CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-14 **NAGALAND**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part:- A & B

MON DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

✧

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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An "Ahng"

The motif represents a Konyak Naga Chief "Ahng" in traditional dress used generally on ceremonial occasions like "Aoling Moh". One of the most spectacular features of their dress as seen in the motif is colourful head gear "suosuok". It is made of colourful cane "Yantak" and orchid bark "Nyen" which gives a red and yellow stripe. The black hair "yiang kongmei nyei" used on the headgear and the ear ring is from a animal very rare in Nagaland. Three wild boar tusks are fixed on the front of the headgear which signifies bravery. The three short necklaces are of very precious beads and stones "yuknyu". But the most interesting among the necklaces are the one with a number of symbolic human heads in a row "yanshuo", the number of heads being determined in war. The one seen here has five brass heads in a row with two tiger teeth "Sah bha" hanging from each side. Both the ears are covered with a circular plate of cowries "Naseak".

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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 analytical 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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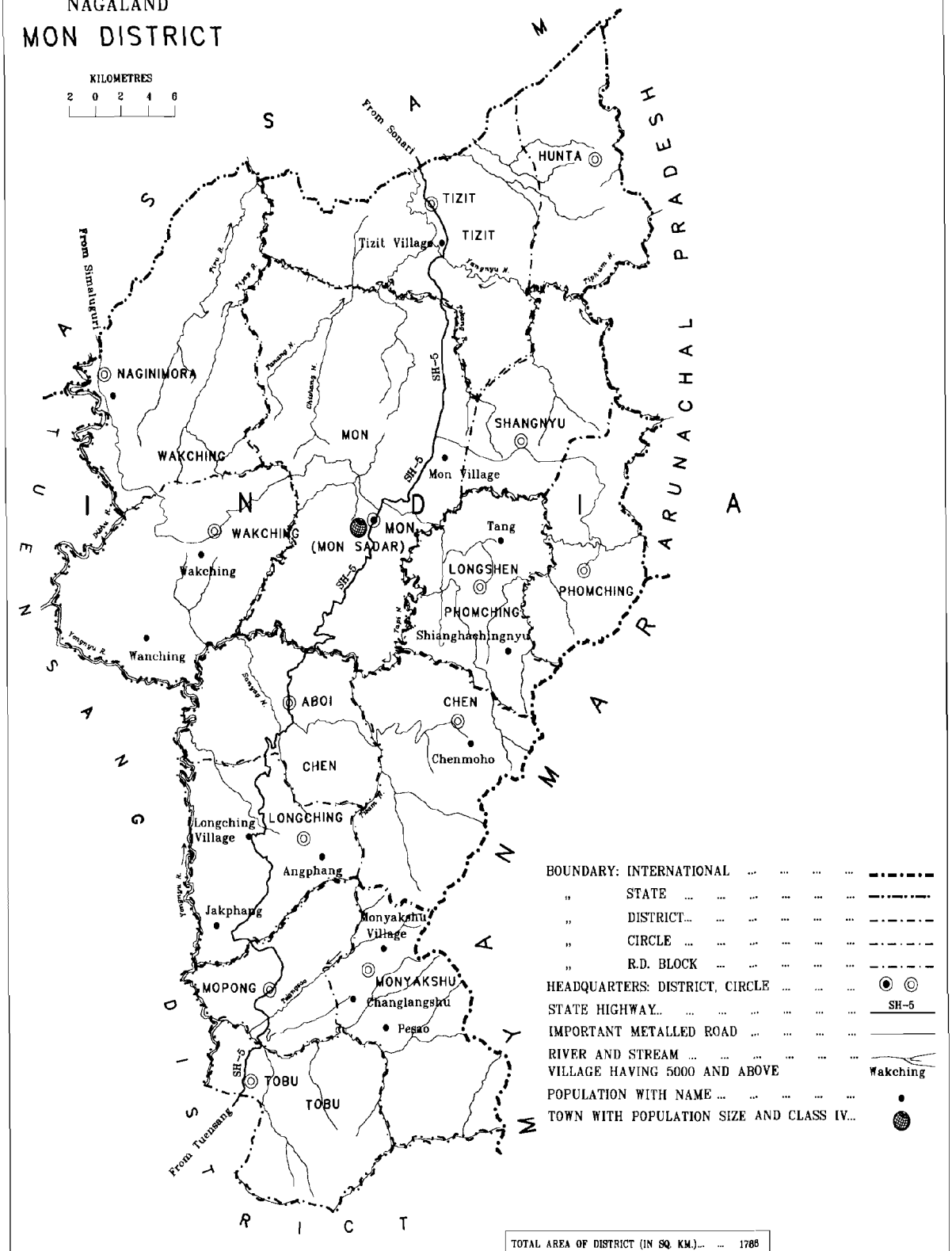
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NAGALAND
MON DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT (IN SQ. KM.)	1786
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT	260652
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DISTRICT	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT	111

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

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	4th Place (260,652 Persons)
2.	Place of the District in terms of area	4th Place (1,786 sq km)
3.	Place of the District in terms of density of population	2nd Place (146 Persons per sq km)
4.	Place of the District in terms of literacy rate	8th Place (41.8 per cent)
5.	Children's in the age group 0-6	38,994 (21.8% of total population)
6.	Number of Circles in the District	14
7.	Number of Rural Development Blocks	6
8.	Circle having highest number of villages	Mon Sadar (16 villages)
9.	Circle having lowest number of villages	Tobu (4 villages)
10.	Circle having highest population	Mon Sadar (46,332 persons)
11.	Circle having lowest population	Hunta (6,779 persons)
12.	Village having highest population	Tang (8,037 persons under Longshen Circle)
13.	Village having lowest population	Old Sangsa (130 persons under Tizit Circle)
14.	Scheduled Tribe population of the District and its percentage to total population	244,821 Persons (93.9%)
15.	Average household size of the District	7.5 Persons per household
16.	Main occupation and its percentage to total population	Cultivation (41.1%)

Important Statistics in the District, 2001

			STATE		DISTRICT	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	1,317		111	
		Inhabited	1,278		110	
		Uninhabited	39		1	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	8		1	
		Census Towns	1		-	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	325,719		34,777	
		Institutional	1,890		137	
		Houseless	448		8	
POPULATION	Total	Persons	1,990,036		260,652	
		Males	1,047,141		138,753	
		Females	942,895		121,899	
	Rural	Persons	1,647,249		244,062	
		Males	859,716		129,615	
		Females	787,533		114,447	
	Urban	Persons	342,787		16,590	
		Males	187,425		9,138	
		Females	155,362		7,452	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			17.2		6.4	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	780,490	64.5	110,953	74.1
		Males	405,859	63.3	58,792	73.5
		Females	374,631	65.9	52,161	74.8
AREA (in sq. km.)			16,579		1,786	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)			120		146	
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)	Total		900		879	
	Rural		916		883	
	Urban		829		815	
LITERATES		Persons	1,132,323	66.6	92,726	41.8
		Males	640,201	71.2	55,404	46.6
		Females	492,122	61.5	37,322	36.4
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	-	-	-	-
		Males	-	-	-	-
		Females	-	-	-	-
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Persons	1,774,026	89.1	244,821	93.9
		Males	913,203	87.2	128,735	92.8
		Females	860,823	91.3	116,086	95.2

Important Statistics in the District, 2001 (Contd.)

		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
WORKERS AND NON- WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	847,796	42.6	130,848	50.2
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	488,968	46.7	73,369	52.9
	Females	358,828	38.1	57,479	47.2
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	703,977	35.4	108,206	41.5
	Males	424,811	40.6	63,700	45.9
	Females	279,166	29.6	44,506	36.5
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	143,819	7.2	22,642	8.7
	Males	64,157	6.1	9,669	7.0
	Females	79,662	8.5	12,973	10.6
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	1,142,240	57.4	129,804	49.8
	Males	558,173	53.3	65,384	47.1
	Females	584,067	61.9	64,420	52.8
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	548,845	64.7	107,103	81.9
	Males	270,927	55.4	56,539	77.1
	Females	277,918	77.5	50,564	88.0
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	30,907	3.7	5,198	4.0
	Males	15,985	3.3	2,837	3.9
	Females	14,922	4.2	2,361	4.1
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	21,873	2.6	2,209	1.7
	Males	9,193	1.9	1,089	1.5
	Females	12,680	3.5	1,120	1.9
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	246,171	29.0	16,338	12.5
	Males	192,863	39.4	12,904	17.6
	Females	53,308	14.9	3,434	6.0

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 Numbe	In Terms of	Naginimora		Tizit		Hunta		Shangnyu	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	12,587	9	18,535	7	6,779	14	7,066	13
2	Total area (in sq. km.)	Data not Available							
3	Density of population per sq.km.	Data not Available							
4	Sex Ratio	888	7	762	14	947	2	942	3
5	Proportion of Urban Population	E.R.		E.R.		E.R.		E.R.	
6	Proportion of Scheduled Castes	There is no notified Scheduled Castes							
7	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	68.7	14	75.7	13	98.4	6	99.7	1
8	Literacy rate	62.9	3	64.0	2	50.2	5	29.0	10
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	37.9	14	44.5	10	57.7	4	53.2	6
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	100.0	1	85.7	2	100.0	1	80.0	3
11	Percentage of villages having Medical Facility	50.0	8	7.1	11	12.5	10	60.0	7
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0.0	11	100.0	1	100.0	1	80.0	4
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	33.3	3	14.3	7	25.0	5	20.0	6
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	33.3	8	35.7	7	25.0	10	20.0	11
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	66.7	5	28.6	8	12.5	11	40.0	7
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100.0	1	85.7	3	100.0	1	80.0	4
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	Data Not Available							
18	Percentage of villages having irregated	Data Not Available							

E.R. : Entirely Rural.

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

Mon Sadar		Wakching		Aboi		Longshen		Phomching		In Terms of	Serial
Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank		Numbe
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
46,332	1	23,676	4	12,199	10	25,710	2	11,315	12	Total Population	1
				Data not Available						Total area (in sq. km.)	2
				Data not Available						Density of population per sq.km.	3
839	13	948	1	879	8	870	11	860	12	Sex Ratio	4
24.8	1	E.R.		E.R.		E.R.		E.R.		Proportion of Urban Population	5
				There is no notified Scheduled Castes						Proportion of Scheduled Castes	6
92.6	11	97.5	8	96.5	10	98.2	7	99.2	4	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	7
68.7	1	35.8	7	54.0	4	41.4	6	21.4	13	Literacy rate	8
43.5	11	46.9	9	39.3	13	64.1	1	62.8	2	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	9
100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	Percentage of villages having Primary School	10
68.8	6	100.0	1	100.0	1	71.4	5	16.7	9	Percentage of villages having Medical Facility	11
62.5	6	85.7	2	28.6	10	85.7	2	83.3	3	Percentage of villages having Well	12
25.0	5	14.3	7	14.3	7	28.6	4	33.3	3	Percentage of villages having Post Office	13
75.0	2	71.4	3	28.6	9	85.7	1	66.7	4	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	14
68.8	4	100.0	1	28.6	8	14.3	10	83.3	2	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	15
100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	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	18

E.R. : Entirely Rural.

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

Serial Numbe	In Terms of	Chen		Longching		Mopong		Tobu		Monyakshu	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Total Population	23,989	3	22,692	5	11,846	11	15,319	8	22,607	6
2	Total area (in sq. km.)	Data not Available									
3	Density of population per sq.km.	Data not Available									
4	Sex Ratio	892	6	923	4	873	10	876	9	916	5
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	97.0	9	99.3	3	99.1	5	92.5	12	99.5	2
8	Literacy rate	26.8	12	30.4	8	27.3	11	29.9	9	13.2	14
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	52.4	7	42.9	12	49.5	8	53.6	5	59.8	3
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1
11	Percentage of villages having Medical Facility	87.5	2	75.0	4	85.7	3	100.0	1	100.0	1
12	Percentage of villages having Well	37.5	9	37.5	9	57.1	7	50.0	8	71.4	5
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	37.5	2	62.5	1	14.3	7	25.0	5	28.6	4
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	12.5	12	75.0	2	85.7	1	50.0	6	57.1	5
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	25.0	9	62.5	6	28.6	8	75.0	3	28.6	8
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100.0	1	87.5	2	85.7	3	100.0	1	57.1	5
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	Data not Available									
18	Percentage of villages having irregated	Data not Available									

E.R. : Entirely Rural.

STATEMENT- 1

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

Serial number	Name of Distric /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	**Mon**	**Mon**	**Urban**	**0**
2	Naginimora	Naginimora	Rural	75
3	Tizit	Tizit	Rural	32
4	Hunta	Hunta	Rural	72
5	Sangnyu	Sangnyu	Rural	28
6	Mon Sadar	Mon Sadar	Urban	0
7	Wakching	Wakching	Rural	38
8	Aboi	Aboi	Rural	35
9	Longshen	Longshen	Rural	20
10	Phomching	Phomching	Rural	65
11	Chen	Chen	Rural	49
12	Longching	Longching	Rural	71
13	Mopong	Mopong	Rural	96
14	Tobu	Tobu	Rural	130
15	Monyakshu	Monyakshu	Rural	123

STATEMENT- 2

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

Serial number	Name of District/ R. D. block	Name of District/R.D.block headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from R.D.block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Mon**	**Mon**	**Urban**	**0**
2	Wakhing	Wakhing	Rural	38
3	Tizit	Tizit	Rural	32
4	Mon Sadar	Mon Sadar	Urban	0
5	Chen	Chen	Rural	49
6	Phomching	Phomching	Rural	65
7	Tobu	Tobu	Rural	130

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
Mon	Total	1901	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1911	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1921	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1931	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1941	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1951	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1961	59,883	30,893	28,990	-	-
		1971	76,852	40,392	36,460	16,969	28.3
		1981	94,162	50,253	43,909	17,310	22.5
		1991	149,699	79,961	69,738	55,537	59.0
		2001	260,652	138,753	121,899	110,953	74.1
	Rural	1901	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1911	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1921	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1931	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1941	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1951	NA	NA	NA	-	-
		1961	59,883	30,893	28,990	-	-
		1971	76,852	40,392	36,460	16,969	28.3
		1981	87,264	45,880	41,384	10,412	13.5
		1991	138,909	73,595	65,314	51,645	59.2
		2001	244,062	129,615	114,447	105,153	75.7
	Urban	1901	-	-	-	-	-
		1911	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1941	-	-	-	-	-
		1951	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	-	-	-	-	-
		1971	-	-	-	-	-
		1981	6,898	4,373	2,525	-	-
		1991	10,790	6,366	4,424	3,892	56.4
		2001	16,590	9,138	7,452	5,800	53.8

Note : Due to non-availability of adequate Census data the population figures in respect of Mon Districts could not be recast for decades 1901 to 1951.

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND CIRCLE, 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	Mon	Total	1,786.0	146	110	1	1	0	34,922	260,652	138,753	121,899
		Rural	1,777.0	137	110	1	0	0	31,939	244,062	129,615	114,447
		Urban	9.0	1,843	0	0	1	0	2,983	16,590	9,138	7,452
2	Naginimora	Total	NA	NA	6	0	0	0	1,964	12,587	6,666	5,921
		Rural	NA	NA	6	0	0	0	1,964	12,587	6,666	5,921
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
3	Tizit	Total	NA	NA	14	1	0	0	3,419	18,535	10,520	8,015
		Rural	NA	NA	14	1	0	0	3,419	18,535	10,520	8,015
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
4	Hunta	Total	NA	NA	8	0	0	0	987	6,779	3,481	3,298
		Rural	NA	NA	8	0	0	0	987	6,779	3,481	3,298
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
5	Sangnyu	Total	NA	NA	5	0	0	0	1,153	7,066	3,638	3,428
		Rural	NA	NA	5	0	0	0	1,153	7,066	3,638	3,428
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
6	Mon Sadar	Total	NA	NA	16	0	1	0	6,633	46,332	25,196	21,136
		Rural	NA	NA	16	0	0	0	3,650	29,742	16,058	13,684
		Urban	9.0	1,843	0	0	1	0	2,983	16,590	9,138	7,452
	Mon Town	Urban	9.0	1,843	0	0	1	0	2,983	16,590	9,138	7,452
7	Wakching	Total	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	2,716	23,676	12,151	11,525
		Rural	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	2,716	23,676	12,151	11,525
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
8	Aboi	Total	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	2,018	12,199	6,494	5,705
		Rural	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	2,018	12,199	6,494	5,705
		Urban		-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
9	Longshen	Total	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	2,345	25,710	13,752	11,958
		Rural	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	2,345	25,710	13,752	11,958
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
10	Phomching	Total	NA	NA	6	0	0	0	1,407	11,315	6,084	5,231
		Rural	NA	NA	6	0	0	0	1,407	11,315	6,084	5,231
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
11	Chen	Total	NA	NA	8	0	0	0	2,912	23,989	12,682	11,307
		Rural	NA	NA	8	0	0	0	2,912	23,989	12,682	11,307
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
12	Longching	Total	NA	NA	8	0	0	0	2,814	22,692	11,798	10,894
		Rural	NA	NA	8	0	0	0	2,814	22,692	11,798	10,894
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
13	Mopong	Total	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	1,704	11,846	6,324	5,522
		Rural	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	1,704	11,846	6,324	5,522
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND CIRCLE, 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
14	Tobu	Total	NA	NA	4	0	0	0	2,259	15,319	8,165	7,154
		Rural	NA	NA	4	0	0	0	2,259	15,319	8,165	7,154
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
15	Monyakshu	Total	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	2,591	22,607	11,802	10,805
		Rural	NA	NA	7	0	0	0	2,591	22,607	11,802	10,805
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-5

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

Serial number	Name of R.D. block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tizit	23	22	25,314	14,001	11,313
2	Mon	21	21	36,808	19,696	17,112
3	Wakching	13	13	36,263	18,817	17,446
4	Phomching	13	13	37,025	19,836	17,189
5	Chen	23	23	58,880	30,974	27,906
6	Tobu	18	18	49,772	26,291	23,481
	District (Rural) Total :	**111**	**110**	**244,062**	**129,615**	**114,447**

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	Mon	TC	Mon Sadar	16,590	9,138	7,452
	District (Urban) total:			**16,590**	**9,138**	**7,452**

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 R.D. block	Name of village	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	9
1	Wakching	Naginimora Hq	00000500	6,837	Yes	No	0	0
2	Tizit	Tizit Village	00001600	5,378	No	No	0	0
3	Mon	Mon Village	00004500	6,072	No	No	0	0
4	Wakching	Wakching	00005400	6,220	No	No	0	0
5	Wanching	Wanching	00005500	6,731	No	No	0	0
6	Phomching	Tang	00006500	8,037	No	No	0	0
7	Phomching	Shianghachingnyu	00006900	5,397	No	No	0	0
8	Chen	Chenmoho	00008000	5,927	No	No	0	0
9	Chen	Longching Village	00008800	5,448	No	No	0	0
10	Chen	Angphang	00009100	6,173	No	No	0	0
11	Chen	Jakphang	00009300	5,085	No	No	0	0
12	Tobu	Monyakshu Village	00010500	5,837	No	No	0	0
13	Tobu	Changlangshu	00010700	5,293	No	No	0	0
14	Tobu	Pesao	00010900	5,314	No	No	0	0

Serial number	Name of R.D. block	Name of village	Amenities Available					
			Medical		Drinking Water	Communication	Banking	
			Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Wakching	Naginimora Hq	1	0	Yes	No	2	0
2	Tizit	Tizit Village	0	0	Yes	No	0	0
3	Mon	Mon Village	2	0	Yes	No	0	0
4	Wakching	Wakching	0	0	No	No	0	0
5	Wanching	Wanching	0	0	No	No	0	0
6	Phomching	Tang	0	0	No	No	0	0
7	Phomching	Shianghachingnyu	0	3	Yes	No	0	0
8	Chen	Chenmoho	0	0	No	No	0	0
9	Chen	Longching Village	1	0	Yes	No	0	0
10	Chen	Angphang	0	0	Yes	No	0	0
11	Chen	Jakphang	0	0	No	No	0	0
12	Tobu	Monyakshu Village	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
13	Tobu	Changlangshu	0	0	Yes	No	0	0
14	Tobu	Pesao	0	0	Yes	No	0	0

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 such Town with population less than 5,000.							

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Amenities available				
			Medical		Improved drinking	Communication	Banking
			Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13
This district has no such 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	**Mon**	**Total**	**8**	**38**	**19**	**19**	**137**	**1,986**	**1,699**	**287**
		Rural	**8**	**38**	**19**	**19**	**115**	**1,598**	**1,352**	**246**
		Urban	-	-	-	-	**22**	**388**	**347**	**41**
2	Naginimora	Total	-	-	-	-	27	416	394	22
		Rural	-	-	-	-	27	416	394	22
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tizit	Total	-	-	-	-	8	128	116	12
		Rural	-	-	-	-	8	128	116	12
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Hunta	Total	-	-	-	-	4	29	5	24
		Rural	-	-	-	-	4	29	5	24
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT -9

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

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
5	Shangnyu	Total	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	4
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Mon Sadar	Total	-	-	-	-	48	909	843	66
		Rural	-	-	-	-	26	521	496	25
		Urban	-	-	-	-	22	388	347	41
7	Mon Town (TC)	Urban	-	-	-	-	22	388	347	41
8	Wakching	Total	-	-	-	-	9	86	75	11
		Rural	-	-	-	-	9	86	75	11
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Aboi	Total	1	3	1	2	2	14	6	8
		Rural	1	3	1	2	2	14	6	8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Longshen	Total	1	9	3	6	4	40	22	18
		Rural	1	9	3	6	4	40	22	18
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Phomching	Total	-	-	-	-	7	68	63	5
		Rural	-	-	-	-	7	68	63	5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Chen	Total	1	1	1	-	6	54	36	18
		Rural	1	1	1	-	6	54	36	18
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Longching	Total	-	-	-	-	6	107	58	49
		Rural	-	-	-	-	6	107	58	49
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mopong	Total	3	10	6	4	2	14	9	5
		Rural	3	10	6	4	2	14	9	5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Tobu	Total	2	15	8	7	6	49	33	16
		Rural	2	15	8	7	6	49	33	16
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Monyakshu	Total	-	-	-	-	7	65	36	29
		Rural	-	-	-	-	7	65	36	29
		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 subdivision 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.

The name of the district Mon is originated from the name of the district headquarters, namely, Mon, now an urban area and the administrative centre of the district. Till 1971 Census Mon district was a subdivision of Tuensang district. The district was created in 1973 by a notification of the state government under no.APA.15/12/71 of 19th December, 1973 transferring the entire circles of Mon town, Naginimora, Champang, Chen, Phomching, Mon Sadar and Tizit comprising 83 villages having an area of 1,786 sq.km. and a population of 64,140 persons from Tuensang district. Further jurisdictional changes in the district boundary took place during 1981-1991 when 2 circles of Tuensang district, namely Monyakshu circle having 7 villages and Tobu circle except Tobu village were again transferred to the district in 1986 vide state government notification no.GAB-2/12/85 dated 5th May, 1986. The jurisdiction of some of the circles had also been reorganised since 1981 Census. Seven villages from Tobu circle were transferred to form a new circle under the name of Mopong circle. Longching circle was also formed by transferring 6 villages out of Champang circle and Champang circle was renamed as Aboi circle. Similarly Wakching circle was created out Naginimora circle, Hunta circle out of Tizit circle and Longshen circle out of Phomching and Mon Sadar circles. During 1991-2001 one more circle, namely Shangnyu was created in the district making the number of circles existing at the time of 2001 Census to 14 in addition to Mon town.

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. Each tribe has its own area of land. 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 are 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, are 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 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 are woven by the women themselves on their simple loin looms but the designs are 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 are broadly grouped under the Tibeto-Burman family. There are many dialects one different from the other. The dialects vary 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 is predominantly inhabited by people belonging to Konyak tribes. According to the census of 1991 they constitute about 90 percent of the total population in the district. The next important community found in the district is people belonging to Ao tribe but they form only about 0.8 percent of the population. Like all other Nagas, Konyak have Mongoloid features. They are on an average shorter in height but their lives are very active. The people are generally healthy, well-built and muscular in form. Majority of the people belongs to Christian religion. Priesthood is a respectable status in the society. Though the primary objective of the Christian Missionaries was to spread Christianity in the area the Missionaries were also responsible for giving the primary light of education to the people. The Konyaks have a male dominated society and the laws of inheritence are basically among the males. Property goes from father to son and if a man dies without leaving a son his property will go to his brothers or brother's son as the case may be. The villages were generally built on the highest hills and fortified for defense.

In the past Konyaks have powerful chiefs or Ahng. Their words at one time was law. The authority or title of the chief in a village is hereditary in the past. 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 came into existence on 19th December, 1973 and has an area of 1,786 sq. km. representing only 10.77 per cent of the total area of the state of Nagaland (16,579 sq.km.). In terms of area the district occupies the fourth place among the eight districts of the state. The comparative area figures of the district with respect to the other districts of the state is 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 is looked after by a Deputy Commissioner under whom there are 14 administrative revenue circles each headed by either an Addl. Deputy Commissioner/ Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) or an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The present names of the administrative circles are Naginimora, Tizit, Hunta, Shangnyu, Mon Sadar, Wakching, Aboi, Longshen, Phomching, Chen, Longching, Mopong, Tobu and Monyakshu. The district has six rural development blocks, R.D.Block in short. They are Tizit, Mon, Wakching, Phomching, Chen and Tobu. The district headquarter, namely, Mon, is situated in Mon town under Mon Sadar. The distance of the district headquarter is 354 kms. from Kohima, the state capital. The district has 111 villages in 2001 Census out of which 110 villages are inhabited and 1 is uninhabited. It has one statutory town, namely, Mon Town Committee. The town came into existence during the time of 1981 Census with an area of 9 sq.km. There had been no change in the area of the town in 1991 Census as well as in 2001 Census. The majority of the villages are located at the hill tops,

mostly in seclusion and isolation of one another. 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	No. of Constituent villages	Total no. of villages in R.D.Block
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tizit	Tizit	15	23
		Hunta	8	
2	Mon	Shangnyu	5	21
		Mon Sadar	16	
3	Wakching	Naginimora	6	13
		Wakching	7	
4	Phomching	Longshen	7	13
		Phomching	6	
5	Chen	Aboi	7	23
		Chen	8	
		Longching	8	
6	Tobu	Mopong	7	18
		Tobu	4	
		Monyakshu	7	
	Total			111*

* Including one 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 :

Mon district is mainly hilly and the plain areas are very limited. The district is situated on the hill ranges of Naga Hills which is a dismembered extension of the eastern Himalayan mountain. The hill ranges traverse more or less parallel to one another in a north-east to south-west direction. The district headquarters, Mon, is at an elevation of 898 metres above mean sea level. On the basis of topography and physical features the district can be divided into three distinct regional and natural divisions, namely, (i) Champang-Phomching Hilly Region, (ii) Mon Hilly Region and (iii) Singhphan-Chiknuyu Rolling Hills.

Champang-Phomching Hilly Region lies on the southern portion of the district and comprises the administrative circles of Champang, Chen, Phomching and part of Mon Sadar. The region is entirely hilly and the ranges spread towards east. The altitude of the rages varies from 400 to 1,800 metres approximately. The region consists mainly of tropical deciduous forests. The alpine forests are also visible on the top of the hills of this region. Vegetation is dense along the eastern part bordering Myanmar. Geologically the region belongs to Disang Series, Jaintia Series, Barail Series and Simang formation of Garo Hills. The soils are Orthents-Ochrepts.

Mon Hilly Region traverse the middle portion of the district from the east to the west covering the administrative circle of Mon town and part of Naginimara, Mon Sadar and Tizit circles. The altitude of the rages varies from 400 to 1,800 metres. The district headquarters are situated in this region. The entire region is hilly and the ranges slope down towards the north. The ranges are covered with tropical forests of different varieties. Geologically the region consists of Disang Series (Eocene), Jaintia Series and Simang formation of Garo Hills (Oligocene). The soils are the combination of Ustalfs-Ochrepts –Aquepts, Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts and Orthents-Ochrepts.

Singhphan-Chiknuyu Rolling Hills is situated in the extreme northern part of the district bordering Assam in the north and covers part of administrative circles of Tizit, Mon Sadar and Naginimara. The entire region is lowlying area with undulating hills having an altitude varying from 200 to 600 metre approximately. The region is covered sub-tropical forest of various species of trees useful for commercial purposes. from the geological point of view the region consists of Tipam Series and Chengapara formation (Pliocene), Dihing Series, Dupitila Series (Pleistocene), Barail Series and Simang formation of Garo Hills (Oligocene) and Jaintia Series and Disang Series (Eocene). The soils are the combination of Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Aquepts, Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents and Ustalfs-Aqualfs-Aquepts.

[Ustalfs - High base status red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils

Aqualfs - High base status soils (hydromorphic)

Aquepts - Brown soils (hydromorphic)

Udalfs - High base status soils of humid regions

Orthents - Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region

Fluvents - Alluvial soils (recent alluvium)

Ochrepts - Recently formed soils]

[Source:- Regional Division of India – A Cartographic Analysis,Census of India, 1991 Occussional Papers]

Drainage

There are a number of rivers, streams and rivulets flowing between the hill ranges in the district. Most of these rivers are small and the current is very swift and not suitable for navigation and transport. They are however suitable in the generation of micro hydro electric power. The important rivers present in the district are Tapi, Yangnyu, Tikong, Tiru, Tijap and Dikhu. The river Tizit has its origin in the central hills region and flows northwards towards the plain areas of Assam. Takong and Yongnyu rivers are the main tributaries of the Tizit river. The river Dikhu flowing towards east demarcates the boundary of the district with Tuensang district. The river Tapi originates in north-eastern part of the district and flows towards

north and turns to west and south-west direction and joins the Yangnyu which is flowing towards west and turns to north making the district boundary.

Climate

The climate of this district is almost comparable with the other hill regions of the state. The region is under the influence of the monsoon type of climate. Only two seasons are predominantly felt in this district. The summer starts generally from April and ends in September and the winter starts from October and ends in March. Rainfall is moderate and is mostly due to south-western monsoon. South west monsoon sets in the middle of June and continues upto the middle of September. The rain falls for about nine months in a year, the heaviest concentration being in July and August. As compared to other regions of the state, the rainfall has been observed heaviest in the Mon hilly region during the monsoon. The temperature during the summer months is not very high while it is cold during the winter. The temperature seldom rises above 30°C during the summer while in the winter it comes down to around 2° C during January and February which are the coldest months in a year. During February-March the sky is clear for most parts of the day. Fogs are common sights during the winter months. Winter and rainy seasons dominate the year while spring and autumn seasons are nominal and very short.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people of the district and paddy is the main crop. The district mostly practices two forms of cultivation, they are terrace and *jhum*. Terrace is a permanent field of cultivation because once it is made it continues for indefinite period. For terrace cultivation a gentle slope land is selected and is made into several flat plots for cultivation. Once the plots are made and arrangement of irrigation done, no large capital expenditure need be made every year. For irrigation, water from a monsoon stream or a fall is canalised to the field and the land is cultivated every year in the same manner. Unlike the plain areas, perennial irrigation and irrigation from tube-well or tank is not possible. In this system the top soil is not washed away and the fertility of the land is retained through occasional application of cowdung or other natural manures. After the lands get adequate water from the canal, the earth is turned upside down with spades and made into thick dough. As soon as the land is ready, the paddy plants are transplanted there, straight from the seed-bed. After transplantation the plants started growing within a week's time. It requires minimum weeding and is harvested during October-November. Water is allowed to remain accumulated in the field till the crop matures. As the fields are small and the topography rugged modern agricultural implements such as tractors are rarely used for ploughing and harvesting. Bullocks, buffaloes and manpower are the usual means of motive power for cultivation and transport. The production per acre is much higher than that under *jhum* cultivation.

Another method more prevalent for cultivation is *Jhum*. Unlike terrace cultivation, for *jhum* the land is not terraced and not made into flat pots of land. A plot of land for each village is earmarked for this purpose, 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 they are finally burnt in preparation for the cultivation usually immediately before the monsoon rains. This plot of land is cultivated once or twice but hardly thrice in succession. The first year paddy is cultivated and maize or millet in the second year. In the third year the production became low that the cultivation in that pot of land became unproductive. Then the land is kept fallow for about three to ten years depending on the fertility of that land and availability of other lands. If suitable land is not available the people tend to come back to the original plot of land to cultivate it again. This is a cyclic process of agricultural operation. The important food crops cultivated in this district are paddy, millet, maize, taro and some vegetables mostly pumpkin, beans, squash, mustard leaf, cabbage etc.

"*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.

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.

Rice is the staple food of the people in the district and it is grown during the summer months. Maize, which is also a summer crop, is the next important cereal produced in the district. Other cereals of lesser importance are millets, wheat, barely, jowar and bajra. Among the pulses mention may be made of arhar, Nagadal, beans, grams, pea etc. 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. Tea and sugarcane are also grown in the district.

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 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. Pig rearing is a common practice among the Nagas both in the urban and rural areas.

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

			Numbers
1.	Cattle -	Indigenous	14,388
	-	Cross breed	10,814
2.	Pig -	Indigenous	1,246
		Cross breed	21,108
3.	Goats		3,078
4.	Dog		5,587
5.	Poultry		101,322

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

The district has one Poultry Upgrading Farm, one Dairy Upgrading Centre and one Artificial Insemination Centre in 1999-2000 in addition to one Stockman Centres, two Veterinary Dispensary and five Veterinary Outpost. These provide facilities for treatment to 13,863 livestock and 5,307 poultry. 1,070 livestock were castrated and 1,065 livestock were vaccinated during the period. There are also two Quarantine Check posts, one Duck Breeding Farm and one Meat Inspection Centre in the district.

Forestry

The district is hilly and is under the influence of the sub-tropical monsoon type of climate. The rainfall is abundant and the climate is conducive for a healthy growth of various species of trees and plants all the year round. 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 land 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, forestation of special areas, stabilisation of *jhum*, distribution of seeds of important varieties, establishment 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 its requirements are dependant on the transmission from other parts of the state and the adjoining state. In fact Nagaland produces only about 10 percent of its power needs. The bulk of the requirement of power comes through the national grid from central sector projects like, NHPC, North East Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and Meghalaya State Electricity Board (MESEB). With the commission 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 there are a total 6,947 consumers of electric power in the district in 1999-2000 out of which about 84.7 per cent (5,887 nos.) are consumers in the domestic light/power sector, the total electricity consumed in the district being of the order of 8.27 MU. Of this the consumption in the domestic sector is 4.73 MU. There are 1,021 consumers in the commercial sector with a total consumption of 0.66 MU. In the industrial sector there are only 16 consumers. The rivers in the hilly areas of the district are swift flowing and are suitable for micro hydro electric projects. With the completion of Tuli-Naginimora 66 kv line the power supply position in the district is likely to improve considerably.

Horticulture

The district is a mixture of valley and plain area and the topography, soil and climatic condition of the district are suitable for cultivation of a number of fruits and vegetables throughout the year. The use of spices and condiments though not popular in the district 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 Department 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	2,000
2.Litchi	1,050
3.Banana	4,500
4.Pine apple	11,500
5..Papaya	800
6.Plum & peach	793
7.Gauva	815
8.Passion fruit	2,382

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. There is large scope for cultivation and development of important spices like cardamom, ginger, turmeric, chillies, garlic, etc. in the district.

Industry

In the industrial front the district is very backward. Except for some small industrial and tiny handloom and handicraft units no large industries are operating at present in the district. The number of small scale industries registered in the district up to 2001 is 58 which provides employment opportunities to 907 persons. In the medium and small industries sector the Nagaland Forest Product Ltd. at Tizit is a manufacturing unit for production of plywood. The district has 1 District Industries Centre which are looking after the industrial development in the district. There is also 1 mini industrial centre in the district and is located at Tizit. For the development of cottage industries the district has 1 cottage industries training cum production centre in addition to 1 project package scheme at Wakching for weaving training in fly shuttle. For promotion of handloom and handicraft 1 emporium for textiles and handicrafts is functioning in the district. The district has 2 citronella demonstration farms out of 19 farms in the state. Cintronella 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. 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, poor means of communication and transport, etc.

The people are adept in the art of blacksmithy and good quality iron implements can be seen in all parts of the district. The Konyak peopole are very skilful in making muzzle-loading guns even before Second World War. 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.

Pottery is also another important home industry. A large number of the people, particularly in the village, still use earthen pots for cooking. The pots are rough and coarse but thick and useful. They are usually made with hand and stick and without the potter's wheels. Pots of different shape and size are found in the district and used for cooking, storing water, rice-beer etc.

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 large 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 Nagaland Khadi and Village Industries Board which was set up in

1997 is undertaking 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.

Fisheries

As the district is hilly the production of fish is very low and most the domestic requirement is imported from outside. The local production in the district is through rearing of fish in ponds at the foothills as well as in the upland areas. This system of rearing fish is gaining popularity among the local farmers. Fisheries in river/streams and in reservoirs are other modes for fish production taken up by the state. Some of the varieties produced are Rohu, Mirigal, Common Carp, Silver Carp, Grass Carp etc. Number of fishery ponds existing in the district for the year 1999-2000 is reported at 135 and 60 lakhs of fingerlings were supplied to the farmers in that year. Estimated production in that year is 740 MT .

Mineral resources

The district is not very rich in mineral resources. Among the mineral resources present in the district coal is the most important. Occurrence of coal seams has been reported from the Dikhu river area west of Namsang-Chingchang area lying between the border of Mon and Tuensang districts. A reserve of about 6.5 million tonnes of coal has been reported at Borjan in the district. The project for exploratory mining has been cleared by Planning Commission but could not be implemented due to various administrative problems. Oil and gas seepage has also been reported in the borders of the district. Sand and stones suitable for road and house construction also occur in abundance in the district.

(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.

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

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.

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

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 100,000 live births in a given year.

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

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:

According to the Census of India 2001 Mon district has a total population of 260,652 persons and in terms of population it is the fourth largest district in the state accounting for 13.1 per cent of the total population of the state. In 1991 the population of the district was 149,699 persons. Thus in absolute terms the growth of total population in the district during the decade 1991-2001 was of the order of 110,953 persons exhibiting a growth rate of 74.1 per cent during the decade. The decadal growth of the district during 1981-91 was 58.98 per cent.

As regards the distribution of the population among the circles in 2001 we find that Mon Sadar having a population of 46,332 persons is the most populated circle accounting for 17.8 per cent of the total district population. The next biggest circle in order of population size is Longshen having a population of 25,710 persons, i.e., 9.9 per cent of the district total.

Wakching with 23,676 persons (9.1 per cent) comes in the third position. Hunta is the least populated circle in the district having a population of 6,779 persons only, i.e., 2.6 per cent of the total district population. Shangnyu is the next lowest circle having only 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	Mon Sadar	46,332	17.8
2	Longshen	25,710	9.9
3	Chen	23,989	9.2
4	Wakching	23,676	9.1
5	Longching	22,692	8.7
6	Monyakshu	22,607	8.7
7	Tizit	18,535	7.1
8	Tobu	15,319	5.9
9	Naginimora	12,587	4.8
10	Aboi	12,199	4.7
11	Mopong	11,846	4.5
12	Phomching	11,315	4.3
13	Shangnyu	7,066	2.7
14	Hunta	6,779	2.6
	Total	**260,652**	**100.0**

As regards the distribution of the population by rural and urban areas the district is predominantly rural. Of the total population in the district there are 244,062 persons in the rural areas and 16,590 persons in the urban areas. The urban population thus represents only 13.4 per cent of the total district population while as much as 93.6 per cent of the total population is found residing in the rural areas. The growth of population is also faster in the rural areas than the urban areas. In the rural areas the population has increased by 105,153 persons from 138,909 persons in 1991 to 244,062 persons in 2001 while the urban population has grown by 5,800 persons from 10,790 persons to 16,590 persons during the same period. This shows that the growth in the urban areas is of the order 53.8 per cent during 1991 to 2001 against the growth rate of 75.7 per cent for the rural areas during the same period.

The district has 14 revenue circles in 2001 Census, all of which except Mon Sadar are entirely rural and have no urban counterpart. The district headquarters are located at Mon T.C in Mon Sadar circle and this town came up in the district for the first time in 1981 Census as a Census Town. It was later on converted into a statutory town in 1991 Census. The proportion of the urban population to the total population in Mon Sadar is 35.8 per cent, the remaining 64.2 per cent being in the rural areas. There is no change in the area of the town since 1981. The town does not have any outgrowth. No urban agglomeration is also present in the district. The population of this town therefore represents the entire urban population of the district. At present there is no Census Town in the district.

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	1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Naginimora	7,441	7,441	-	12,587	12,587	-	69.2	69.2	-	-	-
2	Tizit	9,940	9,940	-	18,535	18,535	-	86.5	86.5	-	-	-
3	Hunta	6,156	6,156	-	6,779	6,779	-	10.1	10.1	-	-	-
4	Shangnyu	4,412	4,412	-	7,066	7,066	-	60.2	60.2	-	-	-
5	Mon Sadar	25,554	14,764	10,790	46,332	29,742	16,590	81.3	101.4	53.75	42.2	35.8
6	Wakching	10,234	10,234	-	23,676	23,676	-	131.3	131.3	-	-	-
7	Aboi	8,952	8,952	-	12,199	12,199	-	36.3	36.3	-	-	-
8	Longshen	13,593	13,593	-	25,710	25,710	-	89.1	89.1	-	-	-
9	Phomching	7,955	7,955	-	11,315	11,315	-	42.2	42.2	-	-	-
10	Chen	18,677	18,677	-	23,989	23,989	-	28.4	28.4	-	-	-
11	Longching	12,553	12,553	-	22,692	22,692	-	80.8	80.8	-	-	-
12	Mopong	8,586	8,586	-	11,846	11,846	-	38.0	38.0	-	-	-
13	Tobu	5,482	5,482	-	15,319	15,319	-	179.4	179.4	-	-	-
14	Monyakshu	10,164	10,164	-	22,607	22,607	-	122.4	122.4	-	-	-
	District Total:	**149,699**	**138,909**	**10,790**	**260,652**	**244,062**	**16,590**	**74.1**	**75.7**	**53.75**	**7.2**	**6.4**

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 149,699 persons in 1991 to 260,652 persons in 2001. The net increase of population in 2001 from that of 1991 is 110,953 showing the growth rate of 74.1 per cent for total population, 75.7 per cent in the rural and only 53.75 per cent in the urban.There are 14 revenue circles in the district and except Mon Sadar circle all are entirely rural. Among the circles, the growth rate during 1991-2001 varies from the lowest rate of 10.1 per cent in Hunta circle to the highest rate of 179.4 per cent recorded in Tobu circles. The second highest growth rate of 131.3 per cent is observed in Wakching circle. Monyakshu circle growth rate is 122.4 per cent. Four circles viz., Tizit, Mon Sadar, Longshen and Longching are in between 80 per cent to below 90 per cent. All other circles are having 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	Tizit	22	25,314	14,001	11,313	3 (13.6)	240	201
2	Mon	21	36,808	19,696	17,112	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Wakching	13	36,263	18,817	17,446	1 (7.7)	104	81
4	Phomching	13	37,025	19,836	17,189	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Chen	23	58,880	30,974	27,906	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Tobu	18	49,772	26,291	23,481	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**110**	**244,062**	**129,615**	**114,447**	**4 (3.6)**	**344**	**282**

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 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Tizit	5 (22.7)	1,037	992	5 (22.7)	2,055	1,896
2	Mon	0 (0.0)	0	0	4 (19.0)	1,747	1,464
3	Wakching	2 (15.4)	416	369	1 (7.7)	445	386
4	Phomching	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (7.7)	303	253
5	Chen	2 (8.7)	275	251	3 (13.0)	1,449	1,240
6	Tobu	3 (16.7)	685	620	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**12 (10.9)**	**2,413**	**2,232**	**14 (12.7)**	**5,999**	**5,239**

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	Tizit	6 (27.3)	3,405	3,135	2 (9.1)	4,298	2,677
2	Mon	13 (61.9)	9,486	8,616	3 (14.3)	5,051	4,372
3	Wakching	2 (15.4)	1,382	1,280	4 (30.8)	5,981	6,031
4	Phomching	7 (53.8)	6,168	4,851	3 (23.1)	6,350	5,666
5	Chen	6 (26.1)	3,983	3,588	8 (34.8)	13,385	12,076
6	Tobu	5 (27.8)	3,769	3,301	7 (38.9)	13,377	11,576
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**39 (35.5)**	**28,193**	**24,771**	**27 (24.5)**	**48,442**	**42,398**

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	Tizit	1 (4.5)	2,966	2,412	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Mon	1 (4.8)	3,412	2,660	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Wakching	3 (23.1)	10,489	9,299	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Phomching	2 (15.4)	7,015	6,419	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Chen	4 (17.4)	11,882	10,751	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Tobu	3 (16.7)	8,460	7,984	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**14 (12.7)**	**44,224**	**39,525**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

Table 2 presents the number and percentage of inhabited villages and their corresponding population by range of population sign for each of the R.D. Block. Since 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 110 inhabited villages in the district having a total rural population of 244062 persons in 2001 of which 129615 are males and 114447 are females. There are only 4 villages in the district having

their population of less than 200, 12 villages having population above 200 and less than 500 and 14 villages in the range of 500 and less than 1000. the highest number of villages is observed in the range of population 1000 and less than 2000 (39 villages) account to 35.5 per cent to the total number of inhabited villages in the district followed by the range of 2000 – 4999 with 27 villages accounted to 24.5 per cent. It is therefore observed that the number of inhabited villages in the district are more in the higher range 500 +. In Mon circle and Phomching circles all villages are in this range of 500 and more. However there is no village in the district having its population in the range of 10,000 and above.

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	110	100.0	244,062	100.0
District Total:	**110**	**100.0**	**244,062**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		**137**		

Table 4 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 1,786 sq kms as furnished by the Surveyor

General of India of which the urban areas cover 9.00 sq kms. The total population of the district according to census 2001 is 260,652 person of which 244,062 persons are in rural and 16.590 persons in urban. The rural density as shown in column 3 of the table is 137 persons per square kilometre.

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

Census Year	Nagaland			Mon		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	973	997	423	-	-	-
1911	993	1,006	433	-	-	-
1921	992	999	649	-	-	-
1931	997	998	626	-	-	-
1941	1,021	1,029	647	-	-	-
1951	999	1,005	739	-	-	-
1961	933	953	628	938	938	-
1971	871	928	472	903	903	-
1981	863	899	660	874	902	577
1991	886	917	749	872	887	695
2001	900	916	830	879	883	815

The table 5 shows the comparison sex rates of the district with the state since 1901 to 2001. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. 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 1000 males. The ratio moved continuously in favour of females till 1941 when the sex ratio stood an all times high at 1021 after which started declining to its lowest level of 863 females per 1000 males in 1981. the rate 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 33 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 reached at 900 in 2001. Rural – urban difference in sex ratio is quite large in the State. The urban areas have very low sex ratio in all the decades.

As regards Mon district, the sex ratios for 1901 to 1951 are not shown in the table. Due to non-availability of census data, the sex ratio for the both decades 1951 to 1901 could not be calculated. The highest ratio in the district was recorded in the year 1961 with 938 females per 1000 males. The ratio started with a figure of 938 in 1961 which moved down to 872 in 1991 and slightly increase to 879 in 2001. Comparatively the sex ratio of Mon district with the State, the sex ratio of Mon district is higher to the State during 1961 to 1991. However, in 2001 the sex ratio of the district is below the sex ratio of the State both for total and rural and the differences are more pronounce in the urban areas of the district then in the State urban.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Naginimora	888	888	-
2	Tizit	762	762	-
3	Hunta	947	947	-
4	Shangnyu	942	942	-
5	Mon Sadar	839	852	815
6	Wakching	948	948	-
7	Aboi	879	879	-
8	Longshen	870	870	-
9	Phomching	860	860	-
10	Chen	892	892	-
11	Longching	923	923	-
12	Mopong	873	873	-
13	Tobu	876	876	-
14	Monyakshu	916	916	-
	District Total:	**879**	**883**	**815**

Table 6 shows the sex ratio for the revenue circles as per census of India 2001. 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 population of 114,447 females against 129,615 males in 2001, giving a sex ratio of 879 females per 1000 males which is 21 point lower than the State figure of 900. Male female difference is more pronounced is the urban areas than in the rural areas. The sex ratio for the rural areas of the district is found to be 883 against 814 or the urban areas. Among the circles, Hunta with 947 has the highest sex ratio in 2001 followed by Shangnyu with 942. Tizit (762) has the lowest sex ratio. The next lowest is Mon Sadar with 839.

TABLE7 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of RD block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Tizit	808
2	Mon	869
3	Wakching	927
4	Phomching	867
5	Chen	901
6	Tobu	893
	District (Rural) Total:	**883**

This table gives the sex ratio at R.D. Block level. It is seen that all R.D. Blocks have sex ratio lower than parity. Wakching has the highest sex ratio of 927 which is higher than the district average of 879 at the total by 48 points and by 44 points in the rural.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	3	2.7	6,726	2.8
700-749	2	1.8	1,939	0.8
750-799	9	8.2	19,098	7.8
800-849	15	13.6	37,564	15.4
850-899	29	26.4	70,916	29.1
900-949	26	23.6	48,812	20.0
950-999	17	15.5	38,312	15.7
1000-1099	9	8.2	20,695	8.5
1100+	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**110**	**100.0**	**244,062**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			**883**	

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 110 inhabited villages of which only 3 villages accounting 2.7per cent are at the range of sex ratio less than 700, 2 villages 1.8% in the range of 700 to 749. The highest number is found at the range of 850 – 899 with 29 villages followed by the range of 900 – 999 with 26 villages. 9 villages are having the highest sex ratio fall under the sex ratio range of more than 1,080. It may be sum up that the sex ratio of 52 villages are above the sex ratio of the district as they are at the range of 900 and above.

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Mon	TC	815
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**815**

Table 9 is for sex ratio of urban agglomeration towns. There is only one town in the district, namely Mon (TC). Urban sex ratio is 814 in the district. The

town does not have any urban agglomeration or any outgrowth attached to it. The district has a total urban population of 16,590 persons in 2001 of which 9,138 are males and 7,452 are females. This means for every one thousand male population there are 814 females as against 695 in 1991 census.

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	Naginimora	Total	1,691	866	825	953
		Rural	1,691	866	825	953
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Tizit	Total	2,983	1,550	1,433	925
		Rural	2,983	1,550	1,433	925
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Hunta	Total	1,145	611	534	874
		Rural	1,145	611	534	874
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Shangnyu	Total	1,188	582	606	1,041
		Rural	1,188	582	606	1,041
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Mon Sadar	Total	7,243	3,816	3,427	898
		Rural	4,501	2,375	2,126	895
		Urban	2,742	1,441	1,301	903
6	Wakching	Total	3,663	1,680	1,983	1,180
		Rural	3,663	1,680	1,983	1,180
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Aboi	Total	2,394	1,273	1,121	881
		Rural	2,394	1,273	1,121	881
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Longshen	Total	2,864	1,456	1,408	967
		Rural	2,864	1,456	1,408	967
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Phomching	Total	1,524	785	739	941
		Rural	1,524	785	739	941
		Urban	0	0	0	
10	Chen	Total	3,533	1,601	1,932	1,207
		Rural	3,533	1,601	1,932	1,207
		Urban	0	0	0	
11	Longching	Total	3,364	1,613	1,751	1,086
		Rural	3,364	1,613	1,751	1,086
		Urban	0	0	0	
12	Mopong	Total	2,016	1,055	961	911
		Rural	2,016	1,055	961	911
		Urban	0	0	0	
13	Tobu	Total	2,131	1,103	1,028	932
		Rural	2,131	1,103	1,028	932
		Urban	0	0	0	
14	Monyakshu	Total	3,255	1,769	1,486	840
		Rural	3,255	1,769	1,486	840
		Urban	0	0	0	
	District Total:	**Total**	**38,994**	**19,760**	**19,234**	**973**
		Rural	**36,252**	**18,319**	**17,933**	**979**
		Urban	**2,742**	**1,441**	**1,301**	**903**

Table 10 given above 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 much nearer to parity as compound to the sex ratio for all the age groups. Out of a total child population of 38,994 in the district in the age group 0-6 there are 19,760 males and 19,234 females giving a sex ratio of 973 for the said age-group. This is higher by 94 points from the sex ratio of 879 for the district for all the age groups taken together. The sex ratio in this age group for the rural areas is 979(17,933 females against 18,319 males) against 903 for the urban areas (1301females against 1,441 males). Four circles, namely Shangnyu, Wakching, Chen and Longching have sex ratio for 0-6 age - group above 1,000. The highest is found in Chen circle (1,207). The lowest is seen in Monyakshu (840). Six circles are about 900 and below 967. Among them Longshen is 967 and Mopong is 911. Others are in between 881 and 840. Mon Sadar is the only circle in the district having an urban area where the child sex ratio is 903.

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	Tizit	4,128	2,161	1,967	910
2	Mon	5,689	2,957	2,732	924
3	Wakching	5,354	2,546	2,808	1,103
4	Phomching	4,388	2,241	2,147	958
5	Chen	9,291	4,487	4,804	1,071
6	Tobu	7,402	3,927	3,475	885
	District (Rural) Total:	**36,252**	**18,319**	**17,933**	**979**

This table gives the child sex ratio in the age group 0-6 at R.D. Block level for 2001 Census. There are 18,319 males and 17,933 females in the rural areas of the district in the age group 0-6 which gives a sex ratio of 979 which is favourable to females in comparison to the total rural population having a sex ratio of 883 only. Two of the R.D. Blocks namely Wakching and Chen their child sex ratio in rural is 1,103 and 1,071 respectively. Where as other three R.D. Blocks above 910 and another namely Tobu is only 885 and is the lowest.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	6	5.5	1,185	3.3
700-749	7	6.4	1,859	5.1
750-799	9	8.2	1,706	4.7
800-849	12	10.9	4,486	12.4
850-899	9	8.2	2,931	8.1
900-949	9	8.2	3,977	11.0
950-999	15	13.6	6,463	17.8
1000-1099	15	13.6	4,092	11.3
1100+	28	25.5	9,553	26.4
District (Rural) Total	**110**	**100.0**	**36,252**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		979		

Table 12 gives the 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 110 inhabited villages 28 villages have child sex ratio 1,100 and above. In these villages there are 9553 children of age group 0-6 i.e., 26.4 per cent of the total rural in age group 0-6 population. The range 950 – 999 and range 1,000 – 1099 are having another 15 villages each. In the range 950 – 999, child population is 6,463 (17.8 per cent) and 4,092 (11.3 per cent) in the range of 1000 – 1099. Only 6 villages are on the range of less than 700, their population is only 1,185 and account to only 3.3 per cent of the total rural child population of 0 - 6 age group.

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

Serial	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	Mon	TC	2,742	1,441	1,301	903
	District(Urban) Total		**2,742**	**1,441**	**1,301**	**903**

Sex ratio for age group 0-6 in respect of urban agglomeration/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 is 1,441 males sand 1,301 females in the age group 0 – 6 in Mon town showing a sex ratio of 903 in this age group. The sex ratio for the total urban population of the district is 814 which is quite below the urban child sex ratio.

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION 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	Naginimora	Total	12,587	-	8,641	-	68.7
		Rural	12,587	-	8,641	-	68.7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
2	Tizit	Total	18,535	-	14,026	-	75.7
		Rural	18,535	-	14,026	-	75.7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
3	Hunta	Total	6,779	-	6,670	-	98.4
		Rural	6,779	-	6,670	-	98.4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
4	Shangnyu	Total	7,066	-	7,047	-	99.7
		Rural	7,066	-	7,047	-	99.7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
5	Mon Sadar	Total	46,332	-	42,907	-	92.6
		Rural	29,742	-	28,907	-	97.2
		Urban	16,590	-	14,000	-	84.4
6	Wakching	Total	23,676	-	23,084	-	97.5
		Rural	23,676	-	23,084	-	97.5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
7	Aboi	Total	12,199	-	11,767	-	96.5
		Rural	12,199	-	11,767	-	96.5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN CIRCLES, 2001 (CONTD.)

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
8	Longshen	Total	25,710	-	25,257	-	98.2
		Rural	25,710	-	25,257	-	98.2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
9	Phomching	Total	11,315	-	11,222	-	99.2
		Rural	11,315	-	11,222	-	99.2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
10	Chen	Total	23,989	-	23,266	-	97.0
		Rural	23,989	-	23,266	-	97.0
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
11	Longching	Total	22,692	-	22,524	-	99.3
		Rural	22,692	-	22,524	-	99.3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mopong	Total	11,846	-	11,742	-	99.1
		Rural	11,846	-	11,742	-	99.1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
13	Tobu	Total	15,319	-	14,167	-	92.5
		Rural	15,319	-	14,167	-	92.5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
14	Monyakshu	Total	22,607	-	22,501	-	99.5
		Rural	22,607	-	22,501	-	99.5
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	District Total:	**Total**	**260,652**	-	**244,821**	-	**93.9**
		Rural	**244,062**	-	**230,821**	-	**94.6**
		Urban	**16,590**	-	**14,000**	-	**84.4**

Table 14, gives the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes according to census 2001. List of Scheduled castes and Tribes is constitutional and State specific. No Scheduled Castes has been notified in the constitution of India for the State of Nagaland. As regard 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 cause a number of sub – tribe and data for these sub - tribes are shown in the causes publications since 1971. The names of the sub – tribes recognised by the State government are Angami, Ao, Chakhesang, Chang, Khiemungam, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Rengma, Sangtam, Sema, Yimchunger, Zeliang and Pochury.

From the table it is seen that out of the total population of 260,652 persons in the district in 2001, the number of Scheduled Tribes are 244,821 persons which means 93.9 per cent of the total population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes. In the rural areas the population of the scheduled Tribes is 94.6 per cent while in the urban areas Scheduled Tribes account for 84.4 per cent. It is also observed that in all the circles except Naginimora and Tizit, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population of the district are above 99 per cent and only Mon Sadar is with 92.6. The lowest of all is Naginimora (68.7) and second is Tizit with 75.7 per cent.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION 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	Tizit	25,314	-	20,696	-	81.8
2	Mon	36,808	-	35,954	-	97.7
3	Wakching	36,263	-	31,725	-	87.5
4	Phomching	37,025	-	36,479	-	98.5
5	Chen	58,880		57,557		97.8
6	Tobu	49,772	-	48,410	-	97.3
	District (Rural) Total:	**244,062**	-	**230,821**	-	**94.6**

This table gives the number of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes and their percentage by R.D. Block according to census of 2001. The majority of the population belongs to Scheduled Tribes. As much as 94.6 per cent of the district population numbering 230,821 persons in the rural areas are of Scheduled tribes. The percentage of the Scheduled Tribes is the highest in Mon with 98.5 per cent. The lowest is in Tizit with 81.8 per cent only. There are no scheduled castes in Nagaland as stated earlier.

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 TRIBE 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	1	0.9	1,177	0.5
41-50	1	0.9	3,360	1.5
51-75	2	1.8	3,972	1.7
76 and above	106	96.4	222,312	96.3
District Total	**110**	**100.0**	**230,821**	**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 o villages accounting

to the range of the proportion so worked out are shown in this table along with the Scheduled Tribe population corresponding to the villages. The percentage distribution of the villages and the population of the Scheduled Tribes are also given by ranges discussed already, the district is mostly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. It is observed from the table that 96.4 per cent of the villages numbering 106 (out of a total of 110 inhabited villages in the district) fall in the percentage range of 76 and above. These villages account for 222,312 Scheduled Tribe population which is about 96 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the rural areas. Two villages fall in the percentage range of 51 – 75 and one each fall in the range of 31 – 40 and 41 – 50.

TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE 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	Mon (TC)	16,590	-	14,000	-	84.4
	District(Urban) Total :	**16,590**	**-**	**14,000**	**-**	**84.4**

Table 18 is similar in presentation to table 15 except that instead 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 these are 14,000 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the urban areas. The proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population is 84.4 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 RD block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Tizit	-	894
2	Mon	-	893
3	Wakching	-	965
4	Phomching	-	869
5	Chen		905
6	Tobu	-	897
	District (Rural) Total	-	903

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 903. All R.D. Blocks of the district have a ratio below parity.

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

Serial number	Name of Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Mon (TC)	-	884
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	-	**884**

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 in the urban areas of the district is 884 while the sex ratio for the total population is 814. As already stated Mon town 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
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Naginimora	Total	6,857	3,968	2,889	5,730	2,698	3,032	62.9	68.4	56.7	11.7
		Rural	6,857	3,968	2,889	5,730	2,698	3,032	62.9	68.4	56.7	11.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Tizit	Total	9,950	6,189	3,761	8,585	4,331	4,254	64.0	69.0	57.1	11.9
		Rural	9,950	6,189	3,761	8,585	4,331	4,254	64.0	69.0	57.1	11.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Hunta	Total	2,830	1,608	1,222	3,949	1,873	2,076	50.2	56.0	44.2	11.8
		Rural	2,830	1,608	1,222	3,949	1,873	2,076	50.2	56.0	44.2	11.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Shangnyu	Total	1,705	987	718	5,361	2,651	2,710	29.0	32.3	25.4	6.9
		Rural	1,705	987	718	5,361	2,651	2,710	29.0	32.3	25.4	6.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Mon Sadar	Total	26,849	15,591	11,258	19,483	9,605	9,878	68.7	72.9	63.6	9.4
		Rural	15,593	9,031	6,562	14,149	7,027	7,122	61.8	66.0	56.8	9.2
		Urban	11,256	6,560	4,696	5,334	2,578	2,756	81.3	85.2	76.4	8.9
6	Wakching	Total	7,155	4,472	2,683	16,521	7,679	8,842	35.8	42.7	28.1	14.6
		Rural	7,155	4,472	2,683	16,521	7,679	8,842	35.8	42.7	28.1	14.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Aboi	Total	5,295	3,167	2,128	6,904	3,327	3,577	54.0	60.7	46.4	14.2
		Rural	5,295	3,167	2,128	6,904	3,327	3,577	54.0	60.7	46.4	14.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Longshen	Total	9,455	5,458	3,997	16,255	8,294	7,961	41.4	44.4	37.9	6.5
		Rural	9,455	5,458	3,997	16,255	8,294	7,961	41.4	44.4	37.9	6.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Phomching	Total	2,098	1,358	740	9,217	4,726	4,491	21.4	25.6	16.5	9.2
		Rural	2,098	1,358	740	9,217	4,726	4,491	21.4	25.6	16.5	9.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
10	Chen	Total	5,489	3,209	2,280	18,500	9,473	9,027	26.8	29.0	24.3	4.6
		Rural	5,489	3,209	2,280	18,500	9,473	9,027	26.8	29.0	24.3	4.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Longching	Total	5,869	3,619	2,250	16,823	8,179	8,644	30.4	35.5	24.6	10.9
		Rural	5,869	3,619	2,250	16,823	8,179	8,644	30.4	35.5	24.6	10.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Mopong	Total	2,685	1,727	958	9,161	4,597	4,564	27.3	32.8	21.0	11.8
		Rural	2,685	1,727	958	9,161	4,597	4,564	27.3	32.8	21.0	11.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Tobu	Total	3,941	2,396	1,545	11,378	5,769	5,609	29.9	33.9	25.2	8.7
		Rural	3,941	2,396	1,545	11,378	5,769	5,609	29.9	33.9	25.2	8.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Monyakshu	Total	2,548	1,655	893	20,059	10,147	9,912	13.2	16.5	9.6	6.9
		Rural	2,548	1,655	893	20,059	10,147	9,912	13.2	16.5	9.6	6.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total:	**Total**	**92,726**	**55,404**	**37,322**	**167,926**	**83,349**	**84,577**	**41.8**	**46.6**	**36.4**	**10.2**
		Rural	**81,470**	**48,844**	**32,626**	**162,592**	**80,771**	**81,821**	**39.2**	**43.9**	**33.8**	**10.1**
		Urban	**11,256**	**6,560**	**4,696**	**5,334**	**2,578**	**2,756**	**81.3**	**85.2**	**76.4**	**8.9**

Literacy is an important socio economic characteristic of the population. And the table 21 gives the number of literacy and illiterates according to 2001 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 census of India 2001. Therefore, the population falling in the age group 0 – 6 has been excluded for the calculation of the percentage of literates. The above table shows that there are 92,726 literates in the district. Out of this, male literates are 55,404 and females literates 37,322 which is far below the number of male literates in absolute number. This gives the proportion of the literates for the total population in the district as 41.8 per cent which is far below the State literacy rate of 66.6 per cent. The percentage of literates among the males and females in the district is 46.6 and 68.2 respectively against the State literacy rates of 71.2 per cent among males and 61.5 per cent in females. In the rural areas the literacy rate for the males is 43.9 per cent and for the females it is 33.8 per cent while in the urban areas the proportion are 85.2 and 76.4 respectively.

There is a wide variation in the literacy rates among the circles. The highest literacy rate is found in Mon Sadar with 68.7 per cent followed by Naginimora with 62.9 per cent. The lowest literacy rate among the circles is observed in Monyakshu with only 13.2 per cent. The gap in the male – female literacy rate is highest in Wakching with 14.6 per cent followed by Aboi with 14.2 per cent.

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	Tizit	12,780	7,797	4,983	12,534	6,204	6,330	60.3	65.9	53.3	12.5
2	Mon	17,298	10,018	7,280	19,510	9,678	9,832	55.6	59.8	50.6	9.2
3	Wakching	14,012	8,440	5,572	22,251	10,377	11,874	45.3	51.9	38.1	13.8
4	Phomching	11,553	6,816	4,737	25,472	13,020	12,452	35.4	38.7	31.5	7.2
5	Chen	16,653	9,995	6,658	42,227	20,979	21,248	33.6	37.7	28.8	8.9
6	Tobu	9,174	5,778	3,396	40,598	20,513	20,085	21.7	25.8	17.0	8.9
	District (Rural) Total:	**81,470**	**48,844**	**32,626**	**162,592**	**80,771**	**81,821**	**39.2**	**43.9**	**33.8**	**10.1**

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 table 21. It has already been shown in table 21 that the literacy rate for the total population in the rural areas is only 39.2 per cent while the literacy rates for males and females are 43.9 and 33.8 respectively. This indicates that there is a gap of 10.1 per cent point in the literacy rates between males and females. In absolute numbers there are 48,844 and 32,626 for males and females respectively who are classified as literate. Literacy rate among the R.D. Block is highest in Tizit with 60.3 as well as for males and females literates with 65.9 and 53.3 respectively. The lowest among all is observed in Tobu R.D. Block with only 21.7 in total literates and with 25.8 and 17.0 per cent for males and females. Gap in male – female literacy rate is highest in Wakching (13.8 points) and the lowest is in Phomching (7.2 per cent 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	1	0.9	353	0.1
1-10	5	4.5	18,789	7.7
11-20	11	10.0	35,107	14.4
21-30	20	18.2	35,374	14.5
31-40	21	19.1	48,470	19.9
41-50	14	12.7	38,197	15.7
51-60	11	10.0	17,027	7.0
61-70	14	12.7	17,250	7.1
71-80	11	10.0	29,138	11.9
81-90	2	1.8	4,357	1.8
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**110**	**100.0**	**244,062**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District:		**41.8**		

The distribution of villages by ranges of literacy rate of the villages is presented in table 23 above. 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 110 inhabited villages in the district and the literacy rate for the rural areas of the district is 39.2 per cent. Maximum number of villages numbering 21 representing 19.1 per cent of the total villages falls in the literary range of 31-40. This range group covers as much as 48,470 persons which is equal to 19.9 per cent of the total rural population of the district. In the literacy range of 1-10, five villages representing 4.5 per cent of the total villages covering 18,789 persons which is equal to 7.7 per cent of the total rural population of the district.

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	Mon (TC)	11,256	6,560	4,696	5,334	2,578	2,756	81.3	85.2	76.3	8.9
	District(Urban) Total	**11,256**	**6,560**	**4,696**	**5,334**	**2,578**	**2,756**	**81.3**	**85.2**	**76.3**	**8.9**

The number of literates and the percentage of literates for the town are given in the table 24. Out of a total population of 16,590 persons in the urban areas there are 11,256 literates and out of which the male literate are 6,560 persons and females literates are 4,696 persons. The literacy rate thus comes to 81.3 per cent for the total urban population while the rate for the males and females are 85.2 and 76.3 respectively. The gap in the male literacy rate is 8.9 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	Tizit	10,342	5,928	4,414	10,354	4,999	5,355	59.8	64.9	54.1	10.8
2	Mon	16,772	9,560	7,212	19,182	9,433	9,749	55.3	59.4	50.6	8.9
3	Wakching	11,314	6,683	4,631	20,411	9,461	10,950	42.0	48.1	35.5	12.6
4	Phomching	11,207	6,610	4,597	25,272	12,907	12,365	34.8	38.2	30.9	7.2
5	Chen	16,083	9,595	6,488	41,474	20,611	20,863	33.2	37.2	28.6	8.5
6	Tobu	8,609	5,371	3,238	39,801	20,146	19,655	20.9	24.8	16.6	8.2
	District (Rural) Total:	**74,327**	**43,747**	**30,580**	**156,494**	**77,557**	**78,937**	**37.8**	**42.1**	**33.1**	**9.0**

The number of literates and illiterates and the percentage of literates for each R.D. Block among the scheduled tribe population are available in table 28 above for both male and female. The district has got a very low of literacy for the Scheduled Tribe population in rural areas which stood at only 34.8 per cent for the total rural Scheduled Tribe literates of which 42.1 and 33.1 per cent are for males and

females respectively. The highest literacy rate among all the R.D. Block is found at Tizit with 59.8, where males and females literacy rate are 64.9 and 54.1 respectively and followed by on R.D. Block at 55.3 for persons 59.4 and 50.6 per cent for males and females respectively. The lowest literacy is at Tobu R.D. Block with only 20.9 per cent for persons, 24.8 for males and 16.6 per cent for females. The highest gap in male – female literacy rate is observed at Wakching with 12.6 per cent.

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	1	0.9	353	0.2
1-10	5	4.5	18,762	8.1
11-20	11	10.0	36,287	15.7
21-30	21	19.1	39,498	17.1
31-40	19	17.3	38,652	16.7
41-50	15	13.6	39,398	17.1
51-60	12	10.9	17,350	7.5
61-70	13	11.8	16,485	7.1
71-80	11	10.0	19,699	8.5
81-90	2	1.8	4,337	1.9
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**110**	**100.0**	**230,821**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**40.2**		

In this table the distribution of highest 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 19.1 per cent of the villages (21 villages) having 17.1 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population (39,498 persons) fall in the literacy range of 21.30 per cent. Next followed 19 inhabited villages account for 17.3 per cent covering a population of 38,652 persons (16.7 per cent) fall in the range of 31.40 of literacy rate. Two villages only fall under the literacy range of 81 – 90 and their population is only 4,337 persons where as villages is still exist with no literate persons at all.

TABLE 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Literates			Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mon (TC)	9,325	5,219	4,106	4,675	2,212	2,463	80.8	85.1	75.9	9.2
	District total (Urban):	**9,325**	**5,219**	**4,106**	**4,675**	**2,212**	**2,463**	**80.8**	**85.1**	**75.9**	**9.2**

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 Mon town is 9,325 of which 5,219 are males and 4,106 are females. This table further shows that the literacy rate in the urban areas is 80.8 per cent for the total Scheduled Tribe population as against 85.1 per cent for the males and 75.9 for the females. The gap in the male – female Scheduled Tribe literacy rates of the urban areas is 9.2 point.

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

Serial number	Name of Circle	Person 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	Naginimora	Persons	12,587	3,694	29.3	1,079	8.6	4,773	37.9	7,814	62.1
		Males	6,666	2,648	39.7	459	6.9	3,107	46.6	3,559	53.4
		Females	5,921	1,046	17.7	620	10.5	1,666	28.1	4,255	71.9
2	Tizit	Persons	18,535	6,264	33.8	1,985	10.7	8,249	44.5	10,286	55.5
		Males	10,520	4,886	46.4	596	5.7	5,482	52.1	5,038	47.9
		Females	8,015	1,378	17.2	1,389	17.3	2,767	34.5	5,248	65.5
3	Hunta	Persons	6,779	1,615	23.8	2,294	33.8	3,909	57.7	2,870	42.3
		Males	3,481	1,093	31.4	909	26.1	2,002	57.5	1,479	42.5
		Females	3,298	522	15.8	1,385	42.0	1,907	57.8	1,391	42.2
4	Shangnyu	Persons	7,066	3,589	50.8	172	2.4	3,761	53.2	3,305	46.8
		Males	3,638	1,835	50.4	117	3.2	1,952	53.7	1,686	46.3
		Females	3,428	1,754	51.2	55	1.6	1,809	52.8	1,619	47.2
5	Mon Sadar	Persons	46,332	15,027	32.4	5,130	11.1	20,157	43.5	26,175	56.5
		Males	25,196	9,878	39.2	2,107	8.4	11,985	47.6	13,211	52.4
		Females	21,136	5,149	24.4	3,023	14.3	8,172	38.7	12,964	61.3
6	Wakching	Persons	23,676	10,152	42.9	956	4.0	11,108	46.9	12,568	53.1
		Males	12,151	5,706	47.0	353	2.9	6,059	49.9	6,092	50.1
		Females	11,525	4,446	38.6	603	5.2	5,049	43.8	6,476	56.2
7	Aboi	Persons	12,199	4,335	35.5	459	3.8	4,794	39.3	7,405	60.7
		Males	6,494	2,703	41.6	233	3.6	2,936	45.2	3,558	54.8
		Females	5,705	1,632	28.6	226	4.0	1,858	32.6	3,847	67.4
8	Longshen	Persons	25,710	13,797	53.7	2,691	10.5	16,488	64.1	9,222	35.9
		Males	13,752	7,536	54.8	1,433	10.4	8,969	65.2	4,783	34.8
		Females	11,958	6,261	52.4	1,258	10.5	7,519	62.9	4,439	37.1
9	Phomching	Persons	11,315	5,626	49.7	1,481	13.1	7,107	62.8	4,208	37.2
		Males	6,084	3,447	56.7	383	6.3	3,830	63.0	2,254	37.0
		Females	5,231	2,179	41.7	1,098	21.0	3,277	62.6	1,954	37.4
10	Chen	Persons	23,989	11,718	48.8	846	3.5	12,564	52.4	11,425	47.6
		Males	12,682	6,374	50.3	440	3.5	6,814	53.7	5,868	46.3
		Females	11,307	5,344	47.3	406	3.6	5,750	50.9	5,557	49.1
11	Longching	Persons	22,692	7,826	34.5	2,203	9.7	10,029	44.2	12,663	55.8
		Males	11,798	4,442	37.7	912	7.7	5,354	45.4	6,444	54.6
		Females	10,894	3,384	31.1	1,291	11.9	4,675	42.9	6,219	57.1
12	Mopong	Persons	11,846	5,468	46.2	771	6.5	6,239	52.7	5,607	47.3
		Males	6,324	3,076	48.6	428	6.8	3,504	55.4	2,820	44.6
		Females	5,522	2,392	43.3	343	6.2	2,735	49.5	2,787	50.5

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

Serial number	Name of Circle	Person 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
13	*Tobu*	*Persons*	15,319	6,937	45.3	1,439	9.4	8,376	54.7	6,943	45.3
		Males	8,165	3,789	46.4	755	9.2	4,544	55.7	3,621	44.3
		Females	7,154	3,148	44.0	684	9.6	3,832	53.6	3,322	46.4
14	Monyakshu	Persons	22,607	12,158	53.8	1,136	5.0	13,294	58.8	9,313	41.2
		Males	11,802	6,287	53.3	544	4.6	6,831	57.9	4,971	42.1
		Females	10,805	5,871	54.3	592	5.5	6,463	59.8	4,342	40.2
	District Total:	**Persons**	**260,652**	**108,206**	**41.5**	**22,642**	**8.7**	**130,848**	**50.2**	**129,804**	**49.8**
		Males	**138,753**	**63,700**	**45.9**	**9,669**	**7.0**	**73,369**	**52.9**	**65,384**	**47.1**
		Females	**121,899**	**44,506**	**36.5**	**12,973**	**10.6**	**57,479**	**47.2**	**64,420**	**52.8**

Table 31 gives the number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non – workers by sex at the circle level. The parentage to 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/seasons 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 in the district is 50.2 per cent. This means that only 502 persons in every 1,000 population are economically active as workers and the major portion representing 498 persons are non – workers. In absolute number out of a total population of 260,652 persons in the district there are 130,848 workers and 129,804 non – workers. Again out of the total worker 108,206 persons, i.e., 41.5 per cent of the total population are main workers. The number of marginal workers is 22,642 persons i.e., 8.7 person of the total population are mark non workers. Work participation rate for the males (52.9 per cent) is higher than that of the females (47.2 per cent) by more than 5.7 per cent points. The gap is larger in the category of main workers where the male work participation rate (45.9 per cent) is higher than the female participation rate (36.5 per cent) by about 9.5 points. However, in the case of marginal workers the female rate (10.6 per cent) is higher than that of the females (7.0) person showing that number of females are engaged part time in economically active work.

Among the circles Longshen with 64.1 per cent has the highest total work participation rate in the district followed by Phomching with 62.8 per cent. Six circles are above 50 per cent and below 60 and five below 49 per cent and above 40 per cent, two circles namely Naginimora and Aboi are having the lowest total work participation rate in the district with 37.9 and 39.3 per cent respectively. However Mon Sadar with 43.5 per cent is having the highest total workers population with 20,157 and the lowest in absolute number of workers population is Shangnyu with only 3761 workers where as in terms of percentage it is about 53.2 per cent. Among the marginal workers Phomching with 13.1 per cent is having the highest work participation rate and followed by Mon Sadar with 11.1 per cent. The rate of 2.4 per cent in Shangnyu is the lowest. Among the main workers Monyakshu circle is having the highest total main work participation rate with 53.8 and the lowest is found at Hunta with 23.8 per cent only. Male main workers out number females in all the circles of the district.

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

Serial number	Name of R.D. block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tizit	Persons	25,314	7,879	31.1	4,279	16.9	12,158	48.0	13,156	52.0
		Males	14,001	5,979	42.7	1,505	10.7	7,484	53.5	6,517	46.5
		Females	11,313	1,900	16.8	2,774	24.5	4,674	41.3	6,639	58.7
2	Mon	Persons	36,808	13,609	37.0	4,795	13.0	18,404	50.0	18,404	50.0
		Males	19,696	8,145	41.4	1,933	9.8	10,078	51.2	9,618	48.8
		Females	17,112	5,464	31.9	2,862	16.7	8,326	48.7	8,786	51.3
3	Wakching	Persons	36,263	13,846	38.2	2,035	5.6	15,881	43.8	20,382	56.2
		Males	18,817	8,354	44.4	812	4.3	9,166	48.7	9,651	51.3
		Females	17,446	5,492	31.5	1,223	7.0	6,715	38.5	10,731	61.5
4	Phomching	Persons	37,025	19,423	52.5	4,172	11.3	23,595	63.7	13,430	36.3
		Males	19,836	10,983	55.4	1,816	9.2	12,799	64.5	7,037	35.5
		Females	17,189	8,440	49.1	2,356	13.7	10,796	62.8	6,393	37.2
5	Chen	Persons	58,880	23,879	40.6	3,508	6.0	27,387	46.5	31,493	53.5
		Males	30,974	13,519	43.6	1,585	5.1	15,104	48.8	15,870	51.2
		Females	27,906	10,360	37.1	1,923	6.9	12,283	44.0	15,623	56.0
6	Tobu	Persons	49,772	24,563	49.4	3,346	6.7	27,909	56.1	21,863	43.9
		Males	26,291	13,152	50.0	1,727	6.6	14,879	56.6	11,412	43.4
		Females	23,481	11,411	48.6	1,619	6.9	13,030	55.5	10,451	44.5
	District	**Persons**	**244,062**	**103,199**	**42.3**	**22,135**	**9.1**	**125,334**	**51.4**	**118,728**	**48.6**
	(Rural) Total:	**Males**	**129,615**	**60,132**	**46.4**	**9,378**	**7.2**	**69,510**	**53.6**	**60,105**	**46.4**
		Females	**114,447**	**43,067**	**37.6**	**12,757**	**11.1**	**55,824**	**48.8**	**58,623**	**51.2**

This table gives R.D. Blocks data on main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex are similar to the preceding table. From this table it is found that out of 244,062 persons living in the rural areas 51.4 per cent numbering 125,334 persons are engaged in some sort of economic activity. Main workers represent 42.3 per cent (103,199) of the total rural population while marginal workers constitute 9.1 per cent. Non-workers are 48.6 per cent which is less than the number of persons engaged in some economic activity. At the district level the proportion of total rural male workers and main male workers to total rural male population is higher than the females. In case of marginal workers in all the R.D. blocks, females out number the males. The highest number of marginal workers is at Tizit with 16.9 per cent for total rural marginal workers, 10.7 per cent for male and 24.5 per cent for females. Wakching and Chen are having are the lowest number of rural marginal workers with only 5.6 and 6 per cent respectively. It also appears that in terms of absolute, Mon is having the highest number of marginal workers for the total rural population of this category with 4795 workers followed by Tizit with 4,279 workers. Out of the total rural population in the district, (244,062 persons), the total rural population of non-workers is 48.6 per cent, where the population engaged in any other economic activity comprise 51.4 per cent of which 46.4 and 51.2 per cent are to males and females. Total rural non-workers of the district and 53.6 and 48.8 per cent are males and females workers respectively.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mon (TC)	Persons	16,590	5,007	30.2	507	3.1	5,514	33.2	11,076	66.8
		Males	9,138	3,568	39.0	291	3.2	3,859	42.2	5,279	57.8
		Females	7,452	1,439	19.3	216	2.9	1,655	22.2	5,797	77.8
	District	**Persons**	**16,590**	**5,007**	**30.2**	**507**	**3.1**	**5,514**	**33.2**	**11,076**	**66.8**
	(Urban) Total:	**Males**	**9,138**	**3,568**	**39.0**	**291**	**3.2**	**3,859**	**42.2**	**5,279**	**57.8**
		Females	**7,452**	**1,439**	**19.3**	**216**	**2.9**	**1,655**	**22.2**	**5,797**	**77.8**

Table 33 gives the percentage distribution of the total workers and the non-workers to the total population of the town. As in table 31 and 32 total workers are divided into main and marginal workers. It is seen from the table that 33.2 per cent numbering 5,514 persons of the total urban population are workers of which main workers represent 30.2 per cent (5,007 persons) while marginal workers represent 3.1 per cent (507 persons). The number of non-workers is 11,076 persons i.e. 66.8 per cent of the total population are non-workers. The percentage of the total workers among the total males (42.2 per cent) is much higher than that of the females (22.2 per cent), In the category of main workers female urban main workers is very low comprised with only 19.3 per cent as against 39 per cent of males urban workers. The majority of population in the urban of the district is shared by the category of non-workers (66.8 per cent) numbering 11,076 persons out of the total urban population of 16,590 persons. Male's total urban population shares 57.8 per cent (5,279 persons) and females (5,797 persons) is with 77.8 per cent.

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	Naginimora	Persons	12,587	4,773	2,030	538	73	2,132
				(37.9)	(42.5)	(11.3)	(1.5)	(44.7)
		Males	6,666	3,107	1,018	321	47	1,721
				(46.6)	(32.8)	(10.3)	(1.5)	(55.4)
		Females	5,921	1,666	1,012	217	26	411
				(28.1)	(60.7)	(13.0)	(1.6)	(24.7)
2	Tizit	Persons	18,535	8,249	4,466	533	114	3,136
				(44.5)	(54.1)	(6.5)	(1.4)	(38.0)
		Males	10,520	5,482	2,410	281	39	2,752
				(52.1)	(44.0)	(5.1)	(0.7)	(50.2)
		Females	8,015	2,767	2,056	252	75	384
				(34.5)	(74.3)	(9.1)	(2.7)	(13.9)
3	Hunta	Persons	6,779	3,909	3,676	39	49	145
				(57.7)	(94.0)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(3.7)
		Males	3,481	2,002	1,853	19	8	122
				(57.5)	(92.6)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(6.1)
		Females	3,298	1,907	1,823	20	41	23
				(57.8)	(95.6)	(1.0)	(2.1)	(1.2)

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	Shangnyu	Persons	7,066	3,761	3,570	53	29	109
				(53.2)	(94.9)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(2.9)
		Males	3,638	1,952	1,786	47	21	98
				(53.7)	(91.5)	(2.4)	(1.1)	(5.0)
		Females	3,428	1,809	1,784	6	8	11
				(52.8)	(98.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)
5	Mon Sadar	Persons	46,332	20,157	12,582	928	785	5,862
				(43.5)	(62.4)	(4.6)	(3.9)	(29.1)
		Males	25,196	11,985	6,613	448	391	4,533
				(47.6)	(55.2)	(3.7)	(3.3)	(37.8)
		Females	21,136	8,172	5,969	480	394	1,329
				(38.7)	(73.0)	(5.9)	(4.8)	(16.3)
6	Wakching	Persons	23,676	11,108	8,823	1,393	186	706
				(46.9)	(79.4)	(12.5)	(1.7)	(6.4)
		Males	12,151	6,059	4,714	764	65	516
				(49.9)	(77.8)	(12.6)	(1.1)	(8.5)
		Females	11,525	5,049	4,109	629	121	190
				(43.8)	(81.4)	(12.5)	(2.4)	(3.8)
7	Aboi	Persons	12,199	4,794	3,606	132	171	885
				(39.3)	(75.2)	(2.8)	(3.6)	(18.5)
		Males	6,494	2,936	2,013	90	117	716
				(45.2)	(68.6)	(3.1)	(4.0)	(24.4)
		Females	5,705	1,858	1,593	42	54	169
				(32.6)	(85.7)	(2.3)	(2.9)	(9.1)
8	Longshen	Persons	25,710	16,488	15,876	262	137	213
				(64.1)	(96.3)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(1.3)
		Males	13,752	8,969	8,584	146	77	162
				(65.2)	(95.7)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(1.8)
		Females	11,958	7,519	7,292	116	60	51
				(62.9)	(97.0)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.7)
9	Phomching	Persons	11,315	7,107	6,700	86	33	288
				(62.8)	(94.3)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(4.1)
		Males	6,084	3,830	3,521	51	23	235
				(63.0)	(91.9)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(6.1)
		Females	5,231	3,277	3,179	35	10	53
				(62.6)	(97.0)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(1.6)
10	Chen	Persons	23,989	12,564	11,695	10	94	765
				(52.4)	(93.1)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(6.1)
		Males	12,682	6,814	6,332	5	48	429
				(53.7)	(92.9)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(6.3)
		Females	11,307	5,750	5,363	5	46	336
				(50.9)	(93.3)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(5.8)

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
11	Longching	Persons	22,692	10,029	8,871	289	209	660
				(44.2)	(88.5)	(2.9)	(2.1)	(6.6)
		Males	11,798	5,354	4,616	179	75	484
				(45.4)	(86.2)	(3.3)	(1.4)	(9.0)
		Females	10,894	4,675	4,255	110	134	176
				(42.9)	(91.0)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(3.8)
12	Mopong	Persons	11,846	6,239	5,142	358	27	712
				(52.7)	(82.4)	(5.7)	(0.4)	(11.4)
		Males	6,324	3,504	2,779	183	16	526
				(55.4)	(79.3)	(5.2)	(0.5)	(15.0)
		Females	5,522	2,735	2,363	175	11	186
				(49.5)	(86.4)	(6.4)	(0.4)	(6.8)
13	Tobu	Persons	15,319	8,376	7,286	528	114	448
				(54.7)	(87.0)	(6.3)	(1.4)	(5.3)
		Males	8,165	4,544	3,843	272	59	370
				(55.7)	(84.6)	(6.0)	(1.3)	(8.1)
		Females	7,154	3,832	3,443	256	55	78
				(53.6)	(89.8)	(6.7)	(1.4)	(2.0)
14	Monyakshu	Persons	22,607	13,294	12,780	49	188	277
				(58.8)	(96.1)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(2.1)
		Males	11,802	6,831	6,457	31	103	240
				(57.9)	(94.5)	(0.5)	(1.5)	(3.5)
		Females	10,805	6,463	6,323	18	85	37
				(59.8)	(97.8)	(0.3)	(1.3)	(0.6)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**260,652**	**130,848**	**107,103**	**5,198**	**2,209**	**16,338**
				(50.2)	**(81.9)**	**(4.0)**	**(1.7)**	**(12.5)**
		Males	**138,753**	**73,369**	**56,539**	**2,837**	**1,089**	**12,904**
				(52.9)	**(77.1)**	**(3.9)**	**(1.5)**	**(17.6)**
		Females	**121,899**	**57,479**	**50,564**	**2,361**	**1,120**	**3,434**
				(47.2)	**(88.0)**	**(4.1)**	**(1.9)**	**(6.0)**

Note: Percentage of Workers to total workers are given in brackets.

The economic activity of the workers is divided into four categories, namely, cultivator's agricultural laborers, household industry workers and other workers. The number and percentage distribution of the total workers (main + marginal) among the lower categories are given in this table. The economy of the district is mainly dependent on agriculture and its allied activities and cultivator forms two most important activities. In fact workers engaged as cultivators (107,103 persons) and agricultural laborers (5,198 persons) together count for 85.9 per cent of total work force. Other workers (16,338 persons constitute the second most important economic activity and accounts for 12.5 per cent of the total workers. Works engaged in household industry category represent only (2,209 persons) 1.7 per cent. As regards the population of the workers by sex, the proportion of female workers as cultivators, agricultural labors 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 12,904 males working in this category respectively 17.6 per cent and 3,434 females respectively 6.0 per cent. Among the circles the proportion of the cultivators is about the dist6ric average in nine circles excepted in Naginimora(42.5 per cent) Tizit (54.1 per cent) Mon Sadar (62.4 per

cent) Wakching (79.4 per cent) Aboi (75.2 per cent) which are bellow the district average of 81.9 per cent. The proportion of the females in category of other workers is comparatively low to the number and percentage of male's workers in all the circles of the district.

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	Tizit	Persons	25,314	12,158	8,142	572	163	3,281
				(48.0)	(67.0)	(4.7)	(1.3)	(27.0)
		Males	14,001	7,484	4,263	300	47	2,874
				(53.5)	(57.0)	(4.0)	(0.6)	(38.4)
		Females	11,313	4,674	3,879	272	116	407
				(41.3)	(83.0)	(5.8)	(2.5)	(8.7)
2	Mon	Persons	36,808	18,404	15,775	909	228	1,492
				(50.0)	(85.7)	(4.9)	(1.2)	(8.1)
		Males	19,696	10,078	8,234	460	124	1,260
				(51.2)	(81.7)	(4.6)	(1.2)	(12.5)
		Females	17,112	8,326	7,541	449	104	232
				(48.7)	(90.6)	(5.4)	(1.2)	(2.8)
3	Wakching	Persons	36,263	15,881	10,853	1,931	259	2,838
				(43.8)	(68.3)	(12.2)	(1.6)	(17.9)
		Males	18,817	9,166	5,732	1,085	112	2,237
				(48.7)	(62.5)	(11.8)	(1.2)	(24.4)
		Females	17,446	6,715	5,121	846	147	601
				(38.5)	(76.3)	(12.6)	(2.2)	(9.0)
4	Phomching	Persons	37,025	23,595	22,576	348	170	501
				(63.7)	(95.7)	(1.5)	(0.7)	(2.1)
		Males	19,836	12,799	12,105	197	100	397
				(64.5)	(94.6)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(3.1)
		Females	17,189	10,796	10,471	151	70	104
				(62.8)	(97.0)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(1.0)
5	Chen	Persons	58,880	27,387	24,172	431	474	2,310
				(46.5)	(88.3)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(8.4)
		Males	30,974	15,104	12,961	274	240	1,629
				(48.8)	(85.8)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(10.8)
		Females	27,906	12,283	11,211	157	234	681
				(44.0)	(91.3)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(5.5)
6	Tobu	Persons	49,772	27,909	25,208	935	329	1,437
				(56.1)	(90.3)	(3.4)	(1.2)	(5.1)
		Males	26,291	14,879	13,079	486	178	1,136
				(56.6)	(87.9)	(3.3)	(1.2)	(7.6)
		Females	23,481	13,030	12,129	449	151	301
				(55.5)	(93.1)	(3.4)	(1.2)	(2.3)
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**244,062**	**125,334**	**106,726**	**5,126**	**1,623**	**11,859**
				(51.4)	**(85.2)**	**(4.1)**	**(1.3)**	**(9.5)**
		Males	**129,615**	**69,510**	**56,374**	**2,802**	**801**	**9,533**
				(53.6)	**(81.1)**	**(4.0)**	**(1.2)**	**(13.7)**
		Females	**114,447**	**55,824**	**50,352**	**2,324**	**822**	**2,326**
				(48.8)	**(90.2)**	**(4.2)**	**(1.5)**	**(4.2)**

Note. Percentage of Workers to total workers are given in brackets.

Table 35 shows the total population of district R.D. blocks by sex and distributed the number of workers against each sex in four categories of economic activity in 2001.Total population is shown in column 4 and the total number of workers (main + marginal) in column 5. There are 6 R.D. blocks in the district.

The rural population of the district is at 244,062 of which 129,615 are males and 114,447 are females during the decade. Among the R.D. block, Chen is having the highest rural population with 58,880 persons followed by Tobu with 49,772 persons. Where as the highest number of total workers are found at Tobu with 27,909 persons. In terms of percentage (in bracket) the total number of workers to the total population is at Phomching R.D. block with 63.7 per cent followed by Tobu with 56.1 per cent. The Tobu reveals that the male workers out number the females in the district and the R.D. block. Phomching R.D. block is having the highest number of workers in percentage both male and females with 64.5 and 62.8 per cent respectively. The rural population of the state and it districts depends mostly of their livelihood on agricultural activity, There fore Agricultural sector is one of the most important category and having the largest number of workers. The population of cultivators in district in the district is at 106,726 out of 125,334 total workers. Category of cultivators at the district is at 85.2 per cent and 4.1 per cent as agricultural cultivators. Among the R.D. blocks, Phomching is having the maximum number of cultivators with 95.7 per cent followed by Tobu with 90.3 per cent. Where as the highest number of agricultural laborers are at Wakching R.D. block with 12.2 per cent. In all other R.D. blocks the number of agricultural laborers is below 5 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	Mon (TC)	Persons	16,590	5,514	377	72	586	4,479
				(33.2)	(6.8)	(1.3)	(10.6)	(81.2)
		Males	9,138	3,859	165	35	288	3,371
				(42.2)	(4.3)	(0.9)	(7.5)	(87.4)
		Females	7,452	1,655	212	37	298	1,108
				(22.2)	(12.8)	(2.2)	(18.0)	(66.9)
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**16,590**	**5,514**	**377**	**72**	**586**	**4,479**
				(33.2)	**(6.8)**	**(1.3)**	**(10.6)**	**(81.2)**
		Males	**9,138**	**3,859**	**165**	**35**	**288**	**3,371**
				(42.2)	**(4.3)**	**(0.9)**	**(7.5)**	**(87.4)**
		Females	**7,452**	**1,655**	**212**	**37**	**298**	**1,108**
				(22.2)	**(12.8)**	**(2.2)**	**(18.0)**	**(66.9)**

Table 36 related to the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in towns, 2001.

In the district, there is only one town. The total urban population of the district is 16,590 persons, out of which 9,138 are males and 7,452 are females respectively. The total workers are 5,514 (33.2 per cent). Unlike rural areas, the category of other workers in urban is very high to agricultural activity with 81.2 per cent and in the agricultural sector their total stand only at 8.1 of which 6.8 per cent in cultivators and 1.3 in agricultural laborers. The total number of other workers for male and females is 87.4 and 66.9 per cent respectively. With the initiative taken by the govt., it is worth noting that the number of persons engaged in household industry with 10.6 persons is more than the number engaged in agricultural sector viz.; cultivators with only 6.8 and agricultural laborers with only 1.3 per cent.

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	Tizit	22	20	2	18	4	1	7	1	0	5	20
		(100)	(90.9)	(9.1)	(81.8)	(18.2)	(4.5)	(31.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(90.9)
2	Mon	21	20	14	12	5	0	13	5	1	13	20
		(100)	(95.2)	(66.7)	(57.1)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(61.9)	(23.8)	(4.8)	(61.9)	(95.2)
3	Wakching	13	13	10	8	3	1	7	1	0	11	13
		(100)	(100.0)	(76.9)	(61.5)	(23.1)	(7.7)	(53.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(84.6)	(100.0)
4	Phomching	13	13	6	7	4	0	10	0	0	6	13
		(100)	(100.0)	(46.2)	(53.8)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(76.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.2)	(100.0)
5	Chen	23	23	20	16	9	0	9	0	1	9	22
		(100)	(100.0)	(87.0)	(69.6)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(39.1)	(95.7)
6	Tobu	18	18	17	15	4	0	12	2	0	7	14
		(100)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(83.3)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(77.8)
	District Total:	**110**	**107**	**69**	**76**	**29**	**2**	**58**	**9**	**2**	**51**	**102**
		(100)	**(97.3)**	**(62.7)**	**(69.1)**	**(26.4)**	**(1.8)**	**(52.7)**	**(8.2)**	**(1.8)**	**(46.4)**	**(92.7)**

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.

Table 37, shows the total number of villages according to the availability of different amenities in the district and R.D. blocks as in 2001.

In the district, there are 111 villages, 110 are inhabited as shown in col. 3 of the table. Col. 4 to 13 show the number of villages according to their availability of different amenities. This table shows that almost all villages are having educational institutional and power supply. 107 villages and 102 villages out of 110 total number of inhabited are having the amenities of educational and power supply in the district accounted to 97.3 and 92.7 per cent respectively. Four R.D. block of the district are having cent per cent villages in educational amenities. These are Wakching, Phomching, Chen and Tobu. Wakching and Phomching R.D. block are having hundred of villages connected with power supply. Except Tobu with 77.8 per cent, Chen and Mon with 95.7 per cent and 95.2 per cent of villages respectively Tizit is having 90.9 per cent of villages having power supply. Medical facilities in all R.D. blocks are in between 66.7 per cent to 94.4 per cent except in Tizit where the table reveals that there are only 9.1 per cent i.e., out of 22 villages only 2 villages are having medical facilities.

The numbers of villages having improved drinking water supplied from tap or hand pump/tube well in the district are 76 in number accounted to 69.1 per cent. Among the R.D. blocks Tobu with 83.3 per cent and Mon with 81.8 are highest in number followed by Wakching and Chen with 61.5 and 69.6 per cent and Mon R.D. block is having the lowest number villages provide with improved drinking water with 57.1 per cent. All R.D. blocks are having less number of villages having Post Office and telephone facilities. During the decade, the table shows that only 2 villages having telephone facilities and not at all during 1991 census.

Transport communications and approach road by pucca road are shown in col. 9 and 12 respectively.58

villages in the district are connected by transport communication and 51 connected by pucca road. There are only 9 villages having banking facility and only 2 agricultural credit societies. There is no banking facility at all in Phomching and Chen R.D. blocks.

Therefore, the number or villages available with different amenities as shown in the above table 37, is also reflected to table 38 bellow, which is, highlighted the number and percentage served to rural population by different amenities as discussed in table 37. Education and medical amenities in the district served 99.5 and 79.5 per cent to rural population respectively. Improved drinking water served 67.3 per cent of rural population 96.2 per cent in power supply. Where as banking and agricultural credit societies served only 8.1 and 2.6 of rural population respectively.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PER CENT 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 #
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tizit	25,314	25,013	4,717	23,633	11,366
		(100)	(98.8)	(18.6)	(93.4)	(44.9)
2	Mon	36,808	35,768	27,968	22,064	11,060
		(100)	(97.2)	(76.0)	(59.9)	(30.0)
3	Wakching	36,263	36,263	35,293	16,371	13,235
		(100)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(45.1)	(36.5)
4	Phomching	37,025	37,025	22,056	15,858	20,080
		(100)	(100.0)	(59.6)	(42.8)	(54.2)
5	Chen	58,880	58,880	55,346	40,833	31,664
		(100)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(69.3)	(53.8)
6	Tobu	49,772	49,772	48,585	45,590	9,035
		(100)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(91.6)	(18.2)
	District Total:	**244,062**	**242,721**	**193,965**	**164,349**	**96,440**
		(100)	**(99.5)**	**(79.5)**	**(67.3)**	**(39.5)**

Serial number	Name of R. D. block	Type of amenity available					
		Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tizit	3,674	13,707	3,674	0	12,924	25,013
		(14.5)	(54.1)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(51.1)	(98.8)
2	Mon	0	27,088	7,482	1,335	26,114	35,768
		(0.0)	(73.6)	(20.3)	(3.6)	(70.9)	(97.2)
3	Wakching	6,837	30,019	6,837	0	35,478	36,263
		(18.9)	(82.8)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(97.8)	(100.0)
4	Phomching	0	28,383	0	0	14,435	37,025
		(0.0)	(76.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(100.0)
5	Chen	0	26,118	0	5,085	22,739	57,919
		(0.0)	(44.4)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(38.6)	(98.4)
6	Tobu	0	33,186	1,803	0	19,366	42,909
		(0.0)	(66.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(86.2)
	District Total:	**10,511**	**158,501**	**19,796**	**6,420**	**131,056**	**234,897**
		(4.3)	**(64.9)**	**(8.1)**	**(2.6)**	**(53.7)**	**(96.2)**

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.

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 99.5 per cent of the population covering 424,721 persons in the rural areas have educational facility within their own villages. Power supply facility is available to 96.2 per cent of the population, i.e., 234,897 persons are served by this facility. Medical facility is available to 79.5 per cent of the rural population numbering 193,965 persons while improved drinking water facility is available to 67.3 per cent, i.e., 164,349 persons in rural areas within their villages. Facility of bank service is available to only 8.1 per cent of the rural population, telephone facility to 4.3 per cent and post office facility to 39.5 per cent. The facility of approach by pucca road is available to 131,056 persons, i.e., 53.7 per cent of the population. Among the Blocks the availability of educational facility is the best in Wakching, Phomching, Chen and Tobu where the entire population can avail this facility within their own villages. Regarding availability of power supply it can be seen that more than 97 per cent of the population in all the Blocks except Tobu are served by this facility. The amenity of transport communications is available to more than 66 per cent of the population in Mon, Wakching and Tobu .

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

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	0	3	0	3
(b) Middle School	5	26	19	50
(c) Degree College	1	6	103	110
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	2	16	89	107
(b) PHC	8	20	66	94
3. Post Office	11	24	46	81
4. Telephone	1	11	95	107
5. Bus Service	4	19	28	51
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	2	12	91	105
(b) Cooperative Bank	0	5	94	99
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	4	44	48

Table 39 gives the number of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available in 2001.

Col. 2,3, & 4 gives the number of villages not having certain amenities but are available at the distance of less than 5 kilometers, 5-10 kilometers and 101 kilometers. There are 3 villages in the district not having primary educational school but the schools are available at the distance of 5 to 10 kilometers away. However for attending middle school, 26 and 19 villages available at distance of 5-10 kilometers and more than 10 kilometers distance respectively. To avail medical facility most of the villages are at the distance of more than 10 kilometers. 16 villages

are at a distance of 5-10 where as 89 are available at the distance of more than 10 kilometers. Same distance is also shown in the table for all other remaining different amenities.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
5 -15	11	11	8	4	1	9	3	1	8
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(72.7)	(36.4)	(9.1)	(81.8)	(27.3)	(9.1)	(72.7)
16 - 50	52	50	33	10	1	28	3	0	27
	(100.0)	(96.2)	(63.5)	(19.2)	(1.9)	(53.8)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(51.9)
51+	46	45	28	15	0	20	2	1	15
	(100.0)	(97.8)	(60.9)	(32.6)	(0.0)	(43.5)	(4.3)	(2.2)	(32.6)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	**110**	**107**	**69**	**29**	**2**	**58**	**9**	**2**	**51**
	(100.0)	**(97.3)**	**(62.7)**	**(26.4)**	**(1.8)**	**(52.7)**	**(8.2)**	**(1.8)**	**(46.4)**

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.

Table 40 reveals that many villages located quite far from their towns. There are 52 villages at a distance of about 16-50 kilometers and 46 are at a distance of more than 51 kilometers away from the town. There is only one village, which is at a distance of less than 5 kilometers from the town.

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	16	14	4	11	2	0
	(100.0)	(87.5)	(25.0)	(68.8)	(12.5)	(0.0)
500-999	14	14	6	10	1	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(42.9)	(71.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)
1,000-1,999	39	38	23	26	8	0
	(100.0)	(97.4)	(59.0)	(66.7)	(20.5)	(0.0)
2,000-4,999	27	27	23	20	11	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(85.2)	(74.1)	(40.7)	(3.7)
5,000-9,999	14	14	13	9	7	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(64.3)	(50.0)	(7.1)
10,000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
District total :	**110**	**107**	**69**	**76**	**29**	**2**
	(100.0)	**(97.3)**	**(62.7)**	**(69.1)**	**(26.4)**	**(1.8)**

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001 (CONTD.)

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	16	6	1	0	5	13
	(100.0)	(37.5)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(31.3)	(81.3)
500-999	14	6	0	0	5	13
	(100.0)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(92.9)
1,000-1,999	39	18	6	1	18	36
	(100.0)	(46.2)	(15.4)	(2.6)	(46.2)	(92.3)
2,000-4,999	27	16	1	0	14	26
	(100.0)	(59.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(51.9)	(96.3)
5,000-9,999	14	12	1	1	9	14
	(100.0)	(85.7)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(64.3)	(100.0)
10,000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
District total :	**110**	**58**	**9**	**2**	**51**	**102**
	(100.0)	**(52.7)**	**(8.2)**	**(1.8)**	**(46.4)**	**(92.7)**

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.

Total 41 distributed the number of villages according to population range leaving certain amenities within R.D. blocks. The population ranges given in this table are population less than 499; 500-999; 1,000-1,999; 2,000-4,999; 5,000-9,999 and more than 10,000. It can be seen from this table that the education facilities is available in all the villages in the range of 500 and above. However, in case of all other amenities viz; Medical, improved drinking water, transport, pucca road and power supply, the facilities are higher in the population range of 1,000-1,999 followed by population range of 2,000-4,999. In the district during the decade has no villages in the population range of 10,000 +.

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	Tizit	22	0	0	6.6
2	Mon	21	0	0	18.3
3	Wakching	13	0	0	13.0
4	Phomching	13	0	0	6.3
5	Chen	23	0	0	9.2
6	Tobu	18	0	0	13.2
	District Total:	**110**	**0**	**0**	**8.9**

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 the 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. All the villages in the district has 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 villages and the information shown under col.6 has been compiled from only these villages for which data are available. From this information table shows that irrigated area forms only 8.9 per cent of total cultivable area in the district. Among R.D. blocks the percentage is highest in Mon with 18.3 per cent followed by Tobu with 13.2 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	IV Mon (TC)	6.27	0	6.27	6.27	6.27	0	0	0	0
	District Total	**6.27**	**0**	**6.27**	**6.27**	**6.27**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

In table 43 the percentage receipt and expenditure in statutory towns is given. Receipt is divided into receipt 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, Mon TC, where the per capita receipt in the said town is Rs. 6.27 only as furnished by the town authorities. The entire amount of per capita receipt is also shown as 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	Mon (TC)	5.4	4.2	0.6	1.2	0.6
	District Total	**5.4**	**4.2**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**0.6**

Table 44 gives the number of schools/colleges existing in the statutory towns per 10,000 population. These figures do not include those institutions run by private bodies. IFrom this it is seen that there are only 5.4 primary schools in the town per 10,000 population while the proportions for the junior secondary/middle and secondary/ matriculation are 4.2 and 0.6 respectively. As regards the higher level education, the proportion is 0.6 for colleges and 1.2 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	Mon (TC)	30
	Distrct Total	**30**

Table 45 gives the number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 populations in towns. The number of beds available in the town of this district per 10,000 populations is 30 beds. There is one hospital and one T.B. Clinic in the district.

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	Mon (TC)	Blacksmithy Product	Pan Leaf
		Weaving Product	Ginger
		Bamboo & Cane Items	Broom

Most important commodity manufactured and exported in town is furnished in this table. Blacksmithy, Weaving and Bamboo & Cane products are the most important commodities manufactured in the town. These items are not produce in large quantities and mostly for home consumption. Pan Leaf, Ginger & Broom are the most important commodities exported from the town.

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	2,183	2,158	25	-	-	-	2,177	2,153	24
	One room	7,811	7,531	280	-	-	-	7,757	7,484	273
	Two rooms	9,631	9,196	435	-	-	-	9,504	9,083	421
	Three rooms	6,273	5,704	569	-	-	-	6,188	5,642	546
	3+ rooms	4,462	3,867	595	-	-	-	4,431	3,853	578
	Median number of rooms	2	2	3	-	-	-	2	2	3
Rented	No exclusive room	51	34	17	-	-	-	47	32	15
	One room	824	341	483	-	-	-	502	262	240
	Two rooms	1,088	618	470	-	-	-	722	395	327
	Three rooms	582	259	323	-	-	-	428	175	253
	3+ rooms	187	85	102	-	-	-	149	61	88
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Others	No exclusive room	25	24	1	-	-	-	21	20	1
	One room	318	310	8	-	-	-	127	121	6
	Two rooms	659	651	8	-	-	-	276	272	4
	Three rooms	367	349	18	-	-	-	262	251	11
	3+ rooms	188	177	11	-	-	-	129	119	10
	Median number of rooms	2	2	3	-	-	-	2	2	3
	District total	**34,649**	**31,304**	**3,345**	-	-	-	**32,720**	**29,923**	**2,797**

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 households by tenure status classified by the number of rooms occupied by the households. Tenure states may be either owned or rented or others. Further five categories are given as per the number of rooms. They are no exclusive room, one room, two room,

three room and more than three rooms. The data are prescribed both for rural and urban areas and for both scheduled castes, scheduled tribes. From the table it is seen that majority of the households are residing in owned houses. As per the housing data of 2001 there are a total of 34,649 household s in the district and out of which 31,304 households i.e. 90.3 per cent of the total are in the rural areas and 3,345 households (9.7 per cent) are in the urban areas. Households living in own houses number 30,360 accounting for 87.6 per cent of the total households in the district. The share of the rented category is 7.9 per cent (2,732 household) while 'other' account for only 4.5 per cent (1,557 household) of the total. Most of the households in the rural areas (90.9 per cent) live in own house. While in urban areas (41.7 per cent) resides in rented houses. Majority of the households numbering 32,705 (94.4 per cent) belong to the Scheduled Tribes of which 29,923 are in rural areas while the rest numbering 2,797 are in urban areas. Households belonging to the scheduled tribes reside in own houses is 30,057. And 1,848 are in rented houses and 815 in 'other'.

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	**Mon**	**4.9**	**15.5**	**79.2**	**3.4**	**13.6**	**82.6**	**18.6**	**33.6**	**47.8**
2	Naginimora	12.1	18.6	69.3	12.1	18.6	69.3	-	-	-
3	Tizit	15.9	18.0	66.2	15.9	18.0	66.2	-	-	-
4	Hunta	0.2	8.3	91.5	0.2	8.3	91.5	-	-	-
5	Shangyu	0.1	6.3	93.6	0.1	6.3	93.6	-	-	-
6	Mon Sadar	10.5	22.4	67.1	2.6	11.6	85.8	18.6	33.6	47.8
7	Wakching	1.4	19.3	79.3	1.4	19.3	79.3	-	-	-
8	Aboi	4.8	17.6	77.6	4.8	17.6	77.6	-	-	-
9	Longshen	0.3	2.1	94.6	0.3	2.1	94.6	-	-	-
10	Phomching	0.4	0.2	99.3	0.4	0.2	99.3	-	-	-
11	Chen	0.1	4.8	92.3	0.1	4.8	92.3	-	-	-
12	Longching	0.6	20.5	78.9	0.6	20.5	78.9	-	-	-
13	Mopong	0.2	23.4	76.4	0.2	23.4	76.4	-	-	-
14	Tobu	0.1	16.0	83.8	0.1	16.0	83.8	-	-	-
15	Monyakshu	0.5	13.6	85.9	0.5	13.6	85.9	-	-	-
	District Total	**1,681**	**5,377**	**27,444**	**1,060**	**4,252**	**25,845**	**621**	**1,125**	**1,599**

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 are presented in Table 49. Permanent houses are long lasting and mean those houses whose wall and roof materials 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 basics of the above classifications there are 1,681 households who are living in houses of permanent nature in the district of which 1,060 are in rural areas and 621 are in urban areas. Totals

number of households living in houses of semi-permanent nature in the district is 5,377. In rural areas 4,252 households live in semi-permanent houses against 1,125 households for the urban areas. Temporary structures are mainly in the rural areas (25,845 structures are in the rural areas out of the total of 27,444 temporary structures present in the district). In terms of percentages, 15.5 per cent of the total households in the district are in semi-permanent houses, 79.2 per cent are in temporary houses, and 4.9 per cent are in permanent houses. In the urban as well as rural the households live in houses of semi-permanent nature with percentage as 33.6 and 13.6 respectively. The households residing in permanent category are 18.6 per cent in urban areas while 3.4 per cent in rural areas. The proportion of households living in temporary houses is much higher in rural areas (82.6 per cent) than in urban areas (47.8 per cent). Among the circles Tizit has 15.9 per cent of the households living permanent houses category. The second position goes to Naginimora with 12.1 per cent. The proportion under semi-permanent houses is the highest in Mopong Circle (23.4 per cent) followed by Mon Sadar (22.4 per cent). The proportion of households in semi-permanent houses is lowest in Phomching (0.2 per cent). Regarding the proportion of the households in temporary houses highest is in Phomching (99.3 per cent) and lowest is in Mon Sadar (67.1 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	Naginimora	Rural	1,880	1,011	1,305	313	1,857	1,448
				(53.8)	(69.4)	(16.6)	(98.8)	(77.0)
2	Tizit	Rural	3,480	1,033	1,970	895	3,394	2,323
				(29.7)	(56.6)	(25.7)	(97.5)	(66.8)
3	Hunta	Rural	988	236	255	515	979	230
				(23.9)	(25.8)	(52.1)	(99.1)	(23.3)
4	Shangyu	Rural	1,166	16	8	91	1,165	388
				(1.4)	(0.7)	(7.8)	(99.9)	(33.3)
5	Mon Sadar	Total	6,806	3,049	4,763	1,940	5,800	3,907
				(44.8)	(70.0)	(28.5)	(85.2)	(57.4)
		Rural	3,461	1,120	2,212	79	2,478	1,106
				(32.4)	(63.9)	(2.3)	(71.6)	(32.0)
		Urban	3,345	1,929	2,551	1,861	3,322	2,801
				(57.7)	(76.3)	(55.6)	(99.3)	(83.7)
6	Wakching	Rural	2,661	434	1,262	37	2,632	629
				(16.3)	(47.4)	(1.4)	(98.9)	(23.6)
7	Aboi	Rural	2,082	1,647	692	493	1,914	1,433
				(79.1)	(33.2)	(23.7)	(91.9)	(68.8)
8	Longshen	Rural	2,314	1,346	617	108	2,277	1,111
				58.17	26.66	4.67	98.40	48.01
9	Phomching	Rural	1,376	471	0	46	1,374	221
				(34.2)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(99.9)	(16.1)
10	Chen	Rural	2,754	1,534	274	639	2,425	339
				(55.7)	(9.9)	(23.2)	(88.1)	(12.3)

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	Longching	Rural	2,743	2,217	230	681	1,475	1,251
				(80.8)	(8.4)	(24.8)	(53.8)	(45.6)
12	Mopong	Rural	1,706	1,221	80	885	914	46
				(71.6)	(4.7)	(51.9)	(53.6)	(2.7)
13	Tobu	Rural	2,268	2,258	345	1,006	1,721	91
				(99.6)	(15.2)	(44.4)	(75.9)	(4.0)
14	Monyakshu	Rural	2,425	2,396	10	229	701	1,054
				(98.8)	(0.4)	(9.4)	(28.9)	(43.5)
	District total :	**Total**	**34,649**	**18,869**	**11,811**	**7,878**	**28,628**	**14,471**
				(54.5)	**(34.1)**	**(22.7)**	**(82.6)**	**(41.8)**
		Rural	**31,304**	**16,940**	**9,260**	**6,017**	**25,306**	**11,670**
				(54.1)	**(29.6)**	**(19.2)**	**(80.8)**	**(37.3)**
		Urban	**3,345**	**1,929**	**2,551**	**1,861**	**3,322**	**2,801**
				(57.7)	**(76.3)**	**(55.6)**	**(99.3)**	**(83.7)**

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 percentage distribution of these amenities is also given in the table. As discussed in the previous tables there are 34,649 households in the district. Out of this 18,869 households representing 54.5 per cent of the total households having improved drinking water facility in the district. In the rural areas 54.1 per cent of the total households have improved drinking water facility as against 57.7 per cent for urban area. 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 a 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. As regarding electricity 11,811 households i.e., 34.1 per cent of the total households have electric connections, the proportion of households having electricity facility in the rural areas being 29.6 per cent as against 76.3 per cent in the urban areas. Bathroom is available to 7,878 households (22.7 per cent) and 28,628 households (82.6 per cent) have some sort of toilet facilities. Bathroom and toilet facility to the households means presence of bathroom and toilet within the house. As regards drainage 14,471 households (41.8 per cent) have their premises connected to some sort of drainage system. Drainage may be closed or open drainage.

From the table it is seen that improved drinking water facility is highest in Tobu, 99.6 per cent of households having this facility and the lowest in Shangnyu with 1.4 per cent. Electricity is available in 70.0 per cent of the households in Mon Sadar Circle (highest) and 69.4 per cent in Naginimora (second highest). The availability of electricity is lowest in Phomching where no households have this facility. Bathroom facility is highest in Hunta (52.1 per cent of the households have bathroom) and lowest in Wakching (1.4 per cent). As regards to toilet Shangnyu has 99.9 per cent of the households have this facility. As regards the urban areas 57.7 per cent of the household have improved drinking water facility; 76.3 per cent have electricity; 55.6 per cent have bathroom facility and 99.3 per cent of the households have toilet facility.

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

Sl. No.	Circle/Town	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	Naginimora	Rural	1,880	1,644	194	0	1	0	6	13	21	0	1
				(87.4)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
2	Tizit	Rural	3,480	3,326	25	0	1	1	94	5	21	0	7
				(95.6)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.2)
3	Hunta	Rural	988	987	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(99.9)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
4	Shangyu	Rural	1,166	1,146	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(98.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5	Mon Sadar	Total	6,806	5,969	80	0	2	1	514	48	176	1	15
				(87.7)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(0.7)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.2)
		Rural	3,461	3,451	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
				(99.7)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
		Urban	3,345	2,518	74	0	0	1	514	48	175	1	14
				(75.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(1.4)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.4)
6	Wakching	Rural	2,661	2,598	47	0	7	0	4	1	4	0	0
				(97.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)
7	Aboi	Rural	2,082	2,043	14	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	20
				(98.1)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.0)
8	Longshen	Rural	2,314	2,308	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
				(99.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
9	Phomching	Rural	1,376	1,375	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(99.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
10	Chen	Rural	2,754	2,738	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
				(99.4)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
11	Longching	Rural	2,743	2,682	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(97.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
12	Mopong	Rural	1,706	1,683	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(98.7)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
13	Tobu	Rural	2,268	1,878	387	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(82.8)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
14	Monyakshu	Rural	2,425	2,413	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(99.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
	District total :	**Total**	**34,649**	**32,790**	**876**	**1**	**21**	**3**	**621**	**67**	**225**	**1**	**44**
				(94.6)	**(2.5)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(1.8)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.6)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**
		Rural	**31,304**	**30,272**	**802**	**1**	**21**	**2**	**107**	**19**	**50**	**0**	**30**
				(96.7)	**(2.6)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**
		Urban	**3,345**	**2,518**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**514**	**48**	**175**	**1**	**14**
				(75.3)	**(2.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(15.4)**	**(1.4)**	**(5.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.4)**

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 in cooking. Types of fuel given in this table are firewood, crop residues, cow-dung cake, electricity, coal/lignite, cooking gas, bio-gas, kerosene and others. Firewood is available in plenty in the district and this is the most important source of fuel used for cooking by 94.6 per cent of the total households. Crop residue constitutes the second largest source of fuel used for

cooking and is used by 2.5 per cent of the households. Cooking Gas (L.P.G.) is the third most important source of fuel for cooking with 1.8 per cent of the households used for cooking. The used of electricity, cow-dung, coal/lignite, Bio-gas and kerosene as fuel for cooking is limited only to a few households. The use of firewood is higher in the rural areas with 96.7 per cent of households as against 75.3 per cent in urban areas. The use of L.P.G. as fuel is comparatively more in the urban areas than in the rural areas with 15.4 per cent of households in urban and 0.3 per cent in rural areas.

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

Serial number	Circle/Town	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	Naginimora	Rural	1,880	254	629	335	52	447	28	45	965
2	Tizit	Rural	3,480	444	812	501	86	605	76	53	2,101
3	Hunta	Rural	988	22	325	16	4	159	8	1	600
4	Shangyu	Rural	1,166	16	186	3	3	8	7	4	959
5	Mon Sadar	Total	6,806	1,213	1,797	1,153	258	66	118	158	4,542
		Rural	3,461	101	463	118	9	23	12	6	2,930
		Urban	3,345	1,112	1,334	1,035	249	43	106	152	1,612
6	Wakching	Rural	2,661	33	294	112	1	2	11	16	2,308
7	Aboi	Rural	2,082	58	470	132	11	6	11	24	1,574
8	Longshen	Rural	2,314	215	377	16	9	8	6	13	1,896
9	Phomching	Rural	1,376	43	133	1	1	1	3	5	1,236
10	Chen	Rural	2,754	142	516	27	4	7	2	14	2,220
11	Longching	Rural	2,743	57	288	32	1	4	7	8	2,441
12	Mopong	Rural	1,706	35	169	20	10	8	8	10	1,502
13	Tobu	Rural	2,268	1	460	125	5	3	0	18	1,801
14	Monyakshu	Rural	2,425	6	186	13	4	5	5	8	2,216
	District total :	**Total**	**34,649**	**2,539**	**6,642**	**2,486**	**449**	**1,329**	**290**	**377**	**26,361**
		Rural	**31,304**	**1,427**	**5,308**	**1,451**	**200**	**1,286**	**184**	**225**	**24,749**
		Urban	**3,345**	**1,112**	**1,334**	**1,035**	**249**	**43**	**106**	**152**	**1,612**

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

This table 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/ motorcycle, car/jeep/van etc. From the table we find that in the district 2,539 households out of total 34,649 households are availing various banking services. The availability of the banking service is higher in the urban areas where 1,112 numbers of the households avail banking services out of total 3,345 households as against 1,427 households in the rural areas out of 31,304 households. The number of households availing banking facilities is highest in Mon Sadar with 1,213 households. As regards assets radio/transistor is available to 6,642 households and television to 2,486 households, 449 households have telephone facility,

1,329 households have bicycles, whereas 290 households have scooter/motorcycle and 377 households have car/jeep/van. More than two third of the households in the district do not possess any kind of the specific assets mentioned above.

(viii) Major Social and Cultural Events

The district is mainly inhabited by people belonging to Konyak tribes and 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 of which are decorated with cowries shells present a beautiful scenery. Some of the important festivals of these tribes are given below:

Aoleang Monyu is the most important festival of the Konyak tribe and is performed in the first week of the Konyak month of *Aoleang Lee* falling during April every year. The festival is observed for six days after sowing of seeds in the fields with a prayer for a good harvest. On the first day the family head sacrifices a chicken on the jhum field. Boys and girls are tattooed during the festival. But the festival actually starts on the third day with the hoisting of a decorated flag known as *Koiphong*. All men will gather at the *Morung* and have chosen food and rice beer. On the fourth day men and women wearing best ornaments and dress will spend the whole day in community feasts, amusement, dances and merrymaking. At home members they share their food with friends, relatives and neighbours. On the fifth day the old men are honoured. Visits are made to the married sisters and daughters who in their turn also visit their parents. The festival concludes on the sixth day by cleaning the village and the houses

Christmas and **New Year** are other important 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:

Mon

Mon is the district headquarters and is the hub of all major administrative and commercial activity of the district. The place is centrally located and the distance of the town from Kohima, the state capital via Dimapur, is 357 kms by road and 280 kms via Mokokchung. The distance from Dimapur is 212 kms. The town has a circuit house besides a PWD rest house. Mon has a beautiful scenery all around it. The women vendors selling vegetables and other wares with tattooed faces and blackened teeth is an interesting sight in the market. Here one can see the feathered headgears and traditional dresses of the Konyak tribe. Excellent carvings made on wood, daos, guns, gun powder, head brushes, headgears, traditional necklaces, etc. are available in the town. The most colourful festival of the Konyaks known as *Aoleang Monyu* can be seen during the month of April. It is also a delightful scene to watch Christmas and New Year.

Naginimora

Situated about 75 kms. away from the district headquarters the town is connected with Mon by an all-weathered road via Wakching. The town is only 85 kms. from Jorhat town of Assam. It is the circle headquarters of the same name and a rail link connects this town with Simulguri in Assam. Every Saturday there is an interesting weekly market in which the Assamese and the local tribes sale their wares.

Tizit

It is the circle headquarters of Tizit and is only 32 kms. from Mon town. The Nagaland Forest Products Ltd. for manufacture of plywood is situated at this place. There is also one mini industrial centre here.

Veda Peak

It is located about 70 kms. east of Mon town. From this peak a view of the river Bramhaputra in

Assam and Chindwin in Myanmar can be seen on clear days. There is a water fall on the slopes of this hill. The place is a good spot for adventure and mountain trekking.

(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 I & 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 Mon district there are six R.D. blocks, viz., Tizit R.D.Block, Mon R.D.Block, Wakching R.D.Block, Phomching R.D.Block, Chen R.D.Block and Tobu 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.

TIZIT 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 : Tizit	
Name of Circle : Tizit (0001)			
1	Laokhun	00000700	070080004000400011
2	Lapa	00001300	070070004000400002
3	Lapalampong	00001400	070070004000400011
4	Longlem	00001500	070070004000400003
5	Ngangting	00001900	070070004000400006
6	Old Sangsa	00001700	070070004000400012
7	Old Zakho	00002100	070070004000400013
8	Sangsa	00001800	070070004000400007
9	Takum	00001200	070070004000400010
10	Tela	00001000	070080004000400012
11	Tinglibam	00000800	070080004000400008
12	Tizit Hq	00001100	070070004000400001
13	Tizit Village	00001600	070070004000400004
14	Yanpan	00000900	070080004000400010
15	Zakho	00002000	070070004000400005
Name of Circle: Hunta (0003)			
1	Hunta Hq	00002500	070080004000400001
2	Joboka	00002300	070080004000400006
3	Laokhu	00002600	070080004000400002
4	Longting	00002700	070080004000400005
5	Neitong	00002400	070080004000400009
6	Nokyan	00002800	070080004000400003
7	Nokzang	00002200	070080004000400007
8	Yannyu	00002900	070080004000400004

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: Tizit (0001)												
1	Laokhun (00000700)	-	1,005	154	P M(3) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)
2	Tinglibam (00000800)	-	445	87	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)
3	Yanpan (00000900)	-	297	56	P M(3) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)
4	Tela (00001000)	-	370	61	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)
5	Tizit Hq (00001100)	-	3,674	700	P(2) M(2) S C(10+)	PHC RMP H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W R C SS-	PO PH(12)	CM CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
6	Takum (00001200)	-	171	29	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
7	Lapa (00001300)	-	949	121	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP ST(3) CV(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
8	Lapalampong (00001400)	-	3,301	691	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) *PHC(5-10)*	T W R S SS-	- PO(5-10) *PH(5-10)*	- CM(5-10) *CP(10+)*	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) *ST(10+)*	BS RS(10+)
9	Longlem (00001500)	-	431	66	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
10	Tizit Village (00001600)	-	5,378	1,046	P(4) M S C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W R S SS-	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	- CV(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)	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
												RD Block: Tizit (0001)	
MR FP	Mon (84)	EA	-	-	500.0	T(600.0)	3000.0	3000.0	6 Yrs	Rice, Maize	-	Laokhun	1
MR FP	Mon (69)	EA	-	-	300.0	T(500.0)	3000.0	3000.0	8 Yrs	Rice, Yam	-	Tinglibam	2
MR FP	Mon (57)	EA	-	Handloom Produc	200.0	T(500.0)	200.0	200.0	8 Yrs	Rice, Maize	-	Yanpan	3
MR FP	Mon (73)	EA	-	Handloom Produc	200.0	T(300.0)	3000.0	3000.0	6 Yrs	Rice, Millet, Maize	-	Tela	4
PR MR FP	Sonari (13)	EA	N M	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tizit Hq	5
MR FP	Sonarie (23)	-	-	Bamboo Product, Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Takum	6
MR FP	Sonari (30)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice, Maize	-	Lapa	7
PR MR FP	Mon (39)	EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice, Maize	-	Lapalampong	8
PR FP	Sonarie (26)	EA	-	Bamboo Product, Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Rice, Yam	-	Longlem	9
PR MR FP	Sonari (25)	EA	N M	-	8.0	T(4.0)	2012.0	2012.0	10 Yrs	Rice, Yam	2	Tizit Village	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	Old Sangsa (00001700)	-	130	21	- P(5-10) M(5-10) 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(10+) RS(10+)
12	Sangsa (00001800)	-	821	115	P M 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+)
13	Ngangting (00001900)	-	1,011	176	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
14	Zakho (00002000)	-	552	96	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
15	Old Zakho (00002100)	-	------- Uninhabited ----------									
16	Nokzang (00002200)	-	1,107	126	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)
17	Joboka (00002300)	-	1,271	194	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	-
18	Neitong (00002400)	-	486	74	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
19	Hunta Hq (00002500)	-	140	21	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
20	Laokhu (00002600)	-	777	97	P M(2) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(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	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	Sonari (38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Yrs	Rice, Yam	-	Old Sangsa	11
MR FP	Mon (58)	EA	-	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	9-13 Yrs	Rice, Maize	-	Sangsa	12
MR FP	Mon (43)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice, Yam	-	Ngangting	13
MR FP	Mon (21)	EA	-	Bamboo Product, Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice, Yam	-	Zakho	14
------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Old Zakho	15
MR FP	Sonari (60)	EA	-	-	1200.0	-	4300.0	4300.0	9 Yrs	Rice, Millets, Yam	-	Nokzang	16
MR FP	Mon (57)	EA	-	-	3000.0	T(500.0)	6000.0	6000.0	9 Yrs	Rice, Millets, Yam	-	Joboka	17
MR FP	Sonari (35)	EA	-	Bamboo Products	3000.0	T(200.0)	3000.0	3000.0	8 Yrs	Rice, Millets, Yam	200	Neitong	18
PR MR FP	Sonari (60)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Bamboo Products	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Millets	-	Hunta Hq	19
MR FP	Sonari (58)	EA	-	-	400.0	T(100.0)	4500.0	4500.0	9 Yrs	Rice, Millets, Yam	800	Laokhu	20

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
21	Longting (00002700)	-	852	140	P M(3) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
22	Nokyan (00002800)	-	1,103	170	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
23	Yannyu (00002900)	-	1,043	165	P(2) M 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(5-10) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**25,314**	**4,406**	**P(28) M(19) S(2)**	**PHC PHS RMP**	**T(18) W(22) HP TW R(8) C S(8)**	**PO(4) PH(12)**	**CM**		**ST(3) SP(2)**	**BS(7)**

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)	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	Sonari (45) EA	-		Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	4200.0	T(97.0)	3900.0	3900.0	10 Yrs	Rice, Millets, Yam	1500	Longting	21
MR FP	Sonari (60) EA	-		-	3100.0	-	6420.0	6420 0	10-15 Yrs	Rice, Millets, Yam	600	Nokyan	22
MR FP	Sonari (68) EA	-		Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	10-15 Yrs	Rice, Millets, Yam	-	Yannyu	23
PR(5) MR(20) FP(22)		**EA(20)**	**N(3) M(3)**		**16108.0**	**T(2801)**	**39332.0**	**39332.0**					

MON 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 : Mon	
Name of Circle : Shangnyu (0004)			
1	Longtho	00003400	070090004000400012
2	Nayasa	00003200	070100004000400004
3	Shangnyu	00003300	070090004000400013
4	Zangkham	00003100	070070004000400008
5	Zangkham Tingsa	00003000	070070004000400009
Name of Circle : Mon Sadar (0005)			
1	Chui	00004700	070090004000400010
2	Goching	00003700	
3	Hongphoi	00004100	070090004000400003
4	Leangha	00004600	070090004000400006
5	Leangnyu	00004400	070090004000400005
6	Longkai	00004300	070090004000400004
7	Longponshing	00004000	070090004000400016
8	Mon Village	00004500	070090004000400011
9	Otting	00003500	070090004000400001
10	Phuktong	00003900	070090004000400015
11	Pongkong	00004200	070090004000400017
12	Totokchingha	00004900	070090004000400008
13	Totokchingkhu	00005000	070090004000400009
14	Totokchingnyu	00004800	070090004000400007
15	Tuimei	00003800	070090004000400014
16	Wangla	00003600	070090004000400002

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: Mon (0002)												
1	Zangkham Tingsa (00003000)	-	1,040	173	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
2	Zangkham (00003100)	-	1,149	167	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
3	Nayasa (00003200)	-	1,235	197	P M(2) C(10+)	D CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
4	Shangnyu (00003300)	-	2,146	398	P(2) M C(10+)	D CWC(2) PHC H(10+) MCW(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 RS(10+)
5	Longtho (00003400)	-	1,496	218	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
6	Otting (00003500)	-	1,199	182	P(2) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S O SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
7	Wangla (00003600)	-	887	132	P M(5-10) C(10+)	D CWC(2) FWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(5-10)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
8	Goching (00003700)	-	1,056	159	P AC M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	CM CP	-	SP CV(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+)
9	Tuimei (00003800)	-	883	147	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(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)						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	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: Mon (0002)	
MR FP	Mon (54)	-	-	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	1875.0	5 Yrs	Rice, Yam	850	Zangkham Tingsa	1
MR FP	Mon (70)	EA	-	Cane & Bamboo I	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice, Yam	-	Zangkham	2
MR FP	Mon (35)	EA	-	Handicraft Prod	1200.0	T(10.0)	1900.0	1900.0	10 Yrs	Rice, Millet, Maize	110	Nayasa	3
PR MR FP	Mon (28)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	-	-	910.6	910.6	8/9 Yrs	Rice, Millet	-	Shangnyu	4
PR MR FP	Mon (22)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Longtho	5
PR FP	Mon (36)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otting	6
MR FP	Mon (25)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Wooden Products	2140.0	T(10.0)	1310.0	1320.0	11 Yrs	Rice, Millet, Soyabea n	2140	Wangla	7
PR	Mon (4)	EA	-	-	848.0	T(30.0)	482.0	-	8 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Yam	-	Goching	8
MR FP	Mon (22)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/6 Yrs	Rice, Millet	-	Tuimei	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	Phuktong (00003900)	-	1,299	175	P M C(10+)	D MCW H(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	PO PH(10+)	CM CP	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
11	Longponshing (00004000)	-	873	134	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Hongphoi (00004100)	-	1,335	203	P(2) M C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS	SP CV(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(5-10)
13	Pongkong (00004200)	-	3,058	279	P(3) M C(10+)	D PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
14	Longkai (00004300)	-	1,874	171	P M C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	OCS	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
15	Leangnyu (00004400)	-	568	117	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	CWC H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	TK S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
16	Mon Village (00004500)	-	6,072	440	P M C(5-10)	CWC(3) PHC(2) H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	T HP C S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+)
17	Leangha (00004600)	-	1,443	206	P M AC(5) C(5-10)	PHC H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	W R SS-	- PO(5-10) 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)						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	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	Mon (14)	EA	N	-	-	T(121.0)	308.5	308.5	8/9Yrs	Rice, Millet	-	Phuktong	10
PR MR FP	Mon (12)	EA	-	-	-	T(150.0)	50.0	1000.0	8 Yrs	Rice, Maize, Yam	207	Longponshing	11
PR MR FP	Mon (9)	EA	-	-	315.0	T(3.1)	4.1	746.9	7/8 Yrs	Rice, Millet, Maize	-	Hongphoi	12
MR FP	Mon (20)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	200.0	T(500.0)	500.0	2000.0	8 Yrs	Rice, Yam, Maize	500	Pongkong	13
MR FP	Mon (12)	EA	-	Handicraft Prod, Wooden Product	75.0	T(20.0)	259.1	259.1	9 Yrs	Yam, Maize	-	Longkai	14
MR FP	Mon (9)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Wooden Product	60.0	T(20.0)	210.1	210.1	8 Yrs	Rice, Yam, Maize	-	Leangnyu	15
PR MR FP	Mon (5)	EA	-	-	1065.9	T(161.0)	1064.3	1064.3	9 Yrs	Rice, Millet	-	Mon Village	16
PR FP	Mon (5)	EA	-	Wooden Product, Cane & Bamboo I	15.0	T(10.0)	-	2000.0	6/7 Yrs	Rice, Millet	3.11	Leangha	17

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
18	Chui (00004700)	-	1,685	236	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	W SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	CP CM(5-10)	-	SP CV(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(5-10)
19	Totokchingnyu (00004800)	-	4,219	525	P(2) M AC(4) C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	W R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
20	Totokchingha (00004900)	-	1,345	278	P(2) AC(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Totokchingkhu (00005000)	-	1,946	266	P M C(10+)	D CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**36,808**	**4,803**	**P(27) M(13) AC(12)**	**D(7) CWC(14) PHC(5) PHS(3) FWC**	**T(12) W(14) TK(3) HP R(10) C S(12)**	**PO(5)**	**CM(2) CP(5)**	**ACS OCS**	**SP(8)**	**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
					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			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR FP	Mon (5)	EA	-	Bamboo Products	540.0	T(570.0)	540.0	540.0	-	Rice, Maize	-	Chui	18
PR MR FP	Mon (15)	EA	-	Bamboo Product, Wooden Product	20.0	T(10.0)	-	1001.1	6/7 Yrs	Rice, Millet	2.45	Totokchingnyu	19
PR MR FP	Mon (18)	EA	-	-	150.0	T(80.0)	50.0	1000.0	6 Yrs	Rice, Millet	80	Totokchingha	20
PR MR FP	Mon (23)	EA	-	Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Totokchingkhu	21
PR(13) MR(17) FP(19)		**EA(20)**	**N**		**6629.0**	**T(1695.05)**	**7588.7**	**16135.7**					

WAKCHING 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 : Wakching		
Name of Circle : Naginimora (0001)			
1	Hotahoti	00000400	070060003000300002
2	Kongon	00000600	070060003000300005
3	Naginimora Hq	00000500	070060003000300001
4	Namthai	00000300	070060003000300003
5	Tiru (Lower)	00000100	070060003000300004
6	Tiru (Upper)	00000200	070060003000300007
Name of Circle : Wakching (0006)			
1	Chingphoi	00005700	070050003000300006
2	Chingtang	00005600	070050003000300005
3	Shiyong	00005300	070050003000300003
4	Tanhai	00005100	070050003000300002
5	Wakching	00005400	070050003000300001
6	Wakching Hq	00005200	070050003000300007
7	Wanching	00005500	070050003000300004

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: Wakching (0003)												
1	Tiru (Lower) (00000100)	-	441	103	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-01	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
2	Tiru (Upper) (00000200)	-	831	150	P M C(10+)	D HC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
3	Namthai (00000300)	-	344	76	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
4	Hotahoti (00000400)	-	185	35	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	-	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
5	Naginimora Hq (00000500)	-	6,837	1,189	P(7) M(3) S(3) C(10+)	H D PHC MCW(10+)	T R SS-	PO PH(59)	CM(2) CP(10+)	-	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
6	Kongon (00000600)	-	3,949	411	P(3) M C(10+)	D HC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
7	Tanhai (00005100)	-	1,335	211	P M C(10+)	MCW CWC(2) H(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T W TK S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
8	Wakching Hq (00005200)	-	2,449	340	P(4) M(2) S I C(10+)	H D MCW HC PHC	T TK S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
9	Shiyong (00005300)	-	3,116	410	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	CHW(2) H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	W R 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)						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	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	Nazira (47) EA	-		Nil	87.0	T(110.0)	230.0	230.0	-	Paddy	77	Tiru (Lower)	1
PR	Nazira (40) EA	-		Nil	185.0	T(70.0)	150.0	150.0	8-10 Yrs	Paddy	185	Tiru (Upper)	2
MR FP	Nazira (28) EA	-		Nil	30.0	T(120.0)	150.0	150.0	8-10 Yrs	Paddy	15	Namthai	3
PR	Nazira (25) EA	-		Nil	20.0	T(50.0)	95.0	95.0	8-10 Yrs	Paddy	10	Hotahoti	4
PR	Nazira (20) EA		N M	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Naginimora Hq	5
PR FP	Nazira (38) EA	-		Handloom Produc	100.0	T(30.0)	150.0	150.0	5-8 Yrs	Paddy	-	Kongon	6
PR MR FP	Mon (23) EA	-		Bamboo Product	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tanhai	7
PR MR FP	Mon (30) EA	-		-	500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wakching Hq	8
PR MR FP	Mon (35) EA	-		-	90.0	-	110.0	-	-	-	-	Shiyong	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	Wakching (00005400)	-	6,220	748	P(4) M(< 5) C(10+)	CHW(6) H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	W R S SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
11	Wanching (00005500)	-	6,731	584	P(2) M C(10+)	CWC(3) H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	W R S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Chingtang (00005600)	-	1,327	209	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CHW(2) H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
13	Chingphoi (00005700)	-	2,498	214	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**36,263**	**4,680**	**P(29) M(9) S(4) I**	**H(2) D(4) MCW(2) CWC(6) HC(3) PHC(2) CHW(10)**	**T(8) W(6) TK(2) R(9) S(12)**	**PO(3) PH(59)**	**CM(2)**		**CV SP(2)**	**BS(7)**

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
PR MR FP	Mon (33)	EA	-	-	300.0	-	600.0	-	-	-	-	Wakching	10
PR MR FP	Mon (41)	EA	-	-	550.0	-	400.0	-	-	-	-	Wanching	11
PR MR FP	Mon (38)	EA	-	-	250.0	-	600.0	-	-	-	-	Chingtang	12
PR MR FP	Mon (45)	EA	-	Bamboo Product, Wooden Product	30.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	Chingphoi	13
PR(11) MR(9) FP(10)		**EA(13)**	**N**	**M**	**2142.0**	**T(380)**	**2535.0**	**775.0**	**287.0**				

PHOMCHING 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 : Phomching		
Name of Circle : Longshen (0008)			
1	Longshen Hq	00006700	070110004000400001
2	Shianghachingnyu	00006900	070110004000400004
3	Shianghamokok	00007000	070110004000400005
4	Shianghatangtch	00006800	070110004000400006
5	Shianghawamsa	00007100	070110004000400007
6	Tang	00006500	070110004000400002
7	Yuting	00006600	070110004000400003
Name of Circle t: Phomching (0009)			
1	Longwa	00007700	070100004000400007
2	Longzang	00007300	070100004000400002
3	Nyahnyu	00007600	070100004000400006
4	Phomching Hq	00007500	070100004000400001
5	Pukha	00007200	070100004000400003
6	Wetting	00007400	070100004000400005

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: Phomching (0004)												
1	Tang (00006500)	-	8,037	575	P(3) M C(10+)	D HC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
2	Yuting (00006600)	-	1,752	224	P(2) AC(2) M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
3	Longshen Hq (00006700)	-	1,561	210	P M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	W S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
4	Shianghatangteh (00006800)	-	3,468	358	P(2) M(2) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
5	Shianghachingnyu (00006900)	-	5,397	497	P(2) M C(10+)	D PHS(3) H(10+) MCW(10+)	T W S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
6	Shianghamokok (00007000)	-	1,864	191	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)
7	Shianghawamsa (00007100)	-	3,631	290	P M(3) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
8	Pukha (00007200)	-	1,048	143	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 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)	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
												RD Block: Phomching (0004)	
PR MR FP	Mon (17)	EA	-	Handicraft Prod	2.0	-	70.0	70.0	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	30	Tang	1
MR FP	Mon (10)	EA	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	4	Yuting	2
MR FP	Mon (20)	EA	-	Handicraft Prod, Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Longshen Hq	3
MR FP	Mon (30)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	400.0	T(300.0)	800.0	1100.0	8 Yrs	Paddy,Yam,Maize	300	Shianghatangteh	4
MR FP	Mon (35)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	450.0	9 Yrs	Rice,Maize	25	Shianghachingnyu	5
MR FP	Mon (33)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	9 Yrs	Paddy,Yam	20	Shianghamokok	6
MR FP	Mon (39)	EA	-	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	-	Shianghawamsa	7
PR FP	Mon (47)	EA	-	-	-	-	1052.0	1052.0	7 Yrs	Rice,Maize,Millet	-	Pukha	8

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
9	Longzang (00007300)	-	1,973	326	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(5-10) RS(10+)
10	Wetting (00007400)	-	556	101	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W 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+)
11	Phomching Hq (00007500)	-	1,729	209	P M C(10+)	D PHS H(10+) MCW(10+)	T W S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Nyahnyu (00007600)	-	1,092	170	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+)
13	Longwa (00007700)	-	4,917	458	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
	Block Total	- **0.0**	**37,025**	**3,752**	**P(20) M(9) AC(2)**	**D(5) HC PHC PHS(4)**	**T(7) W(11) TK R S(5)**	**PO(4)**			**SP(4)**	**BS(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
PR FP	Mon (52)	EA	-	-	-	-	247.0	247.0	8 Yrs	Rice,Maize,Millet	-	Longzang	9
PR MR FP	Mon (49)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Dandicraft Prod	-	-	1560.0	1560.0	8 Yrs	Rice,Maize,Mellet	-	Wetting	10
PR MR FP	Mon (65)	EA	-	Handicraft Prod	-	-	35.0	35.0	5 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Phomching Hq	11
PR FP	Mon (70)	EA	-	-	-	T(20.0)	1000.0	1000.0	7 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Nyahnyu	12
FP	Mon (62)	EA	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	7 Yrs	Rice,Maize	-	Longwa	13
PR(6) MR(9) FP(13)		**EA(13)**			**452.0**	**T(320)**	**4769.0**	**5554.0**	**379.0**				

CHEN 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 : Chen	
Name of Circle : Aboi (0007)			
1	Aboi Hq	00006000	070040002000200001
2	Ao Pao	00006100	070040002000200003
3	Chinglong	00005800	070040002000200002
4	Chuhachinglen	00006300	070040002000200005
5	Chuhachingnyu	00006400	070040002000200004
6	Longmeang	00005900	070040002000200007
7	Ngangching	00006200	070040002000200006
Name of Circle : Chen (0010)			
1	Chen Hq	00007900	070120002000200001
2	Chenloisho	00008200	070120002000200006
3	Chenmoho	00008000	070120002000200007
4	Chenwetnyu	00008100	070120002000200002
5	Chingkao Chingha	00008400	070120002000200003
6	Chingkao Chingnyu	00008300	070120002000200004
7	Choknyu	00007800	070120002000200008
8	Wangti	00008500	070120002000200005
Name of Circle : Longching (0011)			
1	Angjangyang	00009200	
2	Angphang	00009100	070030002000200007
3	Changlang	00009000	070030002000200005
4	Jakphang	00009300	070030002000200006
5	Longching Hq	00008900	070030002000200001
6	Longching Village	00008800	070030002000200002
7	Mohung	00008600	070030002000200003
8	Sowa	00008700	070030002000200004

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: Chen (0005)												
1	Chinglong (00005800)	-	2,095	327	P M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(5-10)	T W SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
2	Longmeang (00005900)	-	1,180	186	P(2) AC(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC(2) H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
3	Aboi Hq (00006000)	-	4,329	773	P(2) M(5) S(4) O C(10+)	H D MCW CWC HC PHC FWC	T R S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
4	Ao Pao (00006100)	-	1,013	183	P M(5-10) C(10+)	D H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T W TK R SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
5	Ngangching (00006200)	-	1,018	166	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
6	Chuhachinglen (00006300)	-	227	36	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
7	Chuhachingnyu (00006400)	-	2,337	347	P(4) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
8	Choknyu (00007800)	-	1,172	219	P M(5-10) C(10+)	D CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
9	Chen Hq (00007900)	-	827	127	P M S C(10+)	D HC 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+)

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	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: Chen (0005)													
PR MR FP	Mon (39)	EA	-	Handloom Produc	105 0	-	-	3000.0	5 Yrs	Paddy,Yam,Millet	600	Chinglong	1
MR FP	Mon (42)	EA	-	Wooden Product, Bamboo Product	20.0	T(32.0)	2200.0	2200.0	5 Yrs	Paddy,Yam,Maize	-	Longmeang	2
PR MR FP	Mon (34)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/7 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	-	Aboi Hq	3
MR FP	Mon (44)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	2500.0	T(10.0)	2000.0	2000.0	1 Yr	Rice,Maize	100	Ao Pao	4
MR FP	Mon (37)	EA	-	Bamboo Product	160.0	T(1 6)	200.0	200.0	8 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	30	Ngangching	5
MR FP	Mon (45)	EA	-	Handloom Produc	200.0	T(120.0)	220.0	200.0	7 Yrs	Millet,Paddy	-	Chuhachinglen	6
MR FP	Mon (45)	EA	-	Bamboo Product, Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	7 Yrs	Paddy	-	Chuhachingnyu	7
PR MR	Mon (44)	EA	-	Handicraft Prod, Handloom Produc	300.0	-	375.0	375.0	6 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	-	Choknyu	8
PR	Mon (49)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	-	Chen Hq	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	Chenmoho (00008000)	-	5,927	610	P(3) M S AC C(10+)	D CWC(6) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
11	Chenwetnyu (00008100)	-	3,646	440	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
12	Chenloisho (00008200)	-	4,386	535	P(3) M C(10+)	D CWC(5) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
13	Chingkao Chingnyu (00008300)	-	3,871	410	P(4) M O C(10+)	D CWC(5) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W R C S SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
14	Chingkao Chingha (00008400)	-	2,274	272	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
15	Wangti (00008500)	-	1,886	299	P M C(10+)	D CWC(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
16	Mohung (00008600)	-	901	165	P AC(2) M(10+) C(10+)	D MCW CWC H(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
17	Sowa (00008700)	-	1,302	237	P M(10+) C(10+)	D MCW H(10+) PHC(10+)	W 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+)
18	Longching Village (00008800)	-	5,448	614	P(2) AC M(< 5) C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(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+)

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	Cultivable land: Period of Rotation	Cultivable land: 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	Mon (45)	EA	N M	Handloom Produc, Cane Product	-	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Millet,Maize	-	Chenmoho	10
MR FP	Mon (63)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chenwetnyu	11
MR FP	Mon (60)	EA	-	-	500.0	-	10.0	800.0	6 Yrs	Maize, Millet	400	Chenloisho	12
MR FP	Mon (66)	EA	-	-	1200 0	T(30.0)	960.0	960.0	6 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	-	Chingkao Chingnyu	13
FP	Mon (63)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice,Millet,Maize	-	Chingkao Chingha	14
MR FP	Mon (91)	EA	-	Handicraft Prod	420.0	T(460.0)	10.0	800.0	5 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	460	Wangti	15
MR FP	Mon (55)	EA	-	-	150.0	-	105.0	105.0	5 Yrs	Rice,Maize,Millet	150	Mohung	16
MR FP	Mon (65)	EA	-	Bamboo Product	250.0	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Rice,Millet	-	Sowa	17
PR MR FP	Mon (60)	EA	-	-	100.0	T(50.0)	519.5	519.5	7 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	423	Longching Village	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	Longching Hq (00008900)	-	299	58	P M(2) S C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	W SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
20	Changlang (00009000)	-	2,523	326	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	D CWC(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(3) CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
21	Angphang (00009100)	-	6,173	658	P(3) M C(10+)	D CWC(7) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(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+)
22	Angjangyang (00009200)	-	961	154	P M(2) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S 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+)
23	Jakphang (00009300)	-	5,085	602	P(2) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W TK SS-	PO	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**58,880**	**7,744**	**P(42) M(19) S(7) AC(6) O(2)**	**H D(15) MCW(3) CWC(37) HC(2) PHC(3) FWC**	**T(16) W(8) TK(4) R(10) C(4) S(9)**	**PO(9)**		**ACS NCS**	**CV SP(7)**	**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)								
					Forest	Cultivable land					Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						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 FP	Mon (66)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Rice,Millet	-	Longching Hq	19
PR MR	Mon (70)	EA	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	730.0	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Yam	-	Changlang	20
MR FP	Mon (70)	EA	-	-	900.0	T(10.0)	60.0	60.0	5 Yrs	Rice,Maize,Yam	10	Angphang	21
PR MR	Mon (72)	-	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	175.0	-	400.0	400.0	6 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	-	Angjangyang	22
PR MR FP	Mon (72)	EA	-	Wooden Product, Handloom Produc	6.0	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Paddy, Millet	-	Jakphang	23
PR(9) MR(21) FP(18)		**ED(22)**	**N**	**M**	**7716.0**	**T(713.6)**	**7059.5**	**11619.5**					

TOBU 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 : Tobu	
Name of Circle : Mopong (0012)			
1	Changnyu	00009600	070020001000100005
2	Kenjenshu	00009700	070020001000100004
3	Mopong Hq	00009900	070020001000100001
4	Ukha	00010000	070020001000100002
5	Yakshu	00009800	070020001000100003
6	Yei	00009400	070020001000100007
7	Yonghong	00009500	070020001000100006
Name of Circle : Tobu (0013)			
1	Shannyu	00010200	070010001000100002
2	Tamkong	00010100	070010001000100003
3	Tobu HQ	00010300	070010001000100001
4	Tobu Village	00010400	
Name of Circle : Monyakshu (0014)			
1	Bumei S/Comp.	00010800	070130001000100007
2	Changlangshu	00010700	070130001000100003
3	Monyakshu Hq	00010600	070130001000100001
4	Monyakshu Village	00010500	070130001000100002
5	Pesao	00010900	070130001000100004
6	Shingnyu	00011100	070130001000100006
7	Yongkhao	00011000	070130001000100005

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: Tobu (0006)												
1	Yei (00009400)	-	1,187	168	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T W TK SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
2	Yonghong (00009500)	-	1,851	283	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	PHS 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+)
3	Changnyu (00009600)	-	1,071	182	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC HC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK S SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
4	Kenjenshu (00009700)	-	1,645	228	P M(2) C(10+)	CWC(2) PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T 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	Yakshu (00009800)	-	3,114	412	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	D CWC(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)
6	Mopong Hq (00009900)	-	465	74	P M(2) C(10+)	D CWC(2) PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
7	Ukha (00010000)	-	2,513	357	P(2) M C(10+)	D CWC(3) 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 RS(10+)
8	Tamkong (00010100)	-	2,860	447	P M C(10+)	D CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(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)						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	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: Tobu (0006)	
MR FP	Tuensang (85)	-	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Maize, Millet	-	Yei	1
PR MR FP	Tuensang (88)	ED	-	-	8230.0	-	-	-	6 Yrs	Rice,Millet	-	Yonghong	2
PR MR FP	Tuensang (81)	ED	M	-	-	-	-	-	7 Yrs	Rice,Millet	-	Changnyu	3
MR FP	Tuensang (82)	ED	-	-	532.0	T(4.3)	-	-	7 Yrs	Rice,Millet	12	Kenjenshu	4
MR FP	Tuensang (80)	ED	-	-	1000.0	T(250.0)	500.0	750.0	5 Yrs	Rice,Millet,Maize	125	Yakshu	5
MR FP	Tuensang (75)	ED	-	Handloom Produc	-	T(2.5)	250.0	250.0	7 Yrs	Rice,Millet	11.2	Mopong Hq	6
MR FP	Tuensang (75)	ED	-	Wooden Product	500.0	T(5.0)	575.0	575.0	7 Yrs	Rice,Ginger	100	Ukha	7
PR MR FP	Tuensang (68)	ED	-	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs	Rice	-	Tamkong	8

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
9	Shannyu (00010200)	-	3,064	531	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	CWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK SS-	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+)
10	Tobu Hq (00010300)	-	4,719	668	P M S C(10+)	D CWC(2) PHC RMP SMP H(10+) MCW(10+)	T R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
11	Tobu Village (00010400)	-	4,676	613	P(3) M(2) S C(10+)	D RMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
12	Monyakshu Village (00010500)	-	5,837	645	P(2) M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+)
13	Monyakshu Hq (00010600)	-	487	85	P M S C(10+)	D PHS RMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-	PO PH(10+)	CM	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
14	Changlangshu (00010700)	-	5,293	597	P(3) M S C(10+)	D CWC(5) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
15	Bumei S/Comp. (00010800)	-	1,316	162	P M S C(10+)	D CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	W SS-	PO PH(10+)	CP CM(< 5)	-	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+)
16	Pesao (00010900)	-	5,314	607	P(3) M AC(2) 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+)

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					Area not available for cultivation		
						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 FP	Tuensang (52)	ED	-	Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs	Rice,Millet	-	Shannyu	9
PR MR FP	Tuensang (40)	ED	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	-	T(15.0)	500.0	500.0	3 Yrs	Rice,Millet	-	Tobu Hq	10
MR FP	Tuensang (42)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Yrs	Rice	-	Tobu Village	11
MR FP	Tuensang (77)	ED	-	Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	7 Yrs	Rice	-	Monyakshu Village	12
PR MR FP	Tuensang (79)	ED	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monyakshu Hq	13
MR FP	Tuensang (76)	ED	-	Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice	-	Changlangshu	14
MR FP	Tuensang (75)	-	-	Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	-	9 Yrs	Rice	-	Bumei S/Comp.	15
PR MR FP	Tuensang (95)	ED	-	Handloom Produc, Handicraft Prod	-	-	-	2000.0	7 Yrs	Maize, Millet	-	Pesao	16

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
17	Yongkhao (00011000)	-	4,007	417	P M C(10+)	D HC(4) PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W TK R SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10)	-	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+)
18	Shingnyu (00011100)	-	353	78	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC 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+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**49,772**	**6,554**	**P(29) M(15) S(5) AC(3)**	**D(11) CWC(26) HC(5) PHC(3) PHS(4) RMP(3) SMP**	**T(15) W(11) TK(7) R(4) S**	**PO(4)**	**CM CP**		**SP(9)**	**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
					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	Tuensang (85)	-	-	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yongkhao	17
FP	Tuensang (60)	-	-	Handloom Produc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shingnyu	18
PR(7) MR(16) FP(18)		ED(14)	M		10262.0	T(276.82)	1825.0	4075.0	248.2				

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	Tizit	22	25,314	20	28	11	19
2	Mon	21	36,808	20	27	12	13
3	Wakching	13	36,263	13	29	6	9
4	Phomching	13	37,025	13	20	6	9
5	Chen	23	58,880	23	42	13	19
6	Tobu	18	49,772	18	29	12	15
	District(Rural) :	**110**	**244,062**	**107**	**175**	**60**	**84**

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	Tizit	2	2	0	0	0	0
2	Mon	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Wakching	2	4	0	0	0	0
4	Phomching	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chen	4	7	0	0	0	0
6	Tobu	5	5	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**13**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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	Tizit	0	0	0	0	2
2	Mon	4	12	0	0	1
3	Wakching	0	0	1	1	0
4	Phomching	1	2	0	0	0
5	Chen	4	6	2	2	0
6	Tobu	2	3	0	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**11**	**23**	**3**	**3**	**3**

APPENDIX I- Village Directory

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

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Medical institutions					
		Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre/Health	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Tizit	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Mon	0	0	7	7	4	5
3	Wakching	2	2	4	4	4	5
4	Phomching	0	0	5	5	2	2
5	Chen	1	1	15	15	4	5
6	Tobu	0	0	11	11	5	8
	District(Rural) :	**3**	**3**	**42**	**42**	**20**	**26**

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	Tizit	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	Mon	3	3	9	15	1	1
3	Wakching	0	0	4	8	0	0
4	Phomching	2	4	0	0	0	0
5	Chen	0	0	13	40	1	1
6	Tobu	4	4	12	26	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**10**	**12**	**38**	**89**	**2**	**2**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Medical institutions (contd.)					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	Tizit	0	0	1	1	20	18	22	0
2	Mon	0	0	0	0	7	12	14	3
3	Wakching	3	10	0	0	3	8	6	2
4	Phomching	0	0	0	0	7	7	11	1
5	Chen	0	0	0	0	3	16	8	4
6	Tobu	0	0	3	4	1	15	11	7
	District(Rural) :	**3**	**10**	**4**	**5**	**41**	**76**	**72**	**17**

APPENDIX I- Village Directory

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

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	Tizit	1	8	8	1	1	21	0
2	Mon	0	10	12	1	2	17	0
3	Wakching	0	9	12	0	0	13	0
4	Phomching	0	1	5	0	0	9	0
5	Chen	0	10	9	4	0	15	0
6	Tobu	0	4	1	0	0	10	0
	District(Rural) :	**1**	**42**	**47**	**6**	**3**	**85**	**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	Tizit	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
2	Mon	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Wakching	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	Phomching	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chen	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Tobu	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**29**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**

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	Tizit	7	0	0	1	1	20	2
2	Mon	13	0	0	5	7	20	1
3	Wakching	7	0	0	1	2	13	0
4	Phomching	10	0	0	0	0	13	0
5	Chen	9	0	0	0	0	22	1
6	Tobu	12	0	0	2	2	14	4
	District(Rural) :	**58**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**12**	**102**	**8**

APPENDIX I- Village Directory

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

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	Tizit	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mon	1	1	0	0	1	1
3	Wakching	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Phomching	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chen	1	1	1	1	0	0
6	Tobu	0	0	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**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	Tizit	0	2	3	3	3	3
2	Mon	0	8	0	1	0	0
3	Wakching	1	2	0	1	1	1
4	Phomching	0	4	0	0	0	0
5	Chen	1	7	0	1	1	1
6	Tobu	0	9	0	0	1	0
	District(Rural) :	**2**	**32**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**5**

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	Tizit	22	2	14	5	0	1
2	Mon	21	1	14	5	1	0
3	Wakching	13	0	7	2	1	3
4	Phomching	13	0	7	5	1	0
5	Chen	23	0	11	7	3	2
6	Tobu	18	0	10	5	3	0
	District Total :	**110**	**3**	**63**	**29**	**9**	**6**

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	Tizit	22	2	9	11	2
2	Mon	21	1	8	12	0
3	Wakching	13	0	7	6	2
4	Phomching	13	0	7	6	0
5	Chen	23	0	10	13	4
6	Tobu	18	0	6	12	5
	District Total :	**110**	**3**	**47**	**60**	**13**

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	Tizit	0	1	0	0	18
2	Mon	2	2	0	0	8
3	Wakching	0	0	0	0	1
4	Phomching	1	3	0	0	6
5	Chen	4	2	0	0	3
6	Tobu	5	3	0	0	8
	District Total:	**12**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**44**

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 (indicating N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tizit Village	00001600	Tizit	5,378	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Mon Village	00004500	Mon	6,072	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Naginimora Hq	00000500	Wakching	6,837	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
4	Wakching	00005400	Wakching	6,220	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Wanching	00005500	Wakching	6,731	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Tang	00006500	Phomching	8,037	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
7	Shianghachingnyu	00006900	Phomching	5,397	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.
8	Chenmoho	00008000	Chen	5,927	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9	Longching Village	00008800	Chen	5,448	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
10	Angphang	00009100	Chen	6,173	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

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

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of R. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicating 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
11	Jakphang	00009300	Chen	5,085	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
12	Monyakshu Vill	00010500	Tobu	5,837	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13	Changlangshu	00010700	Tobu	5,293	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.
14	Pesao	00010900	Tobu	5,314	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.

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: Tizit		
1	00001200	Takum
2	00001700	Old Sangsa
Name of RD Block: Mon		
3	00003000	Zangkham Tingsa
Name of RD Block: Wakching		Nil
Name of RD Block: Phomching		Nil
Name of RD Block: Chen		Nil
Name of RD Block: Tobu		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	Tizit	23	1	22	0
2	Mon	21	0	21	0
3	Wakching	13	0	13	0
4	Phomching	13	0	13	0
5	Chen	23	0	23	0
6	Tobu	18	0	18	0
	District Total :	**111**	**1**	**110**	**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: Tizit		
31-40		
	00001400	Lapalampong
51-75		
	00001600	Tizit Village
76 and above		
	00001200	Takum
	00001800	Sangsa
	00000800	Tinglibam

Range of Scheduled Tribe population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block: Tizit		
76 and above		
	00001100	Tizit Hq
	00000700	Laokhun
	00000900	Yanpan
	00002400	Neitong
	00001900	Ngangting
	00002300	Joboka
	00002000	Zakho

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: Tizit		
76 and above		
	00002900	Yannyu
	00001300	Lapa
	00002600	Laokhu
	00002700	Longting
	00002200	Nokzang
	00001000	Tela
	00001500	Longlem
	00001700	Old Sangsa
	00002500	Hunta Hq
	00002800	Nokyan
Name of RD Block: Mon		
	00004500	Mon Village
	00003700	Goching
	00003500	Otting
	00004600	Leangha
	00003800	Tuimei
	00003200	Nayasa
	00004000	Longponshing
	00004700	Chui
	00003900	Phuktong
	00004100	Hongphoi
	00004800	Totokchingnyu
	00004200	Pongkong
	00004900	Totokchingha
	00003300	Shangnyu
	00003600	Wangla
	00005000	Totokchingkhu
	00004400	Leangnyu
	00003100	Zangkham
	00003000	Zangkham Tingsa
	00003400	Longtho
	00004300	Longkai
Name of RD Block: Wakching		
41-50		
	00000500	Naginimora Hq
51-75		
	00000400	Hotahoti
76 and above		
	00000300	Namthai
	00000100	Tiru (Lower)
	00000200	Tiru (Upper)
	00005300	Shiyong
	00005200	Wakching Hq
	00005700	Chingphoi
	00005100	Tanhai
	00000600	Kongon
	00005400	Wakching
	00005500	Wanching
	00005600	Chingtang

Range of Scheduled Tribe population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block: Phomching		
76 and above		
	00007100	Shianghawamsa
	00007500	Phomching Hq
	00006900	Shianghachingnyu
	00006800	Shianghatangteh
	00007300	Longzang
	00007000	Shianghamokok
	00006500	Tang
	00007400	Wetting
	00006600	Yuting
	00006700	Longshen Hq
	00007200	Pukha
	00007600	Nyahnyu
	00007700	Longwa
Name of RD Block: Chen		
	00008100	Chenwetnyu
	00008900	Longching Hq
	00006000	Aboi Hq
	00009200	Angjangyang
	00008800	Longching Village
	00007800	Choknyu
	00008200	Chenloisho
	00009300	Jakphang
	00006200	Ngangching
	00009000	Changlang
	00008400	Chingkao Chingha
	00009100	Angphang
	00007900	Chen Hq
	00005800	Chinglong
	00008600	Mohung
	00005900	Longmeang
	00008300	Chingkao Chingnyu
	00008000	Chenmoho
	00006100	Ao Pao
	00006300	Chuhachinglen
	00006400	Chuhachingnyu
	00008500	Wangti
	00008700	Sowa
Name of RD Block: Tobu		
	00010400	Tobu Village
	00009900	Mopong Hq
	00010600	Monyakshu Hq
	00010300	Tobu Hq
	00010800	Bumei S/Comp.
	00010000	Ukha
	00009700	Kenjenshu
	00009800	Yakshu
	00010900	Pesao
	00009600	Changnyu
	00010500	Monyakshu Village

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: Tobu		
76 and above		
	00010700	Changlangshu
	00009400	Yei
	00009500	Yonghong
	00010100	Tamkong
	00010200	Shannyu
	00011000	Yongkhao
	00011100	Shingnyu

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	IV Mon (TC)	40101000	Mon Sadar	Mon	9.0	2,983	-	-	-

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	IV Mon (TC)	-	-	-	-	-	6,898 -	10,790 (+56.4)	16,590 (+53.8)	1,843	577	695	815

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	IV Mon (TC)	-	38.00	8.00	Kohima (354)	Mon (0)	Mon 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	IV Mon (TC)	Jorhat (146)	Guwahati (505)	Bhojo (62)	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	IV Mon (TC)	3	1	100	-	-	-	104

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
		General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	IV Mon (TC)	104	-	-	-	-	-	104

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	IV Mon (TC)	16,590	-	14,000	15	OSD	2,700	1,500	-	1,200

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (number of connections)				
			Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	IV Mon (TC)	ST,Pt	T	- (700)	Yes	1,500	6	200	200	-

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	IV Mon (TC)	16,590	H(1) TB(1)	50	A(1)	No Dibrugarh (148)	No Jorhat(146)	Yes (1)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational 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
1	2	10	11	12	13	14
1	IV Mon (TC)	SH(1) Type(2)	2	1	7	9

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities		Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
		Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	IV Mon (TC)	-	-	2	-	3	PL(1)

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	IV Mon (TC)	Pal Leaf	Ginger	Broom	Blacksmithy Product	Weaving Product	Bamboo & Cane Item	2	-	-

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 of Town/ Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	**Mon**	**Total**		**34,922**	**260,652**	**138,753**	**121,899**	**38,994**	**19,760**	**19,234**
		Rural		**31,939**	**244,062**	**129,615**	**114,447**	**36,252**	**18,319**	**17,933**
		Urban		**2,983**	**16,590**	**9,138**	**7,452**	**2,742**	**1,441**	**1,301**
0001	Tizit	Total		4,406	25,314	14,001	11,313	4,128	2,161	1,967
		Rural		4,406	25,314	14,001	11,313	4,128	2,161	1,967
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Mon	Total		4,803	36,808	19,696	17,112	5,689	2,957	2,732
		Rural		4,803	36,808	19,696	17,112	5,689	2,957	2,732
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Wakching	Total		4,680	36,263	18,817	17,446	5,354	2,546	2,808
		Rural		4,680	36,263	18,817	17,446	5,354	2,546	2,808
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Phomching	Total		3,752	37,025	19,836	17,189	4,388	2,241	2,147
		Rural		3,752	37,025	19,836	17,189	4,388	2,241	2,147
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Chen	Total		7,744	58,880	30,974	27,906	9,291	4,487	4,804
		Rural		7,744	58,880	30,974	27,906	9,291	4,487	4,804
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tobu	Total		6,554	49,772	26,291	23,481	7,402	3,927	3,475
		Rural		6,554	49,772	26,291	23,481	7,402	3,927	3,475
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Urban		2,983	16,590	9,138	7,452	2,742	1,441	1,301

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
-	-	-	**244,821**	**128,735**	**116,086**	**92,726**	**55,404**	**37,322**	**Total**	**Mon**
-	-	-	**230,821**	**121,304**	**109,517**	**81,470**	**48,844**	**32,626**	**Rural**	
-	-	-	**14,000**	**7,431**	**6,569**	**11,256**	**6,560**	**4,696**	**Urban**	
-	-	-	20,696	10,927	9,769	12,780	7,797	4,983	Total	Tizit
-	-	-	20,696	10,927	9,769	12,780	7,797	4,983	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	35,954	18,993	16,961	17,298	10,018	7,280	Total	Mon
-	-	-	35,954	18,993	16,961	17,298	10,018	7,280	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	31,725	16,144	15,581	14,012	8,440	5,572	Total	Wakching
-	-	-	31,725	16,144	15,581	14,012	8,440	5,572	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	36,479	19,517	16,962	11,553	6,816	4,737	Total	Phomching
-	-	-	36,479	19,517	16,962	11,553	6,816	4,737	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	57,557	30,206	27,351	16,653	9,995	6,658	Total	Chen
-	-	-	57,557	30,206	27,351	16,653	9,995	6,658	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	48,410	25,517	22,893	9,174	5,778	3,396	Total	Tobu
-	-	-	48,410	25,517	22,893	9,174	5,778	3,396	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	14,000	7,431	6,569	11,256	6,560	4,696	Urban	Mon Town (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
01	**Mon**	**Total**	**167,926**	**83,349**	**84,577**	**130,848**	**73,369**	**57,479**	**108,206**	**63,700**	**44,506**
		Rural	**162,592**	**80,771**	**81,821**	**125,334**	**69,510**	**55,824**	**103,199**	**60,132**	**43,067**
		Urban	**5,334**	**2,578**	**2,756**	**5,514**	**3,859**	**1,655**	**5,007**	**3,568**	**1,439**
0001	Tizit	Total	12,534	6,204	6,330	12,158	7,484	4,674	7,879	5,979	1,900
		Rural	12,534	6,204	6,330	12,158	7,484	4,674	7,879	5,979	1,900
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Mon	Total	19,510	9,678	9,832	18,404	10,078	8,326	13,609	8,145	5,464
		Rural	19,510	9,678	9,832	18,404	10,078	8,326	13,609	8,145	5,464
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Wakching	Total	22,251	10,377	11,874	15,881	9,166	6,715	13,846	8,354	5,492
		Rural	22,251	10,377	11,874	15,881	9,166	6,715	13,846	8,354	5,492
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Phomching	Total	25,472	13,020	12,452	23,595	12,799	10,796	19,423	10,983	8,440
		Rural	25,472	13,020	12,452	23,595	12,799	10,796	19,423	10,983	8,440
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Chen	Total	42,227	20,979	21,248	27,387	15,104	12,283	23,879	13,519	10,360
		Rural	42,227	20,979	21,248	27,387	15,104	12,283	23,879	13,519	10,360
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tobu	Total	40,598	20,513	20,085	27,909	14,879	13,030	24,563	13,152	11,411
		Rural	40,598	20,513	20,085	27,909	14,879	13,030	24,563	13,152	11,411
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Urban	5,334	2,578	2,756	5,514	3,859	1,655	5,007	3,568	1,439

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
89,752	**49,420**	**40,332**	**2,529**	**1,636**	**893**	**1,590**	**883**	**707**	**14,335**	**11,761**	**2,574**	**Total**	**Mon**
89,412	**49,269**	**40,143**	**2,495**	**1,617**	**878**	**1,048**	**612**	**436**	**10,244**	**8,634**	**1,610**	**Rural**	
340	**151**	**189**	**34**	**19**	**15**	**542**	**271**	**271**	**4,091**	**3,127**	**964**	**Urban**	
4,484	2,990	1,494	307	219	88	32	21	11	3,056	2,749	307	Total	Tizit
4,484	2,990	1,494	307	219	88	32	21	11	3,056	2,749	307	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
11,981	6,755	5,226	250	197	53	134	77	57	1,244	1,116	128	Total	Mon
11,981	6,755	5,226	250	197	53	134	77	57	1,244	1,116	128	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
10,077	5,466	4,611	1,299	808	491	103	66	37	2,367	2,014	353	Total	Wakching
10,077	5,466	4,611	1,299	808	491	103	66	37	2,367	2,014	353	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
18,787	10,505	8,282	45	31	14	138	87	51	453	360	93	Total	Phomching
18,787	10,505	8,282	45	31	14	138	87	51	453	360	93	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
21,292	11,697	9,595	212	155	57	366	209	157	2,009	1,458	551	Total	Chen
21,292	11,697	9,595	212	155	57	366	209	157	2,009	1,458	551	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
22,791	11,856	10,935	382	207	175	275	152	123	1,115	937	178	Total	Tobu
22,791	11,856	10,935	382	207	175	275	152	123	1,115	937	178	Rural .	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
													URBAN
340	151	189	34	19	15	542	271	271	4,091	3,127	964	Urban	Mon Town (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
01	**Mon**	**Total**	**22,642**	**9,669**	**12,973**	**17,351**	**7,119**	**10,232**	**2,669**	**1,201**	**1,468**
		Rural	**22,135**	**9,378**	**12,757**	**17,314**	**7,105**	**10,209**	**2,631**	**1,185**	**1,446**
		Urban	**507**	**291**	**216**	**37**	**14**	**23**	**38**	**16**	**22**
0001	Tizit	Total	4,279	1,505	2,774	3,658	1,273	2,385	265	81	184
		Rural	4,279	1,505	2,774	3,658	1,273	2,385	265	81	184
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Mon	Total	4,795	1,933	2,862	3,794	1,479	2,315	659	263	396
		Rural	4,795	1,933	2,862	3,794	1,479	2,315	659	263	396
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Wakching	Total	2,035	812	1,223	776	266	510	632	277	355
		Rural	2,035	812	1,223	776	266	510	632	277	355
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Phomching	Total	4,172	1,816	2,356	3,789	1,600	2,189	303	166	137
		Rural	4,172	1,816	2,356	3,789	1,600	2,189	303	166	137
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Chen	Total	3,508	1,585	1,923	2,880	1,264	1,616	219	119	100
		Rural	3,508	1,585	1,923	2,880	1,264	1,616	219	119	100
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tobu	Total	3,346	1,727	1,619	2,417	1,223	1,194	553	279	274
		Rural	3,346	1,727	1,619	2,417	1,223	1,194	553	279	274
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Urban	507	291	216	37	14	23	38	16	22

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ RD Block/ Town	Location code number
Household 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
619	**206**	**413**	**2,003**	**1,143**	**860**	**129,804**	**65,384**	**64,420**	**Total**	**Mon**	**01**
575	**189**	**386**	**1,615**	**899**	**716**	**118,728**	**60,105**	**58,623**	**Rural**		
44	**17**	**27**	**388**	**244**	**144**	**11,076**	**5,279**	**5,797**	**Urban**		
131	26	105	225	125	100	13,156	6,517	6,639	Total	Tizit	0001
131	26	105	225	125	100	13,156	6,517	6,639	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
94	47	47	248	144	104	18,404	9,618	8,786	Total	Mon	0002
94	47	47	248	144	104	18,404	9,618	8,786	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
156	46	110	471	223	248	20,382	9,651	10,731	Total	Wakching	0003
156	46	110	471	223	248	20,382	9,651	10,731	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
32	13	19	48	37	11	13,430	7,037	6,393	Total	Phomching	0004
32	13	19	48	37	11	13,430	7,037	6,393	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
108	31	77	301	171	130	31,493	15,870	15,623	Total	Chen	0005
108	31	77	301	171	130	31,493	15,870	15,623	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
54	26	28	322	199	123	21,863	11,412	10,451	Total	Tobu	0006
54	26	28	322	199	123	21,863	11,412	10,451	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
44	17	27	388	244	144	11,076	5,279	5,797	Urban	Mon Town (TC)	40101000

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Caste population	Scheduled Tribe population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	736	-	729
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	725	-	725
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	575	-	460
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	391	-	331
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	576	-	564
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 6	612	-	514
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 7	537	-	537
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 8	800	-	783
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 9	677	-	660
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 10	505	-	485
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 11	512	-	382
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 12	656	-	523
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 13	273	-	16
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 14	486	-	301
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 15	448	-	302
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 16	512	-	376
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 17	657	-	528
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 18	974	-	969
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 19	799	-	666
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 20	498	-	439
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 21	579	-	430
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 22	526	-	460
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 23	279	-	279
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 24	269	-	-
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 25	509	-	461
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 26	565	-	536
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 27	558	-	548
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 28	578	-	529
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 29	470	-	455
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 704	109	-	9
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 705	199	-	3

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
01	Mon	**Total**	**31,951**	**244,821**	**128,735**	**116,086**	**36,845**	**18,684**	**18,161**
		Rural	**29,537**	**230,821**	**121,304**	**109,517**	**34,386**	**17,385**	**17,001**
		Urban	**2,414**	**14,000**	**7,431**	**6,569**	**2,459**	**1,299**	**1,160**
0001	Tizit	Total	3,397	20,696	10,927	9,769	3,406	1,796	1,610
		Rural	3,397	20,696	10,927	9,769	3,406	1,796	1,610
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Mon	Total	4,698	35,954	18,993	16,961	5,610	2,911	2,699
		Rural	4,698	35,954	18,993	16,961	5,610	2,911	2,699
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Wakching	Total	3,870	31,725	16,144	15,581	4,766	2,248	2,518
		Rural	3,870	31,725	16,144	15,581	4,766	2,248	2,518
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Phomching	Total	3,707	36,479	19,517	16,962	4,298	2,196	2,102
		Rural	3,707	36,479	19,517	16,962	4,298	2,196	2,102
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Chen	Total	7,515	57,557	30,206	27,351	9,049	4,379	4,670
		Rural	7,515	57,557	30,206	27,351	9,049	4,379	4,670
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tobu	Total	6,350	48,410	25,517	22,893	7,257	3,855	3,402
		Rural	6,350	48,410	25,517	22,893	7,257	3,855	3,402
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Urban	2,414	14,000	7,431	6,569	2,459	1,299	1,160

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
83,652	**48,966**	**34,686**	**161,169**	**79,769**	**81,400**	**122,239**	**66,650**	**55,589**	**Total**	**Mon**
74,327	**43,747**	**30,580**	**156,494**	**77,557**	**78,937**	**118,043**	**63,894**	**54,149**	**Rural**	
9,325	**5,219**	**4,106**	**4,675**	**2,212**	**2,463**	**4,196**	**2,756**	**1,440**	**Urban**	
10,342	5,928	4,414	10,354	4,999	5,355	9,445	5,269	4,176	Total	Tizit
10,342	5,928	4,414	10,354	4,999	5,355	9,445	5,269	4,176	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
16,772	9,560	7,212	19,182	9,433	9,749	17,742	9,472	8,270	Total	Mon
16,772	9,560	7,212	19,182	9,433	9,749	17,742	9,472	8,270	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
11,314	6,683	4,631	20,411	9,461	10,950	13,856	7,586	6,270	Total	Wakching
11,314	6,683	4,631	20,411	9,461	10,950	13,856	7,586	6,270	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
11,207	6,610	4,597	25,272	12,907	12,365	23,172	12,547	10,625	Total	Phomching
11,207	6,610	4,597	25,272	12,907	12,365	23,172	12,547	10,625	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
16,083	9,595	6,488	41,474	20,611	20,863	26,819	14,691	12,128	Total	Chen
16,083	9,595	6,488	41,474	20,611	20,863	26,819	14,691	12,128	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
8,609	5,371	3,238	39,801	20,146	19,655	27,009	14,329	12,680	Total	Tobu
8,609	5,371	3,238	39,801	20,146	19,655	27,009	14,329	12,680	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
9,325	5,219	4,106	4,675	2,212	2,463	4,196	2,756	1,440	Urban	Mon Town (TC)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial categories					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
01	**Mon**	**Total**	**100,973**	**57,707**	**43,266**	**88,253**	**48,534**	**39,719**	**2,174**	**1,362**	**812**
		Rural	**97,191**	**55,171**	**42,020**	**87,929**	**48,390**	**39,539**	**2,144**	**1,344**	**800**
		Urban	**3,782**	**2,536**	**1,246**	**324**	**144**	**180**	**30**	**18**	**12**
0001	Tizit	Total	5,561	3,926	1,635	4,148	2,771	1,377	96	48	48
		Rural	5,561	3,926	1,635	4,148	2,771	1,377	96	48	48
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Mon	Total	13,002	7,578	5,424	11,941	6,724	5,217	249	196	53
		Rural	13,002	7,578	5,424	11,941	6,724	5,217	249	196	53
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Wakching	Total	12,013	6,882	5,131	9,765	5,281	4,484	1,169	713	456
		Rural	12,013	6,882	5,131	9,765	5,281	4,484	1,169	713	456
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Phomching	Total	19,190	10,816	8,374	18,647	10,424	8,223	45	31	14
		Rural	19,190	10,816	8,374	18,647	10,424	8,223	45	31	14
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Chen	Total	23,342	13,124	10,218	20,967	11,500	9,467	204	149	55
		Rural	23,342	13,124	10,218	20,967	11,500	9,467	204	149	55
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tobu	Total	24,083	12,845	11,238	22,461	11,690	10,771	381	207	174
		Rural	24,083	12,845	11,238	22,461	11,690	10,771	381	207	174
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Urban	3,782	2,536	1,246	324	144	180	30	18	12

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
1,522	**832**	**690**	**9,024**	**6,979**	**2,045**	**21,266**	**8,943**	**12,323**	**Total**	**Mon**
1,010	582	428	6,108	4,855	1,253	20,852	8,723	12,129	**Rural**	
512	**250**	**262**	**2,916**	**2,124**	**792**	**414**	**220**	**194**	**Urban**	
28	20	8	1,289	1,087	202	3,884	1,343	2,541	Total	Tizit
28	20	8	1,289	1,087	202	3,884	1,343	2,541	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
133	76	57	679	582	97	4,740	1,894	2,846	Total	Mon
133	76	57	679	582	97	4,740	1,894	2,846	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
87	52	35	992	836	156	1,843	704	1,139	Total	Wakching
87	52	35	992	836	156	1,843	704	1,139	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
136	87	49	362	274	88	3,982	1,731	2,251	Total	Phomching
136	87	49	362	274	88	3,982	1,731	2,251	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
352	195	157	1,819	1,280	539	3,477	1,567	1,910	Total	Chen
352	195	157	1,819	1,280	539	3,477	1,567	1,910	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
274	152	122	967	796	171	2,926	1,484	1,442	Total	Tobu
274	152	122	967	796	171	2,926	1,484	1,442	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
512	250	262	2,916	2,124	792	414	220	194	Urban	Mon Town (TC)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial categories								
			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
01	**Mon**	**Total**	**16,561**	**6,734**	**9,827**	**2,516**	**1,130**	**1,386**	**567**	**177**	**390**
		Rural	**16,526**	**6,722**	**9,804**	**2,480**	**1,115**	**1,365**	**527**	**163**	**364**
		Urban	**35**	**12**	**23**	**36**	**15**	**21**	**40**	**14**	**26**
0001	Tizit	Total	3,500	1,225	2,275	154	35	119	91	6	85
		Rural	3,500	1,225	2,275	154	35	119	91	6	85
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Mon	Total	3,781	1,476	2,305	656	262	394	94	47	47
		Rural	3,781	1,476	2,305	656	262	394	94	47	47
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Wakching	Total	762	261	501	603	257	346	151	43	108
		Rural	762	261	501	603	257	346	151	43	108
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Phomching	Total	3,602	1,517	2,085	302	166	136	31	12	19
		Rural	3,602	1,517	2,085	302	166	136	31	12	19
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Chen	Total	2,865	1,255	1,610	219	119	100	107	30	77
		Rural	2,865	1,255	1,610	219	119	100	107	30	77
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Tobu	Total	2,016	988	1,028	546	276	270	53	25	28
		Rural	2,016	988	1,028	546	276	270	53	25	28
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	Urban	35	12	23	36	15	21	40	14	26

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of marginal workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ RD Block/ Town	Location code number
Other workers								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
1,622	**902**	**720**	**122,582**	**62,085**	**60,497**	**Total**	**Mon**	**01**
1,319	**723**	**596**	**112,778**	**57,410**	**55,368**	**Rural**		
303	**179**	**124**	**9,804**	**4,675**	**5,129**	**Urban**		
139	77	62	11,251	5,658	5,593	Total	Tizit	0001
139	77	62	11,251	5,658	5,593	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
209	109	100	18,212	9,521	8,691	Total	Mon	0002
209	109	100	18,212	9,521	8,691	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
327	143	184	17,869	8,558	9,311	Total	Wakching	0003
327	143	184	17,869	8,558	9,311	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
47	36	11	13,307	6,970	6,337	Total	Phomching	0004
47	36	11	13,307	6,970	6,337	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
286	163	123	30,738	15,515	15,223	Total	Chen	0005
286	163	123	30,738	15,515	15,223	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
311	195	116	21,401	11,188	10,213	Total	Tobu	0006
311	195	116	21,401	11,188	10,213	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
303	179	124	9,804	4,675	5,129	Urban	Mon Town (TC)	40101000

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	**Tizit (Total)**		**4,406**	**25,314**	**14,001**	**11,313**	**4,128**	**2,161**	**1,967**
0001	**Tizit (Rural)**		**4,406**	**25,314**	**14,001**	**11,313**	**4,128**	**2,161**	**1,967**
0001	**Tizit (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tizit (Rural)								
00000700	Laokhun	-	154	1,005	527	478	137	61	76
00000800	Tinglibam	-	87	445	230	215	42	24	18
00000900	Yanpan	-	56	297	158	139	34	16	18
00001000	Tela	-	61	370	188	182	18	10	8
00001100	Tizit Hq	-	700	3,674	2,013	1,661	462	245	217
00001200	Takum	-	29	171	93	78	28	12	16
00001300	Lapa	-	121	949	512	437	176	90	86
00001400	Lapalampong	-	691	3,301	2,285	1,016	461	236	225
00001500	Longlem	-	66	431	227	204	72	37	35
00001600	Tizit Village	-	1,046	5,378	2,966	2,412	1,214	661	553
00001700	Old Sangsa	-	21	130	67	63	15	7	8
00001800	Sangsa	-	115	821	421	400	169	79	90
00001900	Ngangting	-	176	1,011	541	470	52	16	36
00002000	Zakho	-	96	552	292	260	103	56	47
00002100	Old Zakho	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00002200	Nokzang	-	126	1,107	576	531	202	106	96
00002300	Joboka	-	194	1,271	621	650	247	135	112
00002400	Neitong	-	74	486	234	252	109	61	48
00002500	Hunta Hq	-	21	140	80	60	14	5	9
00002600	Laokhu	-	97	777	406	371	130	79	51
00002700	Longting	-	140	852	424	428	40	14	26
00002800	Nokyan	-	170	1,103	594	509	216	115	101
00002900	Yannyu	-	165	1,043	546	497	187	96	91

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TIZIT

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
-	-	-	**20,696**	**10,927**	**9,769**	**12,780**	**7,797**	**4,983**	**Tizit (Total)**
-	-	-	**20,696**	**10,927**	**9,769**	**12,780**	**7,797**	**4,983**	**Tizit (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tizit (Urban)**
									Tizit (Rural)
-	-	-	908	460	448	578	307	271	Laokhun
-	-	-	375	194	181	209	106	103	Tinglibam
-	-	-	275	143	132	114	73	41	Yanpan
-	-	-	369	187	182	219	118	101	Tela
-	-	-	3,263	1,777	1,486	2,350	1,395	955	Tizit Hq
-	-	-	130	71	59	91	51	40	Takum
-	-	-	929	496	433	206	142	64	Lapa
-	-	-	1,177	648	529	1,845	1,465	380	Lapalampong
-	-	-	431	227	204	182	116	66	Longlem
-	-	-	3,855	2,109	1,746	3,088	1,792	1,296	Tizit Village
-	-	-	130	67	63	44	27	17	Old Sangsa
-	-	-	685	347	338	227	132	95	Sangsa
-	-	-	962	499	463	511	301	210	Ngangting
-	-	-	537	283	254	286	164	122	Zakho
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Zakho
-	-	-	1,104	573	531	301	201	100	Nokzang
-	-	-	1,231	597	634	417	219	198	Joboka
-	-	-	452	216	236	242	115	127	Neitong
-	-	-	140	80	60	84	56	28	Hunta Hq
-	-	-	773	404	369	208	134	74	Laokhu
-	-	-	849	421	428	631	333	298	Longting
-	-	-	1,103	594	509	296	186	110	Nokyan
-	-	-	1,018	534	484	651	364	287	Yannyu

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	**Tizit (Total)**	**12,534**	**6,204**	**6,330**	**12,158**	**7,484**	**4,674**	**7,879**	**5,979**	**1,900**
0001	**Tizit (Rural)**	**12,534**	**6,204**	**6,330**	**12,158**	**7,484**	**4,674**	**7,879**	**5,979**	**1,900**
0001	**Tizit (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tizit (Rural)									
00000700	Laokhun	427	220	207	401	238	163	182	166	16
00000800	Tinglibam	236	124	112	86	80	6	86	80	6
00000900	Yanpan	183	85	98	140	79	61	90	65	25
00001000	Tela	151	70	81	118	58	60	118	58	60
00001100	Tizit Hq	1,324	618	706	1,344	906	438	1,250	861	389
00001200	Takum	80	42	38	98	55	43	4	4	-
00001300	Lapa	743	370	373	352	176	176	167	165	2
00001400	Lapalampong	1,456	820	636	2,020	1,662	358	1,694	1,592	102
00001500	Longlem	249	111	138	194	101	93	82	80	2
00001600	Tizit Village	2,290	1,174	1,116	2,273	1,436	837	1,829	1,272	557
00001700	Old Sangsa	86	40	46	71	41	30	71	41	30
00001800	Sangsa	594	289	305	319	178	141	318	177	141
00001900	Ngangting	500	240	260	602	349	253	203	202	1
00002000	Zakho	266	128	138	231	123	108	170	123	47
00002100	Old Zakho				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002200	Nokzang	806	375	431	460	236	224	16	15	1
00002300	Joboka	854	402	452	671	294	377	626	275	351
00002400	Neitong	244	119	125	242	119	123	194	104	90
00002500	Hunta Hq	56	24	32	109	66	43	38	36	2
00002600	Laokhu	569	272	297	427	227	200	140	124	16
00002700	Longting	221	91	130	698	363	335	140	137	3
00002800	Nokyan	807	408	399	616	327	289	179	174	5
00002900	Yannyu	392	182	210	686	370	316	282	228	54

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TIZIT

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
4,484	**2,990**	**1,494**	**307**	**219**	**88**	**32**	**21**	**11**	**3,056**	**2,749**	**307**	**Tizit (Total)**
4,484	**2,990**	**1,494**	**307**	**219**	**88**	**32**	**21**	**11**	**3,056**	**2,749**	**307**	**Tizit (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tizit (Urban)**
												Tizit (Rural)
134	120	14	23	23	-	-	-	-	25	23	2	Laokhun
72	66	6	-	-	-	10	10	-	4	4	-	Tinglibam
80	56	24	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Yanpan
112	53	59	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	5	-	Tela
694	396	298	4	3	1	3	1	2	549	461	88	Tizit Hq
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Takum
133	132	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	33	1	Lapa
207	192	15	33	32	1	-	-	-	1,454	1,368	86	Lapalampong
75	74	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Longlem
875	492	383	181	119	62	9	2	7	764	659	105	Tizit Village
70	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Old Sangsa
250	126	124	36	22	14	-	-	-	32	29	3	Sangsa
178	177	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	23	23	-	Ngangting
159	112	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	Zakho
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Old Zakho
3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	11	10	1	Nokzang
566	227	339	13	6	7	5	5	-	42	37	5	Joboka
152	75	77	9	6	3	-	-	-	33	23	10	Neitong
34	33	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	Hunta Hq
138	122	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Laokhu
136	133	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Longting
179	174	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nokyan
237	187	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	41	4	Yannyu

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	**Tizit (Total)**	**4,279**	**1,505**	**2,774**	**3,658**	**1,273**	**2,385**	**265**	**81**	**184**
0001	**Tizit (Rural)**	**4,279**	**1,505**	**2,774**	**3,658**	**1,273**	**2,385**	**265**	**81**	**184**
0001	**Tizit (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tizit (Rural)									
00000700	Laokhun	219	72	147	188	52	136	31	20	11
00000800	Tinglibam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00000900	Yanpan	50	14	36	43	12	31	7	2	5
00001000	Tela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00001100	Tizit Hq	94	45	49	39	17	22	7	2	5
00001200	Takum	94	51	43	94	51	43	-	-	-
00001300	Lapa	185	11	174	182	11	171	1	-	1
00001400	Lapalampong	326	70	256	293	52	241	4	4	-
00001500	Longlem	112	21	91	98	20	78	9	-	9
00001600	Tizit Village	444	164	280	55	26	29	182	46	136
00001700	Old Sangsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00001800	Sangsa	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00001900	Ngangting	399	147	252	373	132	241	7	-	7
00002000	Zakho	61	-	61	61	-	61	-	-	-
00002100	Old Zakho				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002200	Nokzang	444	221	223	435	217	218	8	4	4
00002300	Joboka	45	19	26	40	16	24	2	1	1
00002400	Neitong	48	15	33	45	15	30	1	-	1
00002500	Hunta Hq	71	30	41	64	30	34	-	-	-
00002600	Laokhu	287	103	184	286	103	183	1	-	1
00002700	Longting	558	226	332	553	224	329	5	2	3
00002800	Nokyan	437	153	284	437	153	284	-	-	-
00002900	Yannyu	404	142	262	371	141	230	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TIZIT

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
131	**26**	**105**	**225**	**125**	**100**	**13,156**	**6,517**	**6,639**	**Tizit (Total)**	**0001**
131	**26**	**105**	**225**	**125**	**100**	**13,156**	**6,517**	**6,639**	**Tizit (Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tizit (Urban)**	**0001**
									Tizit (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	604	289	315	Laokhun	00000700
-	-	-	-	-	-	359	150	209	Tinglibam	00000800
-	-	-	-	-	-	157	79	78	Yanpan	00000900
-	-	-	-	-	-	252	130	122	Tela	00001000
5	2	3	43	24	19	2,330	1,107	1,223	Tizit Hq	00001100
-	-	-	-	-	-	73	38	35	Takum	00001200
-	-	-	2	-	2	597	336	261	Lapa	00001300
5	1	4	24	13	11	1,281	623	658	Lapalampong	00001400
5	1	4	-	-	-	237	126	111	Longlem	00001500
56	6	50	151	86	65	3,105	1,530	1,575	Tizit Village	00001600
-	-	-	-	-	-	59	26	33	Old Sangsa	00001700
-	-	-	-	-	-	502	243	259	Sangsa	00001800
19	15	4	-	-	-	409	192	217	Ngangting	00001900
-	-	-	-	-	-	321	169	152	Zakho	00002000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Zakho	00002100
1	-	1	-	-	-	647	340	307	Nokzang	00002200
1	1	-	2	1	1	600	327	273	Joboka	00002300
-	-	-	2	-	2	244	115	129	Neitong	00002400
7	-	7	-	-	-	31	14	17	Hunta Hq	00002500
-	-	-	-	-	-	350	179	171	Laokhu	00002600
-	-	-	-	-	-	154	61	93	Longting	00002700
-	-	-	-	-	-	487	267	220	Nokyan	00002800
32	-	32	1	1	-	357	176	181	Yannyu	00002900

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	**Mon (Total)**		**4,803**	**36,808**	**19,696**	**17,112**	**5,689**	**2,957**	**2,732**
0002	**Mon (Rural)**		**4,803**	**36,808**	**19,696**	**17,112**	**5,689**	**2,957**	**2,732**
0002	**Mon (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mon (Rural).								
00003000	Zangkham Tingsa	-	173	1,040	513	527	178	82	96
00003100	Zangkham	-	167	1,149	609	540	286	140	146
00003200	Nayasa	-	197	1,235	644	591	149	74	75
00003300	Shangnyu	-	398	2,146	1,107	1,039	390	200	190
00003400	Longtho	-	218	1,496	765	731	185	86	99
00003500	Otting	-	182	1,199	639	560	229	118	111
00003600	Wangla	-	132	887	474	413	160	93	67
00003700	Goching	-	159	1,056	620	436	181	101	80
00003800	Tuimei	-	147	883	513	370	77	46	31
00003900	Phuktong	-	175	1,299	729	570	239	137	102
00004000	Longponshing	-	134	873	466	407	235	127	108
00004100	Hongphoi	-	203	1,335	694	641	218	108	110
00004200	Pongkong	-	279	3,058	1,631	1,427	382	178	204
00004300	Longkai	-	171	1,874	1,012	862	215	110	105
00004400	Leangnyu	-	117	568	294	274	130	66	64
00004500	Mon Village	-	440	6,072	3,412	2,660	707	369	338
00004600	Leangha	-	206	1,443	736	707	276	149	127
00004700	Chui	-	236	1,685	850	835	387	205	182
00004800	Totokchingnyu	-	525	4,219	2,313	1,906	511	277	234
00004900	Totokchingha	-	278	1,345	680	665	224	113	111
00005000	Totokchingkhu	-	266	1,946	995	951	330	178	152

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MON

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
-	-	-	**35,954**	**18,993**	**16,961**	**17,298**	**10,018**	**7,280**	**Mon (Total)**
-	-	-	**35,954**	**18,993**	**16,961**	**17,298**	**10,018**	**7,280**	**Mon (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Mon (Urban)**
									Mon (Rural)
-	-	-	1,040	513	527	239	106	133	Zangkham Tingsa
-	-	-	1,147	607	540	364	244	120	Zangkham
-	-	-	1,224	634	590	233	140	93	Nayasa
-	-	-	2,140	1,103	1,037	455	271	184	Shangnyu
-	-	-	1,496	765	731	414	226	188	Longtho
-	-	-	1,176	621	555	687	385	302	Otting
-	-	-	885	473	412	486	271	215	Wangla
-	-	-	1,007	591	416	618	412	206	Goching
-	-	-	873	506	367	509	311	198	Tuimei
-	-	-	1,291	724	567	862	505	357	Phuktong
-	-	-	866	462	404	307	177	130	Longponshing
-	-	-	1,328	687	641	829	453	376	Hongphoi
-	-	-	3,046	1,623	1,423	2,377	1,300	1,077	Pongkong
-	-	-	1,874	1,012	862	1,305	756	549	Longkai
-	-	-	567	293	274	270	166	104	Leangnyu
-	-	-	5,424	2,845	2,579	3,472	2,022	1,450	Mon Village
-	-	-	1,416	717	699	308	195	113	Leangha
-	-	-	1,673	845	828	836	460	376	Chui
-	-	-	4,198	2,301	1,897	1,557	978	579	Totokchingnyu
-	-	-	1,341	678	663	219	125	94	Totokchingha
-	-	-	1,942	993	949	951	515	436	Totokchingkhu

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	**Mon (Total)**	**19,510**	**9,678**	**9,832**	**18,404**	**10,078**	**8,326**	**13,609**	**8,145**	**5,464**
0002	**Mon (Rural)**	**19,510**	**9,678**	**9,832**	**18,404**	**10,078**	**8,326**	**13,609**	**8,145**	**5,464**
0002	**Mon (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mon (Rural)									
00003000	Zangkham Tingsa	801	407	394	489	249	240	489	249	240
00003100	Zangkham	785	365	420	501	251	250	494	245	249
00003200	Nayasa	1,002	504	498	816	439	377	744	401	343
00003300	Shangnyu	1,691	836	855	1,118	585	533	1,039	523	516
00003400	Longtho	1,082	539	543	837	428	409	823	417	406
00003500	Otting	512	254	258	546	294	252	530	284	246
00003600	Wangla	401	203	198	569	297	272	370	214	156
00003700	Goching	438	208	230	244	210	34	243	210	33
00003800	Tuimei	374	202	172	582	340	242	576	339	237
00003900	Phuktong	437	224	213	693	390	303	693	390	303
00004000	Longponshing	566	289	277	180	155	25	180	155	25
00004100	Hongphoi	506	241	265	792	414	378	430	249	181
00004200	Pongkong	681	331	350	1,334	721	613	1,333	721	612
00004300	Longkai	569	256	313	770	417	353	770	417	353
00004400	Leangnyu	298	128	170	267	138	129	267	138	129
00004500	Mon Village	2,600	1,390	1,210	4,514	2,625	1,889	1,825	1,372	453
00004600	Leangha	1,135	541	594	719	361	358	686	347	339
00004700	Chui	849	390	459	531	261	270	530	261	269
00004800	Totokchingnyu	2,662	1,335	1,327	1,308	689	619	585	561	24
00004900	Totokchingha	1,126	555	571	595	307	288	301	294	7
00005000	Totokchingkhu	995	480	515	999	507	492	701	358	343

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MON

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
11,981	**6,755**	**5,226**	**250**	**197**	**53**	**134**	**77**	**57**	**1,244**	**1,116**	**128**	**Mon (Total)**
11,981	**6,755**	**5,226**	**250**	**197**	**53**	**134**	**77**	**57**	**1,244**	**1,116**	**128**	**Mon (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Mon (Urban)**
												Mon (Rural)
482	243	239	-	-	-	3	2	1	4	4	-	Zangkham Tingsa
474	226	248	2	2	-	6	6	-	12	11	1	Zangkham
717	381	336	2	-	2	13	8	5	12	12	-	Nayasa
993	481	512	3	3	-	2	1	1	41	38	3	Shangnyu
783	383	400	-	-	-	5	4	1	35	30	5	Longtho
468	229	239	1	-	1	3	1	2	58	54	4	Otting
348	196	152	2	2	-	-	-	-	20	16	4	Wangla
195	172	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	38	10	Goching
557	327	230	11	8	3	6	2	4	2	2	-	Tuimei
645	354	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	36	12	Phuktong
84	67	17	-	-	-	16	14	2	80	74	6	Longponshing
353	174	179	25	24	1	4	4	-	48	47	1	Hongphoi
1,302	696	606	6	4	2	-	-	-	25	21	4	Pongkong
750	398	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	1	Longkai
252	125	127	-	-	-	1	1	-	14	12	2	Leangnyu
1,036	680	356	194	151	43	34	24	10	561	517	44	Mon Village
625	306	319	-	-	-	1	-	1	60	41	19	Leangha
466	201	265	-	-	-	5	4	1	59	56	3	*Chui*
557	533	24	1	1	-	4	4	-	23	23	-	Totokchingnyu
292	285	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	Totokchingha
602	298	304	3	2	1	30	1	29	66	57	9	Totokchingkhu

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	**Mon (Total)**	**4,795**	**1,933**	**2,862**	**3,794**	**1,479**	**2,315**	**659**	**263**	**396**
0002	**Mon (Rural)**	**4,795**	**1,933**	**2,862**	**3,794**	**1,479**	**2,315**	**659**	**263**	**396**
0002	**Mon (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mon (Rural)									
00003000	Zangkham Tingsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00003100	Zangkham	7	6	1	1	1	-	4	4	-
00003200	Nayasa	72	38	34	68	34	34	2	2	-
00003300	Shangnyu	79	62	17	39	26	13	40	36	4
00003400	Longtho	14	11	3	13	11	2	-	-	-
00003500	Otting	16	10	6	13	9	4	-	-	-
00003600	Wangla	199	83	116	196	81	115	-	-	-
00003700	Goching	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00003800	Tuimei	6	1	5	4	-	4	2	1	1
00003900	Phuktong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004000	Longponshing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004100	Hongphoi	362	165	197	286	126	160	17	11	6
00004200	Pongkong	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00004300	Longkai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004400	Leangnyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004500	Mon Village	2,689	1,253	1,436	1,882	902	980	581	209	372
00004600	Leangha	33	14	19	4	2	2	-	-	-
00004700	Chui	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00004800	Totokchingnyu	723	128	595	710	126	584	9	-	9
00004900	Totokchingha	294	13	281	293	13	280	1	-	1
00005000	Totokchingkhu	298	149	149	282	148	134	3	-	3

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MON

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
94	47	47	248	144	104	18,404	9,618	8,786	**Mon (Total)**	**0002**
94	47	47	248	144	104	18,404	9,618	8,786	**Mon (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Mon (Urban)**	**0002**
									Mon (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	551	264	287	Zangkham Tingsa	00003000
-	-	-	2	1	1	648	358	290	Zangkham	00003100
-	-	-	2	2	-	419	205	214	Nayasa	00003200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,028	522	506	Shangnyu	00003300
-	-	-	1	-	1	659	337	322	Longtho	00003400
-	-	-	3	1	2	653	345	308	Otting	00003500
3	2	1	-	-	-	318	177	141	Wangla	00003600
-	-	-	-	-	-	812	410	402	Goching	00003700
-	-	-	-	-	-	301	173	128	Tuimei	00003800
-	-	-	-	-	-	606	339	267	Phuktong	00003900
-	-	-	-	-	-	693	311	382	Longponshing	00004000
37	15	22	22	13	9	543	280	263	Hongphoi	00004100
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,724	910	814	Pongkong	00004200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,104	595	509	Longkai	00004300
-	-	-	-	-	-	301	156	145	Leangnyu	00004400
42	28	14	184	114	70	1,558	787	771	Mon Village	00004500
-	-	-	29	12	17	724	375	349	Leangha	00004600
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,154	589	565	Chui	00004700
4	2	2	-	-	-	2,911	1,624	1,287	Totokchingnyu	00004800
-	-	-	-	-	-	750	373	377	Totokchingha	00004900
8	-	8	5	1	4	947	488	459	Totokchingkhu	00005000

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	**Wakching (Total)**		**4,680**	**36,263**	**18,817**	**17,446**	**5,354**	**2,546**	**2,808**
0003	**Wakching (Rural)**		**4,680**	**36,263**	**18,817**	**17,446**	**5,354**	**2,546**	**2,808**
0003	**Wakching (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wakching (Rural)								
00000100	Tiru (Lower)	-	103	441	240	201	72	39	33
00000200	Tiru (Upper)	-	150	831	445	386	76	44	32
00000300	Namthai	-	76	344	176	168	62	36	26
00000400	Hotahoti	-	35	185	104	81	28	16	12
00000500	Naginimora Hq	-	1,189	6,837	3,814	3,023	937	482	455
00000600	Kongon	-	411	3,949	1,887	2,062	516	249	267
00005100	Tanhai	-	211	1,335	693	642	67	37	30
00005200	Wakching Hq	-	340	2,449	1,280	1,169	296	141	155
00005300	Shiyong	-	410	3,116	1,545	1,571	484	192	292
00005400	Wakching	-	748	6,220	3,095	3,125	875	372	503
00005500	Wanching	-	584	6,731	3,580	3,151	1,276	656	620
00005600	Chingtang	-	209	1,327	689	638	80	45	35
00005700	Chingphoi	-	214	2,498	1,269	1,229	585	237	348

CENSUS ABSTRACT
WAKCHING

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
-	-	-	**31,725**	**16,144**	**15,581**	**14,012**	**8,440**	**5,572**	**Wakching (Total)**
-	-	-	**31,725**	**16,144**	**15,581**	**14,012**	**8,440**	**5,572**	**Wakching (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Wakching (Urban)**
									Wakching (Rural)
-	-	-	345	185	160	212	119	93	*Tiru (Lower)*
-	-	-	684	357	327	475	257	218	Tiru (Upper)
-	-	-	262	133	129	114	64	50	Namthai
-	-	-	117	63	54	44	22	22	Hotahoti
-	-	-	3,360	1,729	1,631	4,308	2,592	1,716	Naginimora Hq
-	-	-	3,873	1,854	2,019	1,704	914	790	Kongon
-	-	-	1,301	676	625	359	240	119	Tanhai
-	-	-	2,358	1,224	1,134	1,062	639	423	Wakching Hq
-	-	-	2,818	1,401	1,417	527	371	156	Shiyong
-	-	-	6,132	3,019	3,113	1,571	953	618	Wakching
-	-	-	6,725	3,576	3,149	2,617	1,628	989	Wanching
-	-	-	1,327	689	638	294	180	114	Chingtang
-	-	-	2,423	1,238	1,185	725	461	264	Chingphoi

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	**Wakching (Total)**	**22,251**	**10,377**	**11,874**	**15,881**	**9,166**	**6,715**	**13,846**	**8,354**	**5,492**
0003	**Wakching (Rural)**	**22,251**	**10,377**	**11,874**	**15,881**	**9,166**	**6,715**	**13,846**	**8,354**	**5,492**
0003	**Wakching (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wakching (Rural)									
00000100	Tiru (Lower)	229	121	108	218	124	94	209	120	89
00000200	Tiru (Upper)	356	188	168	334	209	125	271	183	88
00000300	Namthai	230	112	118	210	106	104	210	106	104
00000400	Hotahoti	141	82	59	51	39	12	50	38	12
00000500	*Naginimora Hq*	*2,529*	*1,222*	*1,307*	*2,535*	*1,912*	*623*	*2,170*	*1,756*	*414*
00000600	Kongon	2,245	973	1,272	1,425	717	708	784	445	339
00005100	Tanhai	976	453	523	432	253	179	430	253	177
00005200	Wakching Hq	1,387	641	746	888	472	416	874	462	412
00005300	Shiyong	2,589	1,174	1,415	1,497	816	681	1,488	811	677
00005400	Wakching	4,649	2,142	2,507	3,333	1,705	1,628	3,092	1,584	1,508
00005500	Wanching	4,114	1,952	2,162	2,857	1,670	1,187	2,224	1,472	752
00005600	Chingtang	1,033	509	524	633	317	316	622	313	309
00005700	Chingphoi	1,773	808	965	1,468	826	642	1,422	811	611

CENSUS ABSTRACT
WAKCHING

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
10,077	**5,466**	**4,611**	**1,299**	**808**	**491**	**103**	**66**	**37**	**2,367**	**2,014**	**353**	**Wakching (Total)**
10,077	**5,466**	**4,611**	**1,299**	**808**	**491**	**103**	**66**	**37**	**2,367**	**2,014**	**353**	**Wakching (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Wakching (Urban)**
												Wakching (Rural)
188	104	84	8	3	5	1	1	-	12	12	-	Tiru (Lower)
101	70	31	138	88	50	17	13	4	15	12	3	Tiru (Upper)
192	97	95	-	-	-	1	1	-	17	8	9	Namthai
3	2	1	35	25	10	1	1	-	11	10	1	Hotahoti
391	203	188	132	100	32	17	15	2	1,630	1,438	192	Naginimora Hq
664	349	315	18	10	8	7	5	2	95	81	14	Kongon
387	220	167	1	1	-	3	1	2	39	31	8	Tanhai
711	336	375	10	3	7	2	2	-	151	121	30	Wakching Hq
1,276	679	597	1	1	-	-	-	-	211	131	80	Shiyong
2,998	1,495	1,503	6	4	2	5	2	3	83	83	-	Wakching
1,190	827	363	926	563	363	33	18	15	75	64	11	Wanching
604	296	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	1	Chingtang
1,372	788	584	24	10	14	16	7	9	10	6	4	Chingphoi

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	**Wakching (Total)**	**2,035**	**812**	**1,223**	**776**	**266**	**510**	**632**	**277**	**355**
0003	**Wakching (Rural)**	**2,035**	**812**	**1,223**	**776**	**266**	**510**	**632**	**277**	**355**
0003	**Wakching (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wakching (Rural)									
00000100	Tiru (Lower)	9	4	5	4	1	3	5	3	2
00000200	Tiru (Upper)	63	26	37	21	8	13	34	16	18
00000300	Namthai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00000400	Hotahoti	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
00000500	Naginimora Hq	365	156	209	21	5	16	65	34	31
00000600	Kongon	641	272	369	445	179	266	102	41	61
00005100	Tanhai	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00005200	Wakching Hq	14	10	4	11	8	3	-	-	-
00005300	Shiyong	9	5	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
00005400	Wakching	241	121	120	76	41	35	149	67	82
00005500	Wanching	633	198	435	175	16	159	265	113	152
00005600	Chingtang	11	4	7	9	4	5	2	-	2
00005700	Chingphoi	46	15	31	10	4	6	9	2	7

CENSUS ABSTRACT

WAKCHING

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
156	**46**	**110**	**471**	**223**	**248**	**20,382**	**9,651**	**10,731**	**Wakching (Total)**	**0003**
156	**46**	**110**	**471**	**223**	**248**	**20,382**	**9,651**	**10,731**	**Wakching (Rural)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Wakching (Urban)**	**0003**
									Wakching (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	223	116	107	Tiru (Lower)	00000100
5	1	4	3	1	2	497	236	261	Tiru (Upper)	00000200
-	-	-	-	-	-	134	70	64	Namthai	00000300
-	-	-	-	-	-	134	65	69	Hotahoti	00000400
7	4	3	272	113	159	4,302	1,902	2,400	Naginimora Hq	00000500
17	6	11	77	46	31	2,524	1,170	1,354	Kongon	00000600
-	-	-	-	-	-	903	440	463	Tanhai	00005100
-	-	-	3	2	1	1,561	808	753	Wakching Hq	00005200
-	-	-	7	5	2	1,619	729	890	Shiyong	00005300
3	1	2	13	12	1	2,887	1,390	1,497	Wakching	00005400
103	26	77	90	43	47	3,874	1,910	1,964	Wanching	00005500
-	-	-	-	-	-	694	372	322	Chingtang	00005600
21	8	13	6	1	5	1,030	443	587	Chingphoi	00005700

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	**Phomching (Total)**		**3,752**	**37,025**	**19,836**	**17,189**	**4,388**	**2,241**	**2,147**
0004	**Phomching (Rural)**		**3,752**	**37,025**	**19,836**	**17,189**	**4,388**	**2,241**	**2,147**
0004	**Phomching (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phomching (Rural)								
00006500	Tang	-	575	8,037	4,299	3,738	473	220	253
00006600	Yuting	-	224	1,752	958	794	125	64	61
00006700	Longshen Hq	-	210	1,561	920	641	260	151	109
00006800	Shianghatangteh	-	358	3,468	1,854	1,614	177	107	70
00006900	Shianghachingnyu	-	497	5,397	2,716	2,681	773	363	410
00007000	Shianghamokok	-	191	1,864	1,098	766	309	170	139
00007100	Shianghawamsa	-	290	3,631	1,907	1,724	747	381	366
00007200	Pukha	-	143	1,048	585	463	230	135	95
00007300	Longzang	-	326	1,973	1,059	914	458	225	233
00007400	Wetting	-	101	556	303	253	58	27	31
00007500	Phomching Hq	-	209	1,729	985	744	274	146	128
00007600	Nyahnyu	-	170	1,092	563	529	148	73	75
00007700	Longwa	-	458	4,917	2,589	2,328	356	179	177

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PHOMCHING

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
-	-	-	**36,479**	**19,517**	**16,962**	**11,553**	**6,816**	**4,737**	**Phomching (Total)**
-	-	-	**36,479**	**19,517**	**16,962**	**11,553**	**6,816**	**4,737**	**Phomching (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Phomching (Urban)**
									Phomching (Rural)
-	-	-	8,018	4,287	3,731	3,210	1,882	1,328	Tang
-	-	-	1,752	958	794	407	243	164	Yuting
-	-	-	1,561	920	641	988	633	355	Longshen Hq
-	-	-	3,455	1,849	1,606	849	453	396	Shianghatangteh
-	-	-	5,368	2,701	2,667	1,618	906	712	Shianghachingnyu
-	-	-	1,859	1,095	764	752	481	271	Shianghamokok
-	-	-	3,244	1,706	1,538	1,631	860	771	Shianghawamsa
-	-	-	1,048	585	463	124	77	47	Pukha
-	-	-	1,967	1,056	911	473	305	168	Longzang
-	-	-	555	302	253	147	94	53	Wetting
-	-	-	1,643	906	737	596	412	184	Phomching Hq
-	-	-	1,092	563	529	101	71	30	Nyahnyu
-	-	-	4,917	2,589	2,328	657	399	258	Longwa

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	**Phomching (Total)**	**25,472**	**13,020**	**12,452**	**23,595**	**12,799**	**10,796**	**19,423**	**10,983**	**8,440**
0004	**Phomching (Rural)**	**25,472**	**13,020**	**12,452**	**23,595**	**12,799**	**10,796**	**19,423**	**10,983**	**8,440**
0004	**Phomching (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Phomching (Rural)									
00006500	Tang	4,827	2,417	2,410	6,160	3,408	2,752	6,137	3,394	2,743
00006600	Yuting	1,345	715	630	966	533	433	16	14	2
00006700	Longshen Hq	573	287	286	591	326	265	25	23	2
00006800	Shianghatangteh	2,619	1,401	1,218	2,051	1,122	929	2,008	1,097	911
00006900	Shianghachingnyu	3,779	1,810	1,969	3,350	1,720	1,630	3,201	1,640	1,561
00007000	Shianghamokok	1,112	617	495	986	583	403	985	582	403
00007100	Shianghawamsa	2,000	1,047	953	2,384	1,277	1,107	1,425	786	639
00007200	Pukha	924	508	416	561	304	257	292	289	3
00007300	Longzang	1,500	754	746	1,019	557	462	503	436	67
00007400	Wetting	409	209	200	361	197	164	104	102	2
00007500	Phomching Hq	1,133	573	560	838	488	350	748	433	315
00007600	Nyahnyu	991	492	499	578	310	268	578	310	268
00007700	Longwa	4,260	2,190	2,070	3,750	1,974	1,776	3,401	1,877	1,524

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PHOMCHING

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
18,787	**10,505**	**8,282**	**45**	**31**	**14**	**138**	**87**	**51**	**453**	**360**	**93**	**Phomching (Total)**
18,787	**10,505**	**8,282**	**45**	**31**	**14**	**138**	**87**	**51**	**453**	**360**	**93**	**Phomching (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Phomching (Urban)**
												Phomching (Rural)
6,106	3,372	2,734	5	5	-	3	2	1	23	15	8	Tang
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	1	Yuting
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	Longshen Hq
1,932	1,050	882	1	1	-	50	27	23	25	19	6	Shianghatangteh
3,123	1,590	1,533	1	1	-	43	26	17	34	23	11	Shianghachingnyu
979	576	403	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	Shianghamokok
1,362	740	622	1	1	-	10	9	1	52	36	16	Shianghawamsa
292	289	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pukha
482	419	63	18	14	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	Longzang
98	96	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Wetting
590	289	301	14	7	7	7	5	2	137	132	5	Phomching Hq
553	287	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	23	2	Nyahnyu
3,266	1,796	1,470	5	2	3	24	17	7	106	62	44	Longwa

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	**Phomching (Total)**	**4,172**	**1,816**	**2,356**	**3,789**	**1,600**	**2,189**	**303**	**166**	**137**
0004	**Phomching (Rural)**	**4,172**	**1,816**	**2,356**	**3,789**	**1,600**	**2,189**	**303**	**166**	**137**
0004	**Phomching (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phomching (Rural)									
00006500	Tang	23	14	9	21	13	8	2	1	1
00006600	Yuting	950	519	431	868	475	393	81	43	38
00006700	Longshen Hq	566	303	263	404	214	190	161	88	73
00006800	Shianghatangteh	43	25	18	7	2	5	-	-	-
00006900	Shianghachingnyu	149	80	69	139	75	64	2	2	-
00007000	Shianghamokok	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00007100	Shianghawamsa	959	491	468	930	475	455	8	4	4
00007200	Pukha	269	15	254	265	15	250	4	-	4
00007300	Longzang	516	121	395	512	120	392	4	1	3
00007400	Wetting	257	95	162	255	94	161	2	1	1
00007500	Phomching Hq	90	55	35	45	22	23	38	26	12
00007600	Nyahnyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00007700	Longwa	349	97	252	342	94	248	1	-	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PHOMCHING

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
32	**13**	**19**	**48**	**37**	**11**	**13,430**	**7,037**	**6,393**	**Phomching (Total)**	**0004**
32	**13**	**19**	**48**	**37**	**11**	**13,430**	**7,037**	**6,393**	**Phomching (Rural)**	**0004**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Phomching (Urban)**	**0004**
									Phomching (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877	891	986	*Tang*	00006500
1	1	-	-	-	-	786	425	361	Yuting	00006600
1	1	-	-	-	-	970	594	376	Longshen Hq	00006700
7	-	7	29	23	6	1,417	732	685	Shianghatangteh	00006800
5	2	3	3	1	2	2,047	996	1,051	Shianghachingnyu	00006900
-	-	-	-	-	-	878	515	363	Shianghamokok	00007000
16	8	8	5	4	1	1,247	630	617	Shianghawamsa	00007100
-	-	-	-	-	-	487	281	206	Pukha	00007200
-	-	-	-	-	-	954	502	452	Longzang	00007300
-	-	-	-	-	-	195	106	89	Wetting	00007400
1	1	-	6	6	-	891	497	394	Phomching Hq	00007500
-	-	-	-	-	-	514	253	261	Nyahnyu	00007600
1	-	1	5	3	2	1,167	615	552	Longwa	00007700

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	**Chen (Total)**		**7,744**	**58,880**	**30,974**	**27,906**	**9,291**	**4,487**	**4,804**
0005	**Chen (Rural)**		**7,744**	**58,880**	**30,974**	**27,906**	**9,291**	**4,487**	**4,804**
0005	**Chen (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chen (Rural)								
00005800	Chinglong	-	327	2,095	1,090	1,005	345	167	178
00005900	Longmeang	-	186	1,180	632	548	206	122	84
00006000	Aboi Hq	-	773	4,329	2,316	2,013	961	487	474
00006100	Ao Pao	-	183	1,013	537	476	167	88	79
00006200	Ngangching	-	166	1,018	535	483	225	136	89
00006300	Chuhachinglen	-	36	227	122	105	28	14	14
00006400	Chuhachingnyu	-	347	2,337	1,262	1,075	462	259	203
00007800	Choknyu	-	219	1,172	610	562	229	113	116
00007900	Chen Hq	-	127	827	462	365	49	28	21
00008000	Chenmoho	-	610	5,927	3,157	2,770	946	412	534
00008100	Chenwetnyu	-	440	3,646	1,840	1,806	781	352	429
00008200	Chenloisho	-	535	4,386	2,338	2,048	459	222	237
00008300	Chingkao Chingnyu	-	410	3,871	2,017	1,854	573	260	313
00008400	Chingkao Chingha	-	272	2,274	1,248	1,026	284	126	158
00008500	Wangti	-	299	1,886	1,010	876	212	88	124
00008600	Mohung	-	165	901	449	452	234	112	122
00008700	Sowa	-	237	1,302	659	643	214	108	106
00008800	Longching Village	-	614	5,448	2,861	2,587	988	495	493
00008900	Longching Hq	-	58	299	153	146	62	25	37
00009000	Changlang	-	326	2,523	1,274	1,249	392	172	220
00009100	Angphang	-	658	6,173	3,163	3,010	1,107	510	597
00009200	Angjangyang	-	154	961	538	423	191	99	92
00009300	Jakphang	-	602	5,085	2,701	2,384	176	92	84

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHEN

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
-	-	-	**57,557**	**30,206**	**27,351**	**16,653**	**9,995**	**6,658**	**Chen (Total)**
-	-	-	**57,557**	**30,206**	**27,351**	**16,653**	**9,995**	**6,658**	**Chen (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chen (Urban)**
									Chen (Rural)
-	-	-	2,092	1,088	1,004	921	542	379	Chinglong
-	-	-	1,179	631	548	522	308	214	Longmeang
-	-	-	3,906	2,061	1,845	2,378	1,401	977	Aboi Hq
-	-	-	1,013	537	476	184	122	62	Ao Pao
-	-	-	1,013	531	482	332	200	132	Ngangching
-	-	-	227	122	105	111	70	41	Chuhachinglen
-	-	-	2,337	1,262	1,075	847	524	323	Chuhachingnyu
-	-	-	1,165	605	560	371	215	156	Choknyu
-	-	-	824	460	364	202	111	91	Chen Hq
-	-	-	5,926	3,156	2,770	503	297	206	Chenmoho
-	-	-	2,971	1,481	1,490	1,130	653	477	Chenwetnyu
-	-	-	4,360	2,318	2,042	810	504	306	Chenloisho
-	-	-	3,869	2,016	1,853	1,144	650	494	Chingkao Chingnyu
-	-	-	2,265	1,242	1,023	871	523	348	Chingkao Chingha
-	-	-	1,886	1,010	876	458	256	202	Wangti
-	-	-	900	448	452	351	209	142	Mohung
-	-	-	1,302	659	643	281	160	121	Sowa
-	-	-	5,399	2,830	2,569	1,731	1,107	624	Longching Village
-	-	-	264	127	137	147	97	50	Longching Hq
-	-	-	2,512	1,267	1,245	518	304	214	Changlang
-	-	-	6,149	3,144	3,005	681	447	234	Angphang
-	-	-	942	525	417	255	170	85	Angjangyang
-	-	-	5,056	2,686	2,370	1,905	1,125	780	Jakphang

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	**Chen (Total)**	**42,227**	**20,979**	**21,248**	**27,387**	**15,104**	**12,283**	**23,879**	**13,519**	**10,360**
0005	**Chen (Rural)**	**42,227**	**20,979**	**21,248**	**27,387**	**15,104**	**12,283**	**23,879**	**13,519**	**10,360**
0005	**Chen (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chen (Rural)									
00005800	Chinglong	1,174	548	626	554	438	116	548	436	112
00005900	Longmeang	658	324	334	552	325	227	374	227	147
00006000	Aboi Hq	1,951	915	1,036	1,384	918	466	1,227	845	382
00006100	Ao Pao	829	415	414	380	259	121	378	257	121
00006200	Ngangching	686	335	351	549	279	270	434	221	213
00006300	Chuhachinglen	116	52	64	98	53	45	98	53	45
00006400	Chuhachingnyu	1,490	738	752	1,277	664	613	1,276	664	612
00007800	Choknyu	801	395	406	519	271	248	516	269	247
00007900	Chen Hq	625	351	274	278	154	124	274	151	123
00008000	Chenmoho	5,424	2,860	2,564	2,808	1,556	1,252	2,084	1,172	912
00008100	Chenwetnyu	2,516	1,187	1,329	1,665	871	794	1,621	852	769
00008200	Chenloisho	3,576	1,834	1,742	3,288	1,729	1,559	3,223	1,699	1,524
00008300	Chingkao Chingnyu	2,727	1,367	1,360	1,972	1,053	919	1,970	1,051	919
00008400	Chingkao Chingha	1,403	725	678	1,208	716	492	1,206	716	490
00008500	Wangti	1,428	754	674	826	464	362	824	464	360
00008600	Mohung	550	240	310	236	203	33	230	200	30
00008700	Sowa	1,021	499	522	508	259	249	507	259	248
00008800	Longching Village	3,717	1,754	1,963	2,457	1,290	1,167	1,126	739	387
00008900	Longching Hq	152	56	96	131	71	60	71	57	14
00009000	Changlang	2,005	970	1,035	1,076	577	499	1,072	576	496
00009100	Angphang	5,492	2,716	2,776	3,241	1,706	1,535	2,748	1,502	1,246
00009200	Angjangyang	706	368	338	325	190	135	319	188	131
00009300	Jakphang	3,180	1,576	1,604	2,055	1,058	997	1,753	921	832

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHEN

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
21,292	**11,697**	**9,595**	**212**	**155**	**57**	**366**	**209**	**157**	**2,009**	**1,458**	**551**	**Chen (Total)**
21,292	**11,697**	**9,595**	**212**	**155**	**57**	**366**	**209**	**157**	**2,009**	**1,458**	**551**	**Chen (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chen (Urban)**
												Chen (Rural)
508	402	106	11	10	1	9	7	2	20	17	3	Chinglong
311	174	137	1	-	1	7	2	5	55	51	4	Longmeang
508	253	255	49	40	9	30	23	7	640	529	111	Aboi Hq
368	247	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	Ao Pao
383	180	203	9	5	4	9	8	1	33	28	5	Ngangching
88	47	41	-	-	-	3	1	2	7	5	2	Chuhachinglen
1,125	553	572	8	4	4	93	63	30	50	44	6	Chuhachingnyu
488	250	238	-	-	-	16	9	7	12	10	2	Choknyu
231	119	112	1	1	-	2	1	1	40	30	10	Chen Hq
1,995	1,102	893	1	1	-	4	2	2	84	67	17	Chenmoho
1,366	697	669	-	-	-	30	17	13	225	138	87	Chenwetnyu
3,050	1,596	1,454	4	2	2	9	6	3	160	95	65	Chenloisho
1,927	1,019	908	-	-	-	11	5	6	32	27	5	Chingkao Chingnyu
1,154	679	475	1	-	1	5	3	2	46	34	12	Chingkao Chingha
668	450	218	1	1	-	15	3	12	140	10	130	Wangti
207	178	29	2	1	1	2	2	-	19	19	-	Mohung
447	228	219	2	2	-	32	6	26	26	23	3	Sowa
972	630	342	3	3	-	1	1	-	150	105	45	Longching Village
20	17	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	47	36	11	Longching Hq
1,023	532	491	-	-	-	1	-	1	48	44	4	Changlang
2,573	1,368	1,205	110	78	32	5	2	3	60	54	6	Angphang
274	158	116	-	-	-	22	12	10	23	18	5	Angjangyang
1,606	818	788	5	3	2	60	36	24	82	64	18	Jakphang

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	**Chen (Total)**	**3,508**	**1,585**	**1,923**	**2,880**	**1,264**	**1,616**	**219**	**119**	**100**
0005	**Chen (Rural)**	**3,508**	**1,585**	**1,923**	**2,880**	**1,264**	**1,616**	**219**	**119**	**100**
0005	**Chen (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chen (Rural)									
00005800	Chinglong	6	2	4	6	2	4	-	-	-
00005900	Longmeang	178	98	80	83	55	28	46	27	19
00006000	Aboi Hq	157	73	84	118	46	72	-	-	-
00006100	Ao Pao	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00006200	Ngangching	115	58	57	105	52	53	8	4	4
00006300	Chuhachinglen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00006400	Chuhachingnyu	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00007800	Choknyu	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
00007900	Chen Hq	4	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-
00008000	Chenmoho	724	384	340	713	376	337	1	-	1
00008100	Chenwetnyu	44	19	25	30	10	20	-	-	-
00008200	Chenloisho	65	30	35	62	27	35	-	-	-
00008300	Chingkao Chingnyu	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00008400	Chingkao Chingha	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
00008500	Wangti	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00008600	Mohung	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1
00008700	Sowa	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00008800	Longching Village	1,331	551	780	1,248	510	738	8	5	3
00008900	Longching Hq	60	14	46	58	13	45	1	1	-
00009000	Changlang	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
00009100	Angphang	493	204	289	359	133	226	130	69	61
00009200	Angjangyang	6	2	4	6	2	4	-	-	-
00009300	Jakphang	302	137	165	69	26	43	22	12	10

CENSUS ABSTRACT

CHEN

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
108	**31**	**77**	**301**	**171**	**130**	**31,493**	**15,870**	**15,623**	**Chen (Total)**	**0005**
108	**31**	**77**	**301**	**171**	**130**	**31,493**	**15,870**	**15,623**	**Chen (Rural)**	**0005**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chen (Urban)**	**0005**
									Chen (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,541	652	889	Chinglong	00005800
11	7	4	38	9	29	628	307	321	Longmeang	00005900
9	6	3	30	21	9	2,945	1,398	1,547	Aboi Hq	00006000
-	-	-	-	-	-	633	278	355	Ao Pao	00006100
-	-	-	2	2	-	469	256	213	Ngangching	00006200
-	-	-	-	-	-	129	69	60	Chuhachinglen	00006300
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	598	462	Chuhachingnyu	00006400
-	-	-	-	-	-	653	339	314	Choknyu	00007800
-	-	-	-	-	-	549	308	241	Chen Hq	00007900
1	1	-	9	7	2	3,119	1,601	1,518	Chenmoho	00008000
1	1	-	13	8	5	1,981	969	1,012	Chenwetnyu	00008100
-	-	-	3	3	-	1,098	609	489	Chenloisho	00008200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,899	964	935	Chingkao Chingnyu	00008300
-	-	-	1	-	1	1,066	532	534	Chingkao Chingha	00008400
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	546	514	Wangti	00008500
-	-	-	-	-	-	665	246	419	Mohung	00008600
-	-	-	-	-	-	794	400	394	Sowa	00008700
3	1	2	72	35	37	2,991	1,571	1,420	Longching Village	00008800
-	-	-	1	-	1	168	82	86	Longching Hq	00008900
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,447	697	750	Changlang	00009000
1	1	-	3	1	2	2,932	1,457	1,475	Angphang	00009100
-	-	-	-	-	-	636	348	288	Angjangyang	00009200
82	14	68	129	85	44	3,030	1,643	1,387	Jakphang	00009300

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	**Tobu (Total)**		**6,554**	**49,772**	**26,291**	**23,481**	**7,402**	**3,927**	**3,475**
0006	**Tobu (Rural)**		**6,554**	**49,772**	**26,291**	**23,481**	**7,402**	**3,927**	**3,475**
0006	**Tobu (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tobu (Rural)								
00009400	Yei	-	168	1,187	594	593	199	89	110
00009500	Yonghong	-	283	1,851	1,012	839	309	158	151
00009600	Changnyu	-	182	1,071	595	476	106	60	46
00009700	Kenjenshu	-	228	1,645	854	791	244	133	111
00009800	Yakshu	-	412	3,114	1,720	1,394	457	248	209
00009900	Mopong Hq	-	74	465	243	222	117	59	58
00010000	Ukha	-	357	2,513	1,306	1,207	584	308	276
00010100	Tamkong	-	447	2,860	1,405	1,455	486	214	272
00010200	Shannyu	-	531	3,064	1,691	1,373	370	227	143
00010300	Tobu HQ	-	668	4,719	2,535	2,184	776	420	356
00010400	Tobu Village	-	613	4,676	2,534	2,142	499	242	257
00010500	Monyakshu Village	-	645	5,837	2,970	2,867	649	363	286
00010600	Monyakshu Hq	-	85	487	257	230	83	41	42
00010700	Changlangshu	-	597	5,293	2,763	2,530	468	258	210
00010800	Bumei S/Comp.	-	162	1,316	714	602	144	71	73
00010900	Pesao	-	607	5,314	2,727	2,587	1,050	534	516
00011000	Yongkhao	-	417	4,007	2,186	1,821	832	489	343
00011100	Shingnyu	-	78	353	185	168	29	13	16

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOBU

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
-	-	-	**48,410**	**25,517**	**22,893**	**9,174**	**5,778**	**3,396**	**Tobu (Total)**
-	-	-	**48,410**	**25,517**	**22,893**	**9,174**	**5,778**	**3,396**	**Tobu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tobu (Urban)**
									Tobu (Rural)
-	-	-	1,187	594	593	189	113	76	*Yei*
-	-	-	1,851	1,012	839	572	360	212	Yonghong
-	-	-	1,068	593	475	119	78	41	Changnyu
-	-	-	1,630	849	781	113	83	30	Kenjenshu
-	-	-	3,101	1,713	1,388	1,009	657	352	Yakshu
-	-	-	429	225	204	94	62	32	Mopong Hq
-	-	-	2,476	1,281	1,195	589	374	215	Ukha
-	-	-	2,860	1,405	1,455	225	154	71	Tamkong
-	-	-	3,064	1,691	1,373	250	161	89	Shannyu
-	-	-	4,557	2,418	2,139	2,165	1,244	921	Tobu HQ
-	-	-	3,686	1,995	1,691	1,301	837	464	Tobu Village
-	-	-	5,824	2,964	2,860	782	513	269	Monyakshu Village
-	-	-	460	237	223	155	105	50	Monyakshu Hq
-	-	-	5,282	2,755	2,527	423	253	170	Changlangshu
-	-	-	1,281	695	586	281	187	94	Bumei S/Comp.
-	-	-	5,294	2,719	2,575	458	307	151	Pesao
-	-	-	4,007	2,186	1,821	448	289	159	Yongkhao
-	-	-	353	185	168	1	1	-	*Shingnyu*

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	**Tobu (Total)**	**40,598**	**20,513**	**20,085**	**27,909**	**14,879**	**13,030**	**24,563**	**13,152**	**11,411**
0006	**Tobu (Rural)**	**40,598**	**20,513**	**20,085**	**27,909**	**14,879**	**13,030**	**24,563**	**13,152**	**11,411**
0006	**Tobu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tobu (Rural)									
00009400	Yei	998	481	517	696	359	337	696	359	337
00009500	Yonghong	1,279	652	627	1,135	623	512	830	430	400
00009600	Changnyu	952	517	435	853	484	369	850	484	366
00009700	Kenjenshu	1,532	771	761	1,044	525	519	1,033	516	517
00009800	Yakshu	2,105	1,063	1,042	879	655	224	639	540	99
00009900	Mopong Hq	371	181	190	196	105	91	125	79	46
00010000	Ukha	1,924	932	992	1,436	753	683	1,295	668	627
00010100	Tamkong	2,635	1,251	1,384	1,683	865	818	1,431	769	662
00010200	Shannyu	2,814	1,530	1,284	1,692	903	789	1,676	896	780
00010300	Tobu HQ	2,554	1,291	1,263	2,251	1,233	1,018	2,153	1,182	971
00010400	Tobu Village	3,375	1,697	1,678	2,750	1,543	1,207	1,677	942	735
00010500	Monyakshu Village	5,055	2,457	2,598	4,271	2,128	2,143	4,255	2,116	2,139
00010600	Monyakshu Hq	332	152	180	124	112	12	121	110	11
00010700	Changlangshu	4,870	2,510	2,360	3,921	2,048	1,873	3,499	1,852	1,647
00010800	Bumei S/Comp.	1,035	527	508	720	390	330	391	208	183
00010900	Pesao	4,856	2,420	2,436	2,921	1,468	1,453	2,741	1,387	1,354
00011000	Yongkhao	3,559	1,897	1,662	1,151	585	566	1,039	526	513
00011100	Shingnyu	352	184	168	186	100	86	112	88	24

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOBU

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
22,791	**11,856**	**10,935**	**382**	**207**	**175**	**275**	**152**	**123**	**1,115**	**937**	**178**	**Tobu (Total)**
22,791	**11,856**	**10,935**	**382**	**207**	**175**	**275**	**152**	**123**	**1,115**	**937**	**178**	**Tobu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tobu (Urban)**
												Tobu (Rural)
634	310	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	49	13	Yei
762	378	384	1	-	1	1	1	-	66	51	15	Yonghong
767	428	339	-	-	-	5	2	3	78	54	24	Changnyu
946	444	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	72	15	Kenjenshu
476	434	42	124	71	53	9	8	1	30	27	3	Yakshu
74	35	39	-	-	-	7	4	3	44	40	4	Mopong Hq
1,235	616	619	2	1	1	-	-	-	58	51	7	Ukha
1,257	674	583	153	80	73	12	7	5	9	8	1	Tamkong
1,646	872	774	7	5	2	13	10	3	10	9	1	Shannyu
1,829	907	922	30	15	15	7	5	2	287	255	32	Tobu HQ
1,450	800	650	43	20	23	69	34	35	115	88	27	Tobu Village
4,058	1,995	2,063	4	4	-	130	66	64	63	51	12	Monyakshu Village
58	55	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	61	53	8	Monyakshu Hq
3,455	1,818	1,637	-	-	-	2	1	1	42	33	9	Changlangshu
362	183	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	25	4	Bumei S/Comp.
2,656	1,318	1,338	15	8	7	20	14	6	50	47	3	Pesao
1,014	501	513	1	1	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	Yongkhao
112	88	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shingnyu

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	**Tobu (Total)**	**3,346**	**1,727**	**1,619**	**2,417**	**1,223**	**1,194**	**553**	**279**	**274**
0006	**Tobu (Rural)**	**3,346**	**1,727**	**1,619**	**2,417**	**1,223**	**1,194**	**553**	**279**	**274**
0006	**Tobu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tobu (Rural)									
00009400	Yei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00009500	Yonghong	305	193	112	28	17	11	-	-	-
00009600	Changnyu	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
00009700	Kenjenshu	11	9	2	9	8	1	-	-	-
00009800	Yakshu	240	115	125	9	4	5	231	111	120
00009900	Mopong Hq	71	26	45	58	20	38	-	-	-
00010000	Ukha	141	85	56	141	85	56	-	-	-
00010100	Tamkong	252	96	156	219	87	132	29	8	21
00010200	Shannyu	16	7	9	15	7	8	-	-	-
00010300	Tobu HQ	98	51	47	22	6	16	69	43	26
00010400	Tobu Village	1,073	601	472	848	490	358	197	101	96
00010500	Monyakshu Village	16	12	4	8	6	2	1	-	1
00010600	Monyakshu Hq	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00010700	Changlangshu	422	196	226	415	190	225	7	6	1
00010800	Bumei S/Comp.	329	182	147	327	181	146	-	-	-
00010900	Pesao	180	81	99	129	52	77	19	10	9
00011000	Yongkhao	112	59	53	110	57	53	-	-	-
00011100	Shingnyu	74	12	62	74	12	62	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOBU

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
54	**26**	**28**	**322**	**199**	**123**	**21,863**	**11,412**	**10,451**	**Tobu (Total)**	**0006**
54	**26**	**28**	**322**	**199**	**123**	**21,863**	**11,412**	**10,451**	**Tobu (Rural)**	**0006**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tobu (Urban)**	**0006**
									Tobu (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	491	235	256	Yei	00009400
-	-	-	277	176	101	716	389	327	Yonghong	00009500
-	-	-	-	-	-	218	111	107	Changnyu	00009600
-	-	-	2	1	1	601	329	272	Kenjenshu	00009700
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,235	1,065	1,170	Yakshu	00009800
5	1	4	8	5	3	269	138	131	Mopong Hq	00009900
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	553	524	Ukha	00010000
2	1	1	2	-	2	1,177	540	637	Tamkong	00010100
-	-	-	1	-	1	1,372	788	584	Shannyu	00010200
1	1	-	6	1	5	2,468	1,302	1,166	Tobu HQ	00010300
10	1	9	18	9	9	1,926	991	935	Tobu Village	00010400
4	3	1	3	3	-	1,566	842	724	Monyakshu Village	00010500
-	-	-	1	1	-	363	145	218	Monyakshu Hq	00010600
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,372	715	657	Changlangshu	00010700
-	-	-	2	1	1	596	324	272	Bumei S/Comp.	00010800
32	19	13	-	-	-	2,393	1,259	1,134	Pesao	00010900
-	-	-	2	2	-	2,856	1,601	1,255	Yongkhao	00011000
-	-	-	-	-	-	167	85	82	Shingnyu	00011100

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
40101000	**Mon Town (TC)**	**9.00**	**2,983**	**16,590**	**9,138**	**7,452**	**2,742**	**1,441**	**1,301**
0001	Ward No. 1	-	546	3,003	1,613	1,390	547	290	257
0002	Ward No. 2	-	517	3,131	1,671	1,460	494	261	233
0003	Ward No. 3	-	208	1,168	592	576	190	88	102
0004	Ward No. 4	-	477	2,376	1,363	1,013	322	156	166
0005	Ward No. 5	-	693	3,655	2,017	1,638	707	378	329
0006	Ward No. 6	-	542	3,257	1,882	1,375	482	268	214

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
-	-	-	**14,000**	**7,431**	**6,569**	**11,256**	**6,560**	**4,696**	**Mon Town (TC)**
-	-	-	2,809	1,494	1,315	2,001	1,130	871	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	2,979	1,580	1,399	2,126	1,171	955	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	905	445	460	855	460	395	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	1,523	804	719	1,763	1,056	707	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	3,243	1,734	1,509	2,400	1,414	986	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	2,541	1,374	1,167	2,111	1,329	782	Ward No. 6

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
40101000	**Mon Town (TC)**	**5,334**	**2,578**	**2,756**	**5,514**	**3,859**	**1,655**	**5,007**	**3,568**	**1,439**
0001	Ward No. 1	1,002	483	519	1,141	704	437	979	647	332
0002	Ward No. 2	1,005	500	505	1,219	775	444	1,079	700	379
0003	Ward No. 3	313	132	181	271	226	45	235	195	40
0004	Ward No. 4	613	307	306	779	637	142	691	567	124
0005	Ward No. 5	1,255	603	652	903	694	209	851	652	199
0006	Ward No. 6	1,146	553	593	1,201	823	378	1,172	807	365

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial categories of main workers												Name of Town/ Ward
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
340	**151**	**189**	**34**	**19**	**15**	**542**	**271**	**271**	**4,091**	**3,127**	**964**	**Mon Town (TC)**
89	49	40	11	10	1	12	7	5	867	581	286	Ward No. 1
20	14	6	6	4	2	484	232	252	569	450	119	Ward No. 2
1	1	-	-	-	-	11	10	1	223	184	39	Ward No. 3
11	6	5	1	-	1	20	18	2	659	543	116	Ward No. 4
44	27	17	2	1	1	3	2	1	802	622	180	Ward No. 5
175	54	121	14	4	10	12	2	10	971	747	224	Ward No. 6

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
40101000	**Mon Town (TC)**	**507**	**291**	**216**	**37**	**14**	**23**	**38**	**16**	**22**
0001	Ward No. 1	162	57	105	17	5	12	18	6	12
0002	Ward No. 2	140	75	65	13	6	7	8	3	5
0003	Ward No. 3	36	31	5	1	-	1	10	7	3
0004	Ward No. 4	88	70	18	1	1	-	-	-	-
0005	Ward No. 5	52	42	10	2	1	1	1	-	1
0006	Ward No. 6	29	16	13	3	1	2	1	-	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT

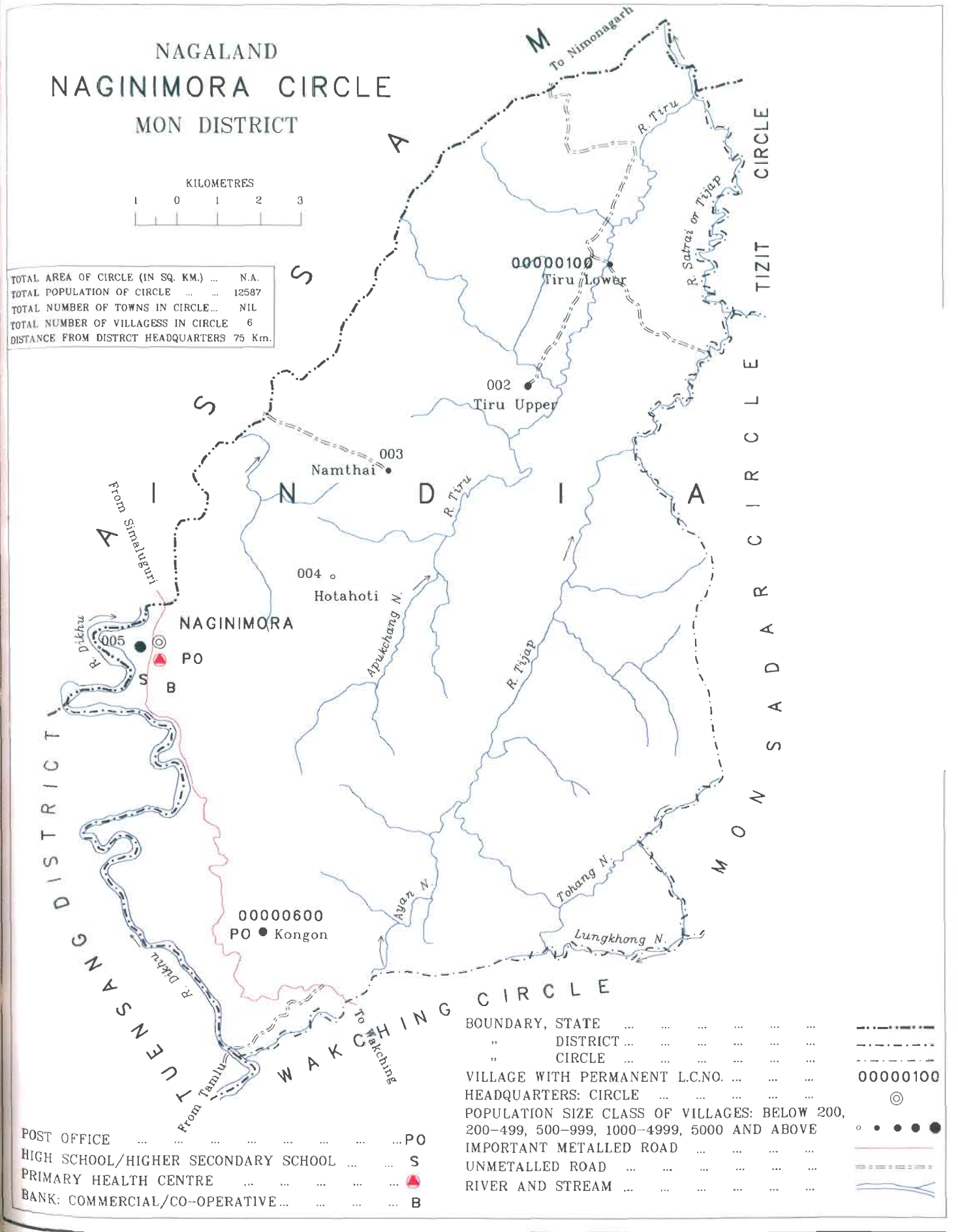
of marginal workers

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
44	**17**	**27**	**388**	**244**	**144**	**11,076**	**5,279**	**5,797**	**Mon Town (TC)**	**40101000**
19	6	13	108	40	68	1,862	909	953	Ward No. 1	0001
17	4	13	102	62	40	1,912	896	1,016	Ward No. 2	0002
5	4	1	20	20	-	897	366	531	Ward No. 3	0003
-	-	-	87	69	18	1,597	726	871	Ward No. 4	0004
3	3	-	46	38	8	2,752	1,323	1,429	Ward No. 5	0005
-	-	-	25	15	10	2,056	1,059	997	Ward No. 6	0006

NAGALAND

NAGINIMORA CIRCLE

MON DISTRICT



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Village Primary Census Abstract
Naginimora 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	**Naginimora (Total)**		**1,964**	**12,587**	**6,666**	**5,921**	**1,691**	**866**	**825**
0001	**Naginimora (Rural)**		**1,964**	**12,587**	**6,666**	**5,921**	**1,691**	**866**	**825**
0001	**Naginimora (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Naginimora (Rural)								
00000100	Tiru (Lower)	-	103	441	240	201	72	39	33
00000200	Tiru (Upper)	-	150	831	445	386	76	44	32
00000300	Namthai	-	76	344	176	168	62	36	26
00000400	Hotahoti	-	35	185	104	81	28	16	12
00000500	Naginimora Hq	-	1,189	6,837	3,814	3,023	937	482	455
00000600	Kongon	-	411	3,949	1,887	2,062	516	249	267

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NAGINIMORA

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
-	-	-	**8,641**	**4,321**	**4,320**	**6,857**	**3,968**	**2,889**	**Naginimora (Total)**
-	-	-	**8,641**	**4,321**	**4,320**	**6,857**	**3,968**	**2,889**	**Naginimora (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Naginimora (Urban)**
									Naginimora (Rural)
-	-	-	345	185	160	212	119	93	Tiru (Lower)
-	-	-	684	357	327	475	257	218	Tiru (Upper)
-	-	-	262	133	129	114	64	50	Namthai
-	-	-	117	63	54	44	22	22	Hotahoti
-	-	-	3,360	1,729	1,631	4,308	2,592	1,716	Naginimora Hq
-	-	-	3,873	1,854	2,019	1,704	914	790	Kongon

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	**Naginimora (Total)**	**5,730**	**2,698**	**3,032**	**4,773**	**3,107**	**1,666**	**3,694**	**2,648**	**1,046**
0001	**Naginimora (Rural)**	**5,730**	**2,698**	**3,032**	**4,773**	**3,107**	**1,666**	**3,694**	**2,648**	**1,046**
0001	**Naginimora (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Naginimora (Rural)									
00000100	Tiru (Lower)	229	121	108	218	124	94	209	120	89
00000200	Tiru (Upper)	356	188	168	334	209	125	271	183	88
00000300	Namthai	230	112	118	210	106	104	210	106	104
00000400	Hotahoti	141	82	59	51	39	12	50	38	12
00000500	Naginimora Hq	2,529	1,222	1,307	2,535	1,912	623	2,170	1,756	414
00000600	Kongon	2,245	973	1,272	1,425	717	708	784	445	339

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NAGINIMORA

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
1,539	**825**	**714**	**331**	**226**	**105**	**44**	**36**	**8**	**1,780**	**1,561**	**219**	**Naginimora (Total)**
1,539	**825**	**714**	**331**	**226**	**105**	**44**	**36**	**8**	**1,780**	**1,561**	**219**	**Naginimora (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Naginimora (Urban)**
												Naginimora (Rural)
188	104	84	8	3	5	1	1	-	12	12	-	Tiru (Lower)
101	70	31	138	88	50	17	13	4	15	12	3	Tiru (Upper)
192	97	95	-	-	-	1	1	-	17	8	9	Namthai
3	2	1	35	25	10	1	1	-	11	10	1	Hotahoti
391	203	188	132	100	32	17	15	2	1,630	1,438	192	Naginimora Hq
664	349	315	18	10	8	7	5	2	95	81	14	Kongon

VILLAGE PRIMARY

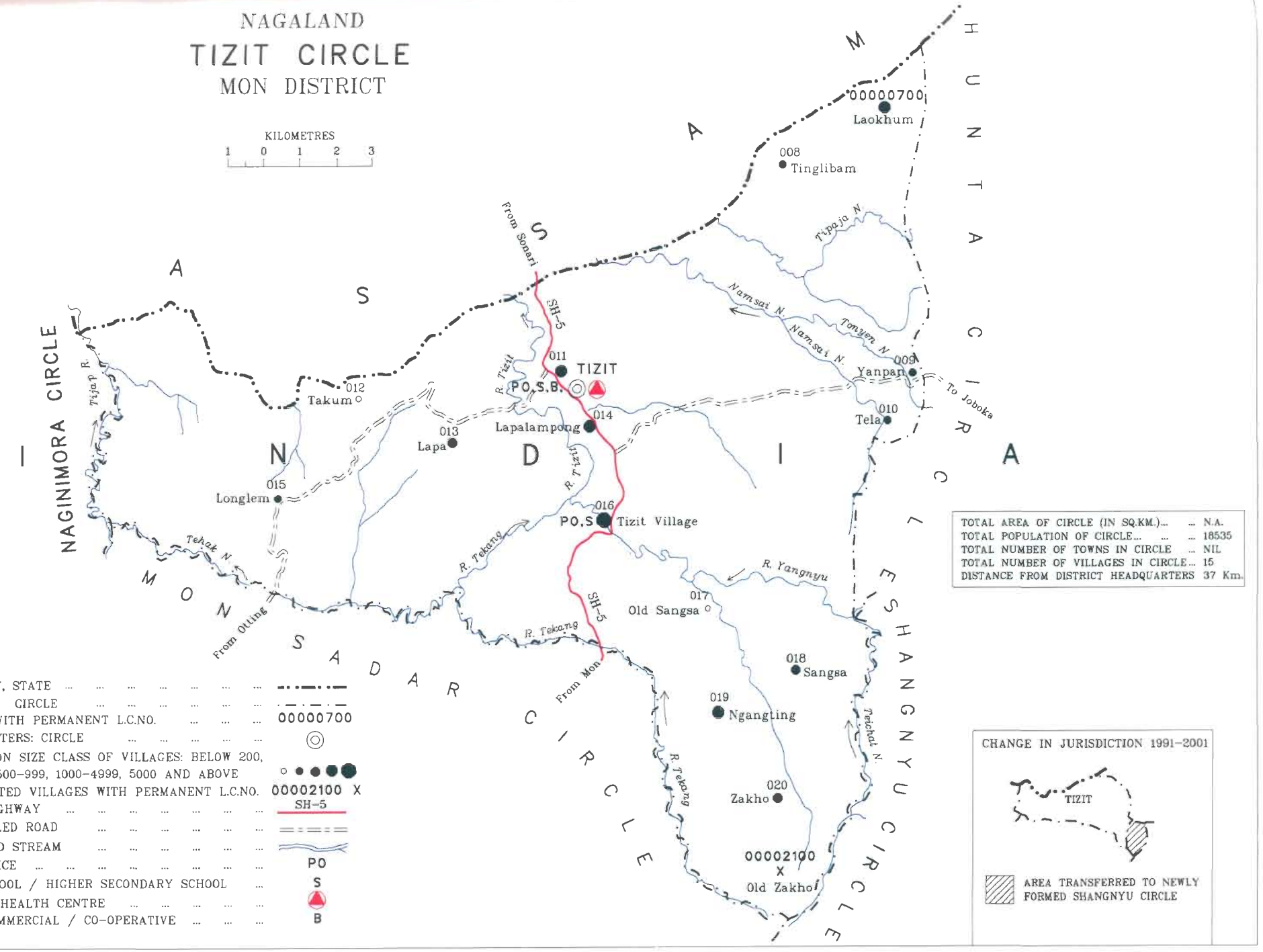
CIRCLE -

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	**Naginimora (Total)**	**1,079**	**459**	**620**	**491**	**193**	**298**	**207**	**95**	**112**
0001	**Naginimora (Rural)**	**1,079**	**459**	**620**	**491**	**193**	**298**	**207**	**95**	**112**
0001	**Naginimora (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Naginimora (Rural)									
00000100	Tiru (Lower)	9	4	5	4	1	3	5	3	2
00000200	Tiru (Upper)	63	26	37	21	8	13	34	16	18
00000300	Namthai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00000400	Hotahoti	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
00000500	Naginimora Hq	365	156	209	21	5	16	65	34	31
00000600	Kongon	641	272	369	445	179	266	102	41	61

CENSUS ABSTRACT
NAGINIMORA

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
29	**11**	**18**	**352**	**160**	**192**	**7,814**	**3,559**	**4,255**	**Naginimora (Total)**	**0001**
29	**11**	**18**	**352**	**160**	**192**	**7,814**	**3,559**	**4,255**	**Naginimora (Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Naginimora (Urban)**	**0001**
									Naginimora (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	223	116	107	Tiru (Lower)	00000100
5	1	4	3	1	2	497	236	261	Tiru (Upper)	00000200
-	-	-	-	-	-	134	70	64	Namthai	00000300
-	-	-	-	-	-	134	65	69	Hotahoti	00000400
7	4	3	272	113	159	4,302	1,902	2,400	Naginimora Hq	00000500
17	6	11	77	46	31	2,524	1,170	1,354	Kongon	00000600

NAGALAND
TIZIT CIRCLE
MON DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ.KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	18535
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	15
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	37 Km.

BOUNDARY, STATE	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00000700
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	○ ● ● ● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00002100 X
STATE HIGHWAY	SH-5
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL / HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	
BANK: COMMERCIAL / CO-OPERATIVE	B

CHANGE IN JURISDICTION 1991–2001

AREA TRANSFERRED TO NEWLY FORMED SHANGNYU CIRCLE

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Tizit 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	**Tizit (Total)**		**3,419**	**18,535**	**10,520**	**8,015**	**2,983**	**1,550**	**1,433**
0002	**Tizit (Rural)**		**3,419**	**18,535**	**10,520**	**8,015**	**2,983**	**1,550**	**1,433**
0002	**Tizit (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tizit (Rural)								
00000700	Laokhun	-	154	1,005	527	478	137	61	76
00000800	Tinglibam	-	87	445	230	215	42	24	18
00000900	Yanpan	-	56	297	158	139	34	16	18
00001000	Tela	-	61	370	188	182	18	10	8
00001100	Tizit Hq	-	700	3,674	2,013	1,661	462	245	217
00001200	Takum	-	29	171	93	78	28	12	16
00001300	Lapa	-	121	949	512	437	176	90	86
00001400	Lapalampong	-	691	3,301	2,285	1,016	461	236	225
00001500	Longlem	-	66	431	227	204	72	37	35
00001600	Tizit Village	-	1,046	5,378	2,966	2,412	1,214	661	553
00001700	Old Sangsa	-	21	130	67	63	15	7	8
00001800	Sangsa	-	115	821	421	400	169	79	90
00001900	Ngangting	-	176	1,011	541	470	52	16	36
00002000	Zakho	-	96	552	292	260	103	56	47
00002100	Old Zakho	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TIZIT

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
-	-	-	**14,026**	**7,508**	**6,518**	**9,950**	**6,189**	**3,761**	**Tizit (Total)**
-	-	-	**14,026**	**7,508**	**6,518**	**9,950**	**6,189**	**3,761**	**Tizit (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tizit (Urban)**
									Tizit (Rural)
-	-	-	908	460	448	578	307	271	Laokhun
-	-	-	375	194	181	209	106	103	Tinglibam
-	-	-	275	143	132	114	73	41	Yanpan
-	-	-	369	187	182	219	118	101	Tela
-	-	-	3,263	1,777	1,486	2,350	1,395	955	Tizit Hq
-	-	-	130	71	59	91	51	40	Takum
-	-	-	929	496	433	206	142	64	Lapa
-	-	-	1,177	648	529	1,845	1,465	380	Lapalampong
-	-	-	431	227	204	182	116	66	Longlem
-	-	-	3,855	2,109	1,746	3,088	1,792	1,296	Tizit Village
-	-	-	130	67	63	44	27	17	Old Sangsa
-	-	-	685	347	338	227	132	95	Sangsa
-	-	-	962	499	463	511	301	210	Ngangting
-	-	-	537	283	254	286	164	122	Zakho
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Zakho

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	**Tizit (Total)**	**8,585**	**4,331**	**4,254**	**8,249**	**5,482**	**2,767**	**6,264**	**4,886**	**1,378**
0002	**Tizit (Rural)**	**8,585**	**4,331**	**4,254**	**8,249**	**5,482**	**2,767**	**6,264**	**4,886**	**1,378**
0002	***Tizit (Urban)***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tizit (Rural)									
00000700	Laokhun	427	220	207	401	238	163	182	166	16
00000800	Tinglibam	236	124	112	86	80	6	86	80	6
00000900	Yanpan	183	85	98	140	79	61	90	65	25
00001000	Tela	151	70	81	118	58	60	118	58	60
00001100	Tizit Hq	1,324	618	706	1,344	906	438	1,250	861	389
00001200	Takum	80	42	38	98	55	43	4	4	-
00001300	Lapa	743	370	373	352	176	176	167	165	2
00001400	Lapalampong	1,456	820	636	2,020	1,662	358	1,694	1,592	102
00001500	Longlem	249	111	138	194	101	93	82	80	2
00001600	Tizit Village	2,290	1,174	1,116	2,273	1,436	837	1,829	1,272	557
00001700	Old Sangsa	86	40	46	71	41	30	71	41	30
00001800	Sangsa	594	289	305	319	178	141	318	177	141
00001900	Ngangting	500	240	260	602	349	253	203	202	1
00002000	Zakho	266	128	138	231	123	108	170	123	47
00002100	Old Zakho				----------Un-inhabited----------					

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TIZIT

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
3,039	**2,036**	**1,003**	**285**	**207**	**78**	**24**	**14**	**10**	**2,916**	**2,629**	**287**	**Tizit (Total)**
3,039	**2,036**	**1,003**	**285**	**207**	**78**	**24**	**14**	**10**	**2,916**	**2,629**	**287**	**Tizit (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tizit (Urban)**
												Tizit (Rural)
134	120	14	23	23	-	-	-	-	25	23	2	Laokhun
72	66	6	-	-	-	10	10	-	4	4	-	Tinglibam
80	56	24	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Yanpan
112	53	59	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	5	-	Tela
694	396	298	4	3	1	3	1	2	549	461	88	Tizit Hq
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Takum
133	132	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	33	1	Lapa
207	192	15	33	32	1	-	-	-	1,454	1,368	86	Lapalampong
75	74	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	Longlem
875	492	383	181	119	62	9	2	7	764	659	105	Tizit Village
70	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Old Sangsa
250	126	124	36	22	14	-	-	-	32	29	3	Sangsa
178	177	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	23	23	-	Ngangting
159	112	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	Zakho
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Old Zakho

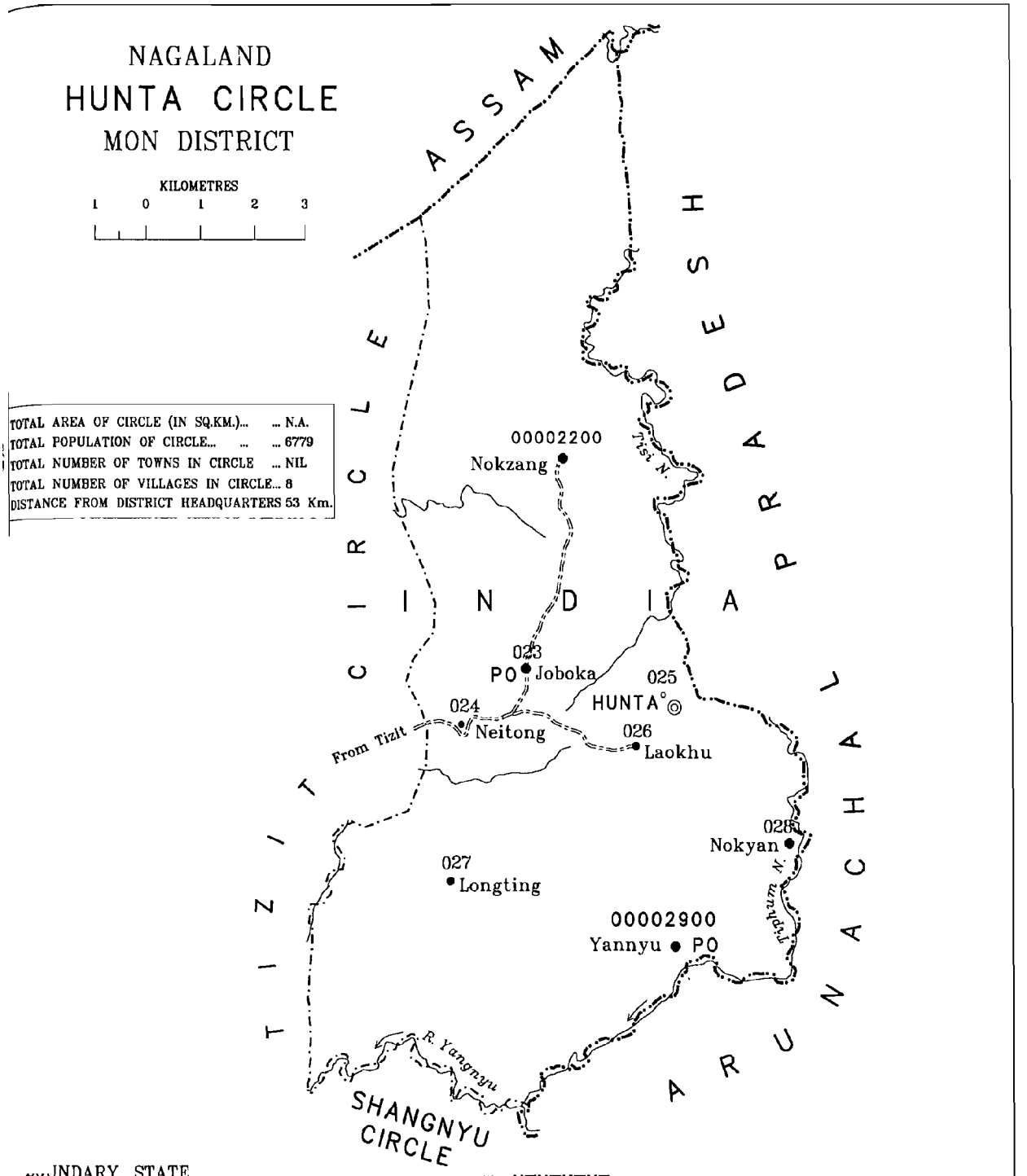
VILLAGE PRIMARY

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	**Tizit (Total)**	**1,985**	**596**	**1,389**	**1,427**	**374**	**1,053**	**248**	**74**	**174**
0002	**Tizit (Rural)**	**1,985**	**596**	**1,389**	**1,427**	**374**	**1,053**	**248**	**74**	**174**
0002	**Tizit (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tizit (Rural)									
00000700	Laokhun	219	72	147	188	52	136	31	20	11
00000800	Tinglibam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00000900	Yanpan	50	14	36	43	12	31	7	2	5
00001000	Tela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00001100	Tizit Hq	94	45	49	39	17	22	7	2	5
00001200	Takum	94	51	43	94	51	43	-	-	-
00001300	Lapa	185	11	174	182	11	171	1	-	1
00001400	Lapalampong	326	70	256	293	52	241	4	4	-
00001500	Longlem	112	21	91	98	20	78	9	-	9
00001600	Tizit Village	444	164	280	55	26	29	182	46	136
00001700	Old Sangsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00001800	Sangsa	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00001900	Ngangting	399	147	252	373	132	241	7	-	7
00002000	Zakho	61	-	61	61	-	61	-	-	-
00002100	Old Zakho	----------Un-inhabited----------								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TIZIT

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
90	**25**	**65**	**220**	**123**	**97**	**10,286**	**5,038**	**5,248**	**Tizit (Total)**	**0002**
90	**25**	**65**	**220**	**123**	**97**	**10,286**	**5,038**	**5,248**	**Tizit (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tizit (Urban)**	**0002**
									Tizit (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	604	289	315	Laokhun	00000700
-	-	-	-	-	-	359	150	209	Tinglibam	00000800
-	-	-	-	-	-	157	79	78	Yanpan	00000900
-	-	-	-	-	-	252	130	122	Tela	00001000
5	2	3	43	24	19	2,330	1,107	1,223	Tizit Hq	00001100
-	-	-	-	-	-	73	38	35	Takum	00001200
-	-	-	2	-	2	597	336	261	Lapa	00001300
5	1	4	24	13	11	1,281	623	658	Lapalampong	00001400
5	1	4	-	-	-	237	126	111	Longlem	00001500
56	6	50	151	86	65	3,105	1,530	1,575	Tizit Village	00001600
-	-	-	-	-	-	59	26	33	Old Sangsa	00001700
-	-	-	-	-	-	502	243	259	Sangsa	00001800
19	15	4	-	-	-	409	192	217	Ngangting	00001900
-	-	-	-	-	-	321	169	152	Zakho	00002000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Old Zakho	00002100



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Village Primary Census Abstract
Hunta 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	**Hunta (Total)**		**987**	**6,779**	**3,481**	**3,298**	**1,145**	**611**	**534**
0003	**Hunta (Rural)**		**987**	**6,779**	**3,481**	**3,298**	**1,145**	**611**	**534**
0003	**Hunta (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hunta (Rural)								
00002200	Nokzang	-	126	1,107	576	531	202	106	96
00002300	Joboka	-	194	1,271	621	650	247	135	112
00002400	Neitong	-	74	486	234	252	109	61	48
00002500	Hunta Hq	-	21	140	80	60	14	5	9
00002600	Laokhu	-	97	777	406	371	130	79	51
00002700	Longting	-	140	852	424	428	40	14	26
00002800	Nokyan	-	170	1,103	594	509	216	115	101
00002900	Yannyu	-	165	1,043	546	497	187	96	91

CENSUS ABSTRACT
HUNTA

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
-	-	-	**6,670**	**3,419**	**3,251**	**2,830**	**1,608**	**1,222**	**Hunta (Total)**
-	-	-	**6,670**	**3,419**	**3,251**	**2,830**	**1,608**	**1,222**	**Hunta (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Hunta (Urban)**
									Hunta (Rural)
-	-	-	1,104	573	531	301	201	100	Nokzang
-	-	-	1,231	597	634	417	219	198	Joboka
-	-	-	452	216	236	242	115	127	Neitong
-	-	-	140	80	60	84	56	28	Hunta Hq
-	-	-	773	404	369	208	134	74	Laokhu
-	-	-	849	421	428	631	333	298	Longting
-	-	-	1,103	594	509	296	186	110	Nokyan
-	-	-	1,018	534	484	651	364	287	Yannyu

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	**Hunta (Total)**	**3,949**	**1,873**	**2,076**	**3,909**	**2,002**	**1,907**	**1,615**	**1,093**	**522**
0003	**Hunta (Rural)**	**3,949**	**1,873**	**2,076**	**3,909**	**2,002**	**1,907**	**1,615**	**1,093**	**522**
0003	**Hunta (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hunta (Rural)									
00002200	Nokzang	806	375	431	460	236	224	16	15	1
00002300	Joboka	854	402	452	671	294	377	626	275	351
00002400	Neitong	244	119	125	242	119	123	194	104	90
00002500	Hunta Hq	56	24	32	109	66	43	38	36	2
00002600	Laokhu	569	272	297	427	227	200	140	124	16
00002700	Longting	221	91	130	698	363	335	140	137	3
00002800	Nokyan	807	408	399	616	327	289	179	174	5
00002900	Yannyu	392	182	210	686	370	316	282	228	54

CENSUS ABSTRACT

HUNTA

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
1,445	**954**	**491**	**22**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**7**	**1**	**140**	**120**	**20**	**Hunta (Total)**
1,445	**954**	**491**	**22**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**7**	**1**	**140**	**120**	**20**	**Hunta (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Hunta (Urban)**
												Hunta (Rural)
3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	11	10	1	Nokzang
566	227	339	13	6	7	5	5	-	42	37	5	Joboka
152	75	77	9	6	3	-	-	-	33	23	10	Neitong
34	33	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	Hunta Hq
138	122	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Laokhu
136	133	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Longting
179	174	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nokyan
237	187	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	41	4	Yannyu

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	**Hunta (Total)**	**2,294**	**909**	**1,385**	**2,231**	**899**	**1,332**	**17**	**7**	**10**
0003	**Hunta (Rural)**	**2,294**	**909**	**1,385**	**2,231**	**899**	**1,332**	**17**	**7**	**10**
0003	**Hunta (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hunta (Rural)									
00002200	Nokzang	444	221	223	435	217	218	8	4	4
00002300	Joboka	45	19	26	40	16	24	2	1	1
00002400	Neitong	48	15	33	45	15	30	1	-	1
00002500	Hunta Hq	71	30	41	64	30	34	-	-	-
00002600	Laokhu	287	103	184	286	103	183	1	-	1
00002700	Longting	558	226	332	553	224	329	5	2	3
00002800	Nokyan	437	153	284	437	153	284	-	-	-
00002900	Yannyu	404	142	262	371	141	230	-	-	-

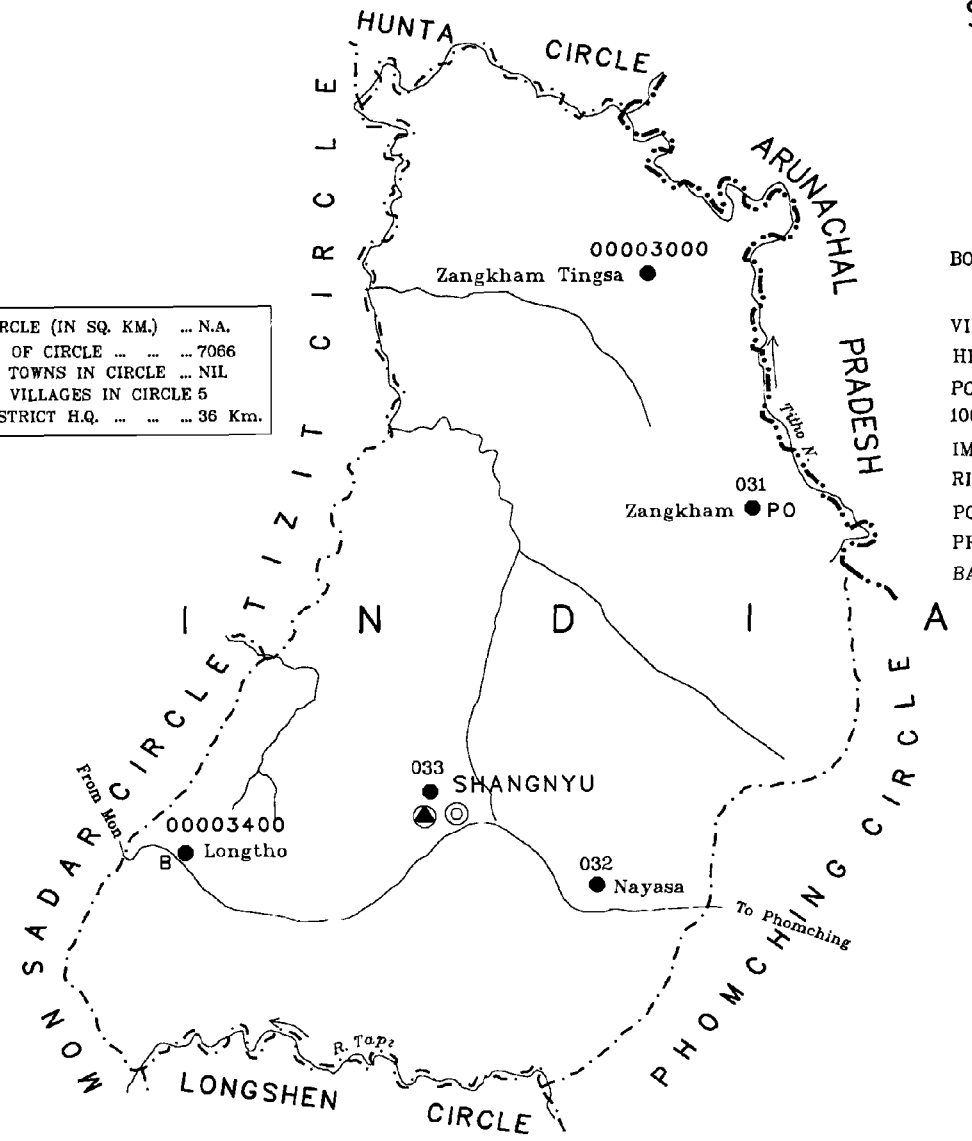
CENSUS ABSTRACT

HUNTA

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
41	**1**	**40**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**2,870**	**1,479**	**1,391**	**Hunta (Total)**	**0003**
41	**1**	**40**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**2,870**	**1,479**	**1,391**	**Hunta (Rural)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Hunta (Urban)**	**0003**
									Hunta (Rural)	
1	-	1	-	-	-	647	340	307	Nokzang	00002200
1	1	-	2	1	1	600	327	273	Joboka	00002300
-	-	-	2	-	2	244	115	129	Neitong	00002400
7	-	7	-	-	-	31	14	17	Hunta Hq	00002500
-	-	-	-	-	-	350	179	171	Laokhu	00002600
-	-	-	-	-	-	154	61	93	Longting	00002700
-	-	-	-	-	-	487	267	220	Nokyan	00002800
32	-	32	1	1	-	357	176	181	Yannyu	00002900

NAGALAND
SHANGNYU CIRCLE
MON DISTRICT



KILOMETRES
1 0 1 2 3

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	7066
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	5
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	36 Km.

BOUNDARY, STATE
" CIRCLE
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO. 00003000
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES:
1000–4999
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND STREAM
POST OFFICE PO
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
BANK: COMMERCIAL / CO-OPERATIVE B

CHANGE IN JURISDICTION 1991–2001



AREA TAKEN FROM MON SADAR CIRCLE
AREA TAKEN FROM TIZIT CIRCLE
AREA TAKEN FROM PHOMCHING CIRCLE

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Shangnyu 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	**Shangnyu (Total)**		**1,153**	**7,066**	**3,638**	**3,428**	**1,188**	**582**	**606**
0004	**Shangnyu (Rural)**		**1,153**	**7,066**	**3,638**	**3,428**	**1,188**	**582**	**606**
0004	**Shangnyu (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shangnyu (Rural)								
00003000	Zangkham Tingsa	-	173	1,040	513	527	178	82	96
00003100	Zangkham	-	167	1,149	609	540	286	140	146
00003200	Nayasa	-	197	1,235	644	591	149	74	75
00003300	Shangnyu	-	398	2,146	1,107	1,039	390	200	190
00003400	Longtho	-	218	1,496	765	731	185	86	99

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SHANGNYU

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
-	-	-	**7,047**	**3,622**	**3,425**	**1,705**	**987**	**718**	**Shangnyu (Total)**
-	-	-	**7,047**	**3,622**	**3,425**	**1,705**	**987**	**718**	**Shangnyu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Shangnyu (Urban)**
									Shangnyu (Rural)
-	-	-	1,040	513	527	239	106	133	Zangkham Tingsa
-	-	-	1,147	607	540	364	244	120	Zangkham
-	-	-	1,224	634	590	233	140	93	Nayasa
-	-	-	2,140	1,103	1,037	455	271	184	Shangnyu
-	-	-	1,496	765	731	414	226	188	Longtho

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	**Shangnyu (Total)**	**5,361**	**2,651**	**2,710**	**3,761**	**1,952**	**1,809**	**3,589**	**1,835**	**1,754**
0004	**Shangnyu (Rural)**	**5,361**	**2,651**	**2,710**	**3,761**	**1,952**	**1,809**	**3,589**	**1,835**	**1,754**
0004	**Shangnyu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shangnyu (Rural)									
00003000	Zangkham Tingsa	801	407	394	489	249	240	489	249	240
00003100	Zangkham	785	365	420	501	251	250	494	245	249
00003200	Nayasa	1,002	504	498	816	439	377	744	401	343
00003300	Shangnyu	1,691	836	855	1,118	585	533	1,039	523	516
00003400	Longtho	1,082	539	543	837	428	409	823	417	406

CENSUS ABSTRACT
SHANGNYU

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
3,449	**1,714**	**1,735**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**29**	**21**	**8**	**104**	**95**	**9**	**Shangnyu (Total)**
3,449	**1,714**	**1,735**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**29**	**21**	**8**	**104**	**95**	**9**	**Shangnyu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Shangnyu (Urban)**
												Shangnyu (Rural)
482	243	239	-	-	-	3	2	1	4	4	-	Zangkham Tingsa
474	226	248	2	2	-	6	6	-	12	11	1	Zangkham
717	381	336	2	-	2	13	8	5	12	12	-	Nayasa
993	481	512	3	3	-	2	1	1	41	38	3	Shangnyu
783	383	400	-	-	-	5	4	1	35	30	5	Longtho

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

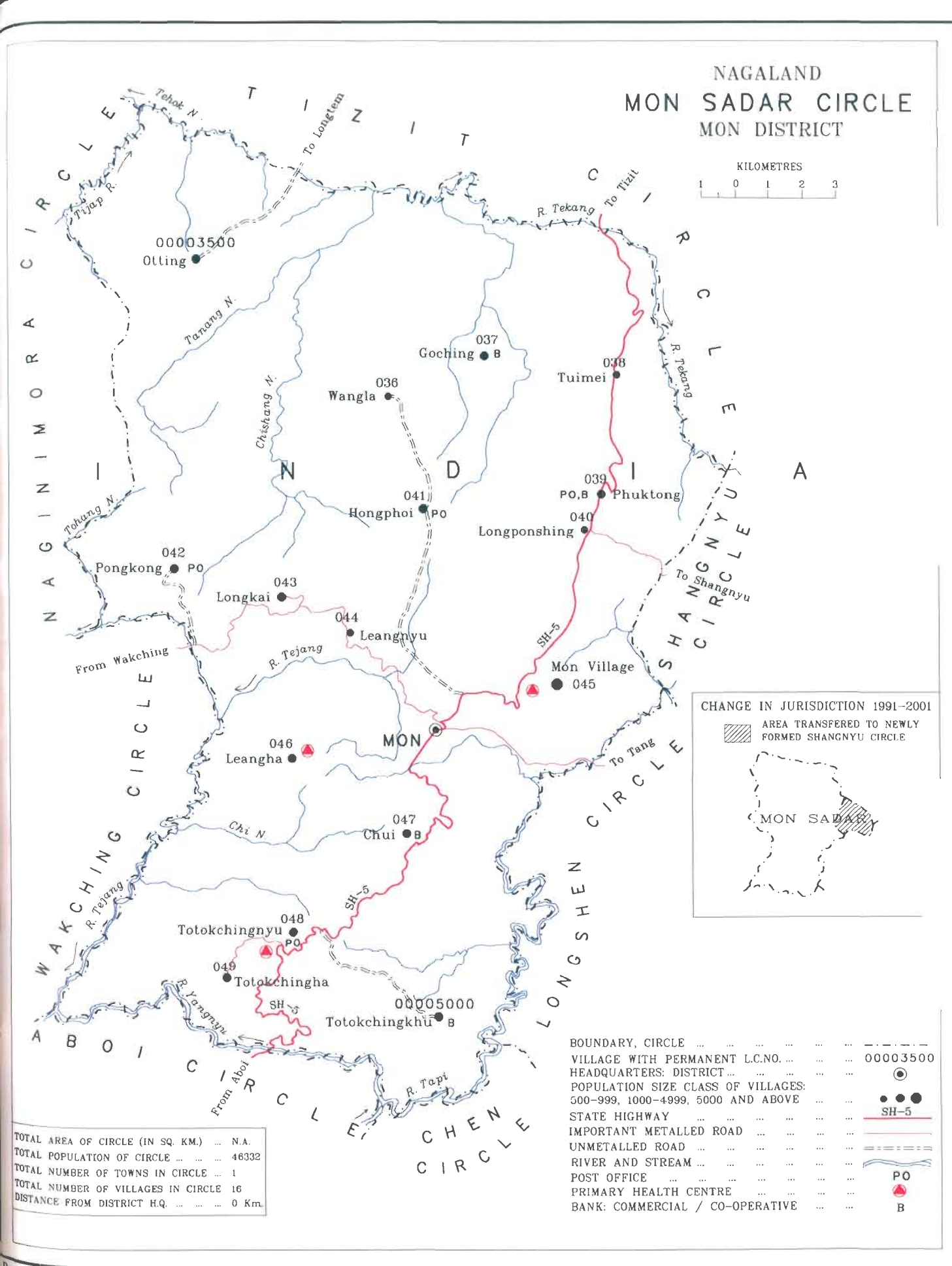
Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0004	**Shangnyu (Total)**	**172**	**117**	**55**	**121**	**72**	**49**	**46**	**42**	**4**
0004	**Shangnyu (Rural)**	**172**	**117**	**55**	**121**	**72**	**49**	**46**	**42**	**4**
0004	**Shangnyu (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Shangnyu (Rural)									
00003000	Zangkham Tingsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00003100	Zangkham	7	6	1	1	1	-	4	4	-
00003200	Nayasa	72	38	34	68	34	34	2	2	-
00003300	Shangnyu	79	62	17	39	26	13	40	36	4
00003400	Longtho	14	11	3	13	11	2	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

SHANGNYU

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
-	-	-	**5**	**3**	**2**	**3,305**	**1,686**	**1,619**	**Shangnyu (Total)**	**0004**
-	-	-	**5**	**3**	**2**	**3,305**	**1,686**	**1,619**	**Shangnyu (Rural)**	**0004**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Shangnyu (Urban)**	**0004**
									Shangnyu (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	551	264	287	Zangkham Tingsa	00003000
-	-	-	2	1	1	648	358	290	Zangkham	00003100
-	-	-	2	2	-	419	205	214	Nayasa	00003200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,028	522	506	Shangnyu	00003300
-	-	-	1	-	1	659	337	322	Longtho	00003400

NAGALAND
MON SADAR CIRCLE
MON DISTRICT



CHANGE IN JURISDICTION 1991–2001

AREA TRANSFERED TO NEWLY FORMED SHANGNYU CIRCLE

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.) ...	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	46332
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE ...	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	16
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	0 Km.

BOUNDARY, CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00003500
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT	⊙
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	● ● ●
STATE HIGHWAY	SH-5
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲
BANK: COMMERCIAL / CO-OPERATIVE	B

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Mon 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	**Mon Sadar (Total)**		**6,633**	**46,332**	**25,196**	**21,136**	**7,243**	**3,816**	**3,427**
0005	**Mon Sadar (Rural)**		**3,650**	**29,742**	**16,058**	**13,684**	**4,501**	**2,375**	**2,126**
0005	**Mon Sadar (Urban)**		**2,983**	**16,590**	**9,138**	**7,452**	**2,742**	**1,441**	**1,301**
	Mon Sadar (Rural)								
00003500	Otting	-	182	1,199	639	560	229	118	111
00003600	Wangla	-	132	887	474	413	160	93	67
00003700	Goching	-	159	1,056	620	436	181	101	80
00003800	Tuimei	-	147	883	513	370	77	46	31
00003900	Phuktong	-	175	1,299	729	570	239	137	102
00004000	Longponshing	-	134	873	466	407	235	127	108
00004100	Hongphoi	-	203	1,335	694	641	218	108	110
00004200	Pongkong	-	279	3,058	1,631	1,427	382	178	204
00004300	Longkai	-	171	1,874	1,012	862	215	110	105
00004400	Leangnyu	-	117	568	294	274	130	66	64
00004500	Mon Village	-	440	6,072	3,412	2,660	707	369	338
00004600	Leangha	-	206	1,443	736	707	276	149	127
00004700	Chui	-	236	1,685	850	835	387	205	182
00004800	Totokchingnyu	-	525	4,219	2,313	1,906	511	277	234
00004900	Totokchingha	-	278	1,345	680	665	224	113	111
00005000	Totokchingkhu	-	266	1,946	995	951	330	178	152
	Mon Sadar (Urban)								
40101000	Mon Town (TC)		2,983	16,590	9,138	7,452	2,742	1,441	1,301

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MON 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
-	-	-	**42,907**	**22,802**	**20,105**	**26,849**	**15,591**	**11,258**	**Mon Sadar (Total)**
-	-	-	**28,907**	**15,371**	**13,536**	**15,593**	**9,031**	**6,562**	**Mon Sadar (Rural)**
-	-	-	**14,000**	**7,431**	**6,569**	**11,256**	**6,560**	**4,696**	**Mon Sadar (Urban)**
									Mon Sadar (Rural)
-	-	-	1,176	621	555	687	385	302	Otting
-	-	-	885	473	412	486	271	215	Wangla
-	-	-	1,007	591	416	618	412	206	Goching
-	-	-	873	506	367	509	311	198	Tuimei
-	-	-	1,291	724	567	862	505	357	Phuktong
-	-	-	866	462	404	307	177	130	Longponshing
-	-	-	1,328	687	641	829	453	376	Hongphoi
-	-	-	3,046	1,623	1,423	2,377	1,300	1,077	Pongkong
-	-	-	1,874	1,012	862	1,305	756	549	Longkai
-	-	-	567	293	274	270	166	104	Leangnyu
-	-	-	5,424	2,845	2,579	3,472	2,022	1,450	Mon Village
-	-	-	1,416	717	699	308	195	113	Leangha
-	-	-	1,673	845	828	836	460	376	Chui
-	-	-	4,198	2,301	1,897	1,557	978	579	Totokchingnyu
-	-	-	1,341	678	663	219	125	94	Totokchingha
-	-	-	1,942	993	949	951	515	436	Totokchingkhu
									Mon Sadar (Urban)
-	-	-	14,000	7,431	6,569	11,256	6,560	4,696	Mon Town (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	**Mon Sadar (Total)**	**19,483**	**9,605**	**9,878**	**20,157**	**11,985**	**8,172**	**15,027**	**9,878**	**5,149**
0005	**Mon Sadar (Rural)**	**14,149**	**7,027**	**7,122**	**14,643**	**8,126**	**6,517**	**10,020**	**6,310**	**3,710**
0005	**Mon Sadar (Urban)**	**5,334**	**2,578**	**2,756**	**5,514**	**3,859**	**1,655**	**5,007**	**3,568**	**1,439**
	Mon Sadar (Rural)									
00003500	Otting	512	254	258	546	294	252	530	284	246
00003600	Wangla	401	203	198	569	297	272	370	214	156
00003700	Goching	438	208	230	244	210	34	243	210	33
00003800	Tuimei	374	202	172	582	340	242	576	339	237
00003900	Phuktong	437	224	213	693	390	303	693	390	303
00004000	Longponshing	566	289	277	180	155	25	180	155	25
00004100	Hongphoi	506	241	265	792	414	378	430	249	181
00004200	Pongkong	681	331	350	1,334	721	613	1,333	721	612
00004300	Longkai	569	256	313	770	417	353	770	417	353
00004400	Leangnyu	298	128	170	267	138	129	267	138	129
00004500	Mon Village	2,600	1,390	1,210	4,514	2,625	1,889	1,825	1,372	453
00004600	Leangha	1,135	541	594	719	361	358	686	347	339
00004700	Chui	849	390	459	531	261	270	530	261	269
00004800	Totokchingnyu	2,662	1,335	1,327	1,308	689	619	585	561	24
00004900	Totokchingha	1,126	555	571	595	307	288	301	294	7
00005000	Totokchingkhu	995	480	515	999	507	492	701	358	343
	Mon Sadar (Urban)									
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	5,334	2,578	2,756	5,514	3,859	1,655	5,007	3,568	1,439

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MON 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
8,872	**5,192**	**3,680**	**277**	**211**	**66**	**647**	**327**	**320**	**5,231**	**4,148**	**1,083**	**Mon Sadar (Total)**
8,532	**5,041**	**3,491**	**243**	**192**	**51**	**105**	**56**	**49**	**1,140**	**1,021**	**119**	**Mon Sadar (Rural)**
340	**151**	**189**	**34**	**19**	**15**	**542**	**271**	**271**	**4,091**	**3,127**	**964**	**Mon Sadar (Urban)**
												Mon Sadar (Rural)
468	229	239	1	-	1	3	1	2	58	54	4	Otting
348	196	152	2	2	-	-	-	-	20	16	4	Wangla
195	172	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	38	10	Goching
557	327	230	11	8	3	6	2	4	2	2	-	Tuimei
645	354	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	36	12	Phuktong
84	67	17	-	-	-	16	14	2	80	74	6	Longponshing
353	174	179	25	24	1	4	4	-	48	47	1	Hongphoi
1,302	696	606	6	4	2	-	-	-	25	21	4	Pongkong
750	398	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	1	Longkai
252	125	127	-	-	-	1	1	-	14	12	2	Leangnyu
1,036	680	356	194	151	43	34	24	10	561	517	44	Mon Village
625	306	319	-	-	-	1	-	1	60	41	19	Leangha
466	201	265	-	-	-	5	4	1	59	56	3	Chui
557	533	24	1	1	-	4	4	-	23	23	-	Totokchingnyu
292	285	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	Totokchingha
602	298	304	3	2	1	30	1	29	66	57	9	Totokchingkhu
												Mon Sadar (Urban)
340	151	189	34	19	15	542	271	271	4,091	3,127	964	Mon Town (TC)

VILLAGE PRIMARY

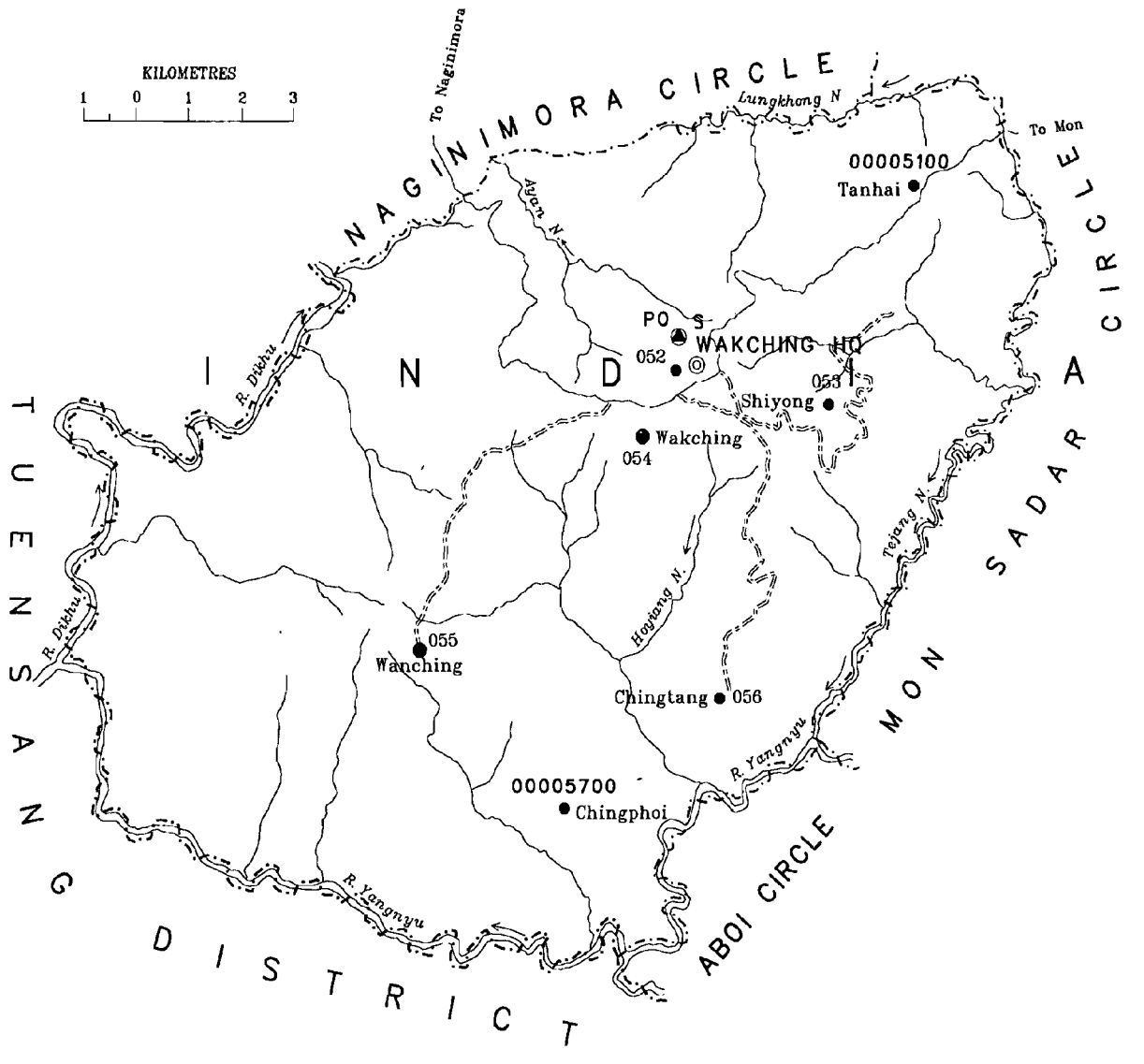
CIRCLE -

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
0005	**Mon Sadar (Total)**	**5,130**	**2,107**	**3,023**	**3,710**	**1,421**	**2,289**	**651**	**237**	**414**
0005	**Mon Sadar (Rural)**	**4,623**	**1,816**	**2,807**	**3,673**	**1,407**	**2,266**	**613**	**221**	**392**
0005	**Mon Sadar (Urban)**	**507**	**291**	**216**	**37**	**14**	**23**	**38**	**16**	**22**
	Mon Sadar (Rural)									
00003500	Otting	16	10	6	13	9	4	-	-	-
00003600	Wangla	199	83	116	196	81	115	-	-	-
00003700	Goching	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00003800	Tuimei	6	1	5	4	-	4	2	1	1
00003900	Phuktong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004000	Longponshing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004100	Hongphoi	362	165	197	286	126	160	17	11	6
00004200	Pongkong	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00004300	Longkai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004400	Leangnyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004500	Mon Village	2,689	1,253	1,436	1,882	902	980	581	209	372
00004600	Leangha	33	14	19	4	2	2	-	-	-
00004700	Chui	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00004800	Totokchingnyu	723	128	595	710	126	584	9	-	9
00004900	Totokchingha	294	13	281	293	13	280	1	-	1
00005000	Totokchingkhu	298	149	149	282	148	134	3	-	3
	Mon Sadar (Urban)									
40101000	Mon Town (TC)	507	291	216	37	14	23	38	16	22

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MON 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
138	**64**	**74**	**631**	**385**	**246**	**26,175**	**13,211**	**12,964**	**Mon Sadar (Total)**	**0005**
94	**47**	**47**	**243**	**141**	**102**	**15,099**	**7,932**	**7,167**	**Mon Sadar (Rural)**	**0005**
44	**17**	**27**	**388**	**244**	**144**	**11,076**	**5,279**	**5,797**	**Mon Sadar (Urban)**	**0005**
									Mon Sadar (Rural)	
-	-	-	3	1	2	653	345	308	*Otting*	00003500
3	2	1	-	-	-	318	177	141	Wangla	00003600
-	-	-	-	-	-	812	410	402	*Goching*	00003700
-	-	-	-	-	-	301	173	128	Tuimei	00003800
-	-	-	-	-	-	606	339	267	Phuktong	00003900
-	-	-	-	-	-	693	311	382	Longponshing	00004000
37	15	22	22	13	9	543	280	263	Hongphoi	00004100
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,724	910	814	*Pongkong*	00004200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,104	595	509	Longkai	00004300
-	-	-	-	-	-	301	156	145	Leangnyu	00004400
42	28	14	184	114	70	1,558	787	771	Mon Village	00004500
-	-	-	29	12	17	724	375	349	Leangha	00004600
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,154	589	565	Chui	00004700
4	2	2	-	-	-	2,911	1,624	1,287	Totokchingnyu	00004800
-	-	-	-	-	-	750	373	377	Totokchingha	00004900
8	-	8	5	1	4	947	488	459	Totokchingkhu	00005000
									Mon Sadar (Urban)	
44	17	27	388	244	144	11,076	5,279	5,797	Mon Town (TC)	40101000

NAGALAND
WAKCHING CIRCLE
MON DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00005100
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: 1000–4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	● ●
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL / HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	23676
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	7
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	38 Km.

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Wakching 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	**Wakching (Total)**		**2,716**	**23,676**	**12,151**	**11,525**	**3,663**	**1,680**	**1,983**
0006	**Wakching (Rural)**		**2,716**	**23,676**	**12,151**	**11,525**	**3,663**	**1,680**	**1,983**
0006	**Wakching (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wakching (Rural)								
00005100	Tanhai	-	211	1,335	693	642	67	37	30
00005200	Wakching Hq	-	340	2,449	1,280	1,169	296	141	155
00005300	Shiyong	-	410	3,116	1,545	1,571	484	192	292
00005400	Wakching	-	748	6,220	3,095	3,125	875	372	503
00005500	Wanching	-	584	6,731	3,580	3,151	1,276	656	620
00005600	Chingtang	-	209	1,327	689	638	80	45	35
00005700	Chingphoi	-	214	2,498	1,269	1,229	585	237	348

CENSUS ABSTRACT
WAKCHING

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
-	-	-	**23,084**	**11,823**	**11,261**	**7,155**	**4,472**	**2,683**	**Wakching (Total)**
-	-	-	**23,084**	**11,823**	**11,261**	**7,155**	**4,472**	**2,683**	**Wakching (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Wakching (Urban)**
									Wakching (Rural)
-	-	-	1,301	676	625	359	240	119	Tanhai
-	-	-	2,358	1,224	1,134	1,062	639	423	Wakching Hq
-	-	-	2,818	1,401	1,417	527	371	156	Shiyong
-	-	-	6,132	3,019	3,113	1,571	953	618	Wakching
-	-	-	6,725	3,576	3,149	2,617	1,628	989	Wanching
-	-	-	1,327	689	638	294	180	114	Chingtang
-	-	-	2,423	1,238	1,185	725	461	264	Chingphoi

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	**Wakching (Total)**	**16,521**	**7,679**	**8,842**	**11,108**	**6,059**	**5,049**	**10,152**	**5,706**	**4,446**
0006	**Wakching (Rural)**	**16,521**	**7,679**	**8,842**	**11,108**	**6,059**	**5,049**	**10,152**	**5,706**	**4,446**
0006	**Wakching (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wakching (Rural)									
00005100	Tanhai	976	453	523	432	253	179	430	253	177
00005200	Wakching Hq	1,387	641	746	888	472	416	874	462	412
00005300	Shiyong	2,589	1,174	1,415	1,497	816	681	1,488	811	677
00005400	Wakching	4,649	2,142	2,507	3,333	1,705	1,628	3,092	1,584	1,508
00005500	Wanching	4,114	1,952	2,162	2,857	1,670	1,187	2,224	1,472	752
00005600	Chingtang	1,033	509	524	633	317	316	622	313	309
00005700	Chingphoi	1,773	808	965	1,468	826	642	1,422	811	611

CENSUS ABSTRACT
WAKCHING

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
8,538	**4,641**	**3,897**	**968**	**582**	**386**	**59**	**30**	**29**	**587**	**453**	**134**	**Wakching (Total)**
8,538	**4,641**	**3,897**	**968**	**582**	**386**	**59**	**30**	**29**	**587**	**453**	**134**	**Wakching (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Wakching (Urban)**
												Wakching (Rural)
387	220	167	1	1	-	3	1	2	39	31	8	Tanhai
711	336	375	10	3	7	2	2	-	151	121	30	Wakching Hq
1,276	679	597	1	1	-	-	-	-	211	131	80	Shiyong
2,998	1,495	1,503	6	4	2	5	2	3	83	83	-	Wakching
1,190	827	363	926	563	363	33	18	15	75	64	11	Wanching
604	296	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	1	Chingtang
1,372	788	584	24	10	14	16	7	9	10	6	4	Chingphoi

VILLAGE PRIMARY

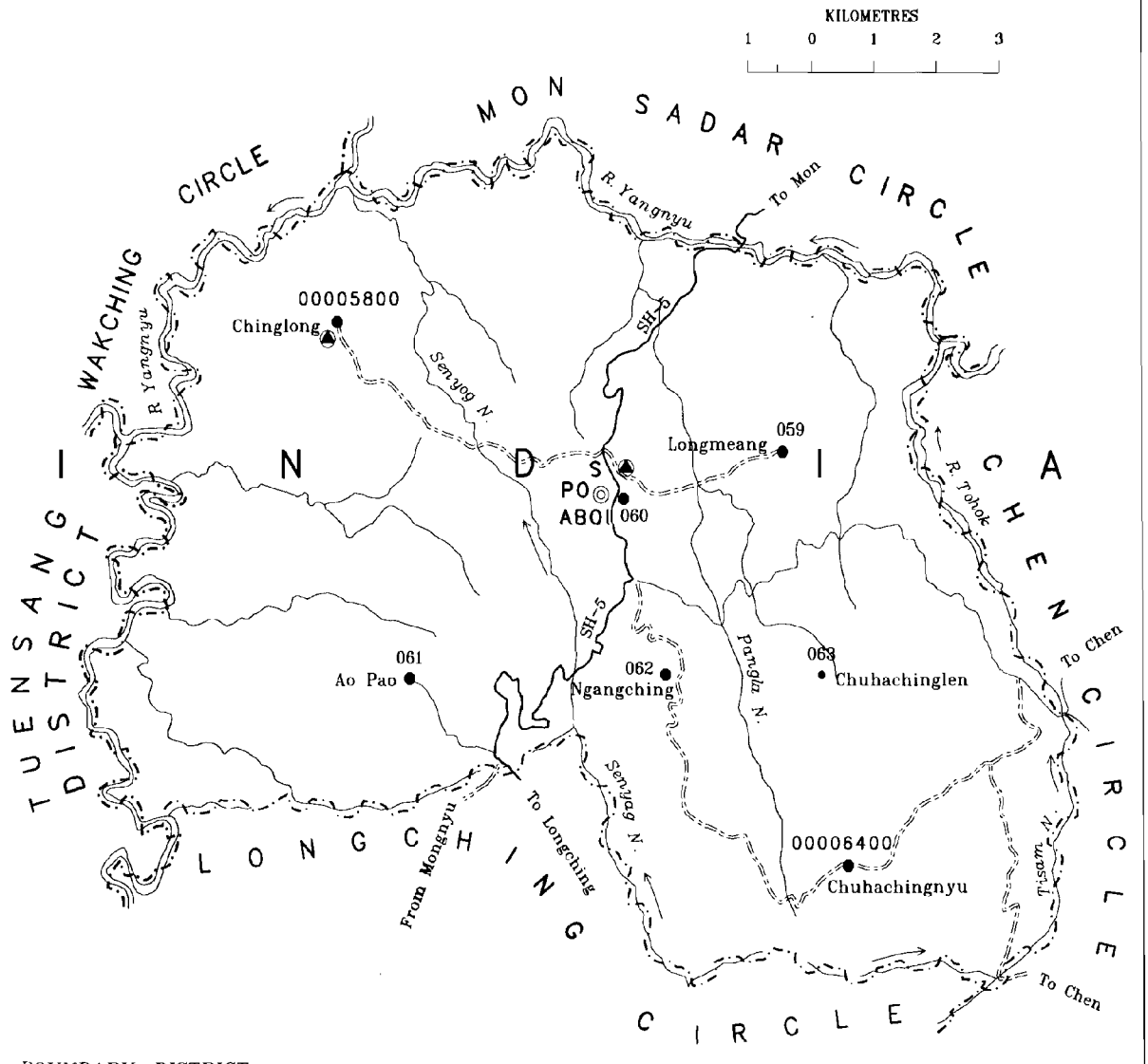
CIRCLE -

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	**Wakching (Total)**	**956**	**353**	**603**	**285**	**73**	**212**	**425**	**182**	**243**
0006	**Wakching (Rural)**	**956**	**353**	**603**	**285**	**73**	**212**	**425**	**182**	**243**
0006	**Wakching (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wakching (Rural)									
00005100	Tanhai	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00005200	Wakching Hq	14	10	4	11	8	3	-	-	-
00005300	Shiyong	9	5	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
00005400	Wakching	241	121	120	76	41	35	149	67	82
00005500	Wanching	633	198	435	175	16	159	265	113	152
00005600	Chingtang	11	4	7	9	4	5	2	-	2
00005700	Chingphoi	46	15	31	10	4	6	9	2	7

CENSUS ABSTRACT
WAKCHING

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
127	**35**	**92**	**119**	**63**	**56**	**12,568**	**6,092**	**6,476**	**Wakching (Total)**	**0006**
127	**35**	**92**	**119**	**63**	**56**	**12,568**	**6,092**	**6,476**	**Wakching (Rural)**	**0006**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Wakching (Urban)**	**0006**
									Wakching (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	903	440	463	Tanhai	00005100
-	-	-	3	2	1	1,561	808	753	Wakching Hq	00005200
-	-	-	7	5	2	1,619	729	890	Shiyong	00005300
3	1	2	13	12	1	2,887	1,390	1,497	Wakching	00005400
103	26	77	90	43	47	3,874	1,910	1,964	Wanching	00005500
-	-	-	-	-	-	694	372	322	Chingtang	00005600
21	8	13	6	1	5	1,030	443	587	Chingphoi	00005700

NAGALAND
ABOI CIRCLE
MON DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT...	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00005800
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999	• • •
STATE HIGHWAY	SH–5
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ...	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	... N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	 12199
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	... NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	7
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	... ... 35 Km.

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Aboi 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	**Aboi (Total)**		**2,018**	**12,199**	**6,494**	**5,705**	**2,394**	**1,273**	**1,121**
0007	**Aboi (Rural)**		**2,018**	**12,199**	**6,494**	**5,705**	**2,394**	**1,273**	**1,121**
0007	**Aboi (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aboi (Rural)								
00005800	Chinglong	-	327	2,095	1,090	1,005	345	167	178
00005900	Longmeang	-	186	1,180	632	548	206	122	84
00006000	Aboi Hq	-	773	4,329	2,316	2,013	961	487	474
00006100	Ao Pao	-	183	1,013	537	476	167	88	79
00006200	Ngangching	-	166	1,018	535	483	225	136	89
00006300	Chuhachinglen	-	36	227	122	105	28	14	14
00006400	Chuhachingnyu	-	347	2,337	1,262	1,075	462	259	203

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ABOI

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
-	-	-	**11,767**	**6,232**	**5,535**	**5,295**	**3,167**	**2,128**	**Aboi (Total)**
-	-	-	**11,767**	**6,232**	**5,535**	**5,295**	**3,167**	**2,128**	**Aboi (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Aboi (Urban)**
									Aboi (Rural)
-	-	-	2,092	1,088	1,004	921	542	379	Chinglong
-	-	-	1,179	631	548	522	308	214	Longmeang
-	-	-	3,906	2,061	1,845	2,378	1,401	977	Aboi Hq
-	-	-	1,013	537	476	184	122	62	Ao Pao
-	-	-	1,013	531	482	332	200	132	Ngangching
-	-	-	227	122	105	111	70	41	Chuhachinglen
-	-	-	2,337	1,262	1,075	847	524	323	Chuhachingnyu

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	**Aboi (Total)**	**6,904**	**3,327**	**3,577**	**4,794**	**2,936**	**1,858**	**4,335**	**2,703**	**1,632**
0007	**Aboi (Rural)**	**6,904**	**3,327**	**3,577**	**4,794**	**2,936**	**1,858**	**4,335**	**2,703**	**1,632**
0007	**Aboi (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aboi (Rural)									
00005800	Chinglong	1,174	548	626	554	438	116	548	436	112
00005900	Longmeang	658	324	334	552	325	227	374	227	147
00006000	Aboi Hq	1,951	915	1,036	1,384	918	466	1,227	845	382
00006100	Ao Pao	829	415	414	380	259	121	378	257	121
00006200	Ngangching	686	335	351	549	279	270	434	221	213
00006300	Chuhachinglen	116	52	64	98	53	45	98	53	45
00006400	Chuhachingnyu	1,490	738	752	1,277	664	613	1,276	664	612

CENSUS ABSTRACT

ABOI

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
3,291	**1,856**	**1,435**	**78**	**59**	**19**	**151**	**104**	**47**	**815**	**684**	**131**	**Aboi (Total)**
3,291	**1,856**	**1,435**	**78**	**59**	**19**	**151**	**104**	**47**	**815**	**684**	**131**	**Aboi (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Aboi (Urban)**
												Aboi (Rural)
508	402	106	11	10	1	9	7	2	20	17	3	Chinglong
311	174	137	1	-	1	7	2	5	55	51	4	Longmeang
508	253	255	49	40	9	30	23	7	640	529	111	Aboi Hq
368	247	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	Ao Pao
383	180	203	9	5	4	9	8	1	33	28	5	Ngangching
88	47	41	-	-	-	3	1	2	7	5	2	Chuhachinglen
1,125	553	572	8	4	4	93	63	30	50	44	6	Chuhachingnyu

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	**Aboi (Total)**	**459**	**233**	**226**	**315**	**157**	**158**	**54**	**31**	**23**
0007	**Aboi (Rural)**	**459**	**233**	**226**	**315**	**157**	**158**	**54**	**31**	**23**
0007	**Aboi (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aboi (Rural)									
00005800	Chinglong	6	2	4	6	2	4	-	-	-
00005900	Longmeang	178	98	80	83	55	28	46	27	19
00006000	Aboi Hq	157	73	84	118	46	72	-	-	-
00006100	Ao Pao	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00006200	Ngangching	115	58	57	105	52	53	8	4	4
00006300	Chuhachinglen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00006400	Chuhachingnyu	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

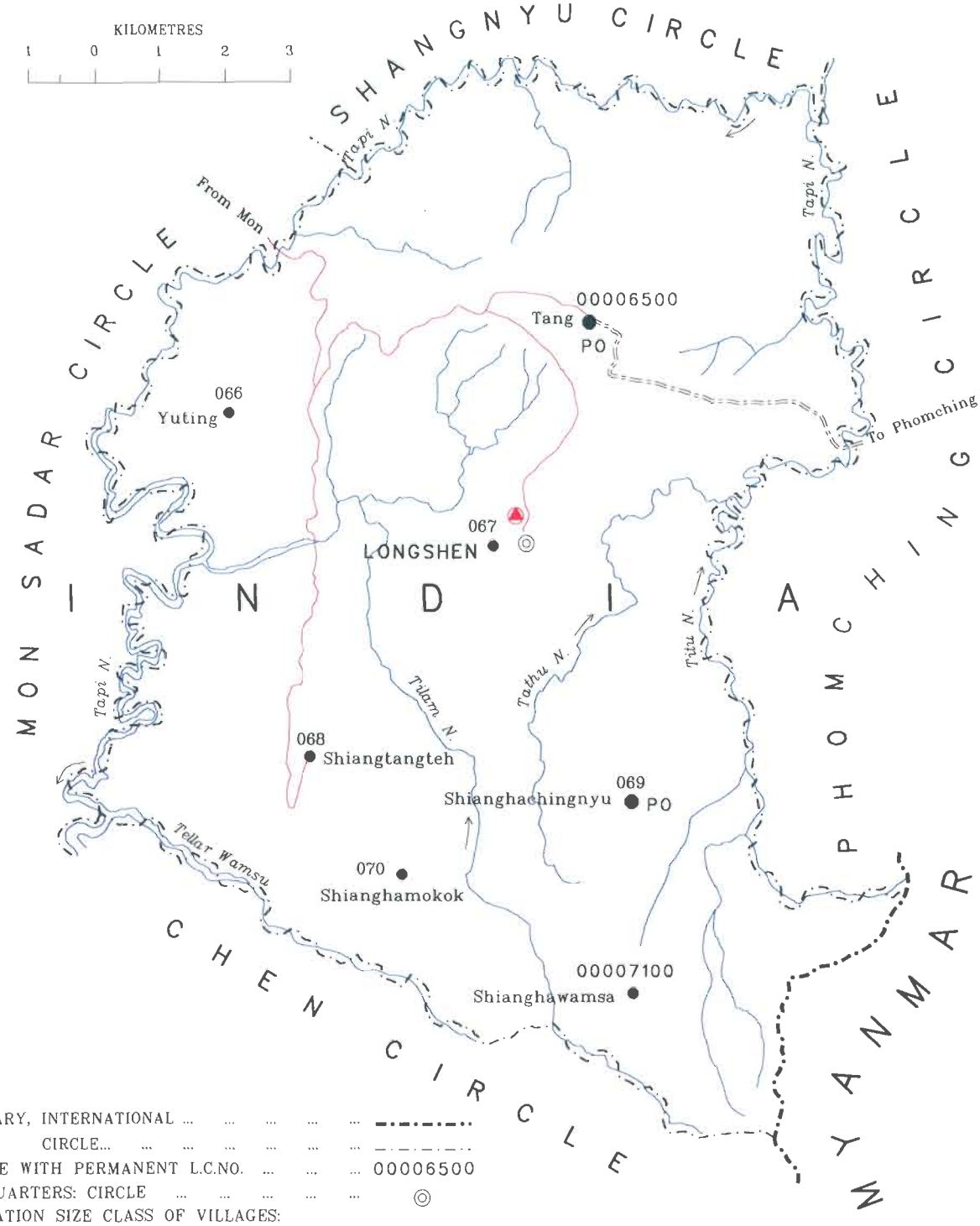
ABOI

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
20	**13**	**7**	**70**	**32**	**38**	**7,405**	**3,558**	**3,847**	**Aboi (Total)**	**0007**
20	**13**	**7**	**70**	**32**	**38**	**7,405**	**3,558**	**3,847**	**Aboi (Rural)**	**0007**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Aboi (Urban)**	**0007**
									Aboi (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,541	652	889	Chinglong	00005800
11	7	4	38	9	29	628	307	321	Longmeang	00005900
9	6	3	30	21	9	2,945	1,398	1,547	Aboi Hq	00006000
-	-	-	-	-	-	633	278	355	Ao Pao	00006100
-	-	-	2	2	-	469	256	213	Ngangching	00006200
-	-	-	-	-	-	129	69	60	Chuhachinglen	00006300
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	598	462	Chuhachingnyu	00006400

NAGALAND

LONGSHEN CIRCLE

MON DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00006500
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: 1000–4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	● ●
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	25710
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	7
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	34 Km.

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Longshen 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	**Longshen (Total)**		**2,345**	**25,710**	**13,752**	**11,958**	**2,864**	**1,456**	**1,408**
0008	**Longshen (Rural)**		**2,345**	**25,710**	**13,752**	**11,958**	**2,864**	**1,456**	**1,408**
0008	**Longshen (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Longshen (Rural)								
00006500	Tang	-	575	8,037	4,299	3,738	473	220	253
00006600	Yuting	-	224	1,752	958	794	125	64	61
00006700	Longshen Hq	-	210	1,561	920	641	260	151	109
00006800	Shianghatangteh	-	358	3,468	1,854	1,614	177	107	70
00006900	Shianghachingnyu	-	497	5,397	2,716	2,681	773	363	410
00007000	Shianghamokok	-	191	1,864	1,098	766	309	170	139
00007100	Shianghawamsa	-	290	3,631	1,907	1,724	747	381	366

CENSUS ABSTRACT
LONGSHEN

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
-	-	-	**25,257**	**13,516**	**11,741**	**9,455**	**5,458**	**3,997**	**Longshen (Total)**
-	-	-	**25,257**	**13,516**	**11,741**	**9,455**	**5,458**	**3,997**	**Longshen (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Longshen (Urban)**
									Longshen (Rural)
-	-	-	8,018	4,287	3,731	3,210	1,882	1,328	Tang
-	-	-	1,752	958	794	407	243	164	Yuting
-	-	-	1,561	920	641	988	633	355	Longshen Hq
-	-	-	3,455	1,849	1,606	849	453	396	Shianghatangteh
-	-	-	5,368	2,701	2,667	1,618	906	712	Shianghachingnyu
-	-	-	1,859	1,095	764	752	481	271	Shianghamokok
-	-	-	3,244	1,706	1,538	1,631	860	771	Shianghawamsa

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	**Longshen (Total)**	**16,255**	**8,294**	**7,961**	**16,488**	**8,969**	**7,519**	**13,797**	**7,536**	**6,261**
0008	**Longshen (Rural)**	**16,255**	**8,294**	**7,961**	**16,488**	**8,969**	**7,519**	**13,797**	**7,536**	**6,261**
0008	**Longshen (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Longshen (Rural)									
00006500	Tang	4,827	2,417	2,410	6,160	3,408	2,752	6,137	3,394	2,743
00006600	Yuting	1,345	715	630	966	533	433	16	14	2
00006700	Longshen Hq	573	287	286	591	326	265	25	23	2
00006800	Shianghatangteh	2,619	1,401	1,218	2,051	1,122	929	2,008	1,097	911
00006900	Shianghachingnyu	3,779	1,810	1,969	3,350	1,720	1,630	3,201	1,640	1,561
00007000	Shianghamokok	1,112	617	495	986	583	403	985	582	403
00007100	Shianghawamsa	2,000	1,047	953	2,384	1,277	1,107	1,425	786	639

CENSUS ABSTRACT
LONGSHEN

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
13,506	**7,329**	**6,177**	**8**	**8**	**-**	**107**	**65**	**42**	**176**	**134**	**42**	**Longshen (Total)**
13,506	**7,329**	**6,177**	**8**	**8**	**-**	**107**	**65**	**42**	**176**	**134**	**42**	**Longshen (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Longshen (Urban)**
												Longshen (Rural)
6,106	3,372	2,734	5	5	-	3	2	1	23	15	8	Tang
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	1	Yuting
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	Longshen Hq
1,932	1,050	882	1	1	-	50	27	23	25	19	6	Shianghatangteh
3,123	1,590	1,533	1	1	-	43	26	17	34	23	11	Shianghachingnyu
979	576	403	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	Shianghamokok
1,362	740	622	1	1	-	10	9	1	52	36	16	Shianghawamsa

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	**Longshen (Total)**	**2,691**	**1,433**	**1,258**	**2,370**	**1,255**	**1,115**	**254**	**138**	**116**
0008	**Longshen (Rural)**	**2,691**	**1,433**	**1,258**	**2,370**	**1,255**	**1,115**	**254**	**138**	**116**
0008	**Longshen (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Longshen (Rural)									
00006500	Tang	23	14	9	21	13	8	2	1	1
00006600	Yuting	950	519	431	868	475	393	81	43	38
00006700	Longshen Hq	566	303	263	404	214	190	161	88	73
00006800	Shianghatangteh	43	25	18	7	2	5	-	-	-
00006900	Shianghachingnyu	149	80	69	139	75	64	2	2	-
00007000	Shianghamokok	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00007100	Shianghawamsa	959	491	468	930	475	455	8	4	4

CENSUS ABSTRACT
LONGSHEN

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
30	**12**	**18**	**37**	**28**	**9**	**9,222**	**4,783**	**4,439**	**Longshen (Total)**	**0008**
30	**12**	**18**	**37**	**28**	**9**	**9,222**	**4,783**	**4,439**	**Longshen (Rural)**	**0008**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Longshen (Urban)**	**0008**
									Longshen (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877	891	986	Tang	00006500
1	1	-	-	-	-	786	425	361	Yuting	00006600
1	1	-	-	-	-	970	594	376	Longshen Hq	00006700
7	-	7	29	23	6	1,417	732	685	Shianghatangteh	00006800
5	2	3	3	1	2	2,047	996	1,051	Shianghachingnyu	00006900
-	-	-	-	-	-	878	515	363	Shianghamokok	00007000
16	8	8	5	4	1	1,247	630	617	Shianghawamsa	00007100

NAGALAND
PHOMCHING CIRCLE
MON DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	11315
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	6
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	70 Km.

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" CIRCLE
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO. 00007200
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE ◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES:
500–999, 1000–4999 • •
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
UNMETALLED ROAD
RIVER AND STREAM
POST OFFICE PO

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Phomching 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
0009	**Phomching (Total)**		**1,407**	**11,315**	**6,084**	**5,231**	**1,524**	**785**	**739**
0009	**Phomching (Rural)**		**1,407**	**11,315**	**6,084**	**5,231**	**1,524**	**785**	**739**
0009	**Phomching (Urban)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Phomching (Rural)								
00007200	Pukha	-	143	1,048	585	463	230	135	95
00007300	Longzang	-	326	1,973	1,059	914	458	225	233
00007400	Wetting	-	101	556	303	253	58	27	31
00007500	Phomching Hq	-	209	1,729	985	744	274	146	128
00007600	Nyahnyu	-	170	1,092	563	529	148	73	75
00007700	Longwa	-	458	4,917	2,589	2,328	356	179	177

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PHOMCHING

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
-	-	-	**11,222**	**6,001**	**5,221**	**2,098**	**1,358**	**740**	**Phomching (Total)**
-	-	-	**11,222**	**6,001**	**5,221**	**2,098**	**1,358**	**740**	**Phomching (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Phomching (Urban)**
									Phomching (Rural)
-	-	-	1,048	585	463	124	77	47	Pukha
-	-	-	1,967	1,056	911	473	305	168	Longzang
-	-	-	555	302	253	147	94	53	Wetting
-	-	-	1,643	906	737	596	412	184	Phomching Hq
-	-	-	1,092	563	529	101	71	30	Nyahnyu
-	-	-	4,917	2,589	2,328	657	399	258	Longwa

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	**Phomching (Total)**	**9,217**	**4,726**	**4,491**	**7,107**	**3,830**	**3,277**	**5,626**	**3,447**	**2,179**
0009	**Phomching (Rural)**	**9,217**	**4,726**	**4,491**	**7,107**	**3,830**	**3,277**	**5,626**	**3,447**	**2,179**
0009	**Phomching (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phomching (Rural)									
00007200	Pukha	924	508	416	561	304	257	292	289	3
00007300	Longzang	1,500	754	746	1,019	557	462	503	436	67
00007400	Wetting	409	209	200	361	197	164	104	102	2
00007500	Phomching Hq	1,133	573	560	838	488	350	748	433	315
00007600	Nyahnyu	991	492	499	578	310	268	578	310	268
00007700	Longwa	4,260	2,190	2,070	3,750	1,974	1,776	3,401	1,877	1,524

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PHOMCHING

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
5,281	**3,176**	**2,105**	**37**	**23**	**14**	**31**	**22**	**9**	**277**	**226**	**51**	**Phomching (Total)**
5,281	**3,176**	**2,105**	**37**	**23**	**14**	**31**	**22**	**9**	**277**	**226**	**51**	**Phomching (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Phomching (Urban)**
												Phomching (Rural)
292	289	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pukha
482	419	63	18	14	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	Longzang
98	96	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Wetting
590	289	301	14	7	7	7	5	2	137	132	5	Phomching Hq
553	287	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	23	2	Nyahnyu
3,266	1,796	1,470	5	2	3	24	17	7	106	62	44	Longwa

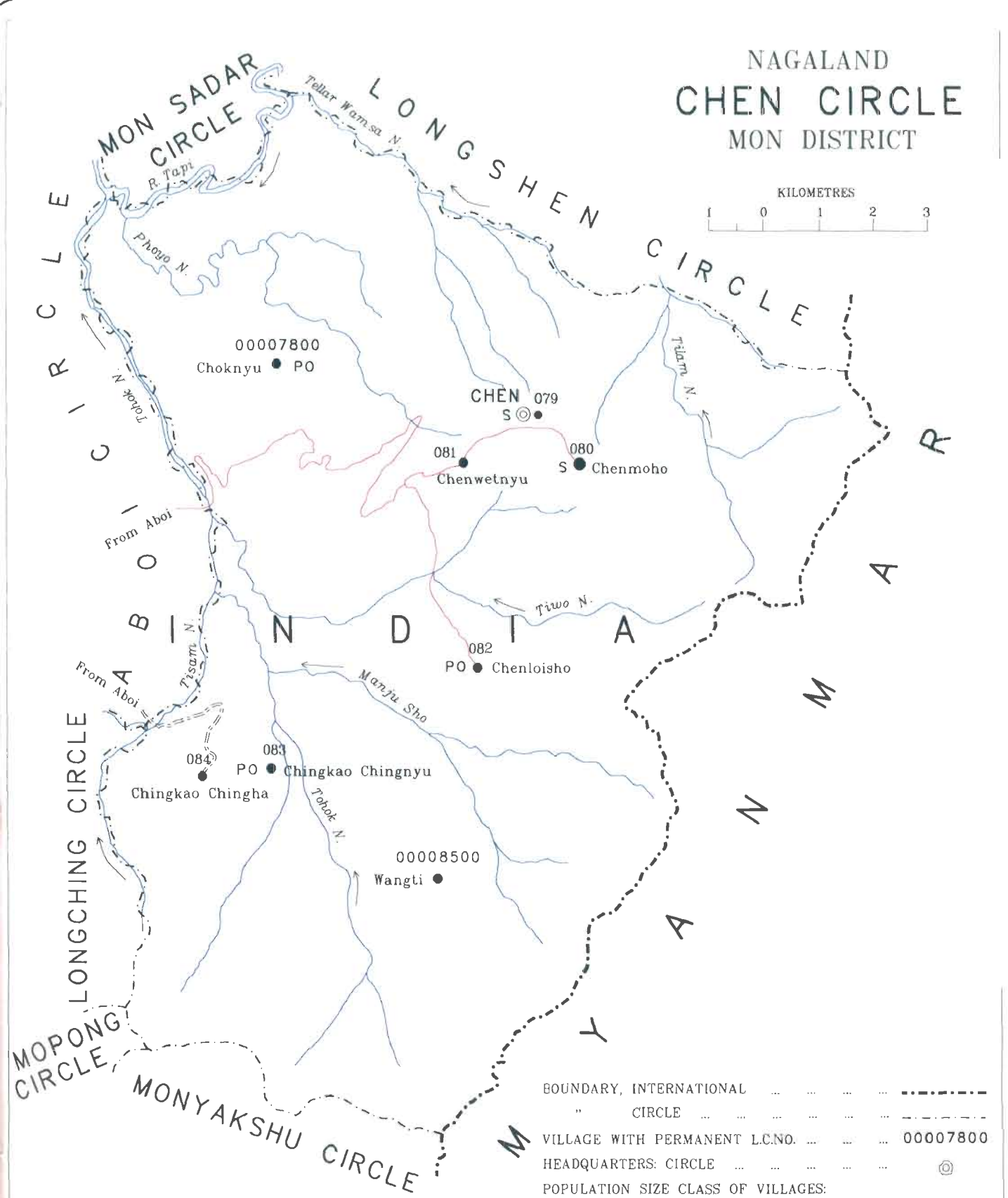
VILLAGE PRIMARY

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	**Phomching (Total)**	**1,481**	**383**	**1,098**	**1,419**	**345**	**1,074**	**49**	**28**	**21**
0009	**Phomching (Rural)**	**1,481**	**383**	**1,098**	**1,419**	**345**	**1,074**	**49**	**28**	**21**
0009	**Phomching (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phomching (Rural)									
00007200	Pukha	269	15	254	265	15	250	4	-	4
00007300	Longzang	516	121	395	512	120	392	4	1	3
00007400	Wetting	257	95	162	255	94	161	2	1	1
00007500	Phomching Hq	90	55	35	45	22	23	38	26	12
00007600	Nyahnyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00007700	Longwa	349	97	252	342	94	248	1	-	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT
PHOMCHING

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
2	1	1	11	9	2	4,208	2,254	1,954	**Phomching (Total)**	0009
2	1	1	11	9	2	4,208	2,254	1,954	**Phomching (Rural)**	0009
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Phomching (Urban)**	0009
									Phomching (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	487	281	206	Pukha	00007200
-	-	-	-	-	-	954	502	452	Longzang	00007300
-	-	-	-	-	-	195	106	89	Wetting	00007400
1	1	-	6	6	-	891	497	394	Phomching Hq	00007500
-	-	-	-	-	-	514	253	261	Nyahnyu	00007600
1	-	1	5	3	2	1,167	615	552	Longwa	00007700



TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.) ...	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE ...	23989
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE ...	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	8
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q. ...	65 Km.

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00007800
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	• • •
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL / HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ...	S

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Chen 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	**Chen (Total)**		**2,912**	**23,989**	**12,682**	**11,307**	**3,533**	**1,601**	**1,932**
0010	**Chen (Rural)**		**2,912**	**23,989**	**12,682**	**11,307**	**3,533**	**1,601**	**1,932**
0010	**Chen (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chen (Rural)								
00007800	Choknyu	-	219	1,172	610	562	229	113	116
00007900	Chen Hq	-	127	827	462	365	49	28	21
00008000	Chenmoho	-	610	5,927	3,157	2,770	946	412	534
00008100	Chenwetnyu	-	440	3,646	1,840	1,806	781	352	429
00008200	Chenloisho	-	535	4,386	2,338	2,048	459	222	237
00008300	Chingkao Chingnyu	-	410	3,871	2,017	1,854	573	260	313
00008400	Chingkao Chingha	-	272	2,274	1,248	1,026	284	126	158
00008500	Wangti	-	299	1,886	1,010	876	212	88	124

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHEN

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
-	-	-	**23,266**	**12,288**	**10,978**	**5,489**	**3,209**	**2,280**	**Chen (Total)**
-	-	-	**23,266**	**12,288**	**10,978**	**5,489**	**3,209**	**2,280**	**Chen (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chen (Urban)**
									Chen (Rural)
-	-	-	1,165	605	560	371	215	156	Choknyu
-	-	-	824	460	364	202	111	91	Chen Hq
-	-	-	5,926	3,156	2,770	503	297	206	Chenmoho
-	-	-	2,971	1,481	1,490	1,130	653	477	Chenwetnyu
-	-	-	4,360	2,318	2,042	810	504	306	Chenloisho
-	-	-	3,869	2,016	1,853	1,144	650	494	Chingkao Chingnyu
-	-	-	2,265	1,242	1,023	871	523	348	Chingkao Chingha
-	-	-	1,886	1,010	876	458	256	202	Wangti

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	**Chen (Total)**	**18,500**	**9,473**	**9,027**	**12,564**	**6,814**	**5,750**	**11,718**	**6,374**	**5,344**
0010	**Chen (Rural)**	**18,500**	**9,473**	**9,027**	**12,564**	**6,814**	**5,750**	**11,718**	**6,374**	**5,344**
0010	**Chen (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chen (Rural)									
00007800	Choknyu	801	395	406	519	271	248	516	269	247
00007900	Chen Hq	625	351	274	278	154	124	274	151	123
00008000	Chenmoho	5,424	2,860	2,564	2,808	1,556	1,252	2,084	1,172	912
00008100	Chenwetnyu	2,516	1,187	1,329	1,665	871	794	1,621	852	769
00008200	Chenloisho	3,576	1,834	1,742	3,288	1,729	1,559	3,223	1,699	1,524
00008300	Chingkao Chingnyu	2,727	1,367	1,360	1,972	1,053	919	1,970	1,051	919
00008400	Chingkao Chingha	1,403	725	678	1,208	716	492	1,206	716	490
00008500	Wangti	1,428	754	674	826	464	362	824	464	360

CENSUS ABSTRACT
CHEN

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
10,879	5,912	4,967	8	5	3	92	46	46	739	411	328	**Chen (Total)**
10,879	5,912	4,967	8	5	3	92	46	46	739	411	328	**Chen (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chen (Urban)**
												Chen (Rural)
488	250	238	-	-	-	16	9	7	12	10	2	Choknyu
231	119	112	1	1	-	2	1	1	40	30	10	Chen Hq
1,995	1,102	893	1	1	-	4	2	2	84	67	17	Chenmoho
1,366	697	669	-	-	-	30	17	13	225	138	87	Chenwetnyu
3,050	1,596	1,454	4	2	2	9	6	3	160	95	65	Chenloisho
1,927	1,019	908	-	-	-	11	5	6	32	27	5	Chingkao Chingnyu
1,154	679	475	1	-	1	5	3	2	46	34	12	Chingkao Chingha
668	450	218	1	1	-	15	3	12	140	10	130	Wangti

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0010	**Chen (Total)**	**846**	**440**	**406**	**816**	**420**	**396**	**2**	**-**	**2**
0010	**Chen (Rural)**	**846**	**440**	**406**	**816**	**420**	**396**	**2**	**-**	**2**
0010	**Chen (Urban)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Chen (Rural)									
00007800	Choknyu	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
00007900	Chen Hq	4	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-
00008000	Chenmoho	724	384	340	713	376	337	1	-	1
00008100	Chenwetnyu	44	19	25	30	10	20	-	-	-
00008200	Chenloisho	65	30	35	62	27	35	-	-	-
00008300	Chingkao Chingnyu	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00008400	Chingkao Chingha	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
00008500	Wangti	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

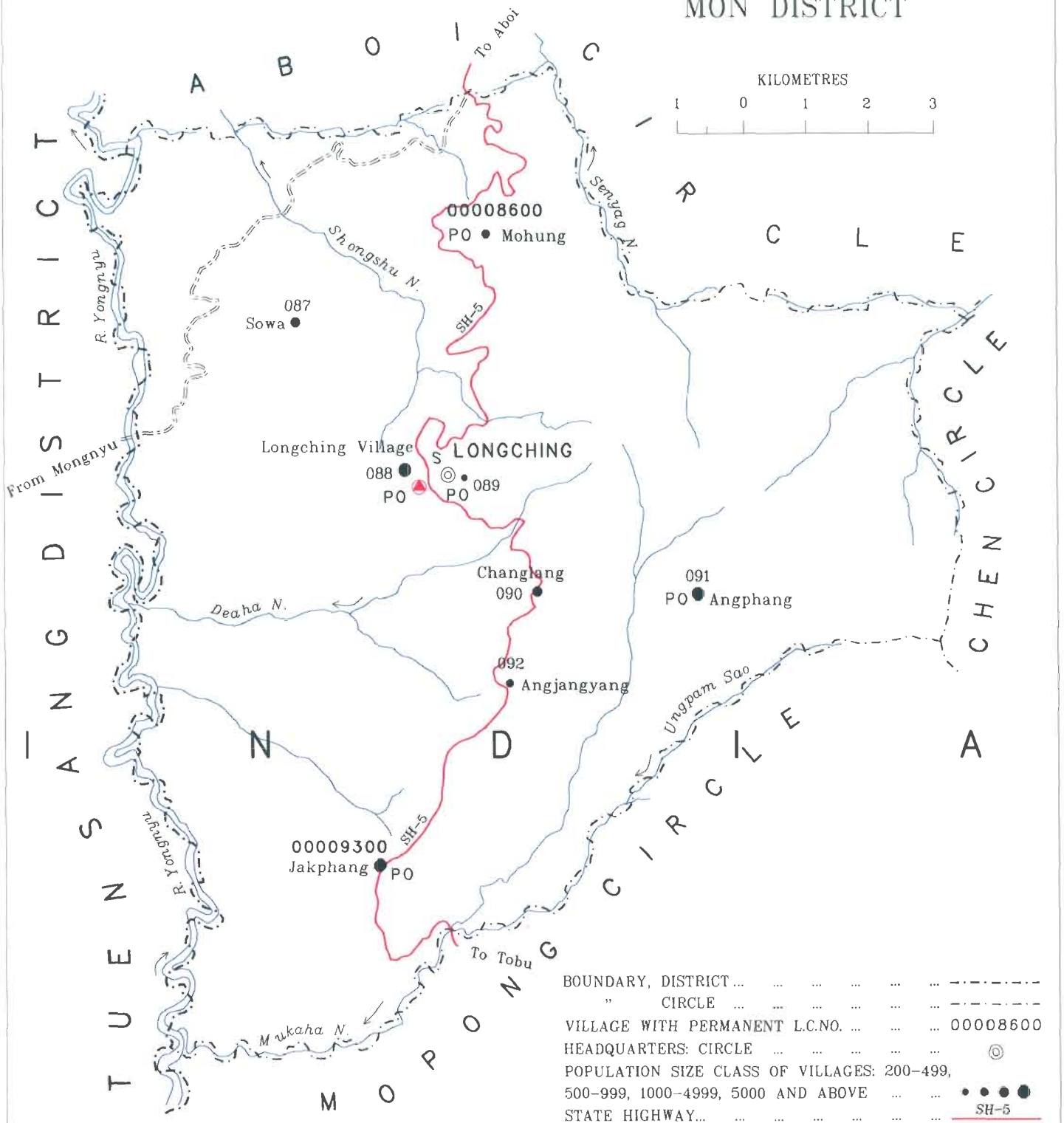
CHEN

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
2	2	-	26	18	8	11,425	5,868	5,557	**Chen (Total)**	0010
2	2	-	26	18	8	11,425	5,868	5,557	**Chen (Rural)**	0010
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chen (Urban)**	0010
									Chen (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	653	339	314	Choknyu	00007800
-	-	-	-	-	-	549	308	241	Chen Hq	00007900
1	1	-	9	7	2	3,119	1,601	1,518	Chenmoho	00008000
1	1	-	13	8	5	1,981	969	1,012	Chenwetnyu	00008100
-	-	-	3	3	-	1,098	609	489	Chenloisho	00008200
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,899	964	935	Chingkao Chingnyu	00008300
-	-	-	1	-	1	1,066	532	534	Chingkao Chingha	00008400
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	546	514	Wangti	00008500

NAGALAND

LONGCHING CIRCLE

MON DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	22692
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE ...	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	8
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	60 Km.

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00008600
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: 200–499, 500–999, 1000–4999, 5000 AND ABOVE	• • • ●
STATE HIGHWAY	SH-5
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
Longching 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	**Longhing (Total)**		**2,814**	**22,692**	**11,798**	**10,894**	**3,364**	**1,613**	**1,751**
0011	**Longhing (Rural)**		**2,814**	**22,692**	**11,798**	**10,894**	**3,364**	**1,613**	**1,751**
0011	**Longhing (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Longhing (Rural)								
00008600	Mohung	-	165	901	449	452	234	112	122
00008700	Sowa	-	237	1,302	659	643	214	108	106
00008800	Longching Village	-	614	5,448	2,861	2,587	988	495	493
00008900	Longching Hq	-	58	299	153	146	62	25	37
00009000	Changlang	-	326	2,523	1,274	1,249	392	172	220
00009100	Angphang	-	658	6,173	3,163	3,010	1,107	510	597
00009200	Angjangyang	-	154	961	538	423	191	99	92
00009300	Jakphang	-	602	5,085	2,701	2,384	176	92	84

CENSUS ABSTRACT
LONGCHING

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
-	-	-	**22,524**	**11,686**	**10,838**	**5,869**	**3,619**	**2,250**	**Longhing (Total)**
-	-	-	**22,524**	**11,686**	**10,838**	**5,869**	**3,619**	**2,250**	**Longhing (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Longhing (Urban)**
									Longhing (Rural)
-	-	-	900	448	452	351	209	142	Mohung
-	-	-	1,302	659	643	281	160	121	Sowa
-	-	-	5,399	2,830	2,569	1,731	1,107	624	Longching Village
-	-	-	264	127	137	147	97	50	Longching Hq
-	-	-	2,512	1,267	1,245	518	304	214	Changlang
-	-	-	6,149	3,144	3,005	681	447	234	Angphang
-	-	-	942	525	417	255	170	85	Angjangyang
-	-	-	5,056	2,686	2,370	1,905	1,125	780	Jakphang

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	**Longhing (Total)**	**16,823**	**8,179**	**8,644**	**10,029**	**5,354**	**4,675**	**7,826**	**4,442**	**3,384**
0011	**Longhing (Rural)**	**16,823**	**8,179**	**8,644**	**10,029**	**5,354**	**4,675**	**7,826**	**4,442**	**3,384**
0011	**Longhing (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Longhing (Rural)									
00008600	Mohung	550	240	310	236	203	33	230	200	30
00008700	Sowa	1,021	499	522	508	259	249	507	259	248
00008800	Longching Village	3,717	1,754	1,963	2,457	1,290	1,167	1,126	739	387
00008900	Longching Hq	152	56	96	131	71	60	71	57	14
00009000	Changlang	2,005	970	1,035	1,076	577	499	1,072	576	496
00009100	Angphang	5,492	2,716	2,776	3,241	1,706	1,535	2,748	1,502	1,246
00009200	Angjangyang	706	368	338	325	190	135	319	188	131
00009300	Jakphang	3,180	1,576	1,604	2,055	1,058	997	1,753	921	832

CENSUS ABSTRACT
LONGCHING

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
7,122	**3,929**	**3,193**	**126**	**91**	**35**	**123**	**59**	**64**	**455**	**363**	**92**	**Longhing (Total)**
7,122	**3,929**	**3,193**	**126**	**91**	**35**	**123**	**59**	**64**	**455**	**363**	**92**	**Longhing (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Longhing (Urban)**
												Longhing (Rural)
207	178	29	2	1	1	2	2	-	19	19	-	Mohung
447	228	219	2	2	-	32	6	26	26	23	3	Sowa
972	630	342	3	3	-	1	1	-	150	105	45	Longching Village
20	17	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	47	36	11	Longching Hq
1,023	532	491	-	-	-	1	-	1	48	44	4	Changlang
2,573	1,368	1,205	110	78	32	5	2	3	60	54	6	Angphang
274	158	116	-	-	-	22	12	10	23	18	5	Angjangyang
1,606	818	788	5	3	2	60	36	24	82	64	18	Jakphang

VILLAGE PRIMARY

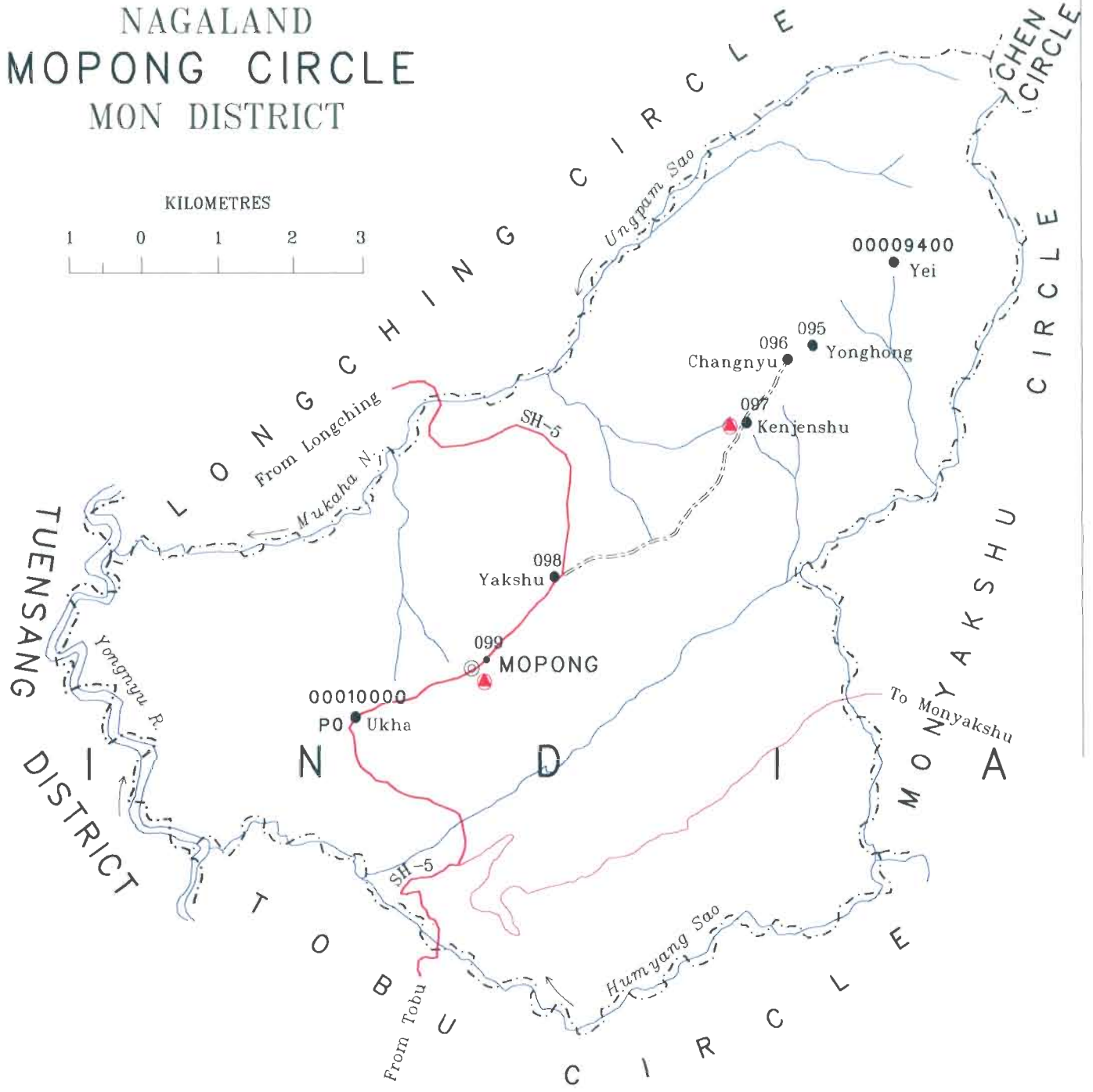
CIRCLE -

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
0011	**Longhing (Total)**	**2,203**	**912**	**1,291**	**1,749**	**687**	**1,062**	**163**	**88**	**75**
0011	**Longhing (Rural)**	**2,203**	**912**	**1,291**	**1,749**	**687**	**1,062**	**163**	**88**	**75**
0011	**Longhing (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Longhing (Rural)									
00008600	Mohung	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1
00008700	Sowa	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00008800	Longching Village	1,331	551	780	1,248	510	738	8	5	3
00008900	Longching Hq	60	14	46	58	13	45	1	1	-
00009000	Changlang	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
00009100	Angphang	493	204	289	359	133	226	130	69	61
00009200	Angjangyang	6	2	4	6	2	4	-	-	-
00009300	Jakphang	302	137	165	69	26	43	22	12	10

CENSUS ABSTRACT
LONGCHING

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
86	**16**	**70**	**205**	**121**	**84**	**12,663**	**6,444**	**6,219**	**Longhing (Total)**	**0011**
86	**16**	**70**	**205**	**121**	**84**	**12,663**	**6,444**	**6,219**	**Longhing (Rural)**	**0011**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Longhing (Urban)**	**0011**
									Longhing (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	665	246	419	Mohung	00008600
-	-	-	-	-	-	794	400	394	Sowa	00008700
3	1	2	72	35	37	2,991	1,571	1,420	Longching Village	00008800
-	-	-	1	-	1	168	82	86	Longching Hq	00008900
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,447	697	750	Changlang	00009000
1	1	-	3	1	2	2,932	1,457	1,475	Angphang	00009100
-	-	-	-	-	-	636	348	288	Angjangyang	00009200
82	14	68	129	85	44	3,030	1,643	1,387	Jakphang	00009300

NAGALAND
MOPONG CIRCLE
MON DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00009400
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES:	
200–499, 1000–4999	• ●
STATE HIGHWAY...	SH–5
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.) ...	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	11846
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE ...	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	7
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	100 Km.

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Mopong 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	**Mopong (Total)**		**1,704**	**11,846**	**6,324**	**5,522**	**2,016**	**1,055**	**961**
0012	**Mopong (Rural)**		**1,704**	**11,846**	**6,324**	**5,522**	**2,016**	**1,055**	**961**
0012	**Mopong (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mopong (Rural)								
00009400	Yei	-	168	1,187	594	593	199	89	110
00009500	Yonghong	-	283	1,851	1,012	839	309	158	151
00009600	Changnyu	-	182	1,071	595	476	106	60	46
00009700	Kenjenshu	-	228	1,645	854	791	244	133	111
00009800	Yakshu	-	412	3,114	1,720	1,394	457	248	209
00009900	Mopong Hq	-	74	465	243	222	117	59	58
00010000	Ukha	-	357	2,513	1,306	1,207	584	308	276

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MOPONG

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
-	-	-	**11,742**	**6,267**	**5,475**	**2,685**	**1,727**	**958**	**Mopong (Total)**
-	-	-	**11,742**	**6,267**	**5,475**	**2,685**	**1,727**	**958**	**Mopong (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Mopong (Urban)**
									Mopong (Rural)
-	-	-	1,187	594	593	189	113	76	Yei
-	-	-	1,851	1,012	839	572	360	212	Yonghong
-	-	-	1,068	593	475	119	78	41	Changnyu
-	-	-	1,630	849	781	113	83	30	Kenjenshu
-	-	-	3,101	1,713	1,388	1,009	657	352	Yakshu
-	-	-	429	225	204	94	62	32	Mopong Hq
-	-	-	2,476	1,281	1,195	589	374	215	Ukha

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	**Mopong (Total)**	**9,161**	**4,597**	**4,564**	**6,239**	**3,504**	**2,735**	**5,468**	**3,076**	**2,392**
0012	**Mopong (Rural)**	**9,161**	**4,597**	**4,564**	**6,239**	**3,504**	**2,735**	**5,468**	**3,076**	**2,392**
0012	**Mopong (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mopong (Rural)									
00009400	Yei	998	481	517	696	359	337	696	359	337
00009500	Yonghong	1,279	652	627	1,135	623	512	830	430	400
00009600	Changnyu	952	517	435	853	484	369	850	484	366
00009700	Kenjenshu	1,532	771	761	1,044	525	519	1,033	516	517
00009800	Yakshu	2,105	1,063	1,042	879	655	224	639	540	99
00009900	Mopong Hq	371	181	190	196	105	91	125	79	46
00010000	Ukha	1,924	932	992	1,436	753	683	1,295	668	627

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MOPONG

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
4,894	**2,645**	**2,249**	**127**	**72**	**55**	**22**	**15**	**7**	**425**	**344**	**81**	**Mopong (Total)**
4,894	**2,645**	**2,249**	**127**	**72**	**55**	**22**	**15**	**7**	**425**	**344**	**81**	**Mopong (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Mopong (Urban)**
												Mopong (Rural)
634	310	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	49	13	Yei
762	378	384	1	-	1	1	1	-	66	51	15	Yonghong
767	428	339	-	-	-	5	2	3	78	54	24	Changnyu
946	444	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	72	15	Kenjenshu
476	434	42	124	71	53	9	8	1	30	27	3	Yakshu
74	35	39	-	-	-	7	4	3	44	40	4	Mopong Hq
1,235	616	619	2	1	1	-	-	-	58	51	7	Ukha

VILLAGE PRIMARY

CIRCLE -

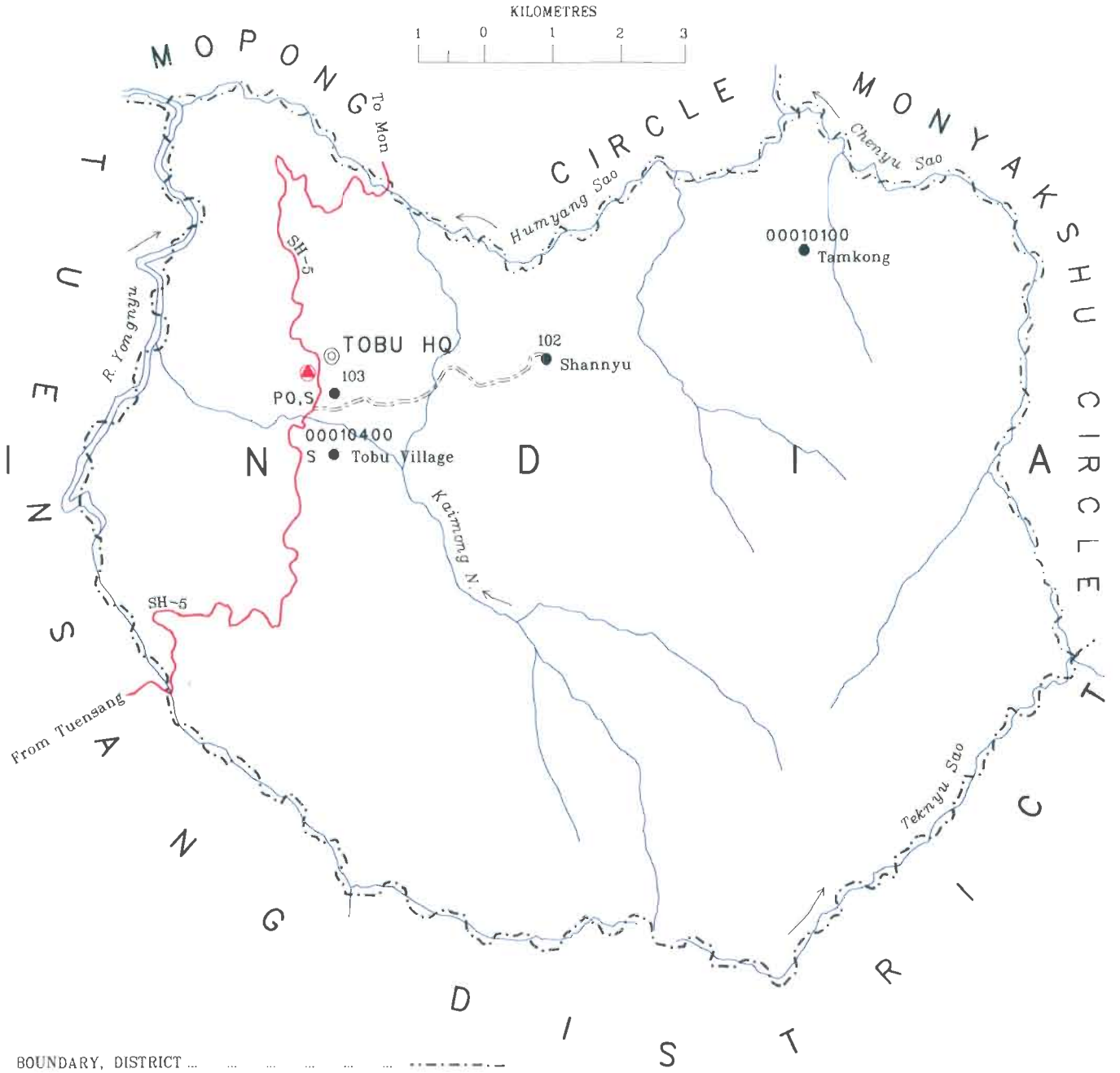
Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial categories: Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0012	**Mopong (Total)**	**771**	**428**	**343**	**248**	**134**	**114**	**231**	**111**	**120**
0012	**Mopong (Rural)**	**771**	**428**	**343**	**248**	**134**	**114**	**231**	**111**	**120**
0012	**Mopong (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mopong (Rural)									
00009400	Yei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00009500	Yonghong	305	193	112	28	17	11	-	-	-
00009600	Changnyu	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
00009700	Kenjenshu	11	9	2	9	8	1	-	-	-
00009800	Yakshu	240	115	125	9	4	5	231	111	120
00009900	Mopong Hq	71	26	45	58	20	38	-	-	-
00010000	Ukha	141	85	56	141	85	56	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

MOPONG

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
5	**1**	**4**	**287**	**182**	**105**	**5,607**	**2,820**	**2,787**	**Mopong (Total)**	**0012**
5	**1**	**4**	**287**	**182**	**105**	**5,607**	**2,820**	**2,787**	**Mopong (Rural)**	**0012**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Mopong (Urban)**	**0012**
									Mopong (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	491	235	256	Yei	00009400
-	-	-	277	176	101	716	389	327	Yonghong	00009500
-	-	-	-	-	-	218	111	107	Changnyu	00009600
-	-	-	2	1	1	601	329	272	Kenjenshu	00009700
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,235	1,065	1,170	Yakshu	00009800
5	1	4	8	5	3	269	138	131	Mopong Hq	00009900
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	553	524	Ukha	00010000

NAGALAND
TOBU CIRCLE
MON DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	
" CIRCLE	
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C.NO.	00010100
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES: 1000–4999	●
STATE HIGHWAY	SH-5
UNMETALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO
HIGH SCHOOL / HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	▲

TOTAL AREA OF CIRCLE (IN SQ. KM.)	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	15319
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	4
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT H.Q.	130 Km.

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Village Primary Census Abstract
Tobu 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
0013	**Tobu (Total)**		**2,259**	**15,319**	**8,165**	**7,154**	**2,131**	**1,103**	**1,028**
0013	**Tobu (Rural)**		**2,259**	**15,319**	**8,165**	**7,154**	**2,131**	**1,103**	**1,028**
0013	**Tobu (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tobu (Rural)								
00010100	Tamkong	-	447	2,860	1,405	1,455	486	214	272
00010200	Shannyu	-	531	3,064	1,691	1,373	370	227	143
00010300	Tobu HQ	-	668	4,719	2,535	2,184	776	420	356
00010400	Tobu Village	-	613	4,676	2,534	2,142	499	242	257

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOBU

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
-	-	-	14,167	7,509	6,658	3,941	2,396	1,545	**Tobu (Total)**
-	-	-	14,167	7,509	6,658	3,941	2,396	1,545	**Tobu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tobu (Urban)**
									Tobu (Rural)
-	-	-	2,860	1,405	1,455	225	154	71	Tamkong
-	-	-	3,064	1,691	1,373	250	161	89	Shannyu
-	-	-	4,557	2,418	2,139	2,165	1,244	921	Tobu HQ
-	-	-	3,686	1,995	1,691	1,301	837	464	Tobu Village

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
0013	**Tobu (Total)**	**11,378**	**5,769**	**5,609**	**8,376**	**4,544**	**3,832**	**6,937**	**3,789**	**3,148**
0013	**Tobu (Rural)**	**11,378**	**5,769**	**5,609**	**8,376**	**4,544**	**3,832**	**6,937**	**3,789**	**3,148**
0013	**Tobu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tobu (Rural)									
00010100	Tamkong	2,635	1,251	1,384	1,683	865	818	1,431	769	662
00010200	Shannyu	2,814	1,530	1,284	1,692	903	789	1,676	896	780
00010300	Tobu HQ	2,554	1,291	1,263	2,251	1,233	1,018	2,153	1,182	971
00010400	Tobu Village	3,375	1,697	1,678	2,750	1,543	1,207	1,677	942	735

CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOBU

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
6,182	**3,253**	**2,929**	**233**	**120**	**113**	**101**	**56**	**45**	**421**	**360**	**61**	**Tobu (Total)**
6,182	**3,253**	**2,929**	**233**	**120**	**113**	**101**	**56**	**45**	**421**	**360**	**61**	**Tobu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Tobu (Urban)**
												Tobu (Rural)
1,257	674	583	153	80	73	12	7	5	9	8	1	Tamkong
1,646	872	774	7	5	2	13	10	3	10	9	1	Shannyu
1,829	907	922	30	15	15	7	5	2	287	255	32	Tobu HQ
1,450	800	650	43	20	23	69	34	35	115	88	27	Tobu Village

VILLAGE PRIMARY

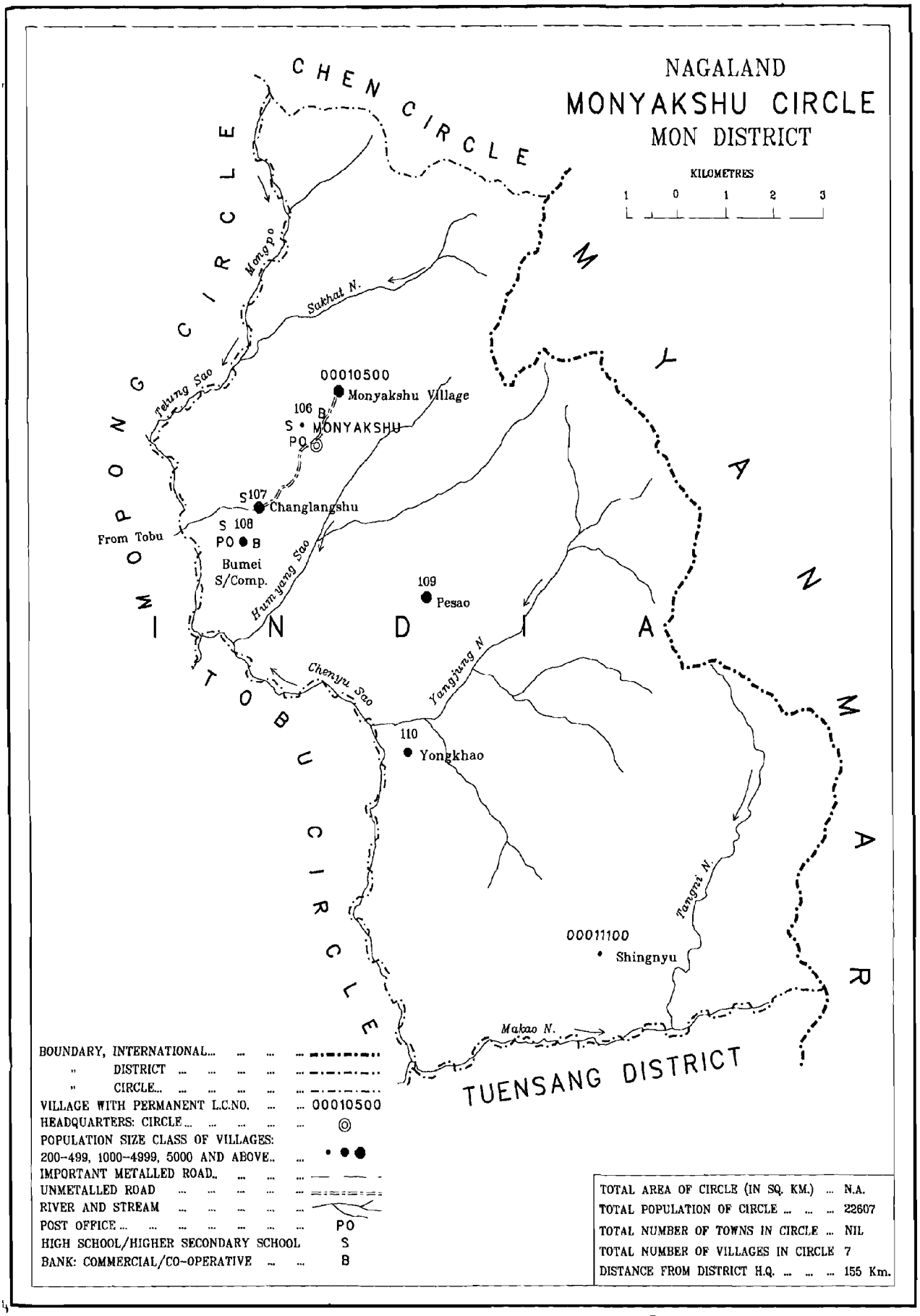
CIRCLE -

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
0013	**Tobu (Total)**	**1,439**	**755**	**684**	**1,104**	**590**	**514**	**295**	**152**	**143**
0013	**Tobu (Rural)**	**1,439**	**755**	**684**	**1,104**	**590**	**514**	**295**	**152**	**143**
0013	**Tobu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tobu (Rural)									
00010100	Tamkong	252	96	156	219	87	132	29	8	21
00010200	Shannyu	16	7	9	15	7	8	-	-	-
00010300	Tobu HQ	98	51	47	22	6	16	69	43	26
00010400	Tobu Village	1,073	601	472	848	490	358	197	101	96

CENSUS ABSTRACT

TOBU

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
13	**3**	**10**	**27**	**10**	**17**	**6,943**	**3,621**	**3,322**	**Tobu (Total)**	**0013**
13	**3**	**10**	**27**	**10**	**17**	**6,943**	**3,621**	**3,322**	**Tobu (Rural)**	**0013**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Tobu (Urban)**	**0013**
									Tobu (Rural)	
2	1	1	2	-	2	1,177	540	637	Tamkong	00010100
-	-	-	1	-	1	1,372	788	584	Shannyu	00010200
1	1	-	6	1	5	2,468	1,302	1,166	Tobu HQ	00010300
10	1	9	18	9	9	1,926	991	935	Tobu Village	00010400



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Village Primary Census Abstract
Monyakshu 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
0014	**Monyakshu (Total)**		**2,591**	**22,607**	**11,802**	**10,805**	**3,255**	**1,769**	**1,486**
0014	**Monyakshu (Rural)**		**2,591**	**22,607**	**11,802**	**10,805**	**3,255**	**1,769**	**1,486**
0014	**Monyakshu (Urban)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Monyakshu (Rural)								
00010500	Monyakshu Village	-	645	5,837	2,970	2,867	649	363	286
00010600	Monyakshu Hq	-	85	487	257	230	83	41	42
00010700	Changlangshu	-	597	5,293	2,763	2,530	468	258	210
00010800	Bumei S/Comp.	-	162	1,316	714	602	144	71	73
00010900	Pesao	-	607	5,314	2,727	2,587	1,050	534	516
00011000	Yongkhao	-	417	4,007	2,186	1,821	832	489	343
00011100	Shingnyu	-	78	353	185	168	29	13	16

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MONYAKSHU

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
-	-	-	**22,501**	**11,741**	**10,760**	**2,548**	**1,655**	**893**	**Monyakshu (Total)**
-	-	-	**22,501**	**11,741**	**10,760**	**2,548**	**1,655**	**893**	**Monyakshu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monyakshu (Urban)**
									Monyakshu (Rural)
-	-	-	5,824	2,964	2,860	782	513	269	Monyakshu Village
-	-	-	460	237	223	155	105	50	Monyakshu Hq
-	-	-	5,282	2,755	2,527	423	253	170	Changlangshu
-	-	-	1,281	695	586	281	187	94	Bumei S/Comp.
-	-	-	5,294	2,719	2,575	458	307	151	Pesao
-	-	-	4,007	2,186	1,821	448	289	159	Yongkhao
-	-	-	353	185	168	1	1	-	Shingnyu

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
0014	**Monyakshu (Total)**	**20,059**	**10,147**	**9,912**	**13,294**	**6,831**	**6,463**	**12,158**	**6,287**	**5,871**
0014	**Monyakshu (Rural)**	**20,059**	**10,147**	**9,912**	**13,294**	**6,831**	**6,463**	**12,158**	**6,287**	**5,871**
0014	**Monyakshu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Monyakshu (Rural)									
00010500	Monyakshu Village	5,055	2,457	2,598	4,271	2,128	2,143	4,255	2,116	2,139
00010600	*Monyakshu Hq*	332	152	180	124	112	12	121	110	11
00010700	Changlangshu	4,870	2,510	2,360	3,921	2,048	1,873	3,499	1,852	1,647
00010800	Bumei S/Comp.	1,035	527	508	720	390	330	391	208	183
00010900	Pesao	4,856	2,420	2,436	2,921	1,468	1,453	2,741	1,387	1,354
00011000	Yongkhao	3,559	1,897	1,662	1,151	585	566	1,039	526	513
00011100	Shingnyu	352	184	168	186	100	86	112	88	24

CENSUS ABSTRACT
MONYAKSHU

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
11,715	5,958	5,757	22	15	7	152	81	71	269	233	36	**Monyakshu (Total)**
11,715	5,958	5,757	22	15	7	152	81	71	269	233	36	**Monyakshu (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Monyakshu (Urban)**
												Monyakshu (Rural)
4,058	1,995	2,063	4	4	-	130	66	64	63	51	12	Monyakshu Village
58	55	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	61	53	8	Monyakshu Hq
3,455	1,818	1,637	-	-	-	2	1	1	42	33	9	Changlangshu
362	183	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	25	4	Bumei S/Comp.
2,656	1,318	1,338	15	8	7	20	14	6	50	47	3	Pesao
1,014	501	513	1	1	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	Yongkhao
112	88	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shingnyu

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
0014	**Monyakshu (Total)**	**1,136**	**544**	**592**	**1,065**	**499**	**566**	**27**	**16**	**11**
0014	**Monyakshu (Rural)**	**1,136**	**544**	**592**	**1,065**	**499**	**566**	**27**	**16**	**11**
0014	**Monyakshu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Monyakshu (Rural)									
00010500	Monyakshu Village	16	12	4	8	6	2	1	-	1
00010600	Monyakshu Hq	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00010700	Changlangshu	422	196	226	415	190	225	7	6	1
00010800	Bumei S/Comp.	329	182	147	327	181	146	-	-	-
00010900	Pesao	180	81	99	129	52	77	19	10	9
00011000	Yongkhao	112	59	53	110	57	53	-	-	-
00011100	Shingnyu	74	12	62	74	12	62	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

MONYAKSHU

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
36	**22**	**14**	**8**	**7**	**1**	**9,313**	**4,971**	**4,342**	**Monyakshu (Total)**	**0014**
36	**22**	**14**	**8**	**7**	**1**	**9,313**	**4,971**	**4,342**	**Monyakshu (Rural)**	**0014**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Monyakshu (Urban)**	**0014**
									Monyakshu (Rural)	
4	3	1	3	3	-	1,566	842	724	Monyakshu Village	00010500
-	-	-	1	1	-	363	145	218	Monyakshu Hq	00010600
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,372	715	657	Changlangshu	00010700
-	-	-	2	1	1	596	324	272	Bumei S/Comp.	00010800
32	19	13	-	-	-	2,393	1,259	1,134	Pesao	00010900
-	-	-	2	2	-	2,856	1,601	1,255	Yongkhao	00011000
-	-	-	-	-	-	167	85	82	Shingnyu	00011100

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. They 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			Mon		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	105	109	93	71	81	49
20-24	142	141	143	131	128	149
25-29	132	140	107	117	122	77
30-34	105	108	92	100	100	95
35-39	84	91	54	83	86	42
40-44	63	66	40	64	64	61
45-49	48	49	37	52	49	108

The definitions of the Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate and other measures of fertility have already been given in the preceding chapter relating to concepts and definitions.

It is seen from the above statement that the comparative age specific rates for Mon district is lower in all the age groups than that of the state except in the age group 40-44 and 45-49. This is indicative of the fact that the level of fertility is lower in the district than that of the state. Age group 20-24 with 131 births per 1,000 married women is the most reproductive group followed by age group 25-29 (117 births) and 30-34 (100 births) in the district.

(b) *Other Ferility Measures,1991*

Ferility Measures	Nagaland			Mon		
	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	39.4	39.4	38.3
Mean Age at Marriage of Currently Married Women	20.1	20.3	19.5	20.2	20.3	19.7
Child-Women Ratio (0-4)	488	475	557	495	483	663
Child-Women Ratio (5-9)	662	656	696	654	643	817
Number of Children ever born per Ever Married Women aged 45-49 years	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	36.0	NA	NA	29.1	NA	NA
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	5.6	NA	NA	4.8	NA	NA
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	29	29	31	28	NA	NA
General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)	81	81	83	71	NA	NA

It can be seen from the various fertility measures that the level of fertility in the district is lower than those prevailing at the state level in respect of Number of Children ever born per Ever Married Women aged 45-49 years, Crude Birth Rate, Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and General Marital Fertility Rate.In the Mon district Proportion of currently married women to Total Women, Mean Age at Marriage of Currently Married Women, Child-Women Ratio (0-4) and (5-9) is higher than the state level.

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	Mon
1	2	3	4
q1	Persons	51	64
	Males	51	69
	Females	52	60
q2	Persons	59	72
	Males	54	72
	Females	61	73
q3	Persons	67	94
	Males	67	94
	Females	68	93

From the estimates of child mortality given above it is found that in general the probability of dying at all three age specification is higher in the district compared to the state figures.

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. In 1991 & 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 by 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 annaxure 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 in the District, 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.	4,081 (56.0)	2,086 (47.1)	1,995 (69.7)	27,643 (82.6)	15,219 (78.7)	12,424 (87.9)
i) Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	2,831 (38.8)	1,373 (31.0)	1,458 (50.9)	25,304 (75.6)	13,909 (71.9)	11,395 (80.6)
ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State.	1,250 (17.1)	713 (16.1)	537 (18.8)	2,339 (7.0)	1,310 (6.8)	1,029 (7.3)
B. Migrants born in other States of India	2,846 (39.0)	2,105 (47.5)	741 (25.9)	5,459 (16.3)	3,875 (20.0)	1,584 (11.2)
C. Migrants born in other countries.	366 (5.0)	238 (5.4)	128 (4.5)	370 (1.1)	246 (1.3)	124 (0.9)
Total Migrants	**7,293 (100.0)**	**4,429 (100.0)**	**2,864 (100.0)**	**33,472 (100.0)**	**19,340 (100.0)**	**14,132 (100.0)**

The total number of migrants in the district born within the state of Nagaland during 1991 Census was 4,081 persons (56.0 per cent) and 27,643 persons (82.2 per cent) in 2001 Census. Males increased from 2,081 in 1991 to 15,219 in 2001 and females from 1,995 to 12,424 in 2001.

Migrants born elsewhere of Mon during 1991 was 2,831 persons and 25,304 persons in 2001 Census. Migrants born in other district of the state during 1991 was 1,250 persons and 2,339 persons in 2001. Migration from other state was 2,846 in 1991 and 5,459 in 2001 Census

Inter-state migration in the District, 1991 & 2001

Place of birth	1991		2001	
	Migrants	Percentage to total migrants	Migrants	Percentage to total migrants
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam	1,761	61.9	3,230	59.2
2. Bihar	301	10.6	674	12.3
3. Jharkhand*	-	-	138	2.5
4. Kerela	115	4.0	135	2.5
5. Manipur	100	3.5	125	2.3
6. Rajasthan	73	2.6	118	2.2
7. Utter Pradesh	189	6.6	355	6.5
8. Uttranchal*	-	-	197	3.6
9. West Bengal	63	2.2	69	1.3
10. Other states	244	8.6	418	7.7
Total	**2,846**	**100.0**	**5,459**	**100.0**

* New State created after 1991 Census.

This annexure gives the population of migrants by place of birth from other states to this district. The number of migrants from other states to the district was 2,846 and 5,459 in 1991 & 2001 Census respectively. Most of the migrants are from Assam followed by Bihar both in 1991 and 2001 Census.

Rural & Urban composition of Internal Migrants by Place of Last Residence in the District, 1991 & 2001

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	4,081	3,086	995	30,201	21,430	8,771
		(100.0)	(75.6)	(24.4)	(100.0)	(71.0)	(29.0)
	Rural	3,428	2,653	775	8,589	5,445	3,144
		(84.0)	(65.0)	(19.0)	(28.4)	(18.0)	(10.4)
	Urban	604	405	199	2,769	802	1,967
		(14.8)	(9.9)	(4.9)	(9.2)	(2.7)	(6.5)
b) In other states of India	Total	2,846	2,408	438	4,924	4,259	665
		(100.0)	(84.6)	(15.4)	(100.0)	(86.5)	(13.5)
	Rural	2,053	1,803	250	2,945	2,714	231
		(72.1)	(63.4)	(8.8)	(59.8)	(55.1)	(4.7)
	Urban	768	593	175	1,048	733	315
		(27.0)	(20.8)	(6.1)	(21.3)	(14.9)	(6.4)

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

This annexure showing the number of Internal migrants by place of last residence in the district for 1991 and 2001 in rural and urban. The total migrants that moved from within the state to this district were 4,081 persons in 1991 Census and 30,201 during the 2001 Census. The number of migrants to the rural areas increased from 3,248 to 8,589 in 2001 and to the urban from 604 to 2,769 during 2001 Census.

ANNEXURE - V

Religious community in the District : 1991& 2001

Name of the religion	1991		2001	
	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	8,524	5.7	9,963	3.8
Muslim	785	0.5	1,748	0.7
Christian	140,322	93.7	248,684	95.4
Sikhs	39	N	56	N
Buddhist	28	N	142	0.1
Jains	1	N	15	N
Other Religions & Persuasions	-	-	5	N
Religion not stated	-	N	39	N
Total	**149,699**	**100.0**	**260,652**	**100.0**

N = Negligible

There are six main religions and belief within the country. These religions are as shown in the annexure above. Christianity is the main religion of the people of the State as well as in the district. Their population was at 140,322 in 1991, increase to 248,684 in 2001. Their percentage in the district was at 93.7 per cent during 1991 Census and increases to 95.4 during the decade. The next largest religious community is Hindu with 8,524 persons (5.7 per cent) in 1991 Census and 9,963 persons (3.8 per cent) during 2001 Census. The religious community having the least number of persons is Jain with only 15 persons during 2001.

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	149,699	79,961	69,738	49,780	40,534	29,076	27,447	1,044	1,705	56	49	5	3
0-14	53,051	26,898	26,153	26,798	26,028	90	118	2	2	8	5	0	0
15-24	30,768	16,304	14,464	15,171	11,481	1,121	2,954	6	17	5	12	1	0
25-34	22,369	12,173	10,196	5,809	2,297	6,290	7,825	56	58	18	16	0	0
35-44	15,592	8,683	6,909	1,075	323	7,449	6,420	147	159	10	7	2	0
45-54	11,621	6,548	5,073	338	80	6,034	4,732	169	256	6	5	1	0
55-64	7,264	4,161	3,103	126	34	3,854	2,719	179	349	2	1	0	0
65 +	8,258	4,787	3,471	132	30	4,165	2,588	482	850	7	3	1	0
Age not stated	776	407	369	331	261	73	91	3	14	0	0	0	3
2001													
All age	260,652	138,753	121,899	93,478	76,509	43,272	42,026	1,683	3,110	320	254	0	0
0-14	96,345	49,999	46,346	49,889	46,154	90	166	11	15	9	11	0	0
15-24	61,684	33,252	28,432	31,665	24,490	1,559	3,865	15	48	13	29	0	0
25-34	33,089	17,770	15,319	9,514	4,663	8,105	10,402	85	172	66	82	0	0
35-44	27,320	14,459	12,861	1,519	622	12,656	11,800	201	372	83	67	0	0
45-54	19,451	10,832	8,619	399	206	10,113	7,898	262	487	58	28	0	0
55-64	10,664	5,908	4,756	144	81	5,448	4,038	277	623	39	14	0	0
65 +	11,772	6,352	5,420	224	191	5,246	3,820	830	1,386	52	23	0	0
Age not stated	327	181	146	124	102	55	37	2	7	0	0	0	0

Annexure VI gives the population of persons by marital Status and by age group in the district for both 1991 and 2001 Census. In 1991 Census, there were 49,780 never married males and 40,534 never married females, 29,076 married males and 27,447 married females out of the total population in the district. The total number of female widowed are more than the males widowed in both the decade.

In age group 0-14, the number of married, widowed, divorced, & separated persons for males and females are very few. During 2001 Census, 49,889 males and 46,154 females under age group 0 – 14 are under the marital status of never married. However, this status falls down as the age increased. As regards to the number of married persons, the highest number is noticed at the age group of 35-44 for both males and females in both the decades. The number of widowed, divorced or separated increases in 2001 from 1991 for both males and females. The highest number of widowed is at the age group of 65+ for both males and females in both the decades.

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	149,699	79,961	69,738	7,377	4,908	8,638	3,786	946	199	448	127	21	9	24	3	594	131
0-6	26,013	13,039	12,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
7-14	27,038	13,859	13,179	1,719	1,389	405	341	6	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	30,768	16,304	14,464	2,536	2,239	3,679	2,248	258	106	119	63	4	7	5	2	72	31
25-34	22,369	12,173	10,196	1,479	857	2,543	832	366	55	157	41	7	0	9	0	225	46
35-44	15,592	8,683	6,909	969	301	1,191	264	197	22	109	18	8	2	4	1	177	39
45-54	11,621	6,548	5,073	467	74	576	64	87	7	44	3	2	0	5	0	98	12
55-64	7,264	4,161	3,103	115	16	115	13	17	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	10	1
65 +	8,258	4,787	3,471	54	9	90	8	10	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Age not stated	776	407	369	38	23	39	16	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
2001																	
All age	260,652	138,753	121,899	17,923	13,555	10,876	6,474	6,846	3,061	1,505	640	15	3	82	7	1,008	302
0-6	38,994	19,760	19,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-14	57,351	30,239	27,112	5,002	4,162	857	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	61,684	33,252	28,432	6,479	5,414	5,122	3,640	2,709	1,735	543	337	2	0	11	2	128	73
25-34	33,089	17,770	15,319	2,646	2,039	2,343	1,285	1,889	841	515	217	4	3	19	2	368	158
35-44	27,320	14,459	12,861	2,010	1,314	1,567	591	1,375	338	274	60	3	0	32	2	307	47
45-54	19,451	10,832	8,619	1,176	444	703	189	620	112	133	16	3	0	16	0	158	20
55-64	10,664	5,908	4,756	386	107	173	23	169	20	29	9	2	0	4	1	32	1
65 +	11,772	6,352	5,420	205	65	105	22	80	14	9	1	1	0	0	0	13	1
Age not stated	327	181	146	19	10	6	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Annexure VII gives the population by age, sex and education level in the district. Educational level in Census starts from the age group 7-14 onwards. Primary level is having the highest number of persons followed by Middle level in 2001 Census. 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 few. Persons attained graduation and above are more in the age group 25-34 and in age group 35-44.