	2,442	1,284	1,158	1,713	964	749	Zisunyu
-	-	-	262	133	129	201	108	93	Zumpha
-	-	-	420	234	186	339	193	146	New Sendenyu
-	-	-	2,504	1,301	1,203	1,343	703	640	Sendenyu
-	-	-	607	307	300	473	251	222	Tseminyu Old Town
-	-	-	210	111	99	96	52	44	Khonibinzun
-	-	-	1,830	968	862	752	422	330	Terogunyu
-	-	-	829	420	409	337	214	123	Phenwenyu
-	-	-	260	136	124	191	105	86	Henbenzhu
-	-	-	712	378	334	485	270	215	Kashanyu
-	-	-	311	141	170	211	96	115	Kashanyu (UR)
-	-	-	316	177	139	239	131	108	Phenda
-	-	-	255	128	127	169	89	80	Thongsunyu
-	-	-	669	340	329	552	290	262	Tseminyu South
-	-	-	176	97	79	129	82	47	New Terogunyu (UR)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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	**Tseminyu (Total)**	**21,421**	**9,535**	**11,886**	**25,935**	**13,057**	**12,878**	**19,186**	**9,624**	**9,562**
0001	**Tseminyu (Rural)**	**21,421**	**9,535**	**11,886**	**25,935**	**13,057**	**12,878**	**19,186**	**9,624**	**9,562**
0001	**Tseminyu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tseminyu (Rural)									
00101200	Rumensinyu	311	149	162	349	202	147	288	187	101
00101300	Longwesunyu	256	117	139	70	50	20	69	49	20
00101400	Rengmapani	312	147	165	278	133	145	278	133	145
00101500	Tsonsa	139	62	77	252	123	129	107	59	48
00101600	K. Station	982	418	564	1,245	573	672	953	437	516
00101700	Sishunu	929	426	503	766	415	351	755	409	346
00101800	Kandinu	2,061	862	1,199	3,513	1,637	1,876	2,181	932	1,249
00101900	Chunlikha	377	161	216	498	249	249	411	188	223
00102000	Nsunyu	986	424	562	1,492	732	760	1,184	548	636
00102100	Ehenu	546	242	304	1,111	558	553	636	304	332
00102200	Yikhanyu	190	98	92	116	51	65	92	43	49
00102300	New Tesophenyu	286	138	148	132	65	67	130	63	67
00102400	Tesophenyu	5,346	2,262	3,084	5,425	2,739	2,686	3,785	1,848	1,937
00102500	Ziphenyu	491	210	281	400	183	217	386	174	212
00102600	Khenyu	141	80	61	182	94	88	182	94	88
00102700	Tsosinyu	412	208	204	309	146	163	210	106	104
00102800	Phenshunyu	629	244	385	844	382	462	798	355	443
00102900	Tseminyu Vill.	930	405	525	945	457	488	940	456	484
00103000	Tseminyu Hq	1,287	570	717	2,573	1,402	1,171	1,508	892	616
00103100	Gukhanyu	182	95	87	128	69	59	128	69	59
00103200	Zisunyu	729	320	409	1,022	506	516	750	420	330
00103300	Zumpha	65	26	39	109	57	52	68	40	28
00103400	New Sendenyu	81	41	40	92	66	26	89	65	24
00103500	Sendenyu	1,164	601	563	1,238	687	551	1,200	663	537
00103600	Tseminyu Old Town	145.	62	83	231	120	111	209	115	94
00103700	Khonibinzun	114	59	55	113	59	54	68	36	32
00103800	Terogunyu	1,078	546	532	1,018	523	495	527	262	265
00103900	Phenwenyu	510	218	292	299	186	113	292	182	110
00104000	Henbenzhu	69	31	38	153	81	72	132	72	60
00104100	Kashanyu	227	108	119	287	143	144	267	130	137
00104200	Kashanyu (UR)	100	45	55	137	65	72	137	65	72
00104300	Phenda	91	53	38	117	59	58	113	58	55
00104400	Thongsunyu	89	42	47	93	55	38	93	55	38
00104500	Tseminyu South	119	50	69	308	143	165	154	83	71
00104600	New Terogunyu (UR)	47	15	32	90	47	43	66	32	34

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TSEMINYU

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
15,691	6,970	8,721	81	44	37	200	114	86	3,214	2,496	718	**Tseminyu (Total)**
15,691	6,970	8,721	81	44	37	200	114	86	3,214	2,496	718	**Tseminyu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tseminyu (Urban)**
												Tseminyu (Rural)
234	140	94	8	8	-	3	1	2	43	38	5	Rumensinyu
51	31	20	-	-	-	3	3	-	15	15	-	Longwesunyu
255	115	140	1	-	1	1	-	1	21	18	3	Rengmapani
58	18	40	-	-	-	1	1	-	48	40	8	Tsonsa
899	394	505	4	3	1	11	8	3	39	32	7	K. Station
605	281	324	-	-	-	18	18	-	132	110	22	Sishunu
2,124	886	1,238	1	1	-	1	-	1	55	45	10	Kandinu
225	56	169	6	3	3	-	-	-	180	129	51	Chunlikha
1,122	501	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	47	15	Nsunyu
539	220	319	1	1	-	3	1	2	93	82	11	Ehenu
80	34	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	3	Yikhanyu
118	53	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	2	New Tesophenyu
3,423	1,544	1,879	15	9	6	43	26	17	304	269	35	Tesophenyu
281	96	185	2	1	1	2	-	2	101	77	24	Ziphenyu
151	73	78	-	-	-	14	9	5	17	12	5	Khenyu
177	80	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	26	7	Tsosinyu
623	248	375	-	-	-	42	19	23	133	88	45	Phenshunyu
688	260	428	1	-	1	1	1	-	250	195	55	Tseminyu Vill.
765	295	470	6	3	3	28	7	21	709	587	122	Tseminyu Hq
123	66	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	Gukhanyu
460	203	257	-	-	-	4	4	-	286	213	73	Zisunyu
29	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	27	12	Zumpha
8	7	1	-	-	-	12	9	3	69	49	20	New Sendenyu
1,168	643	525	-	-	-	2	1	1	30	19	11	Sendenyu
29	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	105	75	Tseminyu Old Town
55	29	26	6	3	3	6	3	3	1	1	-	Khonibinzun
416	186	230	28	12	16	5	3	2	78	61	17	Terogunyu
241	139	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	43	8	Phenwenyu
109	53	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	19	4	Henbenzhu
242	112	130	2	-	2	-	-	-	23	18	5	Kashanyu
132	60	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	Kashanyu (UR)
89	40	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	18	6	Phenda
82	45	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	1	Thongsunyu
34	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	66	54	Tseminyu South
56	22	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	New Terogunyu (UR)

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

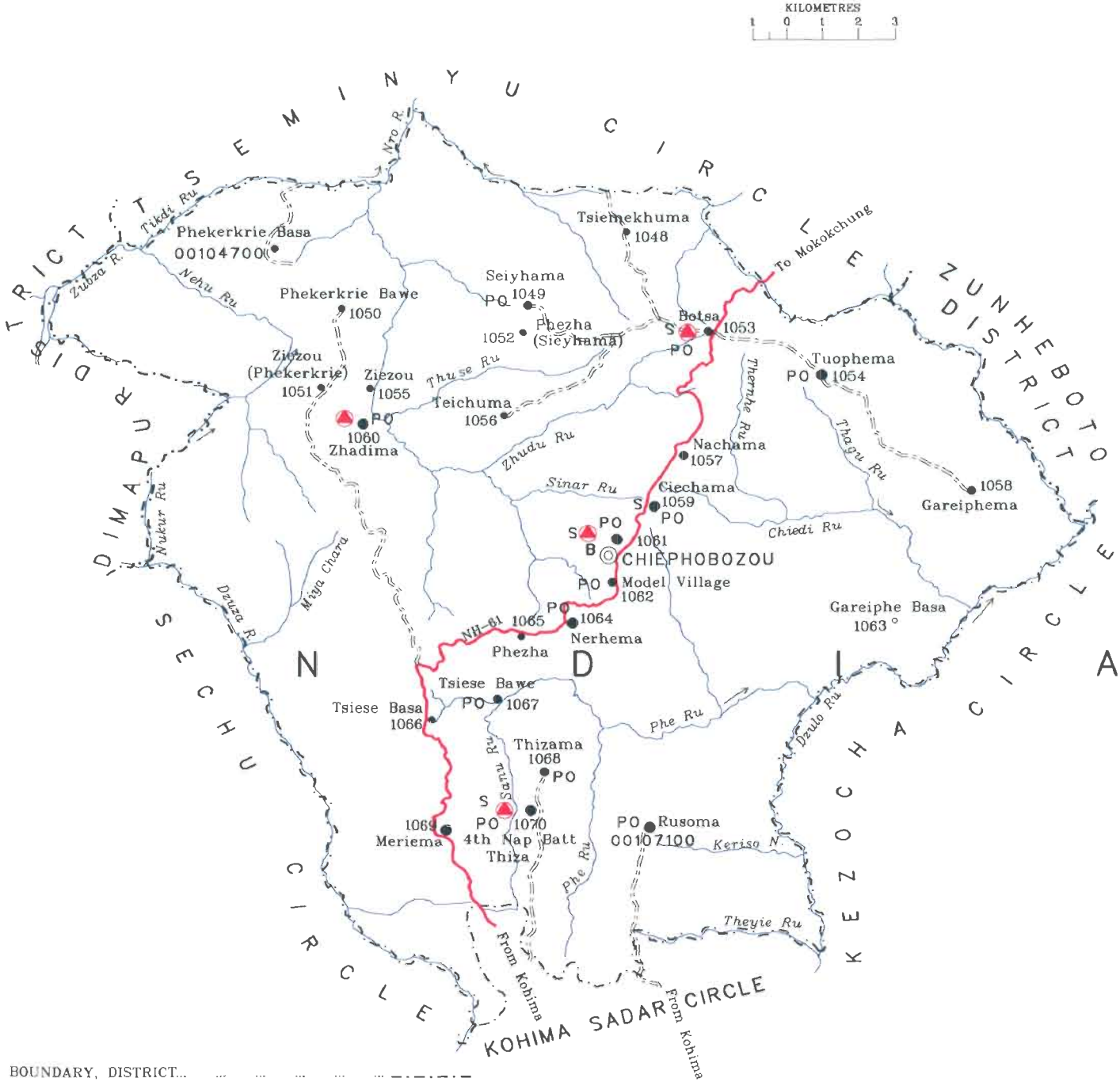
Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	**Tseminyu (Total)**	**6,749**	**3,433**	**3,316**	**3,153**	**1,500**	**1,653**	**2,128**	**1,333**	**795**
0001	**Tseminyu (Rural)**	**6,749**	**3,433**	**3,316**	**3,153**	**1,500**	**1,653**	**2,128**	**1,333**	**795**
0001	**Tseminyu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tseminyu (Rural)									
00101200	Rumensinyu	61	15	46	49	6	43	-	-	-
00101300	Longwesunyu	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00101400	Rengmapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00101500	Tsonsa	145	64	81	2	1	1	-	-	-
00101600	K. Station	292	136	156	284	132	152	5	3	2
00101700	Sishunu	11	6	5	9	4	5	2	2	-
00101800	Kandinu	1,332	705	627	1,017	539	478	166	163	3
00101900	Chunlikha	87	61	26	3	1	2	44	26	18
00102000	Nsunyu	308	184	124	2	-	2	178	173	5
00102100	Ehenu	475	254	221	14	6	8	4	3	1
00102200	Yikhanyu	24	8	16	-	-	-	8	3	5
00102300	New Tesophenyu	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
00102400	Tesophenyu	1,640	891	749	966	521	445	646	353	293
00102500	Ziphenyu	14	9	5	3	2	1	2	1	1
00102600	Khenyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00102700	Tsosinyu	99	40	59	97	38	59	-	-	-
00102800	Phenshunyu	46	27	19	26	17	9	-	-	-
00102900	Tseminyu Vill.	5	1	4	4	1	3	-	-	-
00103000	Tseminyu Hq	1,065	510	555	191	39	152	726	408	318
00103100	Gukhanyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00103200	Zisunyu	272	86	186	256	78	178	2	-	2
00103300	Zumpha	41	17	24	38	16	22	-	-	-
00103400	New Sendenyu	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00103500	Sendenyu	38	24	14	4	3	1	5	3	2
00103600	Tseminyu Old Town	22	5	17	7	-	7	-	-	-
00103700	Khonibinzun	45	23	22	7	4	3	38	19	19
00103800	Terogunyu	491	261	230	121	59	62	289	167	122
00103900	Phenwenyu	7	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	-
00104000	Henbenzhu	21	9	12	6	3	3	10	6	4
00104100	Kashanyu	20	13	7	18	13	5	-	-	-
00104200	Kashanyu (UR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104300	Phenda	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104400	Thongsunyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104500	Tseminyu South	154	60	94	3	1	2	-	-	-
00104600	New Terogunyu (UR)	24	15	9	18	11	7	1	1	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

TSEMINYU

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
991	**356**	**635**	**477**	**244**	**233**	**26,929**	**13,879**	**13,050**	**Tseminyu (Total)**	**0001**
991	**356**	**635**	**477**	**244**	**233**	**26,929**	**13,879**	**13,050**	**Tseminyu (Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tseminyu (Urban)**	**0001**
									Tseminyu (Rural)	
1	-	1	11	9	2	288	153	135	Rumensinyu	00101200
-	-	-	-	-	-	264	116	148	Longwesunyu	00101300
-	-	-	-	-	-	516	281	235	Rengmapani	00101400
143	63	80	-	-	-	112	66	46	Tsonsa	00101500
3	1	2	-	-	-	918	466	452	K. Station	00101600
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	510	550	Sishunu	00101700
148	3	145	1	-	1	1,549	772	777	Kandinu	00101800
1	-	1	39	34	5	928	533	395	Chunlikha	00101900
128	11	117	-	-	-	1,308	674	634	Nsunyu	00102000
353	191	162	104	54	50	309	158	151	Ehenu	00102100
16	5	11	-	-	-	183	108	75	Yikhanyu	00102200
-	-	-	-	-	-	268	154	114	New Tesophenyu	00102300
16	9	7	12	8	4	5,719	2,837	2,882	Tesophenyu	00102400
2	1	1	7	5	2	613	342	271	Ziphenyu	00102500
-	-	-	-	-	-	286	166	120	Khenyu	00102600
2	2	-	-	-	-	274	164	110	Tsosinyu	00102700
10	1	9	10	9	1	1,074	548	526	Phenshunyu	00102800
1	-	1	-	-	-	1,527	823	704	Tseminyu Vill.	00102900
90	44	46	58	19	39	3,036	1,535	1,501	Tseminyu Hq	00103000
-	-	-	-	-	-	146	83	63	Gukhanyu	00103100
1	-	1	13	8	5	1,420	778	642	Zisunyu	00103200
1	1	-	2	-	2	157	77	80	Zumpha	00103300
1	1	-	2	-	2	328	168	160	New Sendenyu	00103400
8	4	4	21	14	7	1,269	617	652	Sendenyu	00103500
-	-	-	15	5	10	387	193	194	Tseminyu Old Town	00103600
-	-	-	-	-	-	97	52	45	Khonibinzun	00103700
58	18	40	23	17	6	812	445	367	Terogunyu	00103800
-	-	-	-	-	-	548	246	302	Phenwenyu	00103900
4	-	4	1	-	1	107	55	52	Henbenzhu	00104000
-	-	-	2	-	2	425	235	190	Kashanyu	00104100
-	-	-	-	-	-	174	76	98	Kashanyu (UR)	00104200
4	1	3	-	-	-	213	125	88	Phenda	00104300
-	-	-	-	-	-	165	76	89	Thongsunyu	00104400
-	-	-	151	59	92	363	197	166	Tseminyu South	00104500
-	-	-	5	3	2	86	50	36	New Terogunyu (UR)	00104600

NAGALAND
CHIEPHOBOZOU CIRCLE
KOHIMA DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT...	...
" CIRCLE	...
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	... 00104700
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	... ◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999	... ○ ● ● ●
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	... NH–61
UNMETALLED ROAD	...
RIVER AND STREAM	...
POST OFFICE	... PO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	... S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	...
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	... B

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	24333
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE... ...	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	25
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	30 Km.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of Surveyor General of India.

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Chiephobozou Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0002	**Chiephobozou (Total)**	-	**4,848**	**24,333**	**12,500**	**11,833**	**3,954**	**2,041**	**1,913**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**	-	**4,848**	**24,333**	**12,500**	**11,833**	**3,954**	**2,041**	**1,913**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Urban Chiephobozou (Rural)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104700	Phekerkrie Basa	-	53	311	148	163	21	10	11
00104800	Tsiemekhuma	-	64	269	133	136	37	16	21
00104900	Seiyhama	-	180	933	481	452	123	72	51
00105000	Phekerkrie Bawe	-	62	319	165	154	67	33	34
00105100	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	-	43	219	121	98	36	20	16
00105200	Phezha(Seiyhama)	-	44	245	125	120	46	27	19
00105300	Botsa	-	189	853	450	403	171	85	86
00105400	Tuophema	-	515	2,297	1,129	1,168	439	236	203
00105500	Ziezou	-	53	332	168	164	42	23	19
00105600	Teichuma	-	88	436	225	211	93	51	42
00105700	Nachama	-	133	607	301	306	129	66	63
00105800	Gareiphema	-	143	727	361	366	138	73	65
00105900	Ciechama	-	882	4,289	2,190	2,099	664	354	310
00106000	Zhadima	-	409	2,115	1,052	1,063	372	183	189
00106100	Chiephobozou	-	197	1,370	928	442	160	83	77
00106200	Model Vill.	-	174	712	363	349	112	61	51
00106300	Gareiphe Basa	-	46	105	56	49	16	11	5
00106400	Nerhema	-	352	1,767	902	865	212	98	114
00106500	Phezha	-	45	231	116	115	29	11	18
00106600	Tsiese Basa	-	66	279	153	126	46	25	21
00106700	Tsiese Bawe	-	140	622	290	332	90	42	48
00106800	Thizama	-	160	733	376	357	155	79	76
00106900	Meriema	-	226	1,349	646	703	214	99	115
00107000	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	-	227	1,229	629	600	230	122	108
00107100	Rusoma	-	357	1,984	992	992	312	161	151

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHIEPHOBOZOU

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**23,246**	**11,656**	**11,590**	**15,772**	**8,818**	**6,954**	**Chiephobozou (Total)**
-	-	-	**23,246**	**11,656**	**11,590**	**15,772**	**8,818**	**6,954**	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**
									Chiephobozou (Rural)
-	-	-	311	148	163	122	75	47	Phekerkrie Basa
-	-	-	261	129	132	106	59	47	Tsiemekhuma
-	-	-	933	481	452	568	303	265	Seiyhama
-	-	-	319	165	154	213	114	99	Phekerkrie Bawe
-	-	-	219	121	98	170	96	74	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)
-	-	-	236	123	113	137	77	60	Phezha(Seiyhama)
-	-	-	770	390	380	442	270	172	Botsa
-	-	-	2,283	1,121	1,162	1,440	790	650	Tuophema
-	-	-	332	168	164	281	143	138	Ziezou
-	-	-	436	225	211	227	130	97	Teichuma
-	-	-	607	301	306	393	204	189	Nachama
-	-	-	727	361	366	521	265	256	Gareiphema
-	-	-	4,253	2,162	2,091	2,682	1,493	1,189	Ciechama
-	-	-	2,107	1,047	1,060	1,289	718	571	Zhadima
-	-	-	857	433	424	1,010	764	246	Chiephobozou
-	-	-	704	355	349	436	248	188	Model Vill.
-	-	-	105	56	49	35	23	12	Gareiphe Basa
-	-	-	1,767	902	865	1,383	744	639	Nerhema
-	-	-	231	116	115	190	103	87	Phezha
-	-	-	278	152	126	161	91	70	Tsiese Basa
-	-	-	622	290	332	294	148	146	Tsiese Bawe
-	-	-	603	305	298	479	258	221	Thizama
-	-	-	1,346	644	702	930	487	443	Meriema
-	-	-	957	471	486	936	488	448	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza
-	-	-	1,982	990	992	1,327	727	600	Rusoma

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0002	**Chiephobozou (Total)**	**8,561**	**3,682**	**4,879**	**12,603**	**6,619**	**5,984**	**10,049**	**5,711**	**4,338**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**	**8,561**	**3,682**	**4,879**	**12,603**	**6,619**	**5,984**	**10,049**	**5,711**	**4,338**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chiephobozou (Rural)									
00104700	Phekerkrie Basa	189	73	116	195	89	106	194	89	105
00104800	Tsiemekhuma	163	74	89	146	70	76	146	70	76
00104900	Seiyhama	365	178	187	466	238	228	428	220	208
00105000	Phekerkrie Bawe	106	51	55	189	97	92	147	77	70
00105100	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	49	25	24	116	63	53	116	63	53
00105200	Phezha(Seiyhama)	108	48	60	119	56	63	109	52	57
00105300	Botsa	411	180	231	457	249	208	367	221	146
00105400	Tuophema	857	339	518	1,171	531	640	1,107	519	588
00105500	Ziezou	51	25	26	114	53	61	113	53	60
00105600	Teichuma	209	95	114	204	116	88	174	103	71
00105700	Nachama	214	97	117	424	201	223	260	142	118
00105800	Gareiphema	206	96	110	372	186	186	295	159	136
00105900	Ciechama	1,607	697	910	2,590	1,288	1,302	1,872	980	892
00106000	Zhadima	826	334	492	1,080	533	547	1,026	509	517
00106100	Chiephobozou	360	164	196	915	695	220	848	682	166
00106200	Model Vill.	276	115	161	285	145	140	205	108	97
00106300	Gareiphe Basa	70	33	37	82	42	40	78	39	39
00106400	Nerhema	384	158	226	893	448	445	688	413	275
00106500	Phezha	41	13	28	116	65	51	94	61	33
00106600	Tsiese Basa	118	62	56	159	88	71	130	71	59
00106700	Tsiese Bawe	328	142	186	343	161	182	237	142	95
00106800	Thizama	254	118	136	301	176	125	247	171	76
00106900	Meriema	419	159	260	610	287	323	297	176	121
00107000	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	293	141	152	291	263	28	284	261	23
00107100	Rusoma	657	265	392	965	479	486	587	330	257

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHIEPHOBOZOU

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
5,901	**2,468**	**3,433**	**185**	**100**	**85**	**142**	**75**	**67**	**3,821**	**3,068**	**753**	**Chiephobozou (Total)**
5,901	**2,468**	**3,433**	**185**	**100**	**85**	**142**	**75**	**67**	**3,821**	**3,068**	**753**	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**
												Chiephobozou (Rural)
180	75	105	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	Phekerkrie Basa
128	57	71	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	13	4	Tsiemekhuma
346	151	195	3	2	1	10	6	4	69	61	8	Seiyhama
119	59	60	-	-	-	9	1	8	19	17	2	Phekerkrie Bawe
27	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	52	37	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)
86	34	52	3	-	3	1	-	1	19	18	1	Phezha(Seiyhama)
177	82	95	8	8	-	38	25	13	144	106	38	Botsa
792	271	521	4	2	2	21	9	12	290	237	53	Tuophema
21	1	20	-	-	-	3	2	1	89	50	39	Ziezou
105	57	48	1	1	-	5	1	4	63	44	19	Teichuma
177	81	96	-	-	-	2	-	2	81	61	20	Nachama
260	131	129	-	-	-	1	-	1	34	28	6	Gareiphema
1,243	529	714	74	29	45	11	5	6	544	417	127	Ciechama
731	296	435	2	1	1	7	6	1	286	206	80	Zhadima
169	64	105	2	-	2	2	2	-	675	616	59	**Chiephobozou**
88	13	75	43	36	7	1	-	1	73	59	14	Model Vill.
72	33	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Gareiphe Basa
415	205	210	6	6	-	14	7	7	253	195	58	Nerhema
48	24	24	-	-	-	1	1	-	45	36	9	Phezha
67	30	37	3	2	1	-	-	-	60	39	21	Tsiese Basa
155	80	75	-	-	-	2	2	-	80	60	20	Tsiese Bawe
77	17	60	4	3	1	2	1	1	164	150	14	Thizama
105	41	64	15	5	10	1	1	-	176	129	47	Meriema
7	5	2	-	-	-	4	4	-	273	252	21	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza
306	121	185	15	4	11	7	2	5	259	203	56	Rusoma

VILLAGE PRIMARY

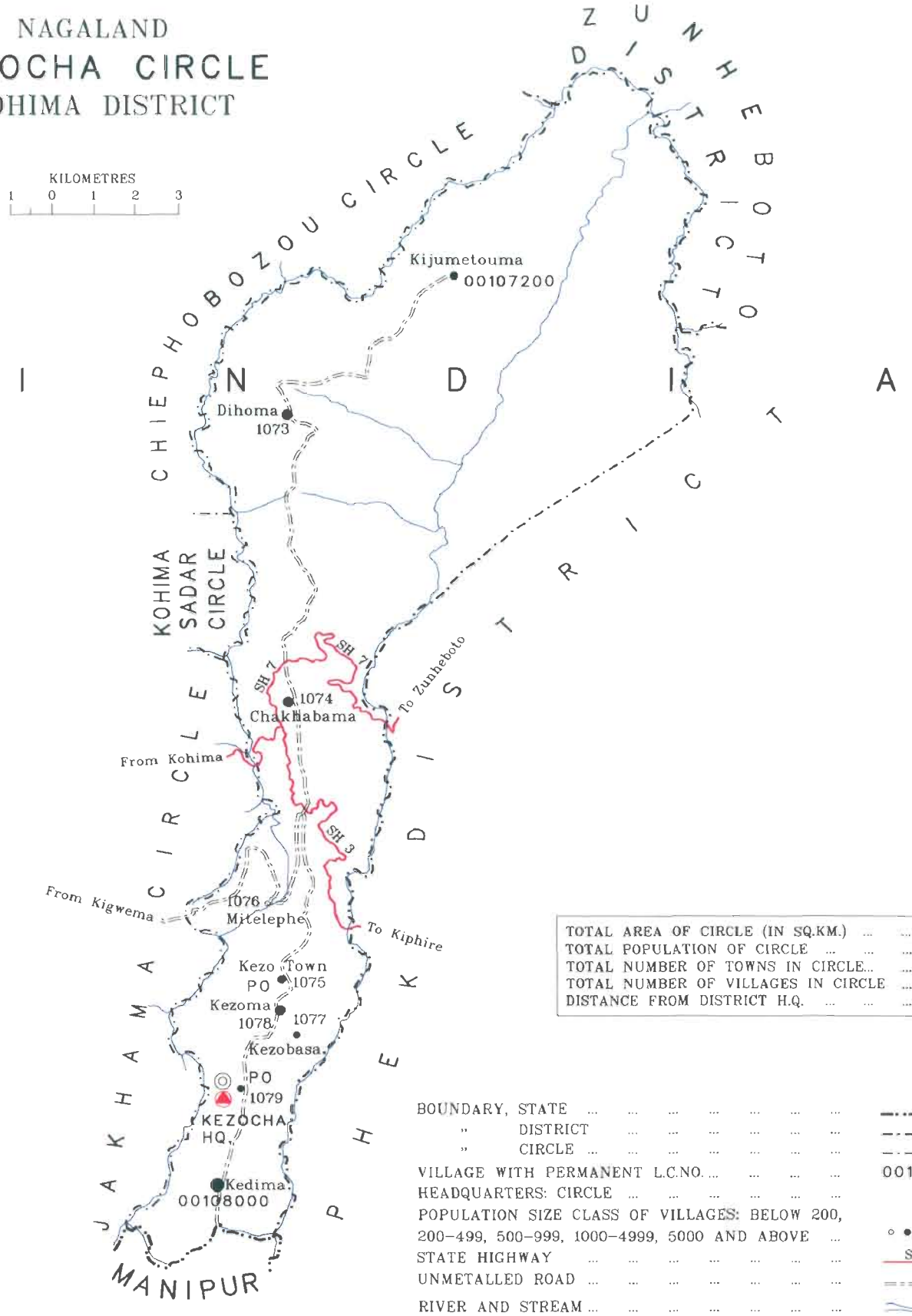
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	**Chiephobozou (Total)**	**2,554**	**908**	**1,646**	**1,332**	**538**	**794**	**716**	**221**	**495**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**	**2,554**	**908**	**1,646**	**1,332**	**538**	**794**	**716**	**221**	**495**
0002	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chiephobozou (Rural)									
00104700	Phekerkrie Basa	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00104800	Tsiemekhuma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00104900	Seiyhama	38	18	20	14	8	6	11	4	7
00105000	Phekerkrie Bawe	42	20	22	3	3	-	1	1	-
00105100	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00105200	Phezha(Seiyhama)	10	4	6	3	2	1	2	-	2
00105300	Botsa	90	28	62	43	8	35	5	1	4
00105400	Tuophema	64	12	52	11	7	4	48	2	46
00105500	Ziezou	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00105600	Teichuma	30	13	17	8	3	5	3	3	-
00105700	Nachama	164	59	105	2	2	-	123	55	68
00105800	Gareiphema	77	27	50	60	24	36	-	-	-
00105900	Ciechama	718	308	410	402	186	216	277	111	166
00106000	Zhadima	54	24	30	30	14	16	-	-	-
00106100	Chiephobozou	67	13	54	12	5	7	-	-	-
00106200	Model Vill.	80	37	43	48	13	35	20	16	4
00106300	Gareiphe Basa	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	-
00106400	Nerhema	205	35	170	78	22	56	105	4	101
00106500	Phezha	22	4	18	13	-	13	-	-	-
00106600	Tsiese Basa	29	17	12	21	15	6	-	-	-
00106700	Tsiese Bawe	106	19	87	79	12	67	1	-	1
00106800	Thizama	54	5	49	3	3	-	-	-	-
00106900	Meriema	313	111	202	219	89	130	75	14	61
00107000	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	7	2	5	4	1	3	-	-	-
00107100	Rusoma	378	149	229	275	119	156	44	9	35

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHIEPHOBOZOU

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
253	**49**	**204**	**253**	**100**	**153**	**11,730**	**5,881**	**5,849**	**Chiephobozou (Total)**	**0002**
253	**49**	**204**	**253**	**100**	**153**	**11,730**	**5,881**	**5,849**	**Chiephobozou (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chiephobozou (Urban)**	**0002**
									Chiephobozou (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	116	59	57	Phekerkrie Basa	00104700
-	-	-	-	-	-	123	63	60	Tsiemekhuma	00104800
13	6	7	-	-	-	467	243	224	Seiyhama	00104900
37	16	21	1	-	1	130	68	62	Phekerkrie Bawe	00105000
-	-	-	-	-	-	103	58	45	Ziezou(Phekerkrie)	00105100
3	-	3	2	2	-	126	69	57	Phezha(Seiyhama)	00105200
17	9	8	25	10	15	396	201	195	Botsa	00105300
5	3	2	-	-	-	1,126	598	528	Tuophema	00105400
-	-	-	1	-	1	218	115	103	Ziezou	00105500
12	2	10	7	5	2	232	109	123	Teichuma	00105600
39	2	37	-	-	-	183	100	83	Nachama	00105700
1	1	-	16	2	14	355	175	180	Gareiphema	00105800
13	2	11	26	9	17	1,699	902	797	Ciechama	00105900
-	-	-	24	10	14	1,035	519	516	Zhadima	00106000
41	2	39	14	6	8	455	233	222	Chiephobozou	00106100
1	1	-	11	7	4	427	218	209	Model Vill.	00106200
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	14	9	Gareiphe Basa	00106300
-	-	-	22	9	13	874	454	420	Nerhema	00106400
1	-	1	8	4	4	115	51	64	Phezha	00106500
-	-	-	8	2	6	120	65	55	Tsiese Basa	00106600
3	1	2	23	6	17	279	129	150	Tsiese Bawe	00106700
49	1	48	2	1	1	432	200	232	Thizama	00106800
9	2	7	10	6	4	739	359	380	Meriema	00106900
-	-	-	3	1	2	938	366	572	4Th NAP Batt. Thiza	00107000
9	1	8	50	20	30	1,019	513	506	Rusoma	00107100

NAGALAND
KEZOCHA CIRCLE
KOHIMA DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ.KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	12216
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE... ...	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	9
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	46 Km.

BOUNDARY, STATE	
" DISTRICT	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00107200
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999, 5000 AND ABOVE ...	○ ● ● ● ●
STATE HIGHWAY	SH 7
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Kezocha Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0003	**Kezocha (Total)**	-	**1,830**	**12,216**	**6,715**	**5,501**	**2,041**	**1,065**	**976**
0003	**Kezocha (Rural)**	-	**1,830**	**12,216**	**6,715**	**5,501**	**2,041**	**1,065**	**976**
0003	**Kezocha (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kezocha (Rural)								
00107200	Kijumetouma	-	123	668	342	326	110	59	51
00107300	Dihoma	-	248	1,202	606	596	267	140	127
00107400	Chakhabama	-	183	1,503	1,080	423	191	90	101
00107500	Kezo Town	-	130	578	288	290	120	62	58
00107600	Mitelephe	-	40	159	82	77	41	23	18
00107700	Kezo Basa	-	64	290	152	138	23	12	11
00107800	Kezoma	-	306	1,756	839	917	199	80	119
00107900	Kezocha Hq	-	38	416	335	81	75	71	4
00108000	Kedima	-	698	5,644	2,991	2,653	1,015	528	487

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KEZOCHA

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**11,210**	5,750	5,460	6,140	3,937	2,203	**Kezocha (Total)**
-	-	-	**11,210**	5,750	5,460	6,140	3,937	2,203	**Kezocha (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kezocha (Urban)**
									Kezocha (Rural)
-	-	-	665	339	326	197	115	82	Kijumetouma
-	-	-	1,198	602	596	599	340	259	Dihoma
-	-	-	783	391	392	1,181	931	250	Chakhabama
-	-	-	575	287	288	193	105	88	Kezo Town
-	-	-	159	82	77	78	44	34	Mitelephe
-	-	-	280	146	134	153	94	59	Kezo Basa
-	-	-	1,755	838	917	843	477	366	Kezoma
-	-	-	151	74	77	302	249	53	Kezocha Hq
-	-	-	5,644	2,991	2,653	2,594	1,582	1,012	Kedima

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0003	**Kezocha (Total)**	**6,076**	**2,778**	**3,298**	**5,812**	**3,288**	**2,524**	**5,470**	**3,108**	**2,362**
0003	**Kezocha (Rural)**	**6,076**	**2,778**	**3,298**	**5,812**	**3,288**	**2,524**	**5,470**	**3,108**	**2,362**
0003	**Kezocha (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kezocha (Rural)									
00107200	Kijumetouma	471	227	244	357	182	175	304	147	157
00107300	Dihoma	603	266	337	544	266	278	535	263	272
00107400	Chakhabama	322	149	173	1,072	867	205	964	790	174
00107500	Kezo Town	385	183	202	167	97	70	159	95	64
00107600	Mitelephe	81	38	43	122	61	61	65	35	30
00107700	Kezo Basa	137	58	79	178	97	81	134	79	55
00107800	Kezoma	913	362	551	810	387	423	778	378	400
00107900	Kezocha Hq	114	86	28	262	233	29	256	231	25
00108000	Kedima	3,050	1,409	1,641	2,300	1,098	1,202	2,275	1,090	1,185

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KEZOCHA

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
3,721	**1,666**	**2,055**	**126**	**24**	**102**	**121**	**59**	**62**	**1,502**	**1,359**	**143**	**Kezocha (Total)**
3,721	**1,666**	**2,055**	**126**	**24**	**102**	**121**	**59**	**62**	**1,502**	**1,359**	**143**	**Kezocha (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kezocha (Urban)**
												Kezocha (Rural)
227	85	142	2	2	-	2	1	1	73	59	14	Kijumetouma
356	143	213	4	2	2	30	15	15	145	103	42	Dihoma
197	69	128	46	17	29	7	1	6	714	703	11	Chakhabama
123	68	55	-	-	-	10	7	3	26	20	6	Kezo Town
55	26	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	Mitelephe
86	41	45	-	-	-	2	-	2	46	38	8	Kezo Basa
602	240	362	1	-	1	6	1	5	169	137	32	Kezoma
9	-	9	-	-	-	6	5	1	241	226	15	Kezocha Hq
2,066	994	1,072	73	3	70	58	29	29	78	64	14	Kedima

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0003	**Kezocha (Total)**	**342**	**180**	**162**	**130**	**64**	**66**	**25**	**10**	**15**
0003	**Kezocha (Rural)**	**342**	**180**	**162**	**130**	**64**	**66**	**25**	**10**	**15**
0003	**Kezocha (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kezocha (Rural)									
00107200	Kijumetouma	53	35	18	35	21	14	-	-	-
00107300	Dihoma	9	3	6	7	2	5	-	-	-
00107400	Chakhabama	108	77	31	40	21	19	17	7	10
00107500	Kezo Town	8	2	6	2	1	1	2	1	1
00107600	Mitelephe	57	26	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
00107700	Kezo Basa	44	18	26	28	12	16	1	-	1
00107800	Kezoma	32	9	23	14	5	9	-	-	-
00107900	Kezocha Hq	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
00108000	Kedima	25	8	17	4	2	2	5	2	3

CENSUS ABSTRACT

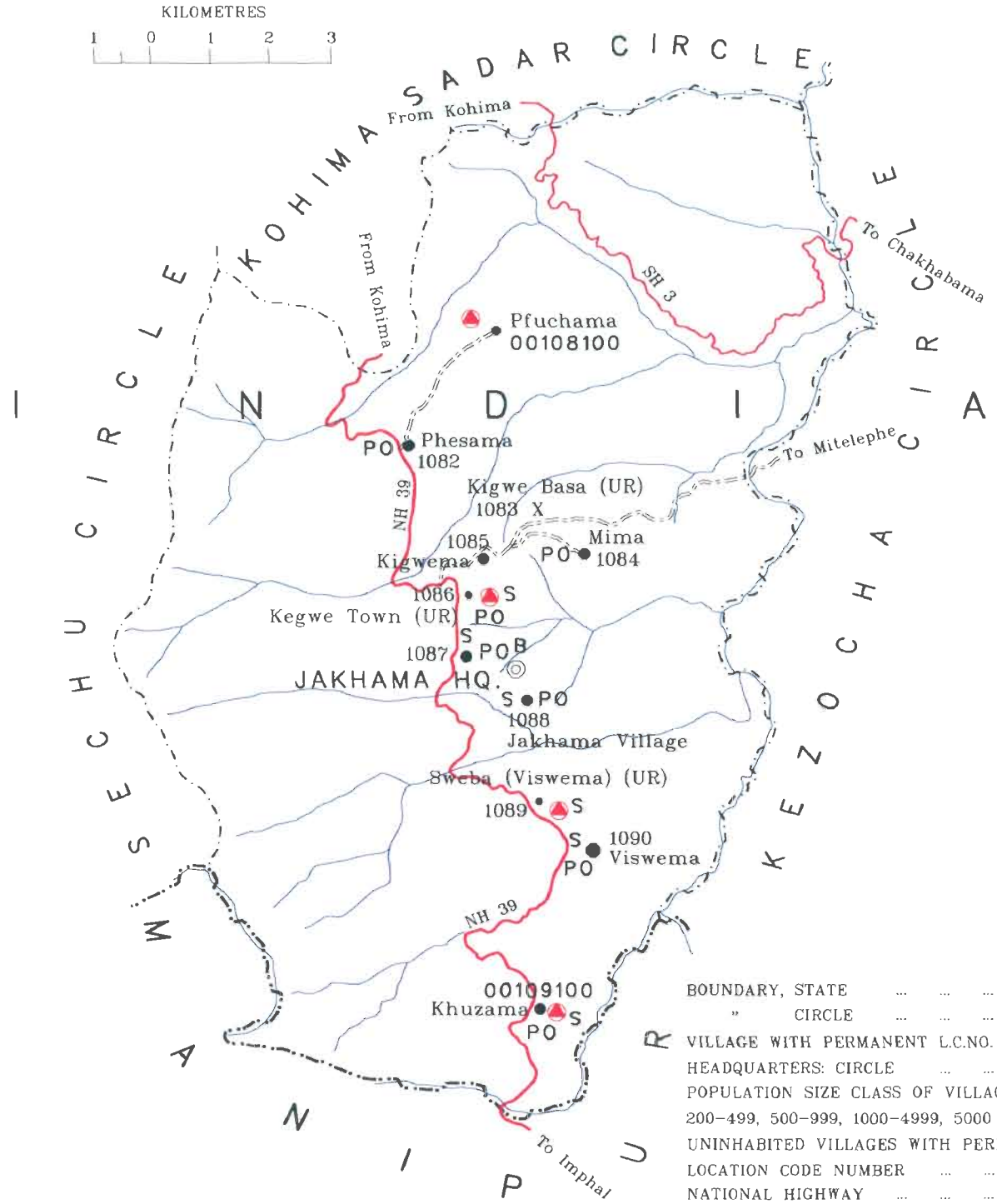
KEZOCHA

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
26	**3**	**23**	**161**	**103**	**58**	**6,404**	**3,427**	**2,977**	**Kezocha (Total)**	**0003**
26	**3**	**23**	**161**	**103**	**58**	**6,404**	**3,427**	**2,977**	**Kezocha (Rural)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kezocha (Urban)**	**0003**
									Kezocha (Rural)	
1	-	1	17	14	3	311	160	151	Kijumetouma	00107200
2	1	1	-	-	-	658	340	318	Dihoma	00107300
1	-	1	50	49	1	431	213	218	Chakhabama	00107400
-	-	-	4	-	4	411	191	220	Kezo Town	00107500
-	-	-	57	26	31	37	21	16	Mitelephe	00107600
5	-	5	10	6	4	112	55	57	Kezo Basa	00107700
13	1	12	5	3	2	946	452	494	Kezoma	00107800
4	1	3	2	1	1	154	102	52	Kezocha Hq	00107900
-	-	-	16	4	12	3,344	1,893	1,451	Kedima	00108000

NAGALAND

JAKHAMA CIRCLE

KOHIMA DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	23987
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	11
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	15 Km.

BOUNDARY, STATE	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00108100
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES	
200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999, 5000 & ABOVE	• • • •
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	1083 X
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 39
STATE HIGHWAY	SH 3
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ...	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	B

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Jakhama Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0004	**Jakhama (Total)**	-	**4,597**	**23,987**	**12,421**	**11,566**	**3,575**	**1,812**	**1,763**
0004	**Jakhama (Rural)**	-	**4,597**	**23,987**	**12,421**	**11,566**	**3,575**	**1,812**	**1,763**
0004	**Jakhama (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jakhama (Rural)								
00108100	Pfuchama	-	127	738	376	362	91	41	50
00108200	Phesama	-	586	2,466	1,237	1,229	417	229	188
00108300	Kigwe Basa(UR)	-	----------Un-inhabited----------						
00108400	Mima	-	341	1,769	856	913	325	145	180
00108500	Kigwema	-	575	3,174	1,564	1,610	459	223	236
00108600	Kegwe Town(UR)	-	88	391	197	194	59	30	29
00108700	Jakhama Hq(UR)	-	509	2,629	1,758	871	362	191	171
00108800	Jakhama Vill.	-	562	3,051	1,492	1,559	511	252	259
00108900	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	-	83	362	201	161	72	43	29
00109000	Viswema	-	1,150	5,833	2,911	2,922	786	409	377
00109100	Khuzama	-	576	3,574	1,829	1,745	493	249	244

CENSUS ABSTRACT
JAKHAMA

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	21,758	10,832	10,926	15,235	8,792	6,443	**Jakhama (Total)**
-	-	-	21,758	10,832	10,926	15,235	8,792	6,443	**Jakhama (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jakhama (Urban)**
									Jakhama (Rural)
-	-	-	738	376	362	546	311	235	Pfuchama
-	-	-	2,439	1,221	1,218	1,257	704	553	Phesama
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kigwe Basa(UR)
-	-	-	1,765	853	912	1,028	577	451	Mima
-	-	-	3,174	1,564	1,610	1,847	1,028	819	Kigwema
-	-	-	390	196	194	209	119	90	Kegwe Town(UR)
-	-	-	883	462	421	1,984	1,464	520	Jakhama Hq(UR)
-	-	-	3,049	1,490	1,559	1,935	1,041	894	Jakhama Vill.
-	-	-	280	149	131	224	137	87	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)
-	-	-	5,762	2,860	2,902	3,622	2,009	1,613	Viswema
-	-	-	3,278	1,661	1,617	2,583	1,402	1,181	Khuzama

VILLAGE PRIMARY
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0004	**Jakhama (Total)**	**8,752**	**3,629**	**5,123**	**11,203**	**5,986**	**5,217**	**9,551**	**5,324**	**4,227**
0004	**Jakhama (Rural)**	**8,752**	**3,629**	**5,123**	**11,203**	**5,986**	**5,217**	**9,551**	**5,324**	**4,227**
0004	**Jakhama (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jakhama (Rural)									
00108100	Pfuchama	192	65	127	298	157	141	298	157	141
00108200	Phesama	1,209	533	676	1,243	645	598	1,185	608	577
00108300	Kigwe Basa(UR)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00108400	Mima	741	279	462	1,086	531	555	933	445	488
00108500	Kigwema	1,327	536	791	1,495	746	749	1,390	693	697
00108600	Kegwe Town(UR)	182	78	104	181	80	101	130	78	52
00108700	Jakhama Hq(UR)	645	294	351	1,379	1,155	224	1,236	1,106	130
00108800	Jakhama Vill.	1,116	451	665	1,457	716	741	807	452	355
00108900	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	138	64	74	183	92	91	162	82	80
00109000	Viswema	2,211	902	1,309	2,338	1,091	1,247	1,989	961	1,028
00109100	Khuzama	991	427	564	1,543	773	770	1,421	742	679

CENSUS ABSTRACT
JAKHAMA

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
5,151	1,959	3,192	80	52	28	105	55	50	4,215	3,258	957	**Jakhama (Total)**
5,151	1,959	3,192	80	52	28	105	55	50	4,215	3,258	957	**Jakhama (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jakhama (Urban)**
												Jakhama (Rural)
196	79	117	1	1	-	4	4	-	97	73	24	Pfuchama
698	262	436	-	-	-	4	-	4	483	346	137	Phesama
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Kigwe Basa(UR)
767	315	452	-	-	-	4	3	1	162	127	35	Mima
1,037	423	614	9	7	2	13	10	3	331	253	78	Kigwema
55	31	24	36	18	18	-	-	-	39	29	10	Kegwe Town(UR)
50	25	25	4	4	-	15	11	4	1,167	1,066	101	Jakhama Hq(UR)
503	233	270	1	-	1	1	1	-	302	218	84	Jakhama Vill.
34	5	29	26	20	6	19	1	18	83	56	27	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)
1,083	338	745	2	1	1	18	3	15	886	619	267	Viswema
728	248	480	1	1	-	27	22	5	665	471	194	Khuzama

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

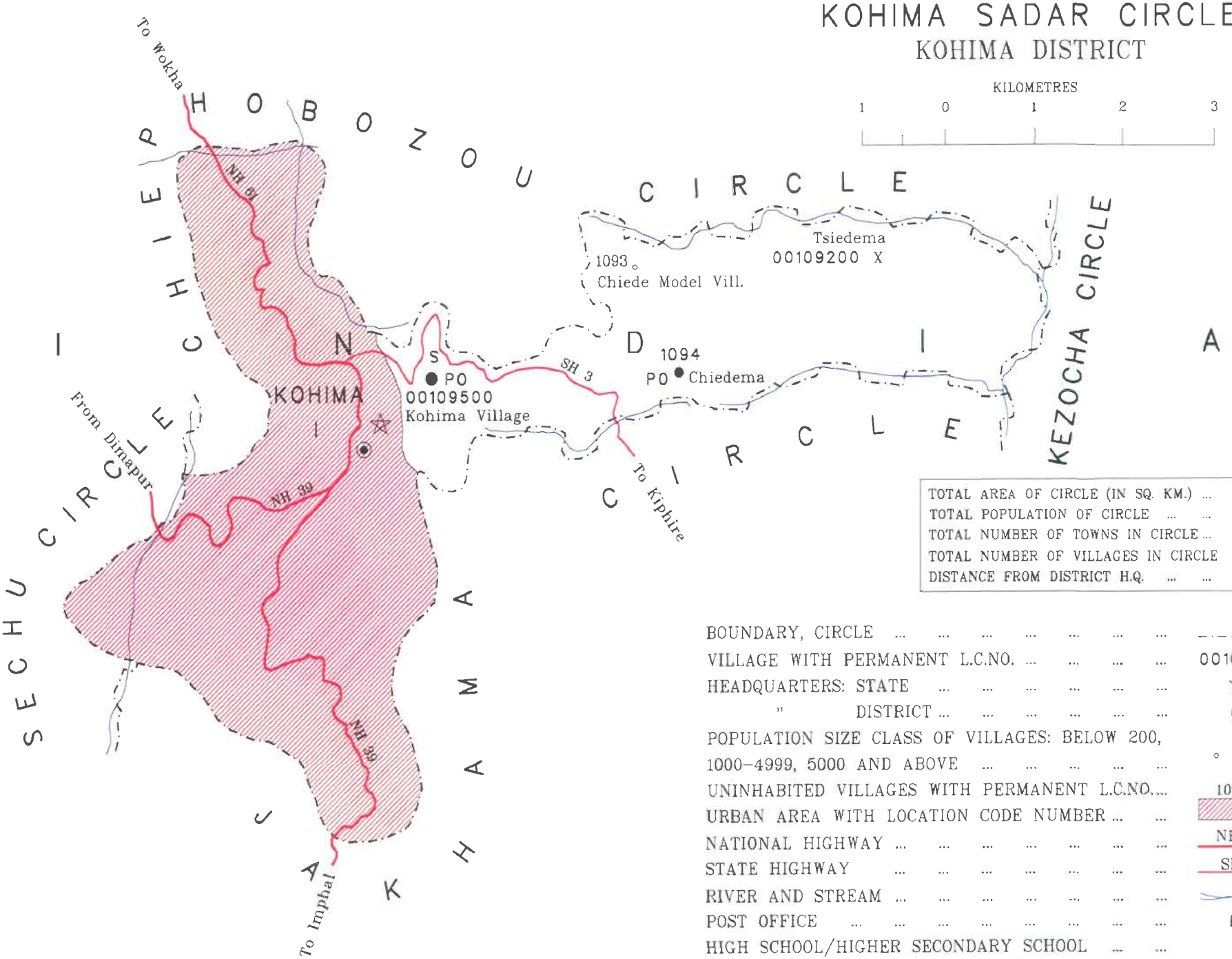
Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0004	**Jakhama (Total)**	**1,652**	**662**	**990**	**1,313**	**502**	**811**	**90**	**53**	**37**
0004	**Jakhama (Rural)**	**1,652**	**662**	**990**	**1,313**	**502**	**811**	**90**	**53**	**37**
0004	**Jakhama (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jakhama (Rural)									
00108100	Pfuchama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00108200	Phesama	58	37	21	26	14	12	12	9	3
00108300	Kigwe Basa(UR)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00108400	Mima	153	86	67	125	72	53	4	2	2
00108500	Kigwema	105	53	52	70	34	36	3	1	2
00108600	Kegwe Town(UR)	51	2	49	37	1	36	13	1	12
00108700	Jakhama Hq(UR)	143	49	94	120	39	81	9	6	3
00108800	Jakhama Vill.	650	264	386	612	239	373	21	16	5
00108900	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	21	10	11	13	7	6	5	2	3
00109000	Viswema	349	130	219	268	87	181	19	14	5
00109100	Khuzama	122	31	91	42	9	33	4	2	2

CENSUS ABSTRACT

JAKHAMA

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
65	21	44	184	86	98	12,784	6,435	6,349	**Jakhama (Total)**	**0004**
65	21	44	184	86	98	12,784	6,435	6,349	**Jakhama (Rural)**	**0004**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jakhama (Urban)**	**0004**
									Jakhama (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	440	219	221	Pfuchama	00108100
2	-	2	18	14	4	1,223	592	631	Phesama	00108200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kigwe Basa(UR)	00108300
22	10	12	2	2	-	683	325	358	Mima	00108400
4	2	2	28	16	12	1,679	818	861	Kigwema	00108500
-	-	-	1	-	1	210	117	93	Kegwe Town(UR)	00108600
3	1	2	11	3	8	1,250	603	647	Jakhama Hq(UR)	00108700
3	-	3	14	9	5	1,594	776	818	Jakhama Vill.	00108800
2	-	2	1	1	-	179	109	70	Sweba(Viswema) (UR)	00108900
5	1	4	57	28	29	3,495	1,820	1,675	Viswema	00109000
24	7	17	52	13	39	2,031	1,056	975	Khuzama	00109100

NAGALAND
KOHIMA SADAR CIRCLE
KOHIMA DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	91082
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	4
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	0 Km.

BOUNDARY, CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00109200
HEADQUARTERS: STATE	☆
" DISTRICT	◉
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 1000–4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	○ ● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO. ...	1092 X
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	1
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 61
STATE HIGHWAY	SH 3
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Kohima Sadar Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Total)**	-	**18,610**	**91,082**	**48,840**	**42,242**	**13,162**	**6,781**	**6,381**
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Rural)**	-	**2,597**	**14,052**	**7,179**	**6,873**	**2,084**	**1,072**	**1,012**
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Urban)**	-	**16,013**	**77,030**	**41,661**	**35,369**	**11,078**	**5,709**	**5,369**
	Kohima Sadar (Rural)								
00109200	Tsiedema	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00109300	Chiede Model Vill.	-	31	175	77	98	19	4	15
00109400	Chiedema	-	268	1,441	812	629	229	120	109
00109500	Kohima Vill	-	2,298	12,436	6,290	6,146	1,836	948	888
	Kohima Sadar (Urban)								
40701000	Kohima (TC)		16,013	77,030	41,661	35,369	11,078	5,709	5,369

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KOHIMA SADAR

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**72,370**	**36,530**	**35,840**	**66,607**	**37,622**	**28,985**	**Kohima Sadar (Total)**
-	-	-	**13,015**	**6,426**	**6,589**	**9,422**	**5,245**	**4,177**	**Kohima Sadar (Rural)**
-	-	-	**59,355**	**30,104**	**29,251**	**57,185**	**32,377**	**24,808**	**Kohima Sadar (Urban)**
									Kohima Sadar (Rural)
			----------Un-inhabited----------				..		Tsiedema
-	-	-	168	73	95	123	65	58	Chiede Model Vill.
-	-	-	1,264	659	605	841	561	280	Chiedema
-	-	-	11,583	5,694	5,889	8,458	4,619	3,839	Kohima Vill
									Kohima Sadar (Urban)
-	-	-	59,355	30,104	29,251	57,185	32,377	24,808	Kohima (TC)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Total)**	**24,475**	**11,218**	**13,257**	**30,411**	**21,305**	**9,106**	**27,910**	**20,101**	**7,809**
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Rural)**	**4,630**	**1,934**	**2,696**	**5,294**	**3,009**	**2,285**	**4,548**	**2,757**	**1,791**
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Urban)**	**19,845**	**9,284**	**10,561**	**25,117**	**18,296**	**6,821**	**23,362**	**17,344**	**6,018**
	Kohima Sadar (Rural)									
00109200	Tsiedema	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00109300	Chiedé Model Vill.	52	12	40	74	37	37	74	37	37
00109400	Chiedema	600	251	349	705	445	260	704	445	259
00109500	Kohima Vill	3,978	1,671	2,307	4,515	2,527	1,988	3,770	2,275	1,495
	Kohima Sadar (Urban)									
40701000	Kohima (TC)	19,845	9,284	10,561	25,117	18,296	6,821	23,362	17,344	6,018

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KOHIMA SADAR

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
1,129	**413**	**716**	**95**	**45**	**50**	**403**	**191**	**212**	**26,283**	**19,452**	**6,831**	**Kohima Sadar (Total)**
952	**315**	**637**	**22**	**6**	**16**	**166**	**56**	**110**	**3,408**	**2,380**	**1,028**	**Kohima Sadar (Rural)**
177	**98**	**79**	**73**	**39**	**34**	**237**	**135**	**102**	**22,875**	**17,072**	**5,803**	**Kohima Sadar (Urban)**
												Kohima Sadar (Rural)
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Tsiedema
47	14	33	2	1	1	-	-	-	25	22	3	Chiede Model Vill.
355	129	226	-	-	-	2	1	1	347	315	32	Chiedema
550	172	378	20	5	15	164	55	109	3,036	2,043	993	Kohima Vill
												Kohima Sadar (Urban)
177	98	79	73	39	34	237	135	102	22,875	17,072	5,803	Kohima (TC)

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial categories								
		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
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Total)**	**2,501**	**1,204**	**1,297**	**475**	**144**	**331**	**81**	**40**	**41**
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Rural)**	**746**	**252**	**494**	**368**	**116**	**252**	**17**	**9**	**8**
0005	**Kohima Sadar (Urban)**	**1,755**	**952**	**803**	**107**	**28**	**79**	**64**	**31**	**33**
	Kohima Sadar (Rural)									
00109200	Tsiedema				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00109300	Chiede Model Vill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00109400	Chiedema	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00109500	Kohima Vill	745	252	493	367	116	251	17	9	8
	Kohima Sadar (Urban)									
40701000	Kohima (TC)	1,755	952	803	107	28	79	64	31	33

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KOHIMA SADAR

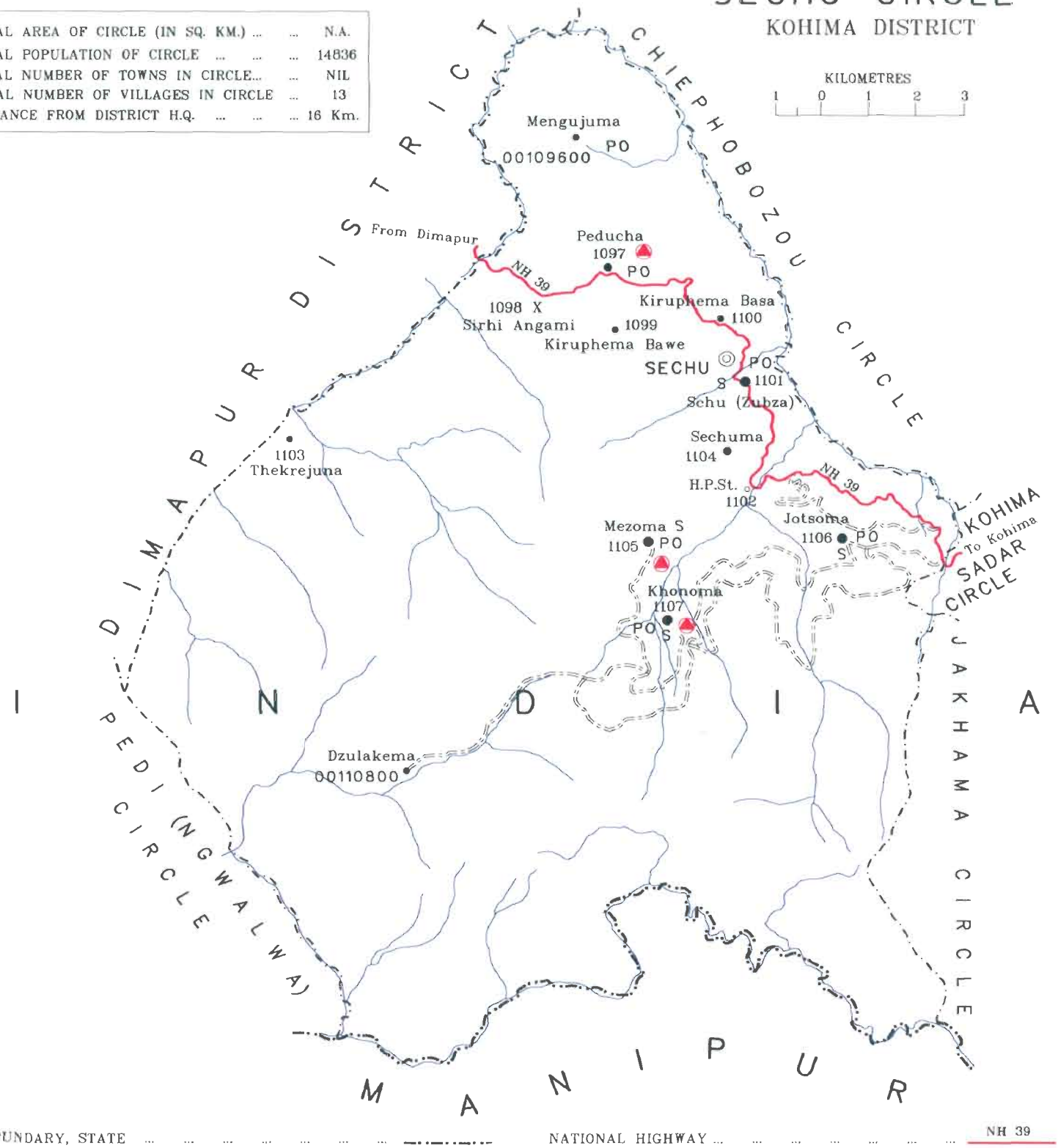
of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
299	**87**	**212**	**1,646**	**933**	**713**	**60,671**	**27,535**	**33,136**	**Kohima Sadar (Total)**	**0005**
73	**10**	**63**	**288**	**117**	**171**	**8,758**	**4,170**	**4,588**	**Kohima Sadar (Rural)**	**0005**
226	**77**	**149**	**1,358**	**816**	**542**	**51,913**	**23,365**	**28,548**	**Kohima Sadar (Urban)**	**0005**
									Kohima Sadar (Rural)	
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Tsiedema	00109200
-	-	-	-	-	-	101	40	61	Chiede Model Vill.	00109300
-	-	-	-	-	-	736	367	369	Chiedema	00109400
73	10	63	288	117	171	7,921	3,763	4,158	Kohima Vill	00109500
									Kohima Sadar (Urban)	
226	77	149	1,358	816	542	51,913	23,365	28,548	Kohima (TC)	40701000

NAGALAND

SECHU CIRCLE

KOHIMA DISTRICT

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	14836
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE... ...	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	13
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	16 Km.



BOUNDARY, STATE	
" DISTRICT	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00109600
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999	○ ● ● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	1098 X
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 39
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Sechu Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0006	**Sechu (Total)**	-	**2,810**	**14,836**	**8,197**	**6,639**	**2,123**	**1,061**	**1,062**
0006	**Sechu (Rural)**	-	**2,810**	**14,836**	**8,197**	**6,639**	**2,123**	**1,061**	**1,062**
0006	**Sechu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sechu (Rural)								
00109600	Mengujuma	-	99	450	226	224	89	40	49
00109700	Peducha	-	140	758	407	351	176	90	86
00109800	Sirhi Angami	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00109900	Kiruphema Bawe	-	39	201	99	102	40	21	19
00110000	Kiruphema Basa	-	52	260	135	125	50	18	32
00110100	Sechu(Zubza)	-	541	3,457	2,381	1,076	421	222	199
00110200	Hydro Project Station	-	10	21	15	6	4	3	1
00110300	Thekrejuma	-	63	289	145	144	49	28	21
00110400	Sechuma	-	108	525	282	243	91	56	35
00110500	Mezoma	-	318	2,003	989	1,014	246	131	115
00110600	Jotsoma	-	794	3,701	1,940	1,761	546	248	298
00110700	Khonoma	-	589	2,917	1,446	1,471	391	192	199
00110800	Dzulakema	-	57	254	132	122	20	12	8

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SECHU

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**12,468**	**6,316**	**6,152**	**10,186**	**5,982**	**4,204**	**Sechu (Total)**
-	-	-	**12,468**	**6,316**	**6,152**	**10,186**	**5,982**	**4,204**	**Sechu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Sechu (Urban)**
									Sechu (Rural)
-	-	-	383	202	181	186	104	82	Mengujuma
-	-	-	615	314	301	492	285	207	Peducha
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Sirhi Angami
-	-	-	201	99	102	134	69	65	Kiruphema Bawe
-	-	-	215	105	110	163	94	69	Kiruphema Basa
-	-	-	1,607	828	779	2,327	1,677	650	Sechu(Zubza)
-	-	-	8	4	4	9	7	2	Hydro Project Station
-	-	-	286	142	144	222	110	112	Thekrejuma
-	-	-	501	268	233	344	189	155	Sechuma
-	-	-	2,002	988	1,014	985	565	420	Mezoma
-	-	-	3,488	1,794	1,694	2,834	1,574	1,260	Jotsoma
-	-	-	2,917	1,446	1,471	2,321	1,207	1,114	Khonoma
-	-	-	245	126	119	169	101	68	Dzulakema

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0006	**Sechu (Total)**	**4,650**	**2,215**	**2,435**	**7,477**	**4,500**	**2,977**	**6,795**	**4,269**	**2,526**
0006	**Sechu (Rural)**	**4,650**	**2,215**	**2,435**	**7,477**	**4,500**	**2,977**	**6,795**	**4,269**	**2,526**
0006	**Sechu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sechu (Rural)									
00109600	Mengujuma	264	122	142	199	101	98	199	101	98
00109700	Peducha	266	122	144	331	186	145	180	154	26
00109800	Sirhi Angami	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00109900	Kiruphema Bawe	67	30	37	102	49	53	90	48	42
00110000	Kiruphema Basa	97	41	56	114	61	53	74	49	25
00110100	Sechu(Zubza)	1,130	704	426	2,290	1,798	492	2,193	1,761	432
00110200	Hydro Project Station	12	8	4	12	10	2	10	10	-
00110300	Thekrejuma	67	35	32	149	73	76	147	73	74
00110400	Sechuma	181	93	88	230	115	115	227	114	113
00110500	Mezoma	1,018	424	594	776	404	372	534	318	216
00110600	Jotsoma	867	366	501	1,701	962	739	1,619	925	694
00110700	Khonoma	596	239	357	1,446	680	766	1,397	655	742
00110800	Dzulakema	85	31	54	127	61	66	125	61	64

CENSUS ABSTRACT

SECHU

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
3,282	**1,447**	**1,835**	**51**	**36**	**15**	**75**	**40**	**35**	**3,387**	**2,746**	**641**	**Sechu (Total)**
3,282	**1,447**	**1,835**	**51**	**36**	**15**	**75**	**40**	**35**	**3,387**	**2,746**	**641**	**Sechu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Sechu (Urban)**
												Sechu (Rural)
177	85	92	-	-	-	2	1	1	20	15	5	Mengujuma
58	48	10	12	12	-	-	-	-	110	94	16	Peducha
			----------Un-inhabited----------									*Sirhi Angami*
77	37	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	2	Kiruphema Bawe
24	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	39	11	Kiruphema Basa
446	202	244	17	12	5	10	5	5	1,720	1,542	178	Sechu(Zubza)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	Hydro Project Station
137	64	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	Thekrejuma
215	106	109	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	8	3	Sechuma
282	137	145	8	4	4	47	26	21	197	151	46	Mezoma
817	345	472	8	5	3	4	1	3	790	574	216	Jotsoma
954	370	584	3	2	1	12	7	5	428	276	152	Khonoma
95	43	52	2	1	1	-	-	-	28	17	11	Dzulakema

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0006	**Sechu (Total)**	**682**	**231**	**451**	**450**	**116**	**334**	**36**	**8**	**28**
0006	**Sechu (Rural)**	**682**	**231**	**451**	**450**	**116**	**334**	**36**	**8**	**28**
0006	**Sechu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sechu (Rural)									
00109600	Mengujuma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00109700	Peducha .	151	32	119	131	22	109	7	1	6
00109800	Sirhi Angami	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00109900	Kiruphema Bawe	12	1	11	12	1	11	-	-	-
00110000	Kiruphema Basa	40	12	28	36	9	27	1	-	1
00110100	Sechu(Zubza)	97	37	60	48	17	31	2	1	1
00110200	Hydro Project Station	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00110300	Thekrejuma	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00110400	Sechuma	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
00110500	Mezoma	242	86	156	157	40	117	21	3	18
00110600	Jotsoma	82	37	45	35	16	19	2	2	-
00110700	Khonoma	49	25	24	24	10	14	3	1	2
00110800	Dzulakema	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

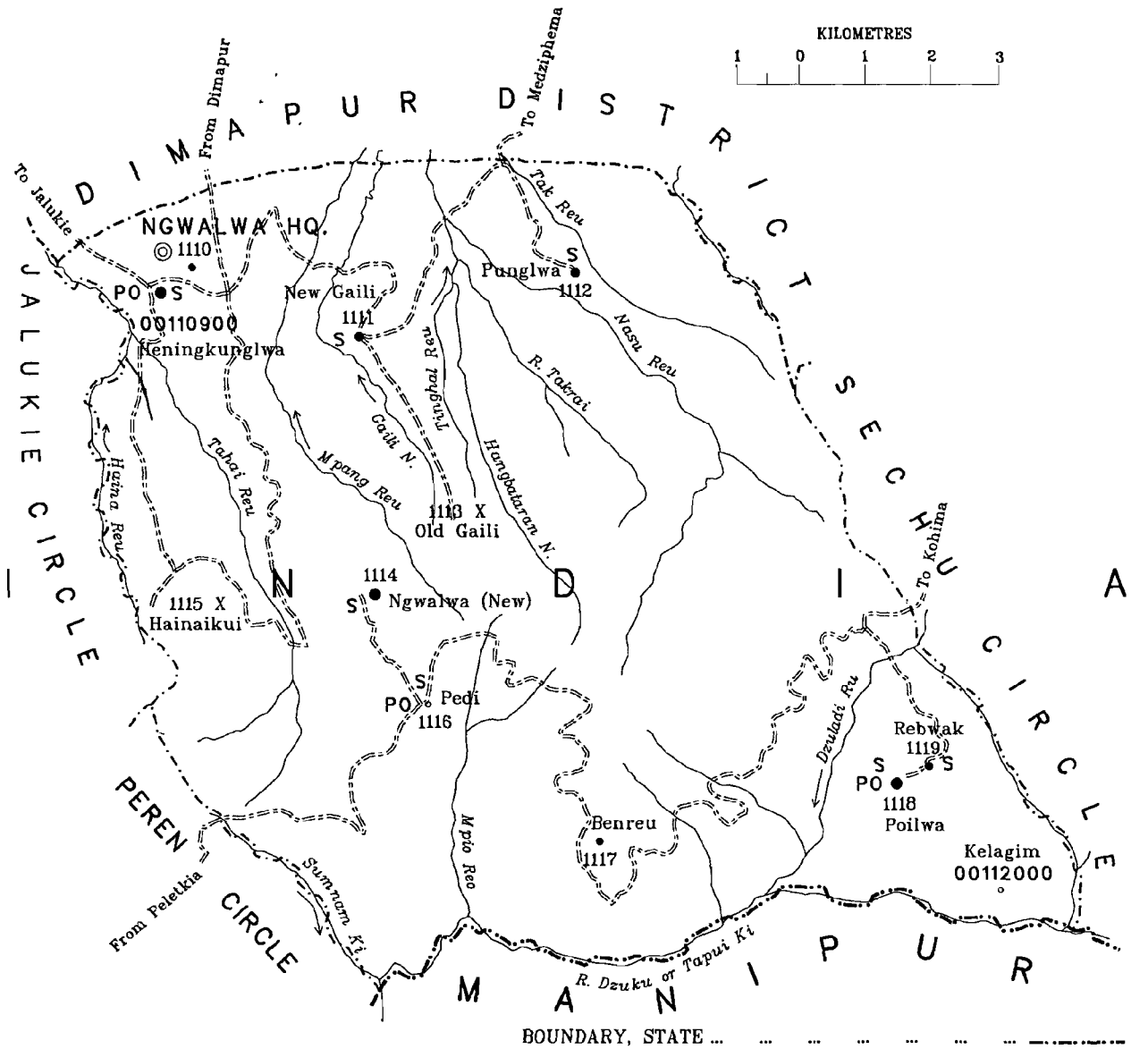
SECHU

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
65	26	39	131	81	50	7,359	3,697	3,662	**Sechu (Total)**	**0006**
65	26	39	131	81	50	7,359	3,697	3,662	**Sechu (Rural)**	**0006**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Sechu (Urban)**	**0006**
									Sechu (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	251	125	126	Mengujuma	00109600
-	-	-	13	9	4	427	221	206	Peducha	00109700
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Sirhi Angami	00109800
-	-	-	-	-	-	99	50	49	Kiruphema Bawe	00109900
-	-	-	3	3	-	146	74	72	Kiruphema Basa	00110000
33	11	22	14	8	6	1,167	583	584	Sechu(Zubza)	00110100
2	-	2	-	-	-	9	5	4	Hydro Project Station	00110200
-	-	-	-	-	-	140	72	68	Thekrejuma	00110300
-	-	-	-	-	-	295	167	128	Sechuma	00110400
23	12	11	41	31	10	1,227	585	642	Mezoma	00110500
1	-	1	44	19	25	2,000	978	1,022	Jotsoma	00110600
6	3	3	16	11	5	1,471	766	705	Khonoma	00110700
-	-	-	-	-	-	127	71	56	Dzulakema	00110800

NAGALAND

PEDI (NGWALWA) CIRCLE

KOHIMA DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	8411
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE... ...	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	12
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	78 Kms.

BOUNDARY, STATE	
" DISTRICT	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00110900
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999	° • • •
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	1113 X
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Pedi (Ngwalwa) Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Total)**	-	1,536	8,411	4,370	4,041	1,317	657	660
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)**	-	1,536	8,411	4,370	4,041	1,317	657	660
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Urban**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)								
00110900	Heningkunglwa	-	225	1,165	609	556	118	65	53
00111000	Ngwalwa Hq	-	48	238	113	125	57	25	32
00111100	New Gaili	-	193	967	486	481	222	99	123
00111200	Punglwa	-	202	942	498	444	190	99	91
00111300	Old Gaili	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00111400	Ngwalwa (New)	-	263	1,279	653	626	253	114	139
00111500	Hainaikui	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00111600	Pedi	-	17	70	37	33	18	10	8
00111700	Benreu	-	101	486	264	222	57	27	30
00111800	Poilwa	-	398	2,860	1,493	1,367	335	179	156
00111900	Rebwak	-	78	366	196	170	60	35	25
00112000	Kelagim	-	11	38	21	17	7	4	3

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PEDI (NGWALWA)

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**8,136**	**4,218**	**3,918**	**5,005**	**2,850**	**2,155**	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Total)**
-	-	-	**8,136**	**4,218**	**3,918**	**5,005**	**2,850**	**2,155**	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Urban)**
									Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)
-	-	-	1,165	609	556	935	501	434	Heningkunglwa
-	-	-	198	95	103	127	73	54	Ngwalwa Hq
-	-	-	885	442	443	349	196	153	New Gaili
-	-	-	936	494	442	526	294	232	Punglwa
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Gaili
-	-	-	1,199	610	589	784	458	326	Ngwalwa (New)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Hainaikui
-	-	-	70	37	33	15	9	6	Pedi
-	-	-	486	264	222	257	162	95	Benreu
-	-	-	2,855	1,491	1,364	1,858	1,050	808	Poilwa
-	-	-	304	155	149	149	102	47	Rebwak
-	-	-	38	21	17	5	5	-	Kelagim

VILLAGE PRIMARY
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Total)**	**3,406**	**1,520**	**1,886**	**3,278**	**1,722**	**1,556**	**2,672**	**1,503**	**1,169**
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)**	**3,406**	**1,520**	**1,886**	**3,278**	**1,722**	**1,556**	**2,672**	**1,503**	**1,169**
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)									
00110900	Heningkunglwa	230	108	122	570	271	299	355	198	157
00111000	Ngwalwa Hq	111	40	71	103	47	56	99	46	53
00111100	New Gaili	618	290	328	218	175	43	216	174	42
00111200	Punglwa	416	204	212	660	358	302	610	329	281
00111300	Old Gaili				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00111400	Ngwalwa (New)	495	195	300	590	312	278	280	208	72
00111500	Hainaikui				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00111600	Pedi	55	28	27	28	18	10	27	17	10
00111700	Benreu	229	102	127	198	107	91	186	102	84
00111800	Poilwa	1,002	443	559	754	352	402	746	347	399
00111900	Rebwak	217	94	123	138	73	65	134	73	61
00112000	Kelagim	33	16	17	19	9	10	19	9	10

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PEDI (NGWALWA)

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
1,973	999	974	29	20	9	104	54	50	566	430	136	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Total)**
1,973	999	974	29	20	9	104	54	50	566	430	136	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Urban)**
												Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)
180	81	99	7	4	3	13	5	8	155	108	47	Heningkunglwa
82	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	9	Ngwalwa Hq
144	124	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	50	22	New Gaili
550	280	270	1	-	1	18	12	6	41	37	4	Punglwa
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Old Gaili
166	116	50	9	7	2	29	23	6	76	62	14	Ngwalwa (New)
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Hainaikui
19	11	8	2	2	-	2	1	1	4	3	1	Pedi
98	40	58	8	6	2	23	7	16	57	49	8	Benreu
651	283	368	2	1	1	19	6	13	74	57	17	Poilwa
65	18	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	55	14	Rebwak
18	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Kelagim

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Total)**	**606**	**219**	**387**	**551**	**205**	**346**	**20**	**4**	**16**
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)**	**606**	**219**	**387**	**551**	**205**	**346**	**20**	**4**	**16**
0007	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)									
00110900	Heningkunglwa	215	73	142	188	68	120	4	-	4
00111000	Ngwalwa Hq	4	1	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
00111100	New Gaili	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
00111200	Punglwa	50	29	21	50	29	21	-	-	-
00111300	Old Gaili	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00111400	Ngwalwa (New)	310	104	206	294	100	194	15	4	11
00111500	Hainaikui	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00111600	Pedi	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00111700	Benreu	12	5	7	10	4	6	-	-	-
00111800	Poilwa	8	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
00111900	Rebwak	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-
00112000	Kelagim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

PEDI (NGWALWA)

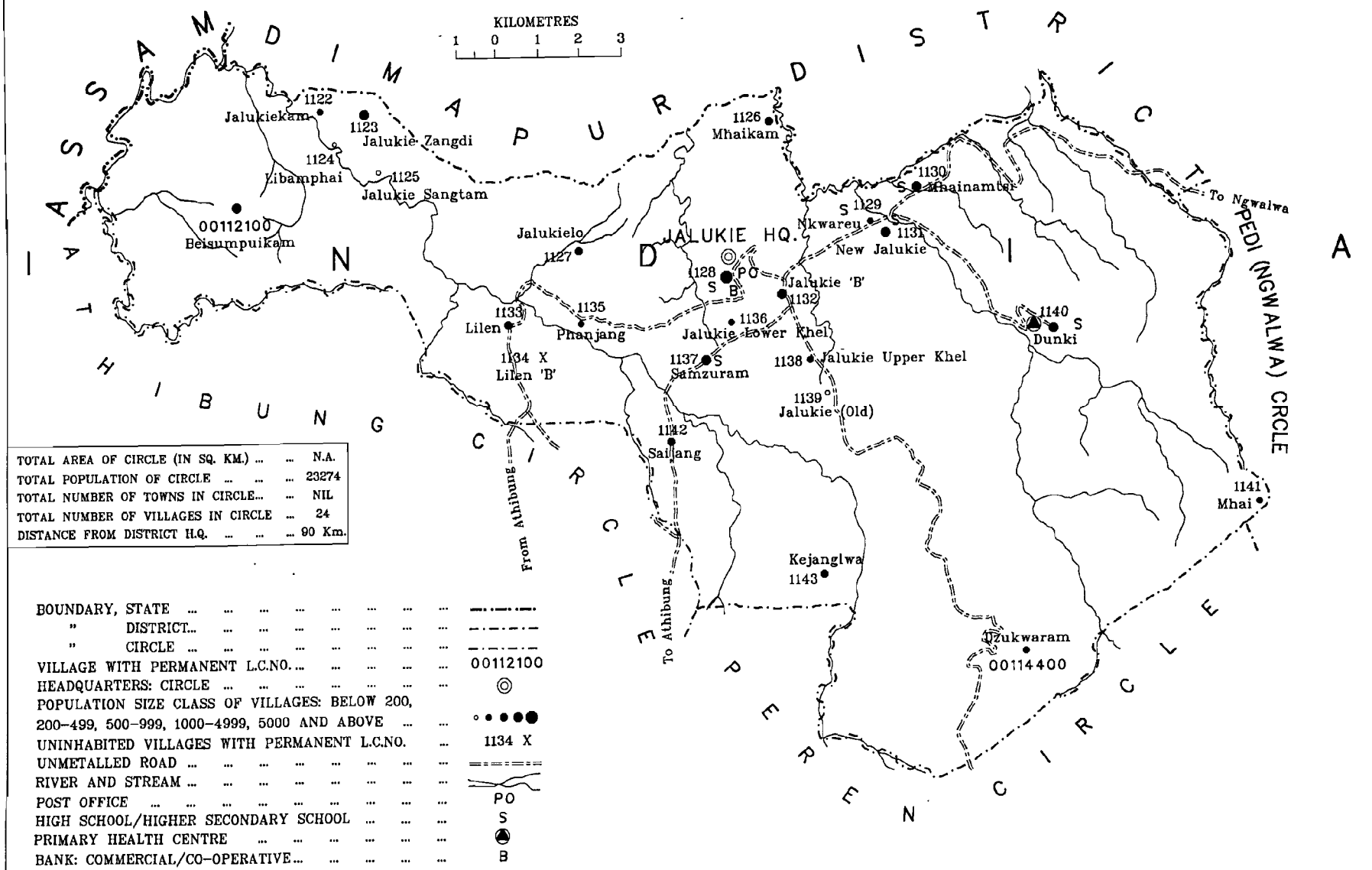
of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
11	2	9	24	8	16	5,133	2,648	2,485	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Total)**	**0007**
11	2	9	24	8	16	5,133	2,648	2,485	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)**	**0007**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Urban**	**0007**
									Pedi (Ngwalwa) (Rural)	
9	2	7	14	3	11	595	338	257	Hemingkunglwa	00110900
-	-	-	1	-	1	135	66	69	Ngwalwa Hq	00111000
-	-	-	-	-	-	749	311	438	New Gaili	00111100
-	-	-	-	-	-	282	140	142	Punglwa	00111200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Gaili	00111300
1	-	1	-	-	-	689	341	348	Ngwalwa (New)	00111400
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Hainaikui	00111500
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	19	23	Pedi	00111600
1	-	1	1	1	-	288	157	131	Benreu	00111700
-	-	-	7	4	3	2,106	1,141	965	Poilwa	00111800
-	-	-	1	-	1	228	123	105	Rebwak	00111900
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	7	Kelagim	00112000

NAGALAND

JALUKIE CIRCLE

KOHIMA DISTRICT



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Village Primary Census Abstract
Jalukie Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0008	**Jalukie (Total)**	-	**4,308**	**23,274**	**11,910**	**11,364**	**4,015**	**2,063**	**1,952**
0008	**Jalukie (Rural)**	-	**4,308**	**23,274**	**11,910**	**11,364**	**4,015**	**2,063**	**1,952**
0008	**Jalukie (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jalukie (Rural)								
00112100	Beisumpuikam	-	246	1,414	746	668	125	69	56
00112200	Jalukiekam	-	111	448	241	207	61	37	24
00112300	Jalukie Zangdi	-	266	1,043	578	465	245	140	105
00112400	Libamphai	-	29	144	73	71	16	10	6
00112500	Jalukie Sangtam	-	20	85	51	34	7	3	4
00112600	Mhaikam	-	95	554	293	261	91	47	44
00112700	Jalukielo	-	94	589	327	262	77	51	26
00112800	Jalukie Hq	-	1,055	5,381	2,752	2,629	879	449	430
00112900	Nkwareu	-	72	412	217	195	85	45	40
00113000	Mhainamtsi	-	273	1,479	729	750	224	111	113
00113100	New Jalukie	-	296	1,972	998	974	376	187	189
00113200	Jalukie 'B'	-	303	1,737	873	864	368	189	179
00113300	Lilen	-	114	672	350	322	142	79	63
00113400	Lilen 'B'	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00113500	Phanjang	-	46	291	154	137	39	25	14
00113600	Jalukie Lower Khel	-	66	316	142	174	66	28	38
00113700	Samzuram	-	533	3,341	1,695	1,646	559	279	280
00113800	Jalukie Upper Khel	-	56	216	114	102	50	21	29
00113900	Jalukie (Old)	-	14	31	15	16	4	2	2
00114000	Dunki	-	259	1,165	574	591	196	95	101
00114100	Mhai	-	75	426	200	226	70	28	42
00114200	Saijang	-	106	718	370	348	147	80	67
00114300	Kejanglwa	-	125	593	294	299	145	66	79
00114400	Dzukwaram	-	54	247	124	123	43	22	21

CENSUS ABSTRACT
JALUKIE

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**21,414**	**10,907**	**10,507**	**14,091**	**7,835**	**6,256**	**Jalukie (Total)**
-	-	-	**21,414**	**10,907**	**10,507**	**14,091**	**7,835**	**6,256**	**Jalukie (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jalukie (Urban)**
									Jalukie (Rural)
-	-	-	1,408	742	666	627	362	265	Beisumpuikam.
-	-	-	439	236	203	311	174	137	Jalukiekam
-	-	-	1,021	564	457	349	244	105	Jalukie Zangdi
-	-	-	144	73	71	36	21	15	Libamphai
-	-	-	85	51	34	56	37	19	Jalukie Sangtam
-	-	-	402	210	192	324	200	124	Mhaikam
-	-	-	589	327	262	476	263	213	Jalukielo
-	-	-	4,407	2,218	2,189	3,493	1,933	1,560	Jalukie Hq
-	-	-	360	192	168	211	132	79	Nkwareu
-	-	-	1,214	598	616	1,043	556	487	Mhainamtsi
-	-	-	1,972	998	974	1,248	680	568	New Jalukie
-	-	-	1,584	793	791	987	555	432	Jalukie 'B'
-	-	-	662	344	318	436	235	201	Lilen
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lilen 'B'
-	-	-	291	154	137	213	114	99	Phanjang
-	-	-	316	142	174	121	70	51	Jalukie Lower Khel
-	-	-	3,135	1,582	1,553	2,142	1,176	966	Samzuram
-	-	-	213	111	102	13	12	1	Jalukie Upper Khel
-	-	-	26	12	14	3	2	1	Jalukie (Old)
-	-	-	1,162	572	590	872	443	429	Dunki
-	-	-	426	200	226	275	147	128	Mhai
-	-	-	718	370	348	332	193	139	Saijang
-	-	-	593	294	299	378	209	169	Kejanglwa
-	-	-	247	124	123	145	77	68	Dzukwaram

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0008	**Jalukie (Total)**	**9,183**	**4,075**	**5,108**	**10,087**	**5,392**	**4,695**	**8,597**	**4,986**	**3,611**
0008	**Jalukie (Rural)**	**9,183**	**4,075**	**5,108**	**10,087**	**5,392**	**4,695**	**8,597**	**4,986**	**3,611**
0008	**Jalukie (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jalukie (Rural)									
00112100	Beisumpuikam, .	787	384	403	777	391	386	394	365	29
00112200	Jalukiekam	137	67	70	256	124	132	135	120	15
00112300	Jalukie Zangdi	694	334	360	581	308	273	559	305	254
00112400	Libamphai	108	52	56	70	32	38	30	29	1
00112500	Jalukie Sangtam	29	14	15	59	34	25	44	25	19
00112600	Mhaikam	230	93	137	184	108	76	38	34	4
00112700	Jalukielo	113	64	49	334	174	160	320	165	155
00112800	Jalukie Hq	1,888	819	1,069	1,375	969	406	1,216	876	340
00112900	Nkwareu	201	85	116	163	80	83	161	79	82
00113000	Mhainamtsi	436	173	263	673	341	332	653	328	325
00113100	New Jalukie	724	318	406	819	421	398	818	420	398
00113200	Jalukie 'B'	750	318	432	673	324	349	665	320	345
00113300	Lilen	236	115	121	363	187	176	339	181	158
00113400	Lilen 'B'	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00113500	Phanjang	78	40	38	153	79	74	153	79	74
00113600	Jalukie Lower Khel	195	72	123	151	69	82	140	69	71
00113700	Samzuram	1,199	519	680	1,918	959	959	1,662	832	830
00113800	Jalukie Upper Khel	203	102	101	117	63	54	117	63	54
00113900	Jalukie (Old)	28	13	15	25	12	13	24	12	12
00114000	Dunki	293	131	162	451	249	202	348	231	117
00114100	Mhai	151	53	98	151	70	81	77	68	9
00114200	Saijang	386	177	209	345	172	173	255	159	96
00114300	Kejanglwa	215	85	130	304	154	150	304	154	150
00114400	Dzukwaram	102	47	55	145	72	73	145	72	73

CENSUS ABSTRACT

JALUKIE

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
6,217	3,404	2,813	151	83	68	248	85	163	1,981	1,414	567	**Jalukie (Total)**
6,217	3,404	2,813	151	83	68	248	85	163	1,981	1,414	567	**Jalukie (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jalukie (Urban)**
												Jalukie (Rural)
390	362	28	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Beisumpuikam
124	111	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	2	Jalukiekam
538	289	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	5	Jalukie Zangdi
29	29	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Libamphai
41	24	17	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	Jalukie Sangtam
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	33	4	Mhaikam
126	66	60	-	-	-	6	3	3	188	96	92	Jalukielo
299	163	136	8	7	1	18	11	7	891	695	196	Jalukie Hq
141	64	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	5	Nkwareu
386	180	206	11	5	6	67	32	35	189	111	78	Mhainamtsi
708	382	326	1	-	1	77	15	62	32	23	9	New Jalukie
479	195	284	51	24	27	7	4	3	128	97	31	Jalukie 'B'
326	168	158	4	4	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	Lilen
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Lilen 'B'
125	63	62	13	4	9	7	5	2	8	7	1	Phanjang
134	63	71	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	Jalukie Lower Khel
1,368	663	705	45	25	20	46	7	39	203	137	66	Samzuram
105	53	52	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	10	1	Jalukie Upper Khel
19	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Jalukie (Old)
234	135	99	1	1	-	1	-	1	112	95	17	Dunki
68	61	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	Mhai
152	115	37	15	12	3	8	3	5	80	29	51	Saijang
288	142	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	4	Kejanglwa
136	67	69	-	-	-	5	2	3	4	3	1	Dzukwaram

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0008	**Jalukie (Total)**	**1,490**	**406**	**1,084**	**1,033**	**218**	**815**	**60**	**35**	**25**
0008	**Jalukie (Rural)**	**1,490**	**406**	**1,084**	**1,033**	**218**	**815**	**60**	**35**	**25**
0008	**Jalukie (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jalukie (Rural)									
00112100	Beisumpuikam	383	26	357	383	26	357	-	-	-
00112200	Jalukiekam	121	4	117	120	4	116	-	-	-
00112300	Jalukie Zangdi	22	3	19	17	1	16	-	-	-
00112400	Libamphai	40	3	37	29	-	29	7	3	4
00112500	Jalukie Sangtam	15	9	6	12	7	5	-	-	-
00112600	Mhaikam	146	74	72	131	67	64	-	-	-
00112700	Jalukielo	14	9	5	11	8	3	-	-	-
00112800	Jalukie Hq	159	93	66	53	29	24	36	23	13
00112900	Nkwareu	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
00113000	Mhainamtsi	20	13	7	9	6	3	3	2	1
00113100	New Jalukie	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00113200	Jalukie 'B'	8	4	4	2	-	2	3	2	1
00113300	Lilen	24	6	18	23	6	17	1	-	1
00113400	Lilen 'B'	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00113500	Phanjang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00113600	Jalukie Lower Khel	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
00113700	Samzuram	256	127	129	83	45	38	5	3	2
00113800	Jalukie Upper Khel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00113900	Jalukie (Old)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00114000	Dunki	103	18	85	84	13	71	-	-	-
00114100	Mhai	74	2	72	70	2	68	-	-	-
00114200	Saijang	90	13	77	5	3	2	3	1	2
00114300	Kejanglwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00114400	Dzukwaram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

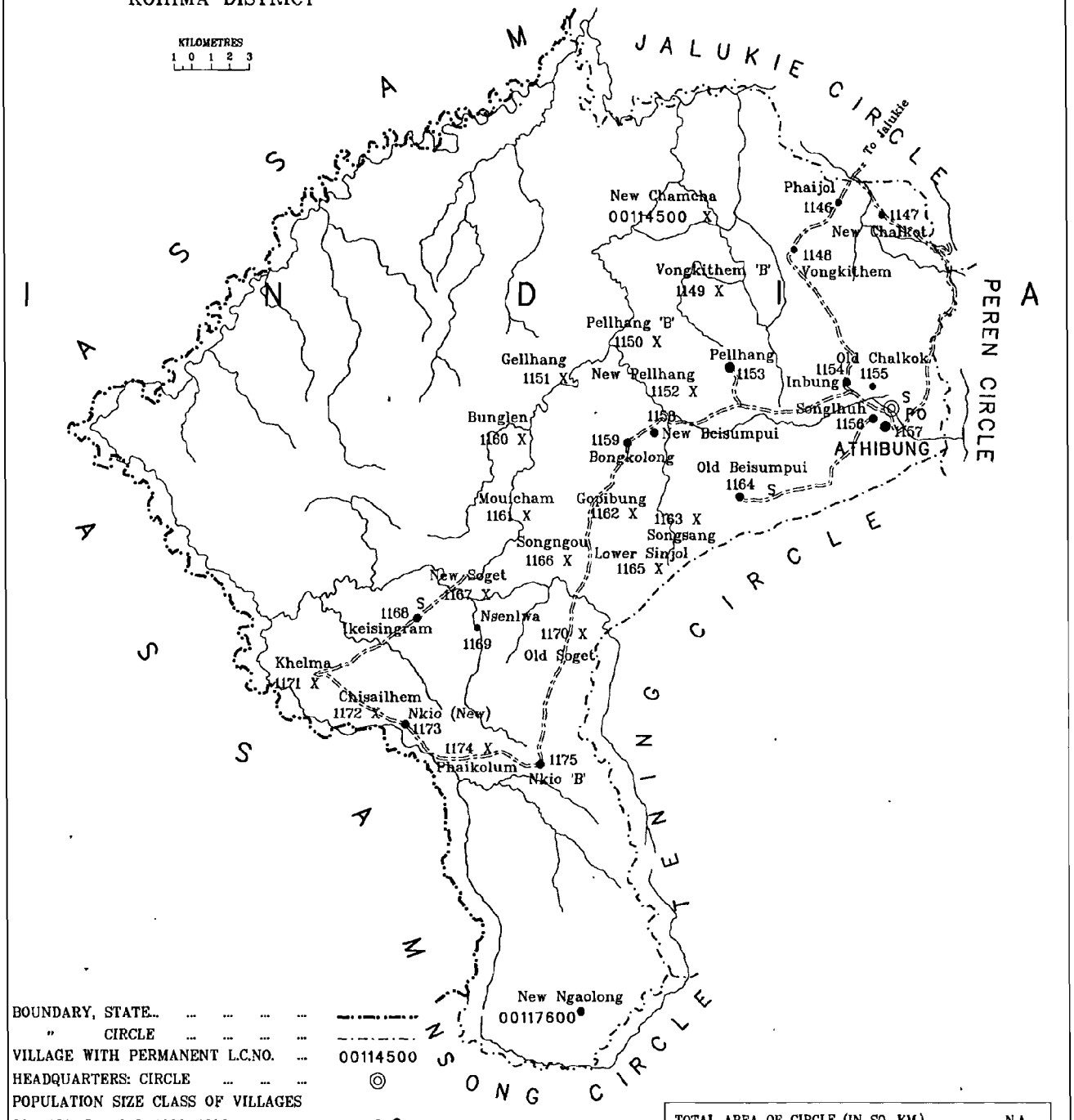
JALUKIE

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
102	**20**	**82**	**295**	**133**	**162**	**13,187**	**6,518**	**6,669**	**Jalukie (Total)**	**0008**
102	**20**	**82**	**295**	**133**	**162**	**13,187**	**6,518**	**6,669**	**Jalukie (Rural)**	**0008**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Jalukie (Urban)**	**0008**
									Jalukie (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	637	355	282	Beisumpuikam	00112100
-	-	-	1	-	1	192	117	75	Jalukiekam	00112200
-	-	-	5	2	3	462	270	192	Jalukie Zangdi	00112300
4	-	4	-	-	-	74	41	33	Libamphai	00112400
2	1	1	1	1	-	26	17	9	Jalukie Sangtam	00112500
4	3	1	11	4	7	370	185	185	Mhaikam	00112600
-	-	-	3	1	2	255	153	102	Jalukielo	00112700
10	1	9	60	40	20	4,006	1,783	2,223	Jalukie Hq	00112800
-	-	-	-	-	-	249	137	112	Nkwareu	00112900
4	3	1	4	2	2	806	388	418	Mhainamtsi	00113000
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,153	577	576	New Jalukie	00113100
1	1	-	2	1	1	1,064	549	515	Jalukie 'B'	00113200
-	-	-	-	-	-	309	163	146	Lilen	00113300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lilen 'B'	00113400
-	-	-	-	-	-	138	75	63	Phanjang	00113500
-	-	-	11	-	11	165	73	92	Jalukie Lower Khel	00113600
36	10	26	132	69	63	1,423	736	687	Samzuram	00113700
-	-	-	-	-	-	99	51	48	Jalukie Upper Khel	00113800
1	-	1	-	-	-	6	3	3	Jalukie (Old)	00113900
1	-	1	18	5	13	714	325	389	Dunki	00114000
-	-	-	4	-	4	275	130	145	Mhai	00114100
39	1	38	43	8	35	373	198	175	Saijang	00114200
-	-	-	-	-	-	289	140	149	Kejanglwa	00114300
-	-	-	-	-	-	102	52	50	Dzukwaram	00114400

NAGALAND

ATHIBUNG CIRCLE

KOHIMA DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, STATE...	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO. ...	00114500
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES	
200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999	• • •
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH	
PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	1145 X
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	12310
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	32
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	104 Km.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of Surveyor General of India.

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CENSUS ABSTRACT
ATHIBUNG

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	12,305	6,273	6,032	7,584	4,138	3,446	**Athibung (Total)**
-	-	-	12,305	6,273	6,032	7,584	4,138	3,446	**Athibung (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Athibung (Urban)**
									Athibung (Rural)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Newchamcha
-	-	-	431	221	210	276	150	126	Phaijol
-	-	-	395	202	193	299	157	142	New Chalkot
-	-	-	318	153	165	165	91	74	Vongkithem
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Vongkithem'B'
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pellhang 'B'
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Gellhang
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Pellhang
-	-	-	1,277	652	625	972	520	452	Pellhang
-	-	-	725	354	371	586	296	290	Inbung
-	-	-	496	247	249	443	225	218	Old Chalkot
-	-	-	831	469	362	595	348	247	Songlhuh
-	-	-	2,601	1,297	1,304	1,600	843	757	Athibung
-	-	-	760	394	366	331	215	116	New Beisumpui
-	-	-	836	423	413	657	345	312	Bongkolong
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Bunglen
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mouicham
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Gopibung
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Songsang
-	-	-	534	277	257	200	123	77	Old Beisumpui
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lower Sinjol
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Songngou
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Soget
-	-	-	831	427	404	289	197	92	Ikeisingram
-	-	-	400	204	196	253	153	100	Nsenlwa
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Soget
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Khelma
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Chisailhem
-	-	-	623	304	319	385	195	190	Nkio (New)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Phaikolum
-	-	-	684	356	328	253	127	126	Nkio 'B'
-	-	-	563	293	270	280	153	127	New Ngaolong

VILLAGE PRIMARY
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0009	**Athibung (Total)**	**4,726**	**2,139**	**2,587**	**6,180**	**3,221**	**2,959**	**5,782**	**3,052**	**2,730**
0009	**Athibung (Rural)**	**4,726**	**2,139**	**2,587**	**6,180**	**3,221**	**2,959**	**5,782**	**3,052**	**2,730**
0009	**Athibung (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Athibung (Rural)									
00114500	Newchamcha				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00114600	Phaijol	155	71	84	218	113	105	137	93	44
00114700	New Chalkot	96	45	51	241	128	113	239	127	112
00114800	Vongkithem	153	62	91	164	86	78	139	83	56
00114900	Vongkithem'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115000	Pellhang 'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115100	Gellhang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115200	New Pellhang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115300	Pellhang	305	132	173	566	296	270	566	296	270
00115400	Inbung	139	58	81	315	150	165	315	150	165
00115500	Old Chalkot	53	22	31	243	118	125	243	118	125
00115600	Songlhuh	236	121	115	447	255	192	445	254	191
00115700	Athibung	1,001	454	547	1,145	622	523	926	508	418
00115800	New Beisumpui	430	180	250	421	205	216	371	189	182
00115900	Bongkolong	179	78	101	423	227	196	422	226	196
00116000	Bunglen				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116100	Mouicham				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116200	Gopibung				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116300	Songsang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116400	Old Beisumpui	338	157	181	427	223	204	423	221	202
00116500	Lower Sinjol				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116600	Songngou				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116700	New Soget				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116800	Ikeisingram	542	230	312	357	189	168	343	178	165
00116900	Nsenlwa	147	51	96	219	115	104	219	115	104
00117000	Old Soget				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117100	Khelma				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117200	Chisailhem				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117300	Nkio (New)	238	109	129	317	158	159	317	158	159
00117400	Phaikolum				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117500	Nkio 'B'	431	229	202	352	175	177	352	175	177
00117600	New Ngaolong	283	140	143	325	161	164	325	161	164

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ATHIBUNG

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
5,346	2,803	2,543	5	2	3	150	23	127	281	224	57	**Athibung (Total)**
5,346	2,803	2,543	5	2	3	150	23	127	281	224	57	**Athibung (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Athibung (Urban)**
												Athibung (Rural)
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Newchamcha
126	85	41	-	-	-	2	1	1	9	7	2	Phaijol
232	120	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	New Chalkot
132	76	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	Vongkithem
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Vongkithem'B'
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Pellhang 'B'
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Gellhang
				----------Un-inhabited----------								New Pellhang
566	296	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pellhang
292	130	162	-	-	-	1	1	-	22	19	3	Inbung
214	99	115	-	-	-	1	1	-	28	18	10	Old Chalkot
444	253	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Songlhuh
785	399	386	-	-	-	4	1	3	137	108	29	Athibung
361	181	180	2	1	1	-	-	-	8	7	1	New Beisumpui
264	189	75	1	-	1	118	4	114	39	33	6	Bongkolong
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Bunglen
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Mouicham
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Gopibung
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Songsang
411	212	199	-	-	-	10	7	3	2	2	-	Old Beisumpui
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Lower Sinjol
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Songngou
				----------Un-inhabited----------								New Soget
319	160	159	2	1	1	11	7	4	11	10	1	Ikeisingram
216	113	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Nsenlwa
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Old Soget
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Khelma
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Chisailhem
316	158	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Nkio (New)
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Phaikolum
352	175	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nkio 'B'
316	157	159	-	-	-	3	1	2	6	3	3	New Ngaolong

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0009	**Athibung (Total)**	**398**	**169**	**229**	**335**	**144**	**191**	7	1	6
0009	**Athibung (Rural)**	**398**	**169**	**229**	**335**	**144**	**191**	7	1	6
0009	**Athibung (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Athibung (Rural)									
00114500	Newchamcha				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00114600	Phaijol	81	20	61	55	9	46	-	-	-
00114700	New Chalkot	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00114800	Vongkithem	25	3	22	21	2	19	2	-	2
00114900	Vongkithem'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115000	Pellhang 'B'				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115100	Gellhang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115200	New Pellhang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00115300	Pellhang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00115400	Inbung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00115500	Old Chalkot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00115600	Songlhuh	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00115700	Athibung	219	114	105	193	103	90	1	1	-
00115800	New Beisumpui	50	16	34	46	16	30	3	-	3
00115900	Bongkolong	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00116000	Bunglen				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116100	Mouicham				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116200	Gopibung				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116300	Songsang				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116400	Old Beisumpui	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
00116500	Lower Sinjol				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116600	Songngou				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116700	New Soget				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00116800	Ikeisingram	14	11	3	12	10	2	1	-	1
00116900	Nsenlwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00117000	Old Soget				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117100	Khelma				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117200	Chisailhem				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117300	Nkio (New)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00117400	Phaikolum				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00117500	Nkio 'B'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00117600	New Ngaolong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

ATHIBUNG

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
19	9	10	37	15	22	6,130	3,056	3,074	**Athibung (Total)**	0009
19	9	10	37	15	22	6,130	3,056	3,074	**Athibung (Rural)**	0009
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Athibung (Urban)**	0009
									Athibung (Rural)	
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Newchamcha	00114500
18	9	9	8	2	6	213	108	105	Phaijol	00114600
-	-	-	-	-	-	154	74	80	New Chalkot	00114700
1	-	1	1	1	-	154	67	87	Vongkithem	00114800
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Vongkithem'B'	00114900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pellhang 'B'	00115000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Gellhang	00115100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Pellhang	00115200
-	-	-	-	-	-	711	356	355	Pellhang	00115300
-	-	-	-	-	-	410	204	206	Inbung	00115400
-	-	-	-	-	-	253	129	124	Old Chalkot	00115500
-	-	-	-	-	-	384	214	170	Songlhuh	00115600
-	-	-	25	10	15	1,456	675	781	Athibung	00115700
-	-	-	1	-	1	340	190	150	New Beisumpui	00115800
-	-	-	1	1	-	413	196	217	Bongkolong	00115900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Bunglen	00116000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mouicham	00116100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Gopibung	00116200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Songsang	00116300
-	-	-	-	-	-	111	57	54	Old Beisumpui	00116400
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lower Sinjol	00116500
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Songngou	00116600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Soget	00116700
-	-	-	1	1	-	474	238	236	Ikeisingram	00116800
-	-	-	-	-	-	181	89	92	Nsenlwa	00116900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Soget	00117000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Khelma	00117100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Chisailhem	00117200
-	-	-	-	-	-	306	146	160	Nkio (New)	00117300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Phaikolum	00117400
-	-	-	-	-	-	332	181	151	Nkio 'B'	00117500
-	-	-	-	-	-	238	132	106	New Ngaolong	00117600

NAGALAND

NSONG CIRCLE

KOHIMA DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, STATE	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00118400
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999	• • •
RIVER AND STREAM	
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	8171
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	8
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	166 Km.

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Nsong Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0010	**Nsong (Total)**	-	**1,117**	**8,171**	**4,199**	**3,972**	**917**	**489**	**428**
0010	**Nsong (Rural)**	-	**1,117**	**8,171**	**4,199**	**3,972**	**917**	**489**	**428**
0010	**Nsong (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nsong (Rural)								
00117700	Bamsiakelu	-	52	375	205	170	64	37	27
00117800	Nsong Hq	-	142	1,261	700	561	144	80	64
00117900	Nchan (Mechangbum)	-	71	616	328	288	178	110	68
00118000	Old Ngaulong	-	81	391	213	178	76	45	31
00118100	Nsong Vill.	-	298	2,133	1,061	1,072	161	73	88
00118200	Ngam	-	65	479	217	262	55	23	32
00118300	Lalong	-	238	1,787	916	871	100	49	51
00118400	Nzauna	-	170	1,129	559	570	139	72	67

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NSONG

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**8,170**	**4,199**	**3,971**	**2,898**	**1,707**	**1,191**	**Nsong (Total)**
-	-	-	**8,170**	**4,199**	**3,971**	**2,898**	**1,707**	**1,191**	**Nsong (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nsong (Urban)**
									Nsong (Rural)
-	-	-	375	205	170	71.	48	23	Bamsiakelu
-	-	-	1,261	700	561	305	204	101	Nsong Hq
-	-	-	616	328	288	224	137	87	Nchan (Mechangbum)
-	-	-	391	213	178	33	27	6	Old Ngaulong
-	-	-	2,132	1,061	1,071	464	304	160	Nsong Vill.
-	-	-	479	217	262	307	156	151	Ngam
-	-	-	1,787	916	871	806	437	369	Lalong
-	-	-	1,129	559	570	688	394	294	Nzauna

VILLAGE PRIMARY
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0010	**Nsong (Total)**	**5,273**	**2,492**	**2,781**	**4,779**	**2,396**	**2,383**	**3,586**	**1,854**	**1,732**
0010	**Nsong (Rural)**	**5,273**	**2,492**	**2,781**	**4,779**	**2,396**	**2,383**	**3,586**	**1,854**	**1,732**
0010	**Nsong (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nsong (Rural)									
00117700	Bamsiakelu	304	157	147	253	137	116	228	124	104
00117800	Nsong Hq	956	496	460	972	536	436	689	348	341
00117900	Nchan (Mechangbum)	392	191	201	340	160	180	301	140	161
00118000	Old Ngaulong	358	186	172	259	136	123	209	107	102
00118100	Nsong Vill.	1,669	757	912	1,359	653	706	958	490	468
00118200	Ngam	172	61	111	425	194	231	283	138	145
00118300	Lalong	981	479	502	756	385	371	755	385	370
00118400	Nzauna	441	165	276	415	195	220	163	122	41

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NSONG

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
3,276	1,642	1,634	24	14	10	56	21	35	230	177	53	**Nsong (Total)**
3,276	1,642	1,634	24	14	10	56	21	35	230	177	53	**Nsong (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nsong (Urban)**
												Nsong (Rural)
223	120	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Bamsiakelu
613	288	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	60	16	Nsong Hq
285	127	158	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	12	3	Nchan (Mechangbum)
200	100	100	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	4	2	Old Ngaulong
874	438	436	23	13	10	14	7	7	47	32	15	Nsong Vill.
275	132	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	2	Ngam
718	377	341	-	-	-	30	3	27	7	5	2	Lalong
88	60	28	1	1	-	8	7	1	66	54	12	Nzauna

VILLAGE PRIMARY

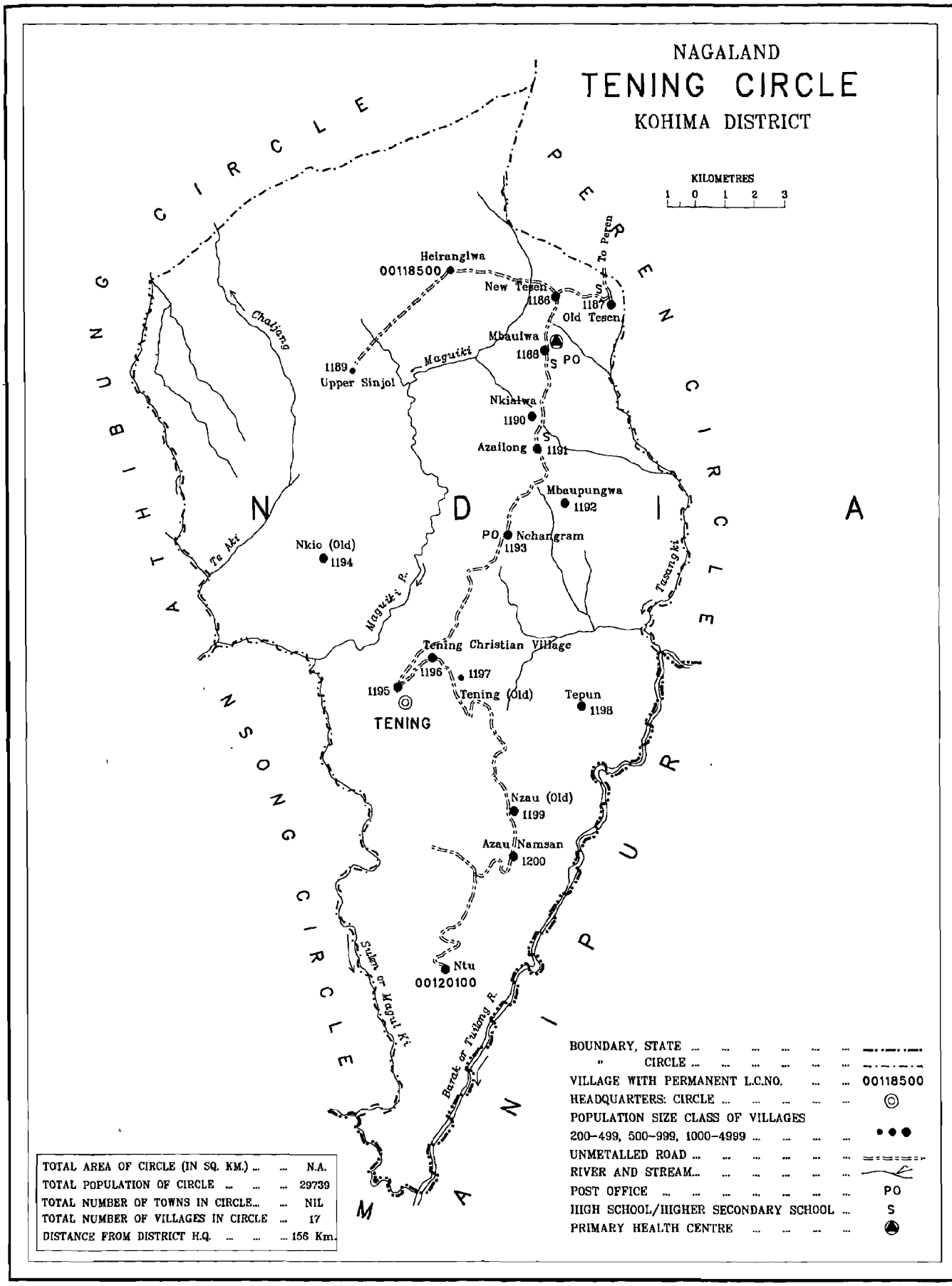
CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0010	**Nsong (Total)**	**1,193**	**542**	**651**	**961**	**440**	**521**	**129**	**71**	**58**
0010	**Nsong (Rural)**	**1,193**	**542**	**651**	**961**	**440**	**521**	**129**	**71**	**58**
0010	**Nsong (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nsong (Rural)									
00117700	Bamsiakelu	25	13	12	21	11	10	4	2	2
00117800	Nsong Hq	283	188	95	282	187	95	-	-	-
00117900	Nchan (Mechangbum)	39	20	19	39	20	19	-	-	-
00118000	Old Ngaulong	50	29	21	5	4	1	43	25	18
00118100	Nsong Vill.	401	163	238	231	95	136	74	39	35
00118200	Ngam	142	56	86	139	56	83	-	-	-
00118300	Lalong	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00118400	Nzauna	252	73	179	243	67	176	8	5	3

CENSUS ABSTRACT

NSONG

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
66	15	51	37	16	21	3,392	1,803	1,589	**Nsong (Total)**	**0010**
66	15	51	37	16	21	3,392	1,803	1,589	**Nsong (Rural)**	**0010**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Nsong (Urban)**	**0010**
									Nsong (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	122	68	54	Bamsiakelu	00117700
-	-	-	1	1	-	289	164	125	Nsong Hq	00117800
-	-	-	-	-	-	276	168	108	Nchan (Mechangbum)	00117900
2	-	2	-	-	-	132	77	55	Old Ngaulong	00118000
61	15	46	35	14	21	774	408	366	Nsong Vill.	00118100
3	-	3	-	-	-	54	23	31	Ngam	00118200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,031	531	500	Lalong	00118300
-	-	-	1	1	-	714	364	350	Nzauna	00118400



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Village Primary Census Abstract
Tening Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0011	**Tening (Total)**	-	4,432	29,739	15,345	14,394	3,972	2,008	1,964
0011	**Tening (Rural)**	-	4,432	29,739	15,345	14,394	3,972	2,008	1,964
0011	**Tening (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tening (Rural)								
00118500	Heiranglwa	-	107	742	369	373	57	30	27
00118600	New Tesen	-	321	2,095	1,078	1,017	214	102	112
00118700	Old Tesen	-	312	1,770	860	910	249	135	114
00118800	Mbaulwa	-	175	1,491	745	746	157	80	77
00118900	Upper Sinjol	-	60	354	181	173	45	24	21
00119000	Nkialwa	-	277	2,108	1,111	997	273	136	137
00119100	Azailong	-	303	2,106	1,113	993	315	166	149
00119200	Mbaupungwa	-	400	2,592	1,321	1,271	399	171	228
00119300	Nchangram	-	318	2,415	1,240	1,175	313	160	153
00119400	Nkio (Old)	-	210	1,570	856	714	235	122	113
00119500	Tening Hq	-	413	2,605	1,439	1,166	401	217	184
00119600	Tening Christ Vill.	-	423	2,994	1,502	1,492	246	102	144
00119700	Tening (Old)	-	64	507	227	280	16	7	9
00119800	Tepun	-	252	1,736	981	755	395	220	175
00119900	Nzau (Old)	-	315	1,572	749	823	263	122	141
00120000	Nzau Namsan	-	190	1,255	636	619	150	78	72
00120100	Ntu	-	292	1,827	937	890	244	136	108

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TENING

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	29,096	14,984	14,112	16,028	9,119	6,909	**Tening (Total)**
-	-	-	29,096	14,984	14,112	16,028	9,119	6,909	**Tening (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tening (Urban)**
									Tening (Rural)
-	-	-	742	369	373	401	225	176	Heiranghva
-	-	-	2,086	1,072	1,014	1,488	822	666	New Tesen
-	-	-	1,770	860	910	1,079	577	502	Old Tesen
-	-	-	1,234	616	618	1,025	540	485	Mbaulwa
-	-	-	354	181	173	30	21	9	Upper Sinjol
-	-	-	2,068	1,089	979	1,070	639	431	Nkialwa
-	-	-	2,096	1,107	989	1,171	648	523	Azailong
-	-	-	2,592	1,321	1,271	1,113	656	457	Mbaupungwa
-	-	-	2,415	1,240	1,175	783	477	306	Nchangram
-	-	-	1,557	850	707	589	397	192	Nkio (Old)
-	-	-	2,343	1,282	1,061	1,607	965	642	Tening Hq
-	-	-	2,951	1,476	1,475	2,012	1,139	873	Tening Christ Vill.
-	-	-	501	221	280	361	166	195	Tening (Old)
-	-	-	1,735	980	755	371	247	124	Tepun
-	-	-	1,572	749	823	707	403	304	Nzau (Old)
-	-	-	1,255	636	619	858	487	371	Nzau Namsan
-	-	-	1,825	935	890	1,363	710	653	Ntu

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0011	**Tening (Total)**	**13,711**	**6,226**	**7,485**	**13,320**	**6,799**	**6,521**	**11,367**	**6,112**	**5,255**
0011	**Tening (Rural)**	**13,711**	**6,226**	**7,485**	**13,320**	**6,799**	**6,521**	**11,367**	**6,112**	**5,255**
0011	**Tening (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tening (Rural)									
00118500	Heiranglwa	341	144	197	471	229	242	451	223	228
00118600	New Tesen	607	256	351	1,030	505	525	755	383	372
00118700	Old Tesen	691	283	408	858	380	478	682	331	351
00118800	Mbaulwa	466	205	261	673	324	349	476	245	231
00118900	Upper Sinjol	324	160	164	276	136	140	261	134	127
00119000	Nkialwa	1,038	472	566	1,049	533	516	735	401	334
00119100	Azailong	935	465	470	1,000	528	472	600	421	179
00119200	Mbaupungwa	1,479	665	814	1,293	665	628	880	543	337
00119300	Nchangram	1,632	763	869	1,123	558	565	1,121	556	565
00119400	Nkio (Old)	981	459	522	1,001	532	469	1,001	532	469
00119500	Tening Hq	998	474	524	903	552	351	850	529	321
00119600	Tening Christ Vill.	982	363	619	1,116	610	506	1,104	604	500
00119700	Tening (Old)	146	61	85	209	106	103	152	72	80
00119800	Tepun	1,365	734	631	718	370	348	717	370	347
00119900	Nzau (Old)	865	346	519	617	289	328	617	289	328
00120000	Nzau Namsan	397	149	248	493	225	268	493	225	268
00120100	Ntu	464	227	237	490	257	233	472	254	218

CENSUS ABSTRACT

TENING

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
9,494	**4,777**	**4,717**	**81**	**43**	**38**	**107**	**43**	**64**	**1,685**	**1,249**	**436**	**Tening (Total)**
9,494	**4,777**	**4,717**	**81**	**43**	**38**	**107**	**43**	**64**	**1,685**	**1,249**	**436**	**Tening (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tening (Urban)**
												Tening (Rural)
.. 445	219	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	.. 6	4	2	Heiranglwa
672	317	355	5	2	3	1	1	-	77	63	14	New Tesen
634	294	340	4	4	-	6	3	3	38	30	8	Old Tesen
414	198	216	-	-	-	7	5	2	55	42	13	Mbaulwa
260	133	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Upper Sinjol
671	351	320	9	8	1	10	5	5	45	37	8	Nkialwa
535	375	160	27	16	11	2	1	1	36	29	7	Azailong
796	483	313	30	10	20	7	6	1	47	44	3	Mbaupungwa
1,048	508	540	-	-	-	7	5	2	66	43	23	Nchangram
971	506	465	-	-	-	3	3	-	27	23	4	Nkio (Old)
225	99	126	1	-	1	46	11	35	578	419	159	Tening Hq
727	313	414	1	1	-	13	1	12	363	289	74	Tening Christ Vill.
118	53	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	19	15	Tening (Old)
702	359	343	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	4	Tepun
555	243	312	1	1	-	3	1	2	58	44	14	Nzau (Old)
481	213	268	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	11	-	Nzau Namsan
240	113	127	3	1	2	1	-	1	228	140	88	Ntu

VILLAGE PRIMARY

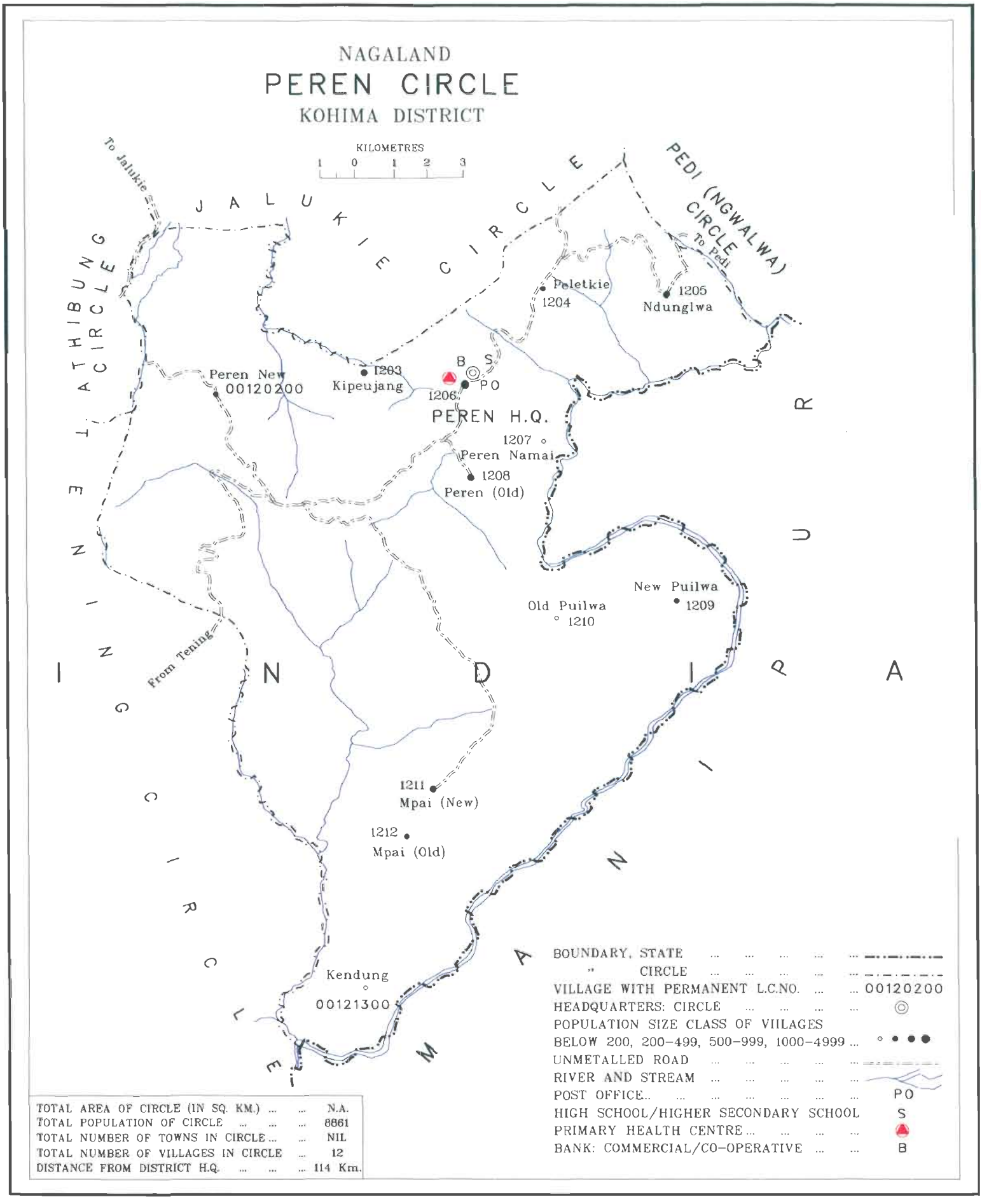
CIRCLE -

Location code no.	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0011	**Tening (Total)**	**1,953**	**687**	**1,266**	**1,558**	**507**	**1,051**	**94**	**35**	**59**
0011	**Tening (Rural)**	**1,953**	**687**	**1,266**	**1,558**	**507**	**1,051**	**94**	**35**	**59**
0011	**Tening (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tening (Rural)									
00118500	Heiranglwa	20	6	14	3	1	2	-	-	-
00118600	New Tesen	275	122	153	255	112	143	2	1	1
00118700	Old Tesen	176	49	127	163	48	115	5	1	4
00118800	Mbaulwa	197	79	118	156	64	92	4	2	2
00118900	Upper Sinjol	15	2	13	15	2	13	-	-	-
00119000	Nkialwa	314	132	182	257	97	160	2	2	-
00119100	Azailong	400	107	293	362	88	274	26	11	15
00119200	Mbaupungwa	413	122	291	319	83	236	50	14	36
00119300	Nchangram	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00119400	Nkio (Old)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00119500	Tening Hq	53	23	30	16	7	9	2	1	1
00119600	Tening Christ Vill.	12	6	6	4	3	1	2	2	-
00119700	Tening (Old)	57	34	23	-	-	-	1	1	-
00119800	Tepun	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00119900	Nzau (Old)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120000	Nzau Namsan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120100	Ntu	18	3	15	5	-	5	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

TENING

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
87	26	61	214	119	95	16,419	8,546	7,873	**Tening (Total)**	**0011**
87	26	61	214	119	95	16,419	8,546	7,873	**Tening (Rural)**	**0011**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tening (Urban)**	**0011**
									Tening (Rural)	
9	1	8	8	4	4	271	140	131	Heirangkwa	00118500
7	2	5	11	7	4	1,065	573	492	New Tesen	00118600
7	-	7	1	-	1	912	480	432	Old Tesen	00118700
27	8	19	10	5	5	818	421	397	Mbaulwa	00118800
-	-	-	-	-	-	78	45	33	Upper Sinjol	00118900
13	6	7	42	27	15	1,059	578	481	Nkialwa	00119000
2	2	-	10	6	4	1,106	585	521	Azailong	00119100
7	5	2	37	20	17	1,299	656	643	Mbaupungwa	00119200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	682	610	Nchangram	00119300
-	-	-	-	-	-	569	324	245	Nkio (Old)	00119400
10	1	9	25	14	11	1,702	887	815	Tening Hq	00119500
-	-	-	6	1	5	1,878	892	986	Tening Christ Vill.	00119600
-	-	-	56	33	23	298	121	177	Tening (Old)	00119700
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	611	407	Tepun	00119800
-	-	-	-	-	-	955	460	495	Nzau (Old)	00119900
-	-	-	-	-	-	762	411	351	Nzau Namsan	00120000
5	1	4	8	2	6	1,337	680	657	Ntu	00120100



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Village Primary Census Abstract
Peren Circle

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	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
0012	**Peren (Total)**		**1,791**	**8,861**	**4,541**	**4,320**	**1,525**	**771**	**754**
0012	**Peren (Rural)**		**1,791**	**8,861**	**4,541**	**4,320**	**1,525**	**771**	**754**
0012	**Peren (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peren (Rural)								
00120200	Peren (New)	-	74	418	213	205	75	35	40
00120300	Kipeujang	-	125	634	306	328	74	30	44
00120400	Peletkie	-	60	295	143	152	47	24	23
00120500	Ndunglwa	-	115	612	294	318	123	53	70
00120600	Peren Hq	-	823	4,434	2,329	2,105	740	391	349
00120700	Peren Namdi	-	29	123	59	64	26	14	12
00120800	Peren (Old)	-	223	701	368	333	104	62	42
00120900	New Puilwa	-	77	394	200	194	86	42	44
00121000	Old Puilwa	-	33	150	72	78	21	8	13
00121100	Mpai (New)	-	145	744	393	351	167	92	75
00121200	Mpai (Old)	-	52	241	112	129	38	12	26
00121300	Kendung	-	35	115	52	63	24	8	16

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PEREN

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	**8,274**	**4,196**	**4,078**	**5,191**	**2,945**	**2,246**	**Peren (Total)**
-	-	-	**8,274**	**4,196**	**4,078**	**5,191**	**2,945**	**2,246**	**Peren (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Peren (Urban)**
									Peren (Rural)
-	-	-	405	206	199	207	115	92	Peren (New)
-	-	-	571	273	298	337	194	143	Kipeujang
-	-	-	295	143	152	145	84	61	Peletkie
-	-	-	589	284	305	275	169	106	Ndunglwa
-	-	-	3,966	2,044	1,922	2,998	1,681	1,317	Peren Hq
-	-	-	103	49	54	55	29	26	Peren Namdi
-	-	-	701	368	333	315	181	134	Peren (Old)
-	-	-	394	200	194	206	115	91	New Puilwa
-	-	-	150	72	78	107	55	52	Old Puilwa
-	-	-	744	393	351	373	229	144	Mpai (New)
-	-	-	241	112	129	113	64	49	Mpai (Old)
-	-	-	115	52	63	60	29	31	Kendung

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0012	**Peren (Total)**	**3,670**	**1,596**	**2,074**	**3,938**	**2,056**	**1,882**	**3,491**	**1,912**	**1,579**
0012	**Peren (Rural)**	**3,670**	**1,596**	**2,074**	**3,938**	**2,056**	**1,882**	**3,491**	**1,912**	**1,579**
0012	**Peren (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peren (Rural)									
00120200	Peren (New)	211	98	113	156	85	71	156	85	71
00120300	Kipeujang	297	112	185	327	165	162	251	133	118
00120400	Peletkie	150	59	91	110	60	50	108	60	48
00120500	Ndunglwa	337	125	212	241	117	124	237	115	122
00120600	Peren Hq	1,436	648	788	1,756	962	794	1,482	887	595
00120700	Peren Namdi	68	30	38	59	26	33	59	26	33
00120800	Peren (Old)	386	187	199	456	236	220	398	214	184
00120900	New Puilwa	188	85	103	172	83	89	159	80	79
00121000	Old Puilwa	43	17	26	91	41	50	76	36	40
00121100	Mpai (New)	371	164	207	353	176	177	351	174	177
00121200	Mpai (Old)	128	48	80	143	69	74	143	69	74
00121300	Kendung	55	23	32	74	36	38	71	33	38

CENSUS ABSTRACT

PEREN

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry 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
2,139	1,011	1,128	47	28	19	173	60	113	1,132	813	319	**Peren (Total)**
2,139	1,011	1,128	47	28	19	173	60	113	1,132	813	319	**Peren (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Peren (Urban)**
												Peren (Rural)
151	81	70	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	1	Peren (New)
175	73	102	13	8	5	-	-	-	63	52	11	Kipeujang
88	48	40	1	1	-	1	-	1	18	11	7	Peletkie
211	98	113	3	-	3	12	6	6	11	11	-	Ndunglwa
395	183	212	21	12	9	134	40	94	932	652	280	Peren Hq
51	21	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	Peren Namdi
343	171	172	8	6	2	16	9	7	31	28	3	Peren (Old)
146	70	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	3	New Puilwa
58	23	35	1	1	-	3	1	2	14	11	3	Old Puilwa
316	148	168	-	-	-	6	3	3	29	23	6	Mpai (New)
136	64	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	Mpai (Old)
69	31	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Kendung

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial categories								
		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
0012	**Peren (Total)**	**447**	**144**	**303**	**165**	**59**	**106**	**19**	**11**	**8**
0012	**Peren (Rural)**	**447**	**144**	**303**	**165**	**59**	**106**	**19**	**11**	**8**
0012	**Peren (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peren (Rural)									
00120200	Peren (New)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120300	Kipeujang	76	32	44	60	24	36	2	1	1
00120400	Peletkie	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00120500	Ndunglwa	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
00120600	Peren Hq	274	75	199	65	18	47	8	3	5
00120700	Peren Namdi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00120800	Peren (Old)	58	22	36	22	10	12	9	7	2
00120900	New Puilwa	13	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
00121000	Old Puilwa	15	5	10	7	-	7	-	-	-
00121100	Mpai (New)	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00121200	Mpai (Old)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00121300	Kendung	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

PEREN

of marginal workers										
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
214	51	163	49	23	26	4,923	2,485	2,438	**Peren (Total)**	**0012**
214	51	163	49	23	26	4,923	2,485	2,438	**Peren (Rural)**	**0012**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Peren (Urban)**	**0012**
									Peren (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	262	128	134	Peren (New)	00120200
1	1	-	13	6	7	307	141	166	Kipeujang	00120300
-	-	-	-	-	-	185	83	102	Peletkie	00120400
-	-	-	-	-	-	371	177	194	Ndunglwa	00120500
174	42	132	27	12	15	2,678	1,367	1,311	Peren Hq	00120600
-	-	-	-	-	-	64	33	31	Peren Namdi	00120700
25	5	20	2	-	2	245	132	113	Peren (Old)	00120800
9	-	9	4	3	1	222	117	105	New Puilwa	00120900
5	3	2	3	2	1	59	31	28	Old Puilwa	00121000
-	-	-	-	-	-	391	217	174	Mpai (New)	00121100
-	-	-	-	-	-	98	43	55	Mpai (Old)	00121200
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	16	25	Kendung	00121300

ANNEXURE - I

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

The state of Nagaland does not have Gram Panchayat system of village administration. Therefore, the information on the number of villages under each Gram Panchayat is not given here.

ANNEXURE - II

Note on Fertility and Mortality, 1991

Fertility Levels :

The components determining the population growth of any place are fertility, mortality and migration characteristics of the people of the area. These data are, however, not available adequately in India and the states. However, Census continually provides information on fertility in respect of the country and the states and these data are available for the 1991 Census in F - Series Tables. In 1991, four questions on fertility were canvassed. These are questions on age at marriage, number of children ever born alive, number of children surviving at the time of enumeration and whether any child was born alive during the one year prior to the date of enumeration. The first three questions were asked to the ever-married women whereas the last one question was asked to the currently married women only. Some important fertility indices based on 1991 Census data are given below:

(a) Age Specific Marital Fertility rates, 1991

Age group	Nagaland State			Kohima District*		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	105	109	93	114	125	93
20-24	142	141	143	140	146	129
25-29	132	140	107	125	139	101
30-34	105	108	92	91	103	66
35-39	84	91	54	68	83	34
40-44	63	66	40	42	48	23
45-49	48	49	37	34	36	25

* Represents combined figures of Kohima and Dimapur District of 2001.

The definitions of the Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate and other measures of fertility have already been given in the analytical note under Census concepts and definitions.

It is seen from the above statement that the comparative Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates for Dimapur district is lower in all the age groups than that of the state except in the age group 15-19. This is indicative of the fact that the level of fertility is lower in the district than that of the state in all the age groups other than 15-19. Age group 20-24 with 140 births per 1,000 married women is the most reproductive group followed by age group 25-29 (125 births) and 15-19 (91births) in the district.

(b) Other Fertility Measures,1991

Fertility Measures	Nagaland			Kohima District*		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Proportion of currently married women to Total Women	36.0	35.7	37.7	36.6	35.6	39.3
Mean Age at Marriage of Currently Married Women	20.1	20.3	19.5	19.8	20.0	19.5
Child-Women Ratio (0-4)	227	228	223	237	250	209
Child-Women Ratio (5-9)	252	259	222	248	264	213
Number of Children ever born per Ever Married Women aged 45-49 years	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.1
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	36.0	NA	NA	35.0	NA	NA
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	5.6	NA	NA	5.0	NA	NA
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	29	29	31	29	30	27
General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)	81	81	83	80	84	70

* Represents combined figures of Kohima and Dimapur District of 2001.

It can be seen from the various fertility measures that the level of fertility in the district is little higher than those prevailing at the state level in respect of proportion of currently maried women, Child-women ratio (0-4) and Number of Children ever born per Ever Married Women aged 45-49 years. Crude Birth Rate at the district is reported to be 35.0 per thousand against the state rate of 36.0 while the GFR and GMFR are 29 and 80 per thousand respectively against the state average of 29 and 81 respectively. Child Woman Ratio (0-4) is higher in the district in comparision to state ratio though Child Women Ratio (5-9) is little lower than state figure.

Mortality Levels

In Nagaland, as in the rest of the country, the availability of data on mortality is inadequate. However, from the information collected during the Census from all ever married woman on number of ever born children and number of children surviving the child mortality estimates for period between birth and age 1 (q1), between birth and age 2 (q2) and between birth and age 5 (q5) have been calculated for 1991 Census and are shown below.

Estimates of Child Mortality, 1991

Probability of dying	Persons/ Males/ Females	Nagaland	Kohima District*
1	2	3	4
q1	Persons	51	39
	Males	51	35
	Females	52	41
q2	Persons	59	54
	Males	54	51
	Females	61	56
q3	Persons	67	64
	Males	67	62
	Females	68	66

* Represents combined figures of Kohima and Dimapur District of 2001.

From the estimates of child mortality given above it is found that in general the probability of dying at age 1 and at age 2 is lower in the district compared to the state figures while on the other hand the probability of children dying at age 5 is higher in the district.

ANNEXURE - III

Various measures of Fertility and Mean Age at Marriage, 1991

State/District	GFR	GMFR	TFR	CBR	No.of children ever born per ever married woman in age group 45-49	Child - women ratio(0 -4 age group)	Child - women ratio (5 - 9 age group)	Mean age at marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	**29.3**	**81.2**	**5.6**	**35.8**	**4.5**	**227.0**	**252.0**	**20.1**
Mon	28.1	71.3	4.8	29.1	4.0	227.0	250.0	20.2
Tuensang	37.1	101.9	6.4	38.3	4.8	228.0	279.0	20.2
Mokokchung	16.4	48.3	5.2	31.9	4.3	157.0	204.0	20.4
Zunheboto	44.6	127.8	6.1	38.5	4.2	258.0	266.0	20.5
Wokha	19.6	57.4	4.9	31.8	4.3	252.0	264.0	20.0
Kohima*	29.2	79.8	5.0	35.0	4.8	237.0	248.0	19.8
Phek	26.4	76.5	5.4	33.7	4.3	251.0	270.0	20.5

* Kohima district has been bifurcated into Kohima and Dimapur districts in 2001 Census.

Annexure - IV
Percentage Distribution of Migrants, 1991 & 2001

People move one place to another on account of employment, business, education, marriage, natural calamities like drought and flood, family movement and other reasons. These movement of people from one place to another which is commonly known as migration affect the population of the place of origin as well as the place of destination both temporarily and permanently. A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of birth. Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence. The 1991 and 2001 Census migration data gave rural-urban distribution of population on the basis of place of birth as also by place of last residence by rural and urban status of place of birth (or place of last residence as the case may be). The information furnished is further classified as follows:

Place of Birth:	**Place of Last Residence:**
A. Born in India	**A. Last residence elsewhere in India**
(I) Within the state of enumeration:	(I) Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration:
a) Born at the place of enumeration	a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration
b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	b) In other districts of the state of
c) Born in other districts of the state	
(II) State in India beyond the state of enumeration	(II) State in India beyond the state of enumeration
B. Born abroad	**B. Last residence outside India**

The above classification gives data on (a) migration within the state, (b) migration from one state to another state of the country, and (c) migration from other country to this country. Besides the inter-state migration, this annexure gave data on inter-district migration i.e., migration from one district to another district of the state as well as data on intra-district migration i.e., migration within the district of enumeration.

Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth, 1991 & 2001

Place of birth	1991			2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants born within the State of enumeration.				53,812 (77.1)	28,257 (73 3)	25,555 (81.8)
i) Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	Data not available. Kohima district has been bifurcated into Kohima and Dimapur district after 1991 Census.			34,206 (49.0)	17,702 (45.9)	16,504 (52.9)
ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State.				19,606 (28.1)	10,555 (27.4)	9,051 (29.0)
B. Migrants born in other States of India				13,999 (20.1)	8,984 (23.3)	5,015 (16.1)
C. Migrants born in other countries.				1,977 (2.8)	1,320 (3.4)	657 (2.1)
Total Migrants				**69,788 (100.0)**	**38,561 (100.0)**	**31,227 (100.0)**

This annexure gives the population of migrants by place of birth in the district for 2001 Census. The total numbers of migrants born within the state of enumeration are 53,812 (77.1 per cent).

The numbers of migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration are 34,206 (49.0 per cent) migrants born in other districts of the state are 19,606 (28.1 per cent) and migrants born in other states of India are 13,999 (20.1 per cent). Persons having their place of birth from other countries are 1,977 persons constitute 2.8 per cent out of total migrants of 69,788 persons in the district.

Inter-state migration, 1991 & 2001

Place of birth	1991		2001	
	Migrants	Percentage to total migrants	Migrants	Percentage to total migrants
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam			3,545	25.3
2. Bihar			1,388	9.9
3. Jharkhand			641	4.6
4. Kerela			553	4.0
5. Manipur	Data not available. Kohima district has been bifurcated into Kohima and Dimapur district after 1991 Census.		3,502	25.0
6. Rajasthan			156	1.1
7. Uttar Pradesh			1,127	8.1
8. Uttaranchal			517	3.7
9. West Bengal			577	4.1
10. Other states			1,993	14.2
Total			**13,999**	**100.0**

This annexure gives the number of migrants having their place of birth from other states. The highest numbers of migrants having their birth place from other states are from Assam with 3,545 persons during the decade, followed by those from Manipur with 3,502 persons. The lowest numbers of migrants from other states to this district are from Rajasthan with only 156 persons constituted 1.1 per cent.

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Place of enumeration					
		1991			2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total internal migrants							
a) Within the State	Total				60,833	30,134	30,699
					(100.0)	(49.5)	(50.5)
	Rural				26,291	14,262	12,029
					(43.2)	(23.4)	(19.8)
	Urban				12,443	1,584	10,859
		Data not available. Kohima district has been bifurcated into Kohima and Dimapur district after 1991 Census.			(20.5)	(2.6)	(17.9)
b) In other states of India	Total				13,032	4,722	8,310
					(100.0)	(36.2)	(63.8)
	Rural				7,565	2,893	4,672
					(58.0)	(22.2)	(35.9)
	Urban				3,718	936	2,782
					(28.5)	(7.2)	(21.3)

Note : Total includes the migrants whose place of last residence is unclassifiable as rural & urban.

This annexure gives the number of internal migrants by place of last residence in the district by rural and urban separately. The total migrants that moved from within the state to this district were 60,833 persons in 2001 Census. There are 30,134 persons (49.5 per cent) in the rural and 30,699 persons (50.5.per cent) in the urban. It is observed that 14,262 persons shifted from rural to rural and 12,029 to urban out of the total rural population of 26,291 persons. However, migrants from urban to rural are only 1,584 persons (2.6 per cent) and from urban to urban are 10,859 persons (17.9 per cent).

ANNEXURE - V
Brief account of main religions in the district, 1991 and 2001

Name of the religion	1991*		2001	
	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	24,406	11.6	21,950	7.1
Muslim	1,392	0.7	2,876	0.9
Christian	180,048	85.9	278,844	89.9
Sikhs	242	0.1	185	0.1
Buddhist	129	0.1	298	0.1
Jains	-	-	18	N
Other Religions & Persuasions	3,412	1.6	5,457	1.8
Religion not stated	1	N	456	0.1
Total	**209,630**	**100.0**	**310,084**	**100.0**

N = Negligible

*The figures of 1991 Census are recasted as per 2001 jurisdictions.

There are six main religions and belief within the district. These religions are listed in the annexure. Christian is the main religion of the people of the state as well as in the district. In 2001 Census there were 278,844 persons (89.9 per cent) of Christian in the district. The next largest number is Hindu with 21,950 persons (7.1 per cent) in 2001 Census. The religious community having the least number of persons is Jain with only 18 persons in 2001 Census.

ANNEXURE - VI

Marital Status of population by age groups in the District, 1991 & 2001

Age group	Total population			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Not specified	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1991*													
All age													
0-14													
15-24													
25-34					Data not available.								
35-44					Kohima district has been bifurcated into Kohima and Dimapur district after 1991 Census.								
45-54													
55-64													
65 +													
Age not stated													
2001													
All age	310,084	162,251	147,833	105,271	91,424	54,648	50,166	1,358	4,619	974	1,624	0	0
0-14	112,925	57,554	55,371	57,459	55,061	75	281	6	16	14	13	0	0
15-24	73,270	37,921	35,349	34,975	28,053	2,841	6,967	23	109	82	220	0	0
25-34	48,577	25,227	23,350	10,212	6,494	14,679	15,974	101	402	235	480	0	0
35-44	34,566	18,705	15,861	1,640	1,071	16,640	13,715	214	729	211	346	0	0
45-54	22,105	12,647	9,458	413	276	11,840	7,933	232	975	162	274	0	0
55-64	10,180	5,741	4,439	163	123	5,215	3,233	241	935	122	148	0	0
65 +	7,845	4,123	3,722	157	159	3,286	1,981	534	1,440	146	142	0	0
Age not stated	616	333	283	252	187	72	82	7	13	2	1	0	0

Annexure VI gives the population of persons by marital status and by age group in the district for 2001 Census. There are 105,271 never married males and 91,424 never married females 54,648 married males and 50,166 married females out of the total population in the district. The total number of females widowed, divorce or separated are very few in 2001 Census. In 2001 Census 57,459 males 55,061 females under the age group 0-14 are never married out of the total population of 112,925. As regards to the number of married persons, the highest number is noticed in the age group of both 25-34 and 35-44 for both males and females. The numbers of widowed are more in the age group 65+ in 2001 Census.

ANNEXURE - VII

Age, Sex and Educational level in the District, 1991 & 2001

Age group	Total population			Educational level													
				Primary		Middle		Matriculation/ secondary		Higher secondary /Intermediate/Pre-University/Senior Secondary		Non technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1991																	
All ages																	
0-6																	
7-14																	
15-24																	
25-34																	
35-44	Data not available. Kohima district has been bifurcated into Kohima and Dimapur district after 1991 Census.																
45-54																	
55-64																	
65 +																	
Age not stated																	
2001																	
All age	310,084	162,251	147,833	26,878	22,123	21,588	16,039	19,099	13,393	10,397	7,176	66	24	332	56	9,788	5,128
0-6	46,894	23,839	23,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-14	66,031	33,715	32,316	10,440	9,525	3,121	2,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	73,270	37,921	35,349	6,166	5,571	8,909	7,565	7,988	7,007	5,289	4,297	17	8	52	8	1,705	1,438
25-34	48,577	25,227	23,350	3,724	3,376	4,085	3,182	4,560	3,228	2,798	1,859	17	14	114	30	3,691	2,503
35-44	34,566	18,705	15,861	3,168	2,243	3,097	1,478	3,414	2,008	1,304	735	16	0	102	10	2,291	820
45-54	22,105	12,647	9,458	2,070	1,002	1,624	608	2,103	878	717	214	10	2	39	3	1,448	271
55-64	10,180	5,741	4,439	825	268	519	141	719	193	199	40	4	0	19	4	459	64
65 +	7,845	4,123	3,722	463	119	214	62	285	62	80	22	2	0	6	1	170	28
Age not stated	616	333	283	22	19	19	16	30	17	10	9	0	0	0	0	24	4

Annexure-VII gives the population by age, sex and educational level in the district. Educational level in Census starts from the age group 7-14 onward. Primary level is having the highest number of persons followed by Middle level. Matriculation/Secondary level is mostly under the age group 15-24. Persons having non-technical diploma and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree are very low. Persons attained graduation and above are more in the age group 25-34 and in age group 35-44.