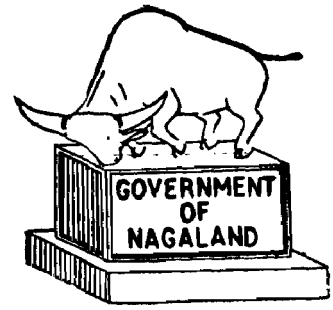

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 15—NAGALAND

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PART XIII - A

Village and Town Directory

AND

PART XIII - B

Village & Town Primary Census Abstract

AND

Scheduled Tribes Primary Census Abstract

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

DANIEL KENT
of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
NAGALAND

1981 CENSUS

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, NAGALAND

(All the publications of this state will bear series No.15

Sl. No.	Part	Subject	Remarks
1.		2	3
		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS	
1.	Part I ...	Administration report	For office use
2.	Part II-A	General population Tables (A-series Tables)	Not yet published
	Part II-B	General Population Tables (Primary Census Abstract) ...	
3.	Part-III ...	General Economic Tables	Not yet published
4.	Part-IV	Social & Cultural Tables ...	Not yet publish
5.	Part V-A	Migration Tables	Not yet published
6.	Part-VI ...	Fertility Tables ...	Not yet published
7.	Part-VII ...	Tables on houses and disabled population ...	Not yet published
		(Tables H-1 & H-2)	
8.	Part-VIII ...	Household Tables ...	Not yet published
9.	Part-IX ...	SPl. tables on S.C./S.T.	Not yet published
		(Tables S.T.-1 to S.T. 9) ...	
10.	Part X-A ...	Town directory	Not yet published
	Part X-B ...	Survey reports on Villages and Town	
	Part X-C ...	Survey reports on selected villages	
11.	Part XI ...	Enthrographic notes and special ... studies on S. C. and S. T.	Not yet published
12.	Part XII ...	Census Atlas	Not yst published
		STATE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION	
13.	Part XIII-A ...	District Census Handbook (village and town directory) ...	Not yet published
	Part XIII-B ...	Village wise/urban wardwise Primary Census Abstract ...	(Combined)

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" The district and circle maps included in this publication are according to the Deputy Commissioner of Mokokchung District."

FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organisation on behalf of the state governments, is one of the most valuable products of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is inter alia used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District administration. The District Census Handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data up to village level for the rural areas and wardwise for each city or town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The District Census Handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, Census tables and a village and town directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned 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. However, in some states it was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series some new features alongwith the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the village directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referrent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the village directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and landuse pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres, and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the village directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the villages in the district which are inaccessible. A new column, "total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they served. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available according to the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population to the total population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the town directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A few statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class - I and Class - II towns (Statement IV-A-) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will the planners to chalk out programmes on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in Statement-IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in statement-V are also added inter alia with this view.

A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of Primary Census Abstract for the villages and towns has been formuluted in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 Census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part-A of the volume contains village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of villages and towns including the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes PCA up to tahsil/town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The district and tahsil/police station/C.D. block etc. level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the state under the direction of Shri Daniel Kent, the Director of Census Operations, Nagaland on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters under the guidance of Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

New Delhi
the 26th April, 1982

P. Padmanabha,
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

The District Census Handbooks were introduced for the first time in the 1961 Census in India, but so far as Nagaland is concerned the same were brought out in 1971 Census for the first time. The District Census Handbooks in 1971 Census were published in three parts namely, A, B and C. These were found very useful and valuable source of various information to the planners, administrators, researchers, legislators, public bodies and the general public. I have the pleasure to bring out the District Census Handbooks of 1981 Census for all the districts of Nagaland one by one, which will serve as a valuable source of information. Part-A and B are combined in the same volume.

This volume will give the over all picture of the district at a glance under the heading "Important Statistics". The analytical note contains number of inset tables based on the village directory, town directory and the P.C.A. Part-A provides the village directory and town directory alongwith the table on administrative, welfare and developmental statistics of the district. Part-B of this report consists of the Primary Census Abstract of the general population and scheduled tribe population for the state/ District/Circle and the tables are based on P.C.A. data.

I am deeply grateful to the state Government for their ever willing help and co-operation in bringing out this publication in time. The data incorporated in this volume are mainly collected by the enumerators/supervisors who formed an army of enumeration agency under efficient leadership of the Deputy Commissioner who was notified as Principal Census Officer, ADC, Mokokchung as District Census Officer, Addl. Deputy Commissioners in charge of Sub-divisions and Sub-divisional Officers (Civil) as Sub-Divisional Census Officers and Extra Assistant Commssioners and Circle Officers as Charge Officers. I am grateful to Shri Z. Obed, I.A.S. the then Chief Secretary to the Government of Nagaland who showed enthusiatic interest in all the matters relating to Census of 1981.

I express my debt of gratitude to the Census Commissioner and the Registrar General, India Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S. who was a constant source of guidance and inspiration. The painstaking Deputy Registrar General (C.T) Shri K.K. Chakravorty (since retired) also helped us to get all the tables checked with accuracy. DRG (Map) of Registrar General's Office, Dr. B. K. Roy, rendered his valuable guidance in preparation of the maps for this publication.

The 1981 Census was organised in this state under the Directorship of Shri Daniel Kent, I.F.A.S., who despite his multifarious responsibilities in the state Govt., devoted his whole hearted attention in his capacity as an Ex-Officio Director. I am indeed indebted to him for his seasoned guidance to me for sharing the census work with him. My thanks are also due to the then Deputy Directors, Shri A.C. Bal, Shri S. K. Chattopadhyay, Shri N. Thong and the then Assistant Directors, Shri N. C. Sarkar and his succesor Shri J. C. Datta who jointly shared the brunt of the field work to make the 1981 Census a great success in the state of Nagaland.

I shall be failing in my duties if I do not place on record my sincere thanks to the Station Director, All India Radio, Kohima and his colleagues who helped in making wide publicity through this media during the actual operations. My thanks are due to the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Nagaland, Kohima and his colleagues who helped in printing the report by taking personal interest.

Last but not the least my thanks are due to Mrs. E. Peseiye, Tabulation Officer who took all the pains to draft and shape this report alongwith her other colleagues in this Directorate under my guidance.

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Asst. Director of Census Operations (T)
Nagaland, Kohima.

Dated Kohima, the
30th March, 1984.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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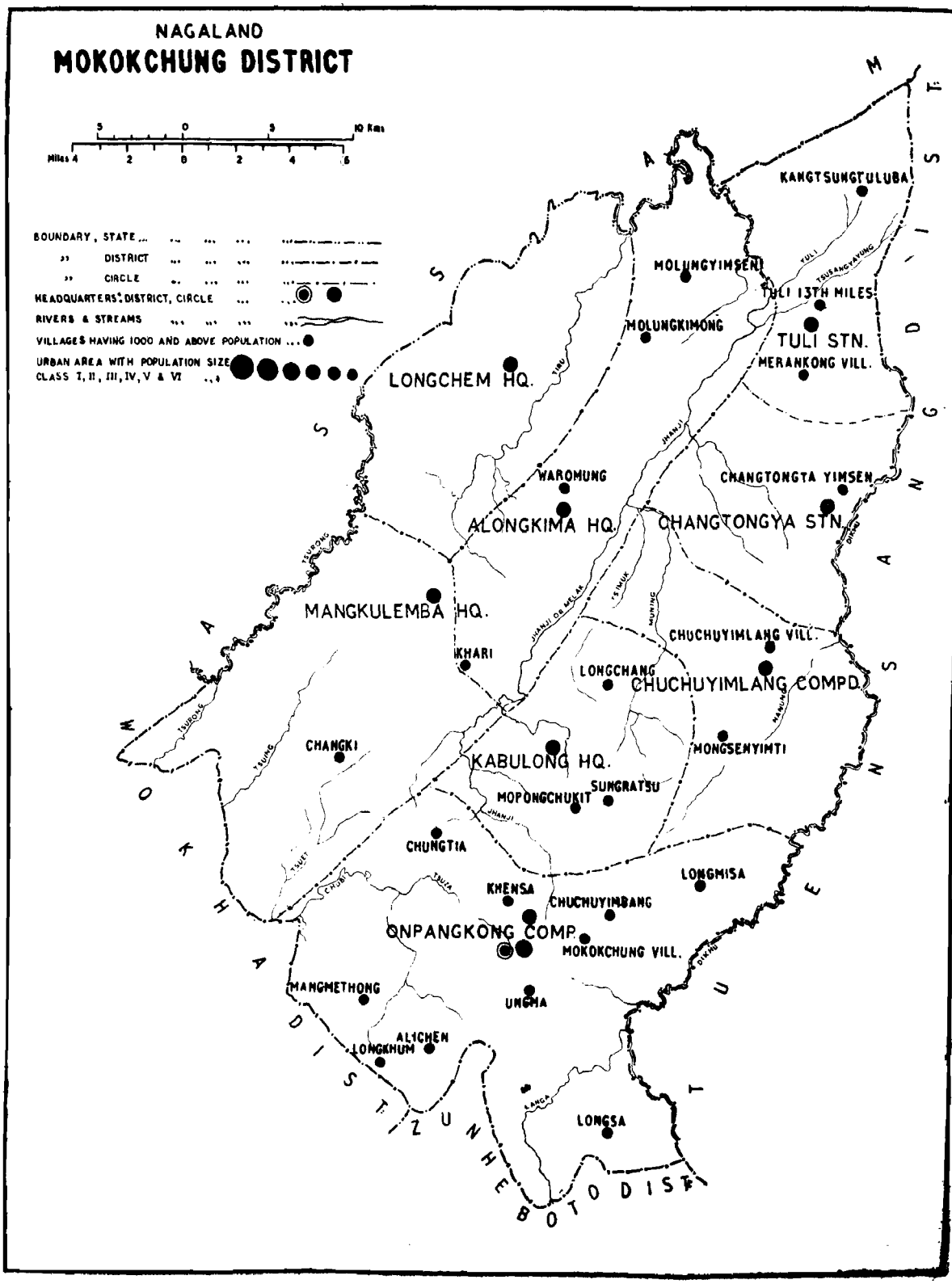
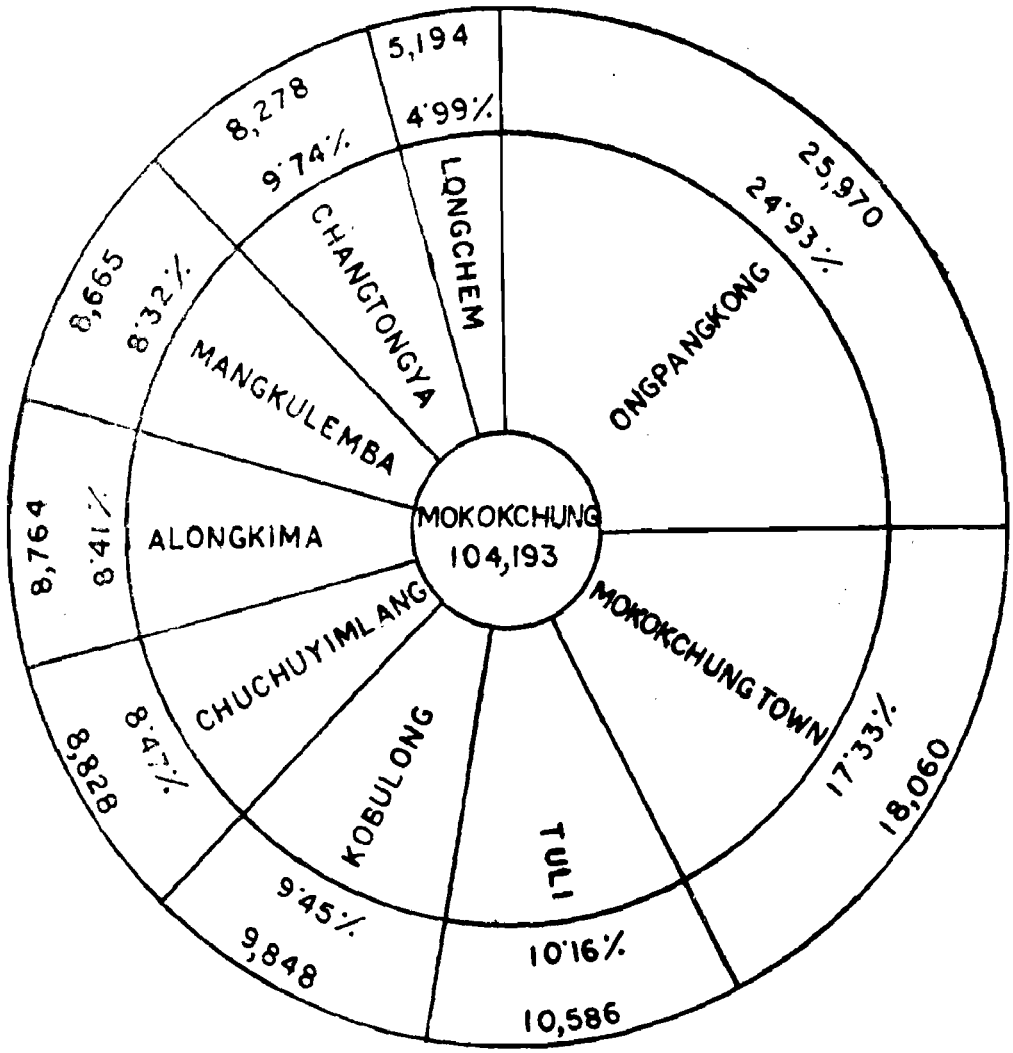
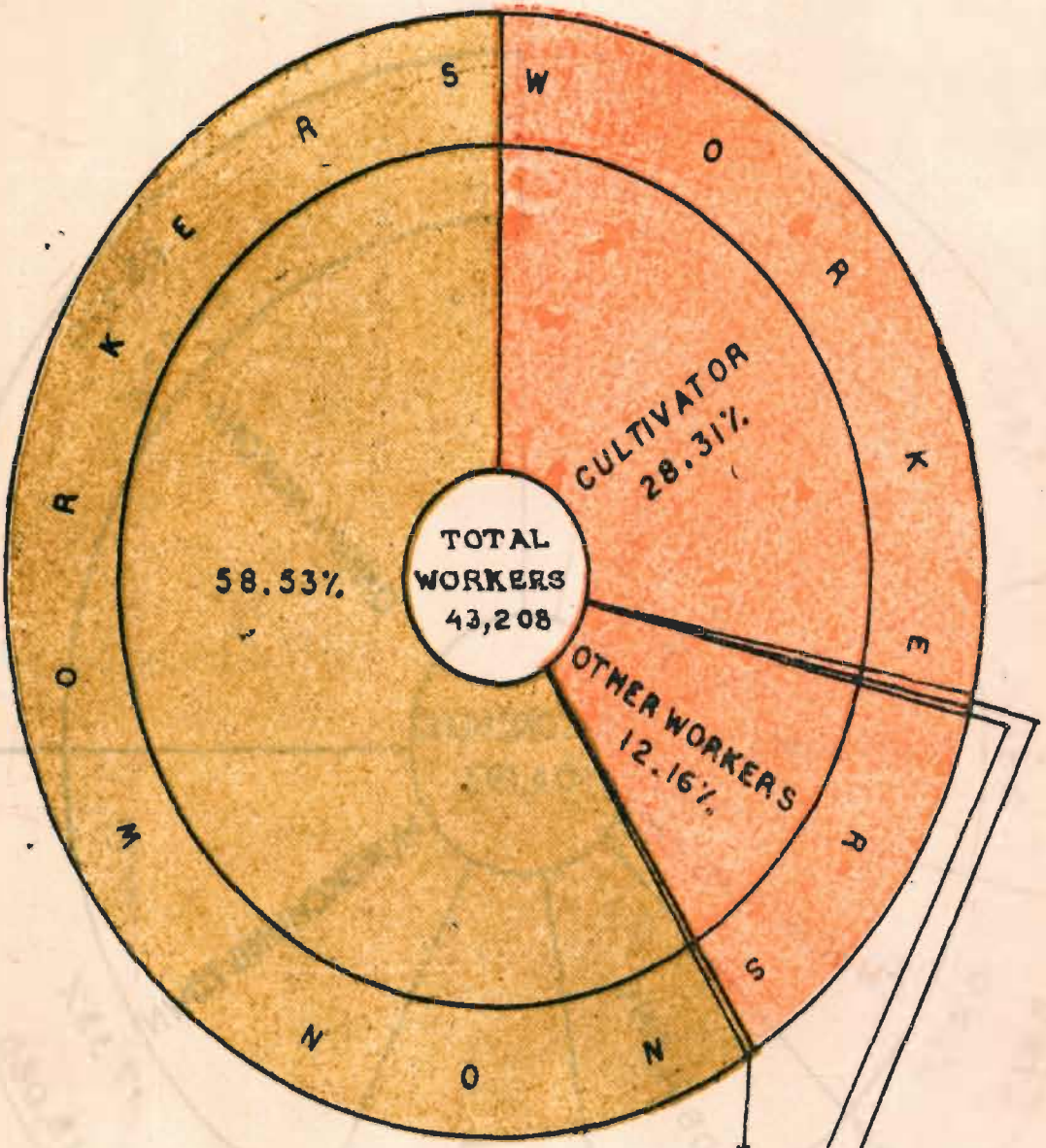

NAGALAND
MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT
5 0 5 10 Kms
Miles 4 2 0 2 4 6
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
CIRCLE
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, CIRCLE
RIVERS & STREAMS
VILLAGES HAVING 1000 AND ABOVE POPULATION
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS I, II, III, IV, V & VI
KANGTSUNGTULUBA
MOLUNGYIMSEN
TULI 13TH MILES
MOLUNGKIMONG
TULI STN.
MERANKONG VILL.
LONGCHEM HQ.
WAROMUNG
CHANGTONGTA YIMSEN
ALONGKIMA HQ.
CHANGTONGYA STN.
MANGKULEMBA HQ.
CHUCHUYIMLANG VILL.
KHARI
LONGCHANG
CHUCHUYIMLANG COMPD.
CHANGKI
KABULONG HQ.
MONGSENYIMTI
SUNGRATSU
MOPONGCHUKIT
CHUNGTIA
LONGMISA
KHENSA
CHUCHUYIMSANG
ONPANGKONG COMP.
MOKOKCHUNG VILL.
MANGMETHONG
UNGMA
ALICHEN
LONGKHUM
LONGSA
MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT
TUENSANG DISTRICT
ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT
WOKHA DISTRICT

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF CIRCLES OF MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT 1981



DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF WORKERS & NON-WORKERS OF MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT 1981



ANNEX II

IMPORTANT STAISTICS

			State Nagaland	Mokokchung District
POPULATION	Total	Persons	774,930	1,04,193
		Males	415,910	54,648
		Females	359,020	49,545
	Rural	Persons	654,696	86,133
		Males	344,699	44,617
		Females	309,997	41,516
	Urban	Persons	120,234	18,060
		Males	71,211	10,031
		Females	49,023	8,029
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1971-1981			+50.05	+25.76
AREA (Sq. Kms.)			16,579	161.50
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Per Sq. Kms)			47	65
SEX RATIO (Number of Females per 1000 males)			863	907
LITERACY RATE		Persons	42.57	61.78
		Males	50.06	65.95
		Females	38.89	57.18
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION			15.52	17.33
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION				
(i) Main Workers		Persons	47.53	41.01
		Males	51.91	45.38
		Females	42.45	36.19
(ii) Marginal workers		Persons	0.70	0.46
		Males	0.66	0.47
		Females	0.75	0.45
(iii) Non-workers		Persons	51.77	58.53
		Males	47.43	54.15
		Females	56.80	63.36
BREAK-UP OF MAIN WORKERS :				
Percentage among main workers				
(i) Cultivators		Persons	72.29	69.02
		Males	57.01	53.67
		Females	93.92	90.26
(ii) Agricultural Labourers		Persons	0.81	0.65
		Males	1.15	0.90
		Females	0.32	0.30

ANNEX - II

IMPORTANT STATISTICS—*Concld.*

		State Nagaland :	District Mokokchung
(iii) Household Industry	Persons	0.40	0.69
	Males	0.45	0.81
	Females	0.33	0.52
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	26.51	29.64
	Males	41.39	44.62
	Females	5.43	8.93
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	...	....
	Males	...	...
	Females	..	....
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	83.99	91.57
	Males	80.05	88.34
	Females	88.56	95.13
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSE		149,391	21,298
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	1,119	109
	Inhabited	1,112	109
	Uninhabited	7	...
NUMBER OF TOWNS		7	1

ANALYTICAL NOTE

DEFINITION AND CONCEPTS

In order to understand the meaning of words used in the analysis of data in this publication, it would be necessary to briefly explain the census concepts and definitions of various words and phrases used here in.

Urban area :- The Census definition of an Urban area is given as below :-

a) All places with Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment board or notified Area Committee, etc.

b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria :-

i) A minimum population of 5,000

ii) At least 75% of the male working population should be non-agricultural and.

iii) A density of population at least 400 per km^2 (i. e. 1000 per sq. mile).

The class of town in terms of population is categorised according to the following procedure :-

1. Class—I with a population of 100,000 and above.
2. Class—II with a population from 50,000 to 99,999.
3. Class—III with a population from 20,000 to 49,999.
4. Class—IV with a population from 10,000 to 19,999.
5. Class—V with a popolation from 5,000 to 9,999.
6. Class—VI with a population less than 5,000.

Rural area :- The cadastrally surveyed village with fixed boundaries is taken as a village for the purpose of census in plain areas. In the hilly areas, a village is considered to be a collection of houses with certain boundaries having a separate name traditionally recognised by the villagers.

Census House :- A 'Census House' is a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant, it may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both.

Household :- A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevents any of them from doing so.

There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, rescue homes, jails etc., which are called institutional households. For census purpose each one of these types is regarded as a household.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes :- There is no scheduled castes in Nagaland. The scheduled tribes as per constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribe Order 1970 which has been adopted in 1981 Census are as follows :-

1) Naga
2) Kuki
3) Garo
4) Kachari and
5) Mikir

This may be noted here that the term "Naga" is a common name of the community as a whole. As many as sixteen sub-tribes have been recorded in the 1981 Census under the heading 'Naga' which are listed below :-

i) Angami
ii) Ao
iii) Chakhesang
iv) Chang
v) Chirr
vi) Khiemnungan
vii) Konyak
viii) Lotha
ix) Makware
x) Phom
zi) Rengma
xii) Sangtam
xiii) Sema
xiv) Tikhir
xv) Yimchunger
xvi) Zeliang.

Literate :- A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as a literate. A person who can merely read but can not write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 4 years or less are to be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Worker :- A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work physically or mentally, work evolves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. The following points are also taken into consideration to treat a person as a worker during 1981 Census :-

i) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period (i. e. during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration) on account of illness, holidays temporary closure, strikes etc. is treated as engaged in the work he/she would otherwise have been doing but for his/her temporary absence.

ii) A person under training such as apprentice with or without stipends or wages is treated as worker.

iii) A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined yet is a worker.

iv) A full time public service or a full time political worker, who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his/her party is treated as a worker.

Workers are further divided into two categories, viz , main workers and marginal workers.

Main Workers :- If a person has done any work at all during the year, he is regarded as a worker. The main worker and the marginal worker is identified by the number of days he/she had been engaged in the economic and productive work during the year. If a person has done such work for 6 month or 183 days or more during the reference period (i. e. during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration) he is regarded as main worker.

The person who is a main worker may have worked for 6 months or 183 days or more in more than one activity. For examples he/she may have worked for three months in cultivation, one month in gur making and three months as an agricultural labourer.

When main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he/she is further categorised according to the type of work he/she performs viz; cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry and other work. These terms are explained below :-

Cultivator :- For the purposes of census a person is working as a cultivator if he/she is engaged either as an employer, as a single worker or as a family worker in cultivation on land owned or held from private person or institution or held from the government or for payment of money in kind or share of crops. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. If a person gives out his land to another person for cultivation for money or share of crops who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land will not be treated as cultivator.

Agricultural labourer :- A person working in another person's land for wages will not be treated as cultivator but he will be treated as an agricultural labourer.

Household Industry :- A person is said to be engaged in household industry if he / she is engaged in some productive, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods such as handloom, weaving, dying, carpentry, bidi rolling, pottery making, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc., and if it is conducted by the head of the household at home or within the village in the rural areas and only within the pricincts of the house where the household lives in the urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

Other worker :- All workers i. e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity who are not cultivators or agricultural labourer or engaged in household industry are other workers.

Marginal worker : If a person has worked anytime, but has not worked for the major part of the year, he is treated as marginal workers. He may be a student or engaged in household duties or dependent or rentier or beggar or inmate of institution like prisoners.

Non-worker : Non-worker is a person who is not engaged in any economically productive work. Non-workers are categorised under seven broad heads namely; household duties, students, rentiers and retired persons, dependents, beggars and inmate of instiutions.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT AND DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Origin of the Name Mokokchung :

To trace out the origin of the name Mokokchung it is necessary as well as important to tell about the story of Mokokchung village. The Aos, after coming from Chungliyimti, their first village, settled in a place which they named as Soyim. But unfortunately due to the untimely and unnatural death of a certain Unger (Councellor or Chief) they abandoned the village and left for another place known as Koridang, From Koridang the Aos scattered to different places where as some went back to Soyim, the old place and called it Ungma which means loss of Unger. Later it is told one day a certain man Kuradi by name, while going on hunting games by chance found a place suitable for human habitation. Returning to the village he suggested to some of his friends to settle in the new place and they readily responded and agreed. So they decided to form a village by themselves. But the people of Soyim were not happy that their brethren should go away to establish a new village leaving them behind. The villagers, therefore, pleaded with them expressing their wish to live together. Despite their request the out going group did not stay back and they went apart from the parent village and founded a new village which they named as Mokokchung. It was so named beeause they set up the new village in deference of the wishes of the parent village. The word 'Mokok' stands for defiant and 'Chung' means the act of going apart. Thus the village is called Mokokchung.

Formation of Mokokchung Sub-Division : Mokokchung Sub-Division was formed in 1889 by shifting the sub-divisional headquarter from Wokha which was formed in 1875 to maintain an effective control, and Wokha was left to the charge of a Tashildar. Mokokchung district was born in 1957, after Tuensang was taken over and consolidated into Naga hills and Tuensang Area and placed under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the Governor, as the virtual Agent of the President of India for administration.

On December 1,1963 Nagaland was formally inaugurated as one of the full fledged state of the Indian union, with three districts namely Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang.

Census in Nagaland : The Census of 1961 was the the tenth decennial census of India and the second after the Independence.

The Census taking in Nagaland during 1961 census was impared by the attempts of the hostile Nagas to disrupt the Census Operations by intimidating and threatening the Census enumerators and looting the census papers. Because of the hard works of the census workers who over came all the obstacles and obtained an appreciable degree of success in population count, 1961 Census in Nagaland was a successful one. But due to delay the District Census Handbooks could not be published.

The Census taking of 1971 and 1981 were very peaceful in Nagaland unlike that of 1961 Census. In 1971 Census good efforts have been put in to compile both Census and non-Census data at village and town level in a wide range and uniform manner with an enlarged scope. The District Census Hand Books were published in 1971 in three parts viz, part A, B & C for all the then three districts. The handbooks were found very useful as reference books pertaining to the district for administrators and planners of the state machinery which helped in the developmental purposes in the district during decade.

In 1981 Census also efforts have been put in to publish the D C H for all the present seven districts in wide range and uniform manner, which will fulfill the demands for statistical bodies of the state Government and local bodies.

To avoid delay the parts A & B are being combined in the same volume and publication of D C H Part-C of the 1971 Census has been omitted in 1981 Census. Thus the present volume of D C H will bring out the village / Town Directory in Part A and Part B will contain Town / Village Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district.

The scope of D C H parts A & B are explained briefly below :-

Scope of Part-A :- The District Census Handbook Part-A contains the village and town directoty and numbers of inset tables based on the village and town directory data.

The village directory reveals the general living conditions of peasentry and the over all development that has taken place in the district during the decade. The amenities available within each village in the field of education, medical and health, drinking water, communication, post and telegraph facilities have been given in columns 5 to 10 of this directory. Besides, the information relating to distance from the nearest town, staple food, power supply, approach to the village by pucca road etc., are also give in columns 11 to 14. This directory also give the information regarding the landuse in hectares. Although the villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed, the approximate area of different types of landuse in the villages are being presented in columns 15 to 20. All possible efforts have been made to record the places of religious, historical or archeaological interests, if any, for each village in column 21 of this directory.

Four numbers of appendices which have been prepared on the basis of village directory and PCA data are also incorporated in this volume with brief explanation.

Appendix I— This appendix shows circle wise abstract of educational, medical and other amenities.

Appendix II— This appendix deals with the land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (Census towns). There is only one town in Mokokchung district which civic status is T. C. [Town Committee). There is no Census town in this district in 1981 Census, thus this appendix is shown 'nil'.

Appendix-III :- This appendix relates to the list of village where no educational, medical, drinking water, post & telegraph, communication, approach road by pucca and power supply are available. This appendix shows nil as there is not a single village in the dirtrict where the above amenities are not available.

Appendix IV-B :- It ralates to the list of villages according to the proportion of scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.

Physical Aspects : Highlights on the changes in jurisdiction of the district :—

Mokokchung is one of the present seven districts of Nagaland. Formerely Nagaland had only three districts such as Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. Later in 1973 in was divided into seven- Kohima was divided into two such as Kohima and Phek, Mokokchung was divided into three such as Mokokchung, Wokha, Zunheboto and Tuensang into two such as Tuensang and Mon vide Government Notification No. A P A-15/2/71 (Hc) dated 19.12.73.

Thus the former Mokokchung district has been divided into three districts. The present Mokokchung district has (eight) circles which are given below along with their population as per 1981 Census.

1) Ongpangkong	—	25,970	5) Alongkima	—	8,764
2) Kabulong	—	9,848	6) Changtongya	—	8,278
3) Mangkolemba	—	8,665	7) Chuchuyimlang	—	8,828
4) Longchem	—	5,194	8) Tuli	—	10,586
Mokokchung town	—	18,060			

District total population is 104,193 out of which 86,133 persons are rural and 18,060 are urban.

Mokokchung district of 1971 Census has been divided into three such as Mokokchung, Wokha and Zunheboto districts. Thus-a great territorial changes has been marked in the present Mokokchung district including its boundaries. From the total area of the district of 1971 census 1628.0 km^2 has been transfered to create a new Wokha district and 1255.0 km^2 to create Zunheboto district.

The boundary of the district during 1971 was state of Assam on the west and north, Tuensang district on the east and Kohima district on the south. After the bi-furcation of Wokha and Zunheboto districts the boundary of the district has been further changed as follows :—

Tuensang and Mon districts on the east, Wokha district on the west, Assam state on the north and Zunheboto district on the south.

There were as many as 326 villages and 1 town in the district during 1971 census. Out of the total number of villages 92 have been transfered to create Wokha district and 147 villages have been transfered to create Zunheboto district. Mokokchung district is constituted with the remaining 87 villages along with 22 new villages. Thus the present Mokokchung district has 109 inhabited villages and 1 town.

The total area of the present Mokokchung district is 1615.0 sq. kms. out of which 1599.5 km^2 is rural and 15.5 km^2 is urban.

Topography of the district :—

The district is hilly and there are few plain lands. The hills very from 1,000 to 2,000 metres and average height of the district is 1500 metres. Most of the people live between 1000 to 1500 metres altitude.

There are several ranges and they are more or lees parallel and have gone from north-east to south-west. There are only two valleys worth mentioning such as Changki and Tuli and both are on the western side of the district adjoining the plains of Sibsagar district of Assam.

The five ranges of the district are as follows :—

1. **Japukong :** It is the outer most range stretching from north-east to south-west bordering Assam. The name originated from the fact that a certain man was found drying cooked rice in the sun for preparing rice bear. Japu in Mongsen dialect means 'drying rice' and Kong means 'range'.

2. **Chankikong :** A parallel range east of Japukong, Changki village was said to be founded by a certain man named Chanki, so the range too was as Changkikong.

3. **Asetkong :** A Central range running from east to west but it is the shortest one. This range lies in between Milak and Meanu rivers. Therefore this island like range is called Asetkong (Aset means island).

4. **Langpangkong :** An eastern most range skiting along the course of the Dikhu river, the river forming a natural boundary line of Mokokchung with Tuensang and Mon district. The range is spread like a bed and so the name is given as bed like range (Langpang means bed and Kong means range)

5. **Ongpangkong :** It is southern most range forming an irregular boundary of Ao area with that of Lothas and Semas on the south, and with Sangtams on the east. It is known as Ongpangkong as the land is colder than the other ranges (Ongpang means cold place.)

Mokokchung district has very few important rivers though there are many streams. Notable rivers are the following :-

Milak : Of the few rivers Milak is the principal one, the longest river that flows across the Ao area. Its source is found in the heart of Mokokchung town. Among the Aos through whose land alone it flows, it is known as Milak. But the continuity of which in Assam is known as Jhanzi. The notable tributary of Milak river is Tsurong. It rises east of Lakhuni village. Then flows between Yachang and Lirmen villages on one side and Molung village old and new on the other.

Dikhu : It rises from the northern flanks near the Nurato mountain in the Semas and Tsula by the Aos, flows westward and enters Ao area west of Longsa village. Then it flows further northward forming a traditional boundary between the Ao on one hand and the Sangtam, the phom and Konyak on the other. Then it flows past through the hills of Konyak area and finally leaves the hills for the plains near Naginimara. It then merges into the Brahmaputra. Nunung is its main tributary.

Tsurang or Disai : It is an important tributary of Doyang river and rises west of Chungliyimsen village. It flows southward, cut through the hills of Ao area and northern part of Lotha area, then it bends westward and thence north ward until it leaves the hills for the plains west of Changtang village.

Tsumok : It rises from Changtongya area and flows through Asangma and Merangkong villages and then joins Milak river.

Menung : The source of this river is found at Minkong forest. It flows in between Sungratsu and Longchang village on one side and Mongsenyimti village and Chuchuyimlang on the other and then it joins the Milak river.

Lakes and waterfalls : Very few lakes are found in this district. There are only two important natural lakes one of them is Omoklushi (Omok Mulu) and it is situated at the outskirt of Chuchuyimlang village lying right infront of the Fazl Ali college. This lake is a beauty spot near the town of Mokokchung. The other lake is found near Mopongchukit village and is known as Yimyu Awatsung. Both the lakes are about 1,300m above sea level and have sparse aquatic vegetation. There is no permanent water fall in this district but several occurs during monsoon and are of not much importance.

Climate : The average altitude of Mokokchung district is 1500 metres. The temperature is low keeping it cool through out the year and making it colder in winter.

Major characteristics of the district in relation to economic resources

Forestry : Out of the total land area, forest occupies the major part of it specially rural areas of the district. Forestry in this district mostly relate to private forest regulated by the customery rights of the people. The forests are generally wet ever green type with a high density of flora rich in a

number of species The trees specially in the foot hills are of gigantic stature and are remarkable for their height and cleaness of boles. Beside adding beauty to the land scape, the forests also plays a great role on the economy of this hilly state. All the requirements of forests products both in rural and urban areas are met from the forest. They also supply the raw materials to a number of forest based industry in the district. The saw mills have multiplied in the district due to the increasing developmental activities. Timber is also supplied to the Railways, Defence organisation, Border roads organisation, etc. The requirements of various minor forest produces like bamboo, thatch, grass, palm leaves, sands and stones for the rural population area also met from the forests,

The area of protected forests surveyed in Mokokchung division is 1,244 hactares (source : Nagaland 1982). In addition to protected forests, Mokokchung forest division includes the followtng protcctcd forests which were declared protected prior to the formation of the state of Nagaland, Charideo, Thakurbari, Chunki valley, and Changchang,

Protection of forests : Attempts were made for protecting on the following items during 1980-1981. 1) Illegal fellings 2) Poachers 3) Encroachers.

Important tree species of the forests in this district are Champa, Bonsum, Amari. Sam, Simul, Gamari, Hollock, Gogra, Jamuk, Walnut, Urium, Bogipoma, Koroi, Hilika and Khokan. Trees like Champa, Simul, Am, Gogra and Khokan are having great commercial value. They are used for plywood, match splint and match boxes packing cases, ceilings toys plankings and constructions while others are used for furniture making, carts, agricultural implements, poles, boat building, railway sleepers, pencil slit etc.

Major part of the district being covered by forest and jungles it is natural that there will be lots of animal life. There are plenty of birds and animals of various species even though most of them were killed by guns of modern civilisation These days following birds and animals are found in the forests and jungles of the district :-

Birds in the common names found in this district are white vulture, black patridge, grey patridges, blue rock-pigeon koel, great horned owl, Malabar pied hornbil, woodpecker, common babbler, etc.

The animals are wild boar, barking deer, Himalayan black beer, wild goat, jungle cat, porcupine, royal bengal tiger, leopard, wolf, wild dog, python, stag and elephant. The people of this district prepare dyes by boiling indiginous tubers, barks or leaves and plants found in the jungles. Then extract the dyes ready for use. The articles to be dyed are immersed in the dyeing pots and boiled. The process may have to be repeated so that the colour becomes lasting enough.

Geology : The Mokokchung district of Nagaland is situated in the north-western part of the state overlooking the vast alluvial plains of Assam. The land form of the district is marked by a series of sub-parallel ranges running in a north-east with intervening valleys which at times are fairly wide. The area comprises of Tertiary sequence of which rocks belong to fairly young mobile belt of the earth:

The rock sequence ls represented by the Disang group of lower and middle Eocene age, the Barail group of upper Eocene and Oligocene age the Surma and Tipam group of Miocene age, and the Namsang beds of Miopliocene age.

The Disang group which is the oldest group of rocks consists of a sequence of hard splintery shales of dark grey colour with this sandstone beds and are exposed in the western part of the district. The rocks of this group are much crumpled. The Coal bearing Barails occur as sub-parallel thrust slices within the Tipams. The Surma group presents alteration of shales and sandstones occassionally with conglomerates. The Tipam Sand stones are characterised by hard ferrugineous sandstone with minor shales. They invariably occupy the high ridges in the district. The Gurujan clay formation

overlying the Tipam is made up of Typical blue and motiled clays and agrillaceous sandstone beds. The broad Desai river valley, west of Changki is occupied by Gurujan clays comprised of mottled clays, sandstones, conglomerates grifts etc. The Dihing group resting over the Namsang beds is represented by clays, sands and pebble beds.

Mineral : Coal is the most important mineral occurrance in the district. Coal seams are mainly present in the basal agrillaceous members of the Tikak formation. The various reported occurrances of coal in the district are as follows :-

In between Changki in the south and Chungliyimsen in the north a number of significant coal seams have been located. The thick coal seams are exposed north-east of Changki. This seam is exposed in a number of nala sections as well as on the hill scarps. Few among these are, Merangkong village, Central portion of Longnak, south of Athuphumi village, Waromung-Mongsen area and Lakhuni-Merinokpu area.

Ferrugineous conglomerates and iron laterite at the base of Tipam sandstone formation in the district of Mokokchung are being studied for their suspected association with zinc, Arsenic and Mercurry.

Calc-tufa occurrence at Dibuia in Changki range, north west of Mokokchung are found to be of minor in nature.

Oil and gas seepages are found to occur along the foot hill regions of Mokokchung district in Changtongya area, Waromung area, west of Dibuia, and gas seepage north-west of Longsamtang.

Besides coal, prospects of glass, stands and clays are fairly good in the district. Sandstones suitable for road metals occur in abundance in the district.

Land Tenure : The system of land-tenure, in the district, with a few exceptions, is similar with other Naga tribes. The customary laws, although unwritten and based on customary usage give protection of private property. So the same for the Aos also. Land belongs to the families and clans since times immemorial, so that each of them is bound to possess considerable plot where shifting cultivation can be practiced conveniently from one place to another rotation. The families and clans, therefore, when they were settled, tried to acquire as much land holding as possible.

If a great portion of land remains unused the legitimate joint holders may agree to lease a portion of it, but in all cases, the land can not be disposed of permanently.

Among the Aos there is a sort of a corporate landed property of a village or khel which a morung and the constituted village authority claim ownership. Timber or bamboo extracted from it at given times is used for construction or renovation of village buildings such as log-drums, gate morung etc. For generations the plot of land held by the successors is put to a joint cultivation among the sons of the house and the produce is shared. The land remained in the possession of a clan or its recognised group which remained undivided for many generations. A plot of such land may be assigned for a temporary period to any landless member of the clan, who as such entitled, to cultivate, graze and collect timber and make out other means of subsistance within a specified time limit.

However, any individual member of the clan who is entitled to get a share of clan-lands may be deprived of the right in certain cases, that is when a member of a clan unable to pay up litigation debts to the aggrieved party, landed property of the clan is confiscated in lieu of payment.

If the debtor fail to make compensation to his clan for the value of the confiscated property or to recover that property, the debtor is expelled from the remaining property of his clan.

Ao system is democratic in principle. But things have changed very fast so that in many cases the land specifically held by an individual might not be discernable from that held by the clan. Village economy is intimately linked with land. Land absorbs man's fullest energy in the villages and mixed cropping is an important factor in the village agricultural economy.

Agriculture : The main form of cultivation is jhum cultivation or shifting cultivation. The other form is Terrace under which hardly there will be 10% of the cultivable land

Jhum is the predominant pattern of cultivation in the hilly regions and it is different from the type of cultivation practiced in the plains. Permanent cultivation on the pattern of Angami wet rice cultivation of Kohima district is quite new thing in Mokokchung district. The Aos pratice shifting cultivation on the traditional pattern. The pratice involves shifting of land on the part of cultivators who undertake an ardous work to cut the heavy jungles and convert it into a field where mixed croppning is applied. The cultivation in the same field is for two years only at the best three years, but not beyond that. But as during the second year, the out put may be much smaller than that of the 1st year, the cultivators are prone to find out a new jhum field.

Each village is left sufficient in respect of sereal crops and they do not grow more for sale. However, pan leaves, squash, beans, chilli, potato and orange etc. form the principal cash crops which are grown plenty, which grows tendency among the villagers near administrative head quarters to grow more vegetable for sale This district is famous for cotton. They grew and sold a bulk of cotton to plains from the regime of Ahom kings till the beginning of this century. But then cultivation of cotton has been abandoned because thread or yarn is available in the market at a cheaper rate. Mustard seeds, chilli and betel leaves are other cash crops which find demand both in highlands and also in the Sibsagar and Mikir hills plains, Yachang, Linmen, Molung, Asangma, Merangkong, Longchang and Kangtsung villages produce betel leaves in good qualities and it is supplied to the hills and plains market.

The climate of this district is congenial for fruit farming. Oranges are produced by many villagers in the gardens. Some households keep orchards. Oranges is one of the main cash crops, and it is produced for commercial purpose. The most important places where orange is produced on commercial basis are Changki, Chuchuyimlang, Longchang, Merangkong and Asangma. A good quality of pine apple and orange grown in Changtongya in sold locally.

The Government of Nagaland has set up a fruit preservation factory at Longnak valley. Horticulture farm is situated at Tuli. A variety of fruits such as pine apple, musumbi, plum, lemon, banana etc. have been introduced in this farm.

Animal husbandry : Pigs, poultry and cattle are the most important domestic animals. The weather is cool and bracing at the higher altitudes and is quite congenial for rearing cattle. There is also good pasture grounds and plenty of grass where cattle can thrive well. Pigs in good number are also brought from outside. In outlying foot hills buffaloes are also reared. The Aos utilise hairs of animals both wild and domesticate for the purpose of ornamentation and decoration.

Among all the animals, perhaps, pigs are attended with more care as special fodders prepared of crops are given to them. Since the inception of the interim Government, attempts has been made to organise the Veterinary Department in the district and it came into being in January 1965. The services rendered by the veterinary institutions have been highly valued by the local people both in respect of upgrading their breed and according appropriate medical care to them. Beside poultry farms, upgrading centres, pig breeding centres, post iradication units and feed manufacturing centres have been started.

Fishery :- The pisciculture is a new thing although certain schemes for fishery are also extended to the individual. This development activity in a planned way was first introduced in the state only toward the end

of the third five year plan period. This was the beginning of Fish culture in Nagaland which focussed the the attention of the local pisciculturists to undertake proper method. Dearth of technical personnel has been one of the handicaps for speedy expansion of the Fisheries Development activities. However, the department at present supervises the work of the local fish farmers and renders necessary technical guidance for construction of the fishery ponds with limited hands.

Industries :- Mokokchung district or rather whole of Nagaland is still in its infancy in the field of industry. This area however, has bright prospect for forest and agro-based industries when its locally available resources are explored.

At present both cottage and organised industries are equally encouraged in this area and those are discussed below.

Cottage Industries

Weaving :- Almost every household in the village, weaving is still carried on. Weaving developes on women who also shoulder other domestic responsibilities. The tradition of weaving is handed down from mother to daughter. Even in the towns, weaving is still found to be a household industry among the Nagas. There is a Government managed weaving production centre at Mokokchung.

The most important handloom products are wrapper, shawl, handbag, necktie, loin cloth, lace for dao case, etc. All these articles, as in the case of other Naga tribes, are colourful. Every Naga tribe has got its own model of geometrical designs or design conception as peculiar to it. So also the Aos have their own designs and those are clearly discerned in each of the items of production.

Though the mill-made fabrics and modern dress have attained popularity, yet weaving is still the main off time occupation of the Naga women. Every women is expected to know weaving at least for the basic needs of the family if not for commercial purpose.

Bamboo and cane works :- Bamboo and cane are two indispensable properties for the Aos. It plays an important role in Village economy and so it is much valued. They make bamboo baskets, containers for other household goods. The other kind of basket is conical in shape and are used for carrying luggage, packages, paddy etc. cane work is closely associated with bamboo works. Cane crafts with engraved figerines on bowls, mugs etc. and studded with black paintings have artistic value. Parts of ornamental dress such as fillets, legging hats, hat-frames, garnet etc. are woven of cane have similar artistic value and significance. Wicker work has shown signifying results in manufacture of ornamental patterns such as head bands, bangles, legguards etc. Other cane accessories are also used for fitting into grotesque ornamental dress and ornaments linked up with cloths, hair, skin and feathers etc. Cane strings and slender creeper plants are used for binding purpose and to make the goods serviceable and more durable.

Wood works and wood carving :- Wood carving is heritage handed down from the by gone days to the present generations. The log-drums or xylophone rendered from a trunk of a big tree, is scooped out hollow by clubs and shaped in the ends in animal form. It is a beautiful specimen of wood work. By wood carving people make tobbacco pipes, dao holders, dolls etc. and they are sometimes coloured with the improvised tools, people do the carving, colouring and painting representing their arts also entail a special dexterity. Wood carving of the Aos has more artistic than economical value.

Pulp and paper mill :- Medium sized industries had not been started before the inauguration of the state. It was in 1970 that Union Government announced its decision to establish the paper pulp plant at Tuli with a production capacity of 300 tones daily. Later the capacity has been increased to one thousand tones per day. This project, the biggest industrial unit in the whole of north eastern region of the country. The raw material used in this unit consists of 50 p.c bamboo and 50 p.c. reed.

The Citronell industry situated in Mongsenyimti village extract oil from Citronella grass which is grown by the villagers.

Thus the forests and jungles of the district are useful in relation to the economy of the people. Besides the forest exhibit multi-farious species of fauna, which are valued not only for their meat, but also for their hides and skins, tusks, horns, feathers and plums for decoration purposes.

Blacksmith :- Of all the crafts blacksmithy appears to be of recent origin. The people are dependent on agriculture and tools and implements being of imperative need for cultivation, smiths are found among all the Naga tribes. The smiths produce the normal requirements of the village and seldom produce excess for sale to other villages. The agricultural tools and implements like dao, axe, sickle, scrapers, hoe etc. are made by the smiths. They also produce spear heads, butts, and bracelets head rings etc. for women.

Pottery :- It is an important age-old industry and still in vogue in a villages. Changki is the most noted villages in this industry. It is true that aluminium and brass wares and metal pots have substituted the use of earthen ports, but still then the locally made earthens wares are somehow used side by side for the fact that the people find a better taste of food cooked in earthen pot. Pots are used not only for cooking purpose but also as containers of valuable household goods.

Trade & Commerce :- The people of this area were more or less self-sufficient in respect of food and the minimum of clothing to which they were accustomed. Their needs were very few and it was limited within the bare necessity of food and clothing. Since there was no good circulation of money at that time, their transaction, even with, plains people use to be carried mainly on barter. In olden times the Aos carried out trade on barter system with the neighbouring tribes as well as with the plainsmen. The people took down their produce such as batel leaves, mustared, raw cotton, mats, bamboo crafts, agar wood, chilli, ginger etc. to plains and used to get in exchange their needs which comprise of salt, dried fish, cattle, agricultural implements, beads etc. Mokok-chung the district head quarter is the most important business centre. It is situated where the roads leading to Tuensang and Zunheboto, the headquarters of the respective districts, converge. There are a few important townships which serve as business centre, they are Changtongya, Chuchuyimlang, Tuli, Merangkong etc.

Banking : There was no bank in the district before 1969. In 1969 a branch of the state Bank of India was opened at Mokokchung. Transaction of Government money is now done by this branch. As a bank it extends the facilities of credit and deposit to the public also. It may be noted that the villagers and even some urban people prefer keeping cash with them than keeping in the banks.

Transport : The Nagaland State Transport is headed by a General Manager with his headquarter at Dimapur. This organisation plies buses in various routes within the state as well as between two points of this state through the state of Assam. Mokokchung is one of its important stations and from there buses ply on several routes. Apart from passenger buses the department has got trucks also for carrying goods. The N. S. T. organisation of Mokokchung is looked after by a Station Superintendent. At Mokokchung there is a workshop of the N. S. T.

Mokokchung district had no good roads before the second world war. The only roads linking Mokokchung with other places was the Mokokchung-Amguri road and Mokokchung-Kohima road via-Wokha. But after independence more so in the 1950's road communication became essential for transportation of goods as well as people and for the growing needs of the traders. In 1957 construction of roads and developmental works had been taken up. New roads had also been constructed in many places. In 1969 most important roads of the district such as Mokokchung-Tuensang road and Mokokchung-Amguri roads were declared to be state Highways.

At present Mokokchung, the district headquarter, is connected by roads with not only the important places but with almost all the villages in the district.

Railways : The district has no direct railway connection. The approach railway stations for Mokokchung such as Mariani and Amguri are located in Sibsagarh plains in Assam. Mariani is a railway junction on North-east Frontier line, but Amguri is a small station.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY AND P. C. A. DATA BASED OF INSET TABLES

TABLE—1

The above table deals the circle wise distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities in 109 villages of the district, such as education, medical, drinking water, post & telegraph, communication, approach by Pucca and power supply.

The table shows the number of villages where the above mentioned amenities are available with percentages to the total number of villages in each circle. The 100 percent of educational facilities availables in Kabulong, Longchem, Alongkima, Changtongyo, Chuchuyimlang and Tuli circle. There are 3 villages in the district where no educational facilility is available i. e. 1 in Ongpangkong and 2 in Mongkulemba circle. Out of 109 villages in the district 106 villages with 97.25 percent are having educational facilities, 46 villages with 42.20 percent out of 109 are having medical, 108 villages with 99.08 percent are having drinking water facility, 29 villages with 26.61 percent are having post & telegraph, 24 villages with 22.02 percent are having communication, 36 villages with 33.03 percent are having approach by pucca road and 90 villages with 82.57 percent are having power supply facility in the district.

TABLE—2

This table shows the proportion of circlewise rural population served by the different amenities. From this table it appears that large proportion of the rural population are served by educational and drinking water facilities in the district followed by power supply facilities. Communication is seen the lowest facility which is served to the rural population of the district. Communication facility is 'nil' in Longchem circle and Alongkima circle and approach by pucca road is also 'nil' in Longchem circle.

TABLE—3

This table shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available. The table reveals that there are 3 villages where there is no educational amenities but available in the villages within the distance range less than 5 kms : 63 villages are not having medical amenities but available at the distance range of less than 5 kms, 5-10, 10+kms and in other 19 villages of which distances are unspecified. Only in 1 village in the district where drinking water is not available but the same is available at the distance range less than 5 kms. 80 villages without post & telegraph facility but availabe at the distance ranges less than 5 kms, 5—10, 10+kms and in 24 villages of which distances are unspecified. 85 villages are without communication facility but available at the distance range of than 5 kms, 5—10, 10+kms and in 29 villages of which distances are unspecified.

TABLE—4

This table gives the information relating to the distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities. 5 villages fall at the distance range 0–5, and 4 villages with 80-00 percent are having education, 1 village with 20.00 percent is having medical, all 5 villages are having drinking water, 2 villages with 40.00 percent are having post & telegraph, 4 villages with 80.00 percent have communication, all 5 villages are having approach by pucca road and power supply facilities.

12 villages fall at the distance range of 6—15 kms from the nearest town, out of which 11 villages with 91.67 percent are having education, 13 villages with 25.00 percent are having medical, 12 villages with 100.00 percent of drinking water, 2 villages with 16.66 percent are having post & telegraph. 6 villages with 50.00 percent are having communication, 7 villages with 58.33 percent are having approach by pucca road and 9 villages with 75.00 percent are having power supply facilities, 69 villages fall in the distance range of 16—50 kms from the nearest town, out of which 68 villages with 98.55 percent are having education, 30 villages with 44.12 percent are having medical 68 villages with 98.55 percent are having drinking water facility, 17 villages with 24.64 percent are having post & telegraph, 9 villages with 13,04 percent are having communication, 14 villages with 20.29 percent are having approach by pucca road and 54 villages with 78.26 percent are having power supply facilities. 17 villages fall within the distance range of 51 kms and above. All 17 villages are having education, 11 villages with 64.71 percent are having medical, 17 are having drinking water, 7 villages with 41.18 percent are having post & telegraph, 5 villages with 29.41 percent are having communication, 7 villages with 41.18 percent are having approach by pucca road and 16 villages with 19.12 percent are having power supply facilities. 6 villages fall within the distance range 'unspecified' and all 6 are having education, drinking water and power supply facilities. 1 village with 16.67 percent is having medical and post & telegraph facility, 3 villages with 50.00 percent are having approach by pucca road facility.

Out of 109 villages in the district 106 villages are having education, 46 villages are having medical, 108 villages are having drinking water. 29 villages are having post & telegraph, 24 villages are having communication, 36 villages have approach by pucca road and 90 villages have power supply facilities.

TABLE—5

The above table gives the distribution of 109 villages according to population ranges and amenities available like education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, communication etc. in the district.

57 villages fall within the population range less than 499. 40 villages within 500-1,999, and 12 villages within the population range 2,000-4,999. Not a single village falls within the biggest population range i. e. 5,000 and above.

The number of villages with percentages (within brackets) having educational, medical, drinking water, post & telegraph, communication, approach by pucca road and power supply facilities are also shown in the table.

Out of 109 inhabited villages in the district 106 villages (97.25 percent) have education, 46 villages (42.20 percent) have medical, 108 villages (99.08 percent) have drinking water, 29 villages (26.61 percent) have post & telegraph, 24 villages (22.02 percent) have communication, 36 villages (33.03 percent) have approach by pucca road and 90 villages (82.57 percent) have power supply facilities.

TABLE—6

The table shows main staple food in the majority of the villages in each circle. It is seen the main staple food in the district is rice.

TABLE—7

The above table shows the growth, density and sex ratio of the urban population in the district in relation to the state. Mokokchung district has been treated has town only in 1961 Census, and it had a percentage of urban population of 4.89%, 10.36% and 17.33% during the three censuses commencing from 1961, to 1981. The corresponding state urban populatian was 1.94% in 1951, 5.19% 1961, 9.95% in 1971 and 15.52% during 1981 Census. The aforesaid figures would show that during the decade 1971-1981 Mokokchung district has seen highest urban growth rate of 17.33 percent compared to the rest of censuses. It is seen the increased growth rate in the urban population in all three decades.

The density of the population of the urban areas of the district are 397, 1,121 and 1,162 persons per sq.kms. in 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively. In respect of state the density of population per sq. kms. being 398 in 1951, 726 in 1961, 1,229 in 1971 and 1,105 in 1981 Census.

The sex-ratio of the district as well as that of the state also are shown in this table.

TABLE—8

This table deals with the information relating to the new towns/towns declassified in the district during 1981 Census. No new town has been added/declassified in the district during 1981 Census

TABLE—9

The above table deals with per capita receipt and expenditure in town. The total per capita receipt of Mokokchung town is 61.14, of this receipt through taxes is 11.31 from all other sources including Government grants is 49.83 the total per capita expenditure is 60.29, of this per capita expenditure on general administration is 6.51, on public works is 12.75, on public institutions is 26.02 and on other aspects is 15.01. The total per capita receipts is 15.01. It is observed that total per capita receipt is higher than that of total expenditure in Mokokchung town.

TABLE—10

This table gives the number of schools per 10,000 population in the town. In this town the higher secondary/Inter/PUC/Junior College per 10,000 population are 0 55, Secondary/Matriculation schools 3,88, middle school 1.66 and primary 11.07.

TABLE—11

The above table shows the number of beds in medical institutions in town. Mokokchung town has beds in the medical institutions as per 1,000 population to the extent of 11.07.

TABLE—12

This table deals with the most important commodities manufactured, exported and imported in town. Mokokchung town manufactures handloom products, furnitures and handicrafts goods, exports handloom products, timber and furniture and imports the essential commodities like rice, meat and vegetables.

TABLE—13

The table 13 deals with population number of villages and towns, 1981 in the district. The total population of the district during 1981 Census is 104,193 out of which 44,617 persons are rural and 18,060 persons are urban. The circlewise population and sex wise break ups for total rural and urban population are also shown in this table There are 109 inhabited villages and only 1 town in the district.

TABLE—14

Table 14 deals with the decadal change in distribution of population with rural urban break ups and percentage variation there in. The aforesaid table indicate that Mokokchung district had total population 82,852 during 1971 Census compared to 104,193 persons during 1981 Census. It indicates that there has been net addition of 21,341 persons during the decade under reveiw thereby registered overall growth rate of 25.76 percent whereas rural population registered a growth rate of 31.64 percent and the urban growth rate during the decade is 3.66 percent.

Circle wise growth rate during the decade have also been shown in this table.

TABLE—15

The above table deals with the distribution of villages by population ranges in the district There are 26 villages fall within the population range less than 200 comprising 23.85% of the total villages in the district. 31 villages fall within the population range 200—499 comprising 28.44%, 40 villages fall within the population range 500—1,999 with 36.71% and 12 villages fall within the population range 2,000—4,999 comprising 11.01 percent of total number of villages in the district. There is no village in the district that falls within the population range 5,000—9,999 and 10,000 and above in other word there is no village in the district which has population within these ranges.

TABLE—16

This table gives the proportion of scheduled tribes population in the villages. There are 2 villages comprising 1.83 percent in the district having scheduled tribe population which fall in the scheduled tribe population rang 36-50 and 107 fall within the scheduled tribe population range 51 and above comprising 98.17 percent which shows overwhelming but there is no village falling within the other lower scheduled tribe ranges.

TABLE—17

This table gives the proportion of scheduled tribe population in town. Mokokchung town has 18,060 persons out of which 14,302 persons are scheduled tribes and percentage of scheduled tribes population in the town is 79.19.

TABLE—18

This table gives the literacy rates by population ranges of villages. There are 26 villages that fall within the population range less than 200 with literacy rate of 59.47 percent, 31 villages fall within the population range 200-499 with literacy rate of 60.04 percent, 40 villages fall within the population range 500-1,999 with literacy rate of 45.61 percent and 12 villages which fall within the population range 2,000-4,999 with literacy rate of 57.15 percent. There are no villages falling within the population range 5,000-9,999 and above,

The rural literacy rate for whole district is 60.45 percent.

TABLE—19

The above table gives the literacy rates for town. The literacy rate of Mokokchung town is 68.11 percent.

TABLE—20

This table deals with the literates, workers, non-workers and scheduled tribe population of the district.

The percentages of total/rural/urban scheduled tribe population of the district are 91.56%, 94.16% and 79.15% respectively. Similarly percentage of literate to the total population are 61.78%, 60.45% and 68.11%, main workers are 41.01%, 43.62% and 28.56% marginal workers 0.46% total and 0.55%, rural total workers are 41.46%, 44 18% and 28.56% and non-workers are 58.53%, 55.82% and 71.44%.

Circle wise, Ongpangkong circle has highest scheduled tribe population with 98.98 percent followed by Kabulong circle with 98.61 percent. The lowest percentage of scheduled tribe population has been recorded in the rural area is in Chuchuyimlang circle. Mokokchung town has 79.15 percent of scheduled tribe population.

The literacy percentage has recorded highest in Alongkima circle with 69.01 percent followed by Mangkulemba circle with 68.42 percent. Mokokchung town has 68.10 percent of literate persons. Lowest percentage of literacy has been recorded in Ongpangkong circle with 53.72 percent.

Main workers percentage has been recorded highest in Longchem circle with 51.06 percent and non-workers percentage in this circle is 48.94 percent. In all the circle percentage of non-workers is higher than that of workers.

This table gives the percentage of males/females on the scheduled tribe population, literates, main workers, marginal workers, total workers and non-works population to the total males and females of circles/town/district.

TABLE–1 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/circle	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having one or more of the following amenities							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Market/ hat	Communi-cations	Approach by pucca road.	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ongpangkong	23	22 (95.65)	8 (34.78)	23 (100.00)	5 (21.74)	... ...	8 (34.78)	9 (39.13)	23 (100.00)
2.	Kabulong	8	8 (100.00)	6 (75.00)	8 (100.00)	5 (62.50)	... ...	2 (25.00)	1 (12.50)	8 (100.00)
3.	Mangkolemba	26	24 (92.31)	5 (19.23)	26 (100.00)	4 (15.38)	... ...	4 (15.38)	7 (26.92)	11 (42.31)
4.	Longchem	14	14 (100.00)	5 (35.71)	14 (100.00)	3 (21.43)	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 (71.43)
5.	Alongkima	9	9 (100.00)	5 (55.56)	9 (100.00)	1 (11.11)	... ...	... ...	6 (66.67)	9 (100.00)
6.	Changtongya	10	10 (100.00)	5 (50.00)	9 (90.00)	3 (30.00)	... ...	2 (20.00)	5 (50.00)	10 (100.00)
7.	Chuchuyimlong	11	11 (100.00)	7 (63.64)	11 (100.00)	2 (18.18)	... .	3 (27.27)	3 (27.27)	11 (100.00)
8.	Tuli	8	8 (100.00)	5 (52.50)	8 (100.00)	6 (75.00)	... ...	5 (62.50)	5 (62.50)	8 (100.00)
	District Total	109	106 (97.25)	46 (42.20)	108 (99.08)	29 (26.61)	... ...	24 (22.02)	36 (33.03)	90 (82.57)

TABLE—2 PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Sl. No	Name of taluk/circle	Total population of inhabited villages in tahsil/ circle	Proportion of rural population served by amenities of							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Market/ hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road.	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ongpangkong	25,970	98.66	60.87	100.00	23 27	...	39.09	32.02	100.00
2.	Kabulong	9,848	100.00	94.33	100.00	92.75	....	64.20	41.15	100.00
3.	Mangkolemba	8,665	98.28	47.42	100.00	38.17	...	10.25	16.75	69.53
4.	Longchem	5,194	100.00	45.15	100.00	25.24	...	...	....	87.77
5.	Alongkima	8,764	100.00	67.64	100.00	3.00	...	....	60.50	100.00
6.	Changtongya	8,278	100.00	59.72	90.12	44.76	...	34.13	60.23	100.00
7.	Chuchuyimlang	8,828	100.00	74.95	100.00	18.37	....	22.26	20.99	100.00
8.	Tuli	10,586	100.00	69.75	100.00	69.75	....	52.15	52.15	100.00
	District Total	86,133	99.42	61.67	99.05	39.10	....	29.94	35.77	87.71

TABLE—3 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES ARRANGED BY THE DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE

Mokokchung District

Village not having the amenity of	Number of Villages where the amenity is not available and available at distance of				
	5 kms	5—10 kms	10—kms	Unspecified	Total cols 2—5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Education	3	....	...	....	3
2. Medical	38	5	1	19	63
3. Drinking water	1	...	...	...	1
4. P & T	33	18	5	24	80
5. Market/Hat	...	...	...	...	...
6. Communication	28	14	14	29	85

TABLE—4 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Mokokchung District

Distance range from the nearest Town (in Kms)	No. of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 — 5	5	4 (80.00)	1 (20.00)	5 (100.00)	2 (40.00)	...	4 (80.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)
6 — 15	12	11 (91.67)	3 (25.00)	12 (100.00)	2 (16.66)	...	6 (50.00)	7 (58.33)	9 (75.00)
16 — 50	69	68 (98.55)	30 (44.12)	68 (98.55)	17 (24.64)	...	9 (13.04)	14 (20.29)	54 (78.26)
51 +	17	17 (100.00)	11 (64.71)	17 (100.00)	7 (41.18)	....	5 (29.41)	7 (41.18)	16 (94.12)
Unspecified	6	6 (100.00)	1 (16.67)	6 (100.00)	1 (16.66)	...	...	3 (50.00)	6 (100.00)
Total	109	106 (97.25)	46 (42.20)	108 (99.08)	29 (26.61)	... ...	24 (22.02)	36 (33.03)	90 (82.57)

TABLE—5 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Mokokchung District

Population range	No. of inhabited villages in each range	No. (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ hat	Communi-cations	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
— 499	57	55 (96.49)	13 (22.81)	57 (100.00)	8 (14.04)	...	11 (19.30)	17 (30.00)	39 (68.42)
500—1,999	40	40 (100.00)	22 (55.00)	39 (98.00)	14 (35.00)	...	7 (18.00)	14 (35.00)	39 (98.00)
2,000—4,999	12	11 (91.67)	11 (91.67)	12 (100.00)	7 (63.64)	....	6 (50.00)	5 (42.00)	12 (100.00)
5000+		....	...	....	....	...	....	...	....
Total	109	106 (97.25)	46 (42.20)	108 (99.08)	29 (26.61)	...	24 (22.02)	36 (33.03)	90 (82.57)

TABLE—6 STAPLE FOOD IN THE MAJORITY OF VILLAGES IN EACH TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk / Tahsil / Circle	Main staple food
1	2	3
1.	Ongpangkong	Rice
2.	Kabulong	Rice
3.	Mankolemba	Rice
4.	Longchem	Rice
5.	Alongkima	Rice
6.	Changtongya	Rice
7.	Chuchuyimlang	Rice
8.	Tuli	Rice

TABLE—7 GROWTH, DENSITY AND SEX-RATIO OF URBAN POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT IN RELATION TO THE STATE

Census year	District						State					
	Total population	Urban population	%Urban population	Decadal percentage variation in Urban population	Density (population per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)	Total population	Urban population	% of Urban population	Decadal percentage variation in Urban population	Density (population per sq. km)	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951	107,891	...	...	...	...	...	205,950	4,125	1.94	+ 17.62	398	739
1961	126,001	6,158	4.89	...	397	647	369,200	19,157	5.19	+364.41	726	628
1971	168,242	17,423	10.36	+182.93	1,121	417	516,449	51,394	9 95	+168.28	1,229	472
1981	104,193	18,060	17.33	+ 3.66	1,162	800	775,930	120,234	15.52	+133.95	1,105	688

TABLE—8 NEW TOWNS/TOWNS DECLASSIFIED IN 1981 CENSUS

Name of Towns	Population 1981 Census
1	2
(a) Added	N I L
(b) Declassified	N I L

TABLE—9 PERCAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN TOWNS

Class, Name & Civic status of the Town	PERCAPITA								
	Total	Receipt		Total expenditure	General administration	Expenditure			
		Receipt through taxes	Receipt from all other sources (i.e. including Govt. grants)			Expenditure on public health & conveniences	Public works	Expenditure on public institutions	Other aspects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV Mokokchung (T. C.)	61.14	11.31	49.83	60.29	6.51	—	12·75	26·02	15.01

TABLE-10 SCHOOLS PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION

Class, Name and Civic status of Town	No. per ten thousand population			
	Higher Secondary/Inter PUC/Junior College	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary/ Middle	Primary
1	2	3	4	5
IV Mokokchung (T.C.)	0.55	3.88	1.66	11.07
Total	0 55	3.88	1.66	11.07

TABLE-11 NO. OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTION IN TOWNS

Class, Name and Civic status of the Town	No. of beds in Medical Institution per 1,000 population
1	2
IV Mokokchung (T. C.)	11.07
Total	11.07

TABLE—12

Class, Name and Civic status of the Town	Most important commodity		
	Manufactured	Exported	Imported
1	2	3	4
IV Mokokchung (T. C.)	Handloom, Furniture, handycraft.	Handloom, Timber, Furniture.	Rice, Meat, Vegitables

TABLE—13 POPULATION, NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of circle	POPULATION									No. of Villages		No. of Towns
		Total			Rural			Urban					
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Total	Inhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ongpangkong	25,970	13,540	12,430	25,970	13,540	12,430	...	...	....	23	23	...
2.	Kabulong	9,848	5,004	4,844	9,848	5,004	4,844	....	...	...	8	8	...
3.	Mangkolemba	8,665	4,686	3,979	8,665	4,689	3,979	....	....	....	26	26	...
4.	Longchem	5,194	2,689	2,505	5,174	2,689	2,505	....	...	...	14	14	...
5.	Alongkima	8,764	4,340	4,424	8,764	4,340	4,424	....	...	....	9	9	....
6.	Changtongya	8,278	4,258	4,020	8,278	4,258	4,020	....	...	....	10	10	....
7.	Chuchuyimlang	8,828	4,438	4,390	8,828	4,438	4,390	....	...	....	11	11	...
8.	Tuli	10,586	5,662	4,924	10,586	5,662	4,924	...	...	...	8	8	....
9.	Mokokchung Town	18,060	10,031	8,029	...	...	...	18,060	10,031	8,029	...	....	1
	District Total	104,193	54,648	49,545	86,133	44,617	41,516	18,060	10,031	8,029	109	109	1

TABLE—14 DECADAL CHANGE IN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Name of circle	Population						Percentage Decadal variation (1971—1981)		
	1971			1981					
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ongpangkong	18,242	18,242	...	25,970	25,970	..	42.36	42.36	....
Kabulong	7,926	7,926	...	9,848	9,848	....	24.25	24.25	...
Mangkolemba	6,626	6,626	...	8,665	8,665	...	30.77	30.77	...
Alongkima	4,569	4,569	...	5,194	5,194	....	13.68	13.68	...
Alengchem	8,412	8,412	...	8,764	8,764	....	4.18	4.18	...
Chantongya	6,599	6,599	....	8,278	8,278	...	25.44	25.44	...
Chuchuyimlang	6,903	6,903	...	8,828	8,828	...	27.89	27.89	...
Tuli	6,152	6,152	...	10,586	10,586	...	72.07	72.07	...
Mokokchung Town	17,423	....	17,423	18,060	...	18,060	3.66	....	3.66
Total	82,852	65,429	17,423	104,193	86,133	18,060	25.76	31.64	3.66

TABLE—15 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION RANGES

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
— 200	26	23.85
200 — 499	31	28.44
500 — 1,999	40	36.71
2,000 — 4,999	12	11.01
5,000 — 9,999	....	...
10,000 +	...	....
Total —	109	100.00

TABLE—16 PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN THE VILLAGE

Percentage range of scheduled tribe population to total population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Nil	...	...
5 or less	...	....
6 — 15	....	...
26 — 36	...	....
36 — 50	2	1.83
51 and above	107	98.17
Total	109	100.00

TABLE—17 PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES POPULATION IN TOWNS

Name of town	Total population	Total scheduled caste population	Total scheduled tribe population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to the population	Percentage of scheduled tribe population to the total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mokokchung	18,060	....	14,302	...	79.19

TABLE—18 LITERACY RATES BY POPULATION RANGE OF VILLAGES

Range of population	No. of village in each range	Literacy rate
1	2	3
— 200	26	59.47
200 — 499	31	60.04
500 — 1,999	40	45.61
2,000 — 4,999	12	57.15
5,000 — 9,999	...	....
10,000 +	...	...
Total —	109	60.45

TABLE—19 LITERACY RATES FOR TOWNS

Name of the town	Literacy rate
1	2
Mokokchung	68.11

ABLE—20 LITERATES, WORKERS, NON-WORKERS, SCHEDULED CASTE/

Name of Circle	Total Rural Urban	Total population			PERCENTAGE			
					Scheduled Tribe population to total population	Literate to total population		
		P	M	F		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ongpangkong	Total	25,970	13,540	12,430	91.91	53.72	60.07	46.81
	Rural	25,970	13,540	12,430	91.91	53.72	60.07	46.81
	Urban	...	....	...	....	...	...	...
Kabulong	Total	9,848	5,004	4,844	98.61	65.10	68.78	61 29
	Rural	9,848	5,004	4,844	98.61	65.10	68.78	61.29
	Urban	...	....	...	...	...	....	...
Mangkolemba	Total	8,665	4,686	3,979	96.36	68.42	71.15	65.22
	Rural	8,665	4,686	3,979	96.36	68.42	71.15	65.22
	Urban	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
Longchem	Total	5,194	2,689	2,505	93.45	59.16	65.12	52.77
	Rural	5,194	2,689	2,505	93.45	59.16	65.12	52.77
	Urban	...	....	...		...	...	...
Alongkima	Total	8,764	4,340	4,424	98.98	69.01	72.90	65.19
	Rural	8,764	4,340	4,424	98.98	69.01	72.90	65.19
	Urban	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
Changtongya	Total	8,278	4,258	4,020	95.10	65.69	68.37	62.86
	Rural	8,278	4,258	4,020	95.10	65.69	68.37	62.86
	Urban	...		...	...	...	...	...
Chuchuyimlang	Total	8,828	4,438	4,390	53.22	55.82	60.05	51.55
	Rural	8,828	4,438	4,390	53.22	55.82	60.05	51.55
	Urban	....	....	....	...	...	...	....
Tuli	Total	10,586	5,662	4,924	85.73	59.43	62.80	55.54
	Rural	10,586	5,662	4,924	85.73	59.43	62.80	55.54
	Urban	...	...	....	....	...	...	....
Mokokchung Town	Total	18,060	10,031	8,029	79.15	68.10	70.63	64.94
	Rural	...	...	....	...	....	...	...
	Urban	18,060	10,031	8,029	79.15	68.10	70.63	64.94
Mokokchung District	Total	1,04,193	54,648	49,545	91.56	61.78	65.95	57.18
	Rural	86,133	44,617	41,516	94.16	60.45	64.90	55.67
	Urban	18,060	10,031	8,029	79.15	68.11	70.63	64.94

TRIBE POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT MOKOKCHUN

O F

Main workers to total population			Marginal workers to total population			Total workers to total population			Non-workers to total population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
45.87	48.11	43.44	0.80	0.87	0.72	46.67	48.98	44.15	53.33	51.02	55.85
45.87	48.11	43.44	0.80	0.87	0.72	46.67	48.98	44.15	53.33	51.02	55.85
...	....	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...
42.36	42.51	42.22	....	....	...	42.36	42.51	42.22	57.64	57.49	57.78
42.36	42.51	42.22	....	....	....	42.36	42.51	42.22	57.64	57.49	57.78
...	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....
46.19	48.42	49.55	...	...	...	46.19	48.42	53.55	53.81	51.58	56.45
46.19	48.42	49.55	....	...	...	46.19	48.42	53.55	53.81	51.58	56.45
...	...	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	...	...	...
51.06	52.14	49.90	...	...	....	51.06	52.14	49.90	48.94	47.86	50.16
51.06	52.14	49.90	....	...	...	51.06	52.14	49.90	48.94	47.86	50.16
....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
41.45	43.69	39.26	0.01	...	0.02	41.46	43.69	39.29	58.54	56.31	60.71
41.45	43.69	39.26	0.01	...	0.02	41.46	43.69	39.29	58.54	56.31	60.71
....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
39.77	42.63	36.74	0.05	0 07	0.02	39.82	42.70	36.77	60.18	57.30	63.29
39.77	42.63	36.74	0.05	0.07	0.02	39.82	42.70	36.77	60.18	57.30	63.29
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
41.81	41.01	42.62	....	...	...	41.81	41.00	42.62	58.19	58.99	57.38
41.81	41.01	42.62	...	...	...	41.81	41.00	42.62	58.19	58.99	57.38
....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39.85	47.10	31.50	2.50	1.27	1.23	42.35	49.47	34.16	57.65	50.53	65.84
39.85	47.10	31.50	2.50	1.27	1.23	42.35	49.47	34.16	57.65	50.53	65.84
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
28.56	42.76	10.82	0.55	0.30	0.25	28.56	42.76	4.81	71.44	28.52	40.37
....	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	...
28.56	42.76	10.82	0.55	0.30	0.25	28.56	42.76	4.81	71.44	28.52	40.37
41.01	45.38	36.19	0.46	0.47	0.45	41.46	45.85	36.64	58.53	54.15	63.36
43.62	45.97	41.10	0.55	0.47	0.45	44.18	46.54	41.63	55.82	53.46	58.37
28.56	42.76	10.82	....	....	....	28.56	42.76	10.82	71.44	57.24	89.18

PART – A

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION—I

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

NOTES ON VILLAGE DIRECTORY

The abbreviation used in the Village Directory are as follows :-

1. Education (amenities)

N A=Information not available
P=Primary School
M=Middle School
H=Matriculation School up to class—X
C=College like Arts, Science
A C=Adult literacy Centre.

2. Medical (amenities)

H=Hospital
D=Dispensary
M C W=Maternity and child welfare centre
C W C=Child Welfare Centre
P H C=Primary Health Centre
T B=T. B. Clinic
F P C=Family Planning Centre
H C=Health Centre

3. Drinking water (amenities)

T=Tap water
W=Well water
T K=Tank water
T W=Tube well water
R=River water
C=Canal
S=Spring
N=Nallah
O=Others
N A=Information not available

4. Post and Telegraph

P O=Post Office
T O=Telegraph Office
P T O=Post and Telegraph Office
Phone=Telephone connection

5. Communication

B S=Bus
R S=Railway Station

6. Approach to village

P R=Pucca Road
K R=Kutcha Road
F P=Foot Path

7. Power supply

E D=Electricity for domestic purpose
E O=Electricity for other purposes like Industrial, Commercial etc.
E A=Electricity for all purposes listed above.

8. The number of items available in the village.

N=News papers coming in the village.
M=Motor cycles/Scooters available in the village.
C=Cars/Jeeps available in the village.
T=Tractors available in the village

ONGPANGKONG CIRCLE

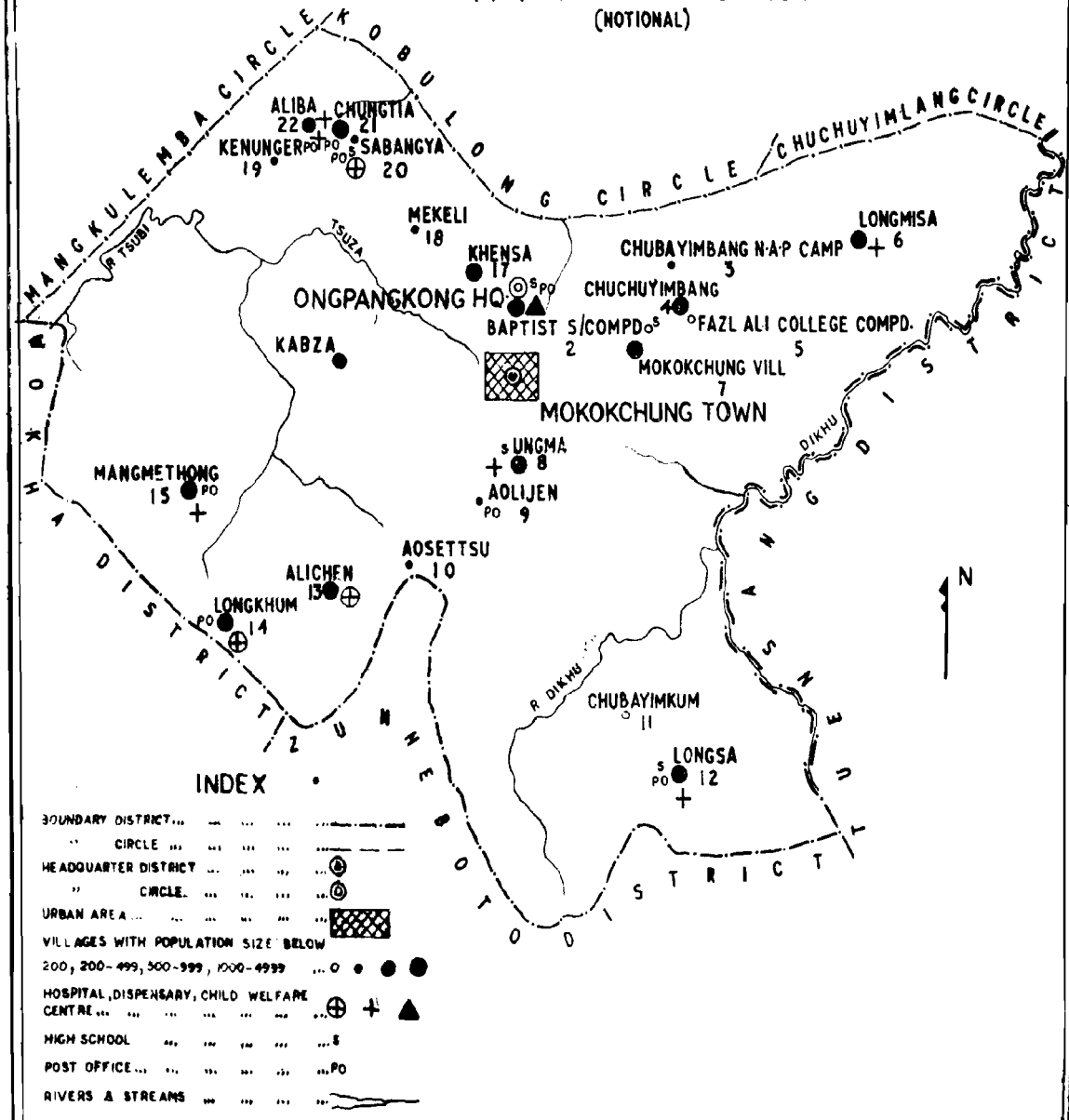
NAGALAND

ONGPANGKONG CIRCLE

CODE NO:5/1

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE VILLAGES

Mokokchung District **Ongpangkong Circle**

Sl. No.	Name of the villages	Location Code No.
1	2	3
1	Aimeyong Compound	5/1/23
2	Aliba	5/1/22
3	Alichen	5/1/13
4	Aolijen	5/1/9
5	Aosettsu	5/1/10
6	Baptist School Compound	5/1/2
7	Chubayimkum	5/1/11
8	Chuchuyimbang	5/1/4
9	Chungtia	5/1/21
10	Fazal Ali College Compound	5/1/5
11	Kabza	5/1/16
12	Kenunger	5/1/19
13	Khensa	5/1/17
14	Longkhum	5/1/14
15	Longmisa	5/1/6
16	Longsa	5/1/12
17	Mangmethong	5/1/15
18	Makeli	5/1/18
19	Mokokchung Village	5/1/7
20	N. A. P. Camp (Chubayimbang)	5/1/3
21	Ongpangkong Compound	5/1/1
22	Sabangya	5/1/20
23	Ungma	5/1/8

Mokokchung District

Location Code No.	Name of the village	Total area of the vill. (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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.-5kms. 5-10kms., 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of market hat if any	Communications (bus stop, Rly station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15/5/1/1	Ongpangkong Compound	NA	1,210(238)	P(1),M(1),H(1)	CWC(1)	S	PO	....	BS
15/5/1/2	Baptist School Compound	NA	158(31)	P(1),H(1)	-(-5kms)	S	-(5-10 kms)	....	BS
15/5/1/3	N.A.P Camp (Chubayimbang)	NA	343(74)	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	T,S	-(5-10 kms)	....	BS
15/5/1/4	Chuchuyimbang	NA	1,412(323)	P(2),M(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,S	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/5	Fazal Ali College Compound	NA	139(24)	C(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,S	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(10+kms)
15/5/1/6	Longmisa	NA	2,001(427)	P(4),M(1)	D(1)	T,S	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/7	Mokokchung vill.	NA	1,692(334)	P(2),M(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,S	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/8	Ungma	NA	3,870(784)	P(4),M(1),H(1)	D(1)	T,S	-(5-10 kms)		BS
15/5/1/9	Aolijen	NA	230(43)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	S	PO	...	BS
15/5/1/10	Aosettsu	NA	221(44)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	S	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/11	Chubayimkum	NA	100(20)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,S	-(-5 kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/12	Longsa	NA	2,439(600)	P(1),M(1),H(1)	D(1)	T,S	PO	....	-(10+kms)
15/5/1/13	Alichen	NA	1,976(362)	P(1)	H(1)	S	-(5-10 kms)	...	BS
15/5/1/14	Longkhum	NA	1,815(379)	P(3),M(1)	H(1)	T,S	PO	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/15	Mangmethong	NA	2,148(438)	P(5),M(1)	D(1)	T,S	PO	....	-(10+kms)
15/5/1/16	Kabza	NA	503(95)	P(1),M(1)	-(5-10kms)	T,S	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)

Ongpangkong Circle 5/1

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i.e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded upto the 2 decimal places)						Remark including any place of religious historical or archaeological interest.
				Forest	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PR	Mokokchung(3)	ED	Rice	....	18.21	...	10.11	7 years	Paddy	...
PR	Mokokchung(4)	ED	Rice	....	....	....	...	...	...	...
PR	Mokokchung(5)	ED	Rice	...	...	...	...	....	....	...
KR	Mokokchung(6)	ED	Rice	....	34.39	...	174.01	8 years	Paddy	N:3,C:6
PR	Mokokchung(7)	ED	Rice	...	....	...	...	...	....	...
KR	Mokokchung(22)	ED	Rice	161.87	44.52	....	358.15	8 years	Paddy	N:2,C:4,J:8
PR	Mokokchung(5)	ED	Rice	...	113.31	...	372.31	7 years	Paddy	N:15,M:2,C:22
PR	Mokokchung(6)	ED	Rice	....	34.39	...	607.08	8 years	Paddy	N:180,M:6,C:15 This village is second legend of the Ao tribe. This is the biggest village in Ao area.
PR	Mokokchung(5)	ED	Rice	...	10.11	....	12.14	8 years	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchung(14)	ED	Rice	...	14.16	...	52.61	8 years	Paddy	N:3,C:3. There is a spring from where people took water for worshiping purpose in ancient days.
KR	Mokokchung(22)	ED	Rice	...	6.07	....	34.39	8 years	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchung(26)	ED	Rice	20.23	91.05	...	202.34	8 years	Paddy	N:5,M:2. A group of stones are still standing in the village, which were worshipped by the people in early days for prosperity.
KR	Mokokchung(18)	ED	Rice	....	6.07	...	32.37	8 years	Paddy	....
KR	Mokokchung(22)	ED	Rice	161.87	66.78	...	356.12	8 years	Paddy	N:6
KR	Mokokchung(28)	ED	Rice	16.19	64.75	...	311.61	8 years	Paddy	N:10,C:2
KR	Mokokchung(17)	ED	Rice	...	16.18	...	60.70	8 years	Paddy	...

Mokokchung District

Location Code No.	Name of the village	Total area of the vill. (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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.,-5kms. 5-10kms., 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of market hat if any	Communications (bus stop, Rly station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15/5/1/17	Khensa	NA	1,310(321)	P(3),M(1)	-(-5 kms)	S	-(-5 kms)	....	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/18	Mekeli	NA	269(58)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	S	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/19	Kenunger	NA	326(66)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	S	-(5-10 kms)	....	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/20	Sabangya	NA	354(77)	P(1),M(1),H(1)	H(1)	S	PO	....	BS
15/5/1/21	Chungtia	NA	2,410(532)	P(3)	D(1)	S	PO	....	-(-5kms)
15/5/1/22	Aliba	NA	725(179)	P(2)	D(1)	S	PO	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/1/23	Aimeyong Compound	NA	319(75)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	S	-(5-10 kms)	...	BS
Circle Total		NA	25,970 (5,524)	P(40),M(11) H(5),C(1)	D(6),H(3) CWC(1)	...	...	...	...

Note :—* Total area of the villages could not be presented as the villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Landuse—*Concld.*

Ongpangkong Circle 5/1

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i.e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded upto the 2 decimal places)						Remark including any place of religious historical or archaeological interest.
				Forests	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
KR	Mokokchung(6)	ED	Rice	...	66.78	...	197.08	8 years	Paddy	N:8 (1) Fokola Long—Fore fathers worshipped this place. (2) Longma Tenem :- This is a rocky hill. The place was worshipped by non-Christians since ancient time. (3) Sangkara long—people came to know the help from this rock. Hence, non-Christians have been worshipping this place since that time onward. (4) Naroyimba Long:- Some piece of stones. It is found in the heart of the village and is worshipped to get blessings in the village.
KR	Mokokchung(7)	ED	Rice	....	14.16	...	35.21	10 years	Paddy	N:20
KR	Mokokchung(17)	ED	Rice	...	54.65	....	30.35	8 years	Paddy	...
PR	Mokokchung(15)	ED	Rice	....	12.14	....	...	7 years	Paddy	....
PR	Mokokchung(13)	ED	Rice	52.61	113.31	...	188.18	...	Paddy	C:2
KR	Mokokchung(16)	ED	Rice	...	54.68	...	64.75	8 years	Paddy	....
PR	Mokokchung(17)	ED	Rice	...	10.11	....	24.28	8 years	Paddy	N:252,M(10),C(54),J(8)
...	...	....	....	412.77	845.82	....	3,123.79	....	....	...

KABULONG CIRCLE

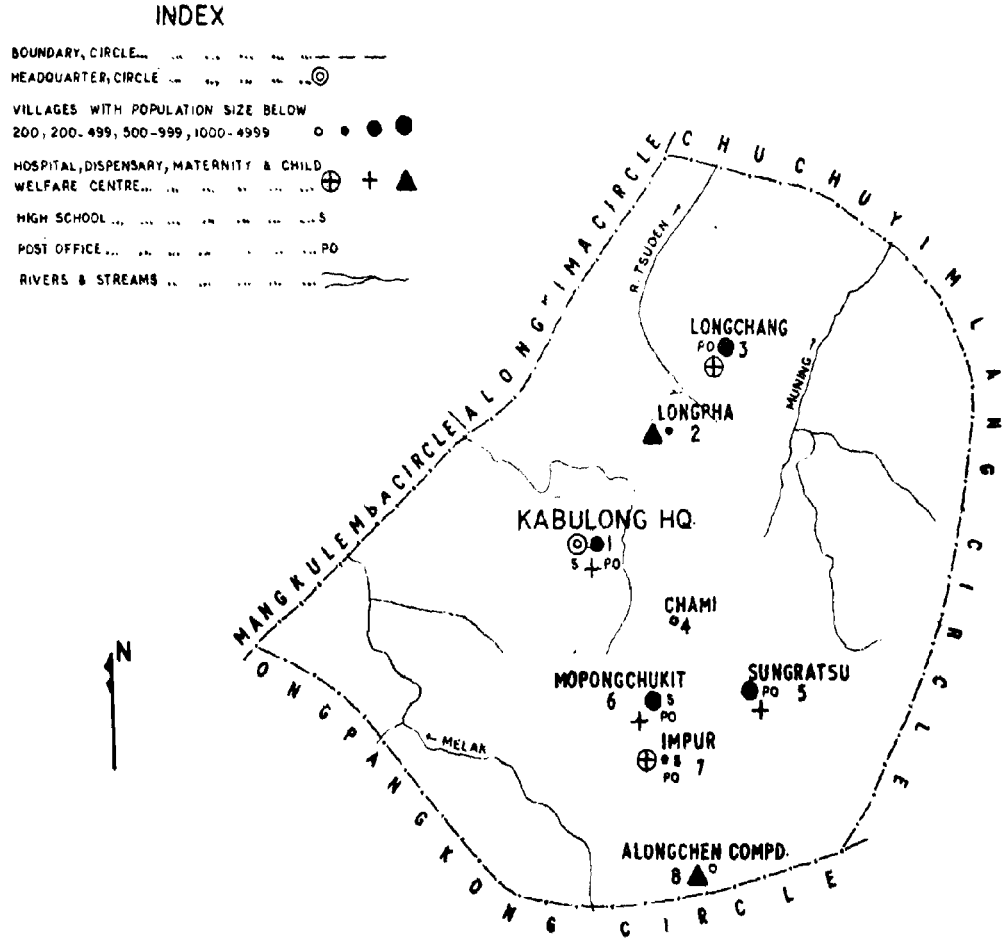
NAGALAND

KABULONG CIRCLE

CODE NO:5/2

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE VILLAGES

Mokokchung District **Kabulong Circle**

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Location code No.
1	2	3
1	Alongchen compound	5/2/8
2	Chami	5/2/4
3	Impur	5/2/7
4	Kabulong H.Q.	5/2/1
5	Longchang	5/2/3
6	Longpha	5/2/2
7	Mopongchukit	5/2/6
8	Sungratsu	5/2/5

Mokokchung District

Location code No.	Name of the villages	Total area* of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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 -5kms, 5-10kms, and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).						Approach to village
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of market/ hat if any	Communications(bus stop, Rly. station, water way)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15/5/2/1	Cabulong H.Q.	NA	539(94)	H(1)	D(1)	T	PO	...	-(5-10 kms)	KR
15/5/2/2	Longpha	NA	481(103)	M(1)	MCW(1)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-510 kms)	KR
15/5/2/3	Longchang	NA	4,052(591)	M(1)	H(1)	T	PO	...	BS	KR
15/5/2/4	Chami	NA	77(15)	P(1)	-(-5kms)	T	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)	KR
15/5/2/5	Sungratsu	NA	2,270(492)	M(1)	D(1)	T	PO	...	BS	KR
15/5/2/6	Mopongchukit	NA	1,894(463)	H(1)	D(1)	T	PO	...	-(5-10 kms)	KR
15/5/2/7	Impur	NA	379(48)	H(1)	H(1)	T	PO	....	-(5-10 kms)	KR
15/5/2/8	Alongchen Compound	NA	156(25)	M(1)	MCW(1)	T	-(5-10 kms)	....	-(5-10 kms)	KR
Circle Total		NA	9,848(1831)	P(1), M(4),H(3)	D(3), MCW(2),H(2)	...	...	...	...	....

*Total area of the villages could not be presented as the villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Landuse

Kabulong Circle 5/2

Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i. e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious Historical or Archaeological interest.
			Forests	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cutivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mokokchung(23)	ED	Rice	...	4.04	8.09	16.19	9 years	Rice, Maize	...
Mokokchung(30)	ED	Rice	404.69	4.04	80.94	8093.74	9 years	Rice, Maize	....
Mokokchung(32)	ED	Rice	404.69	20.23	4046.87	20234.35	9 years	Rice, Maize	....
Mokokchung(20)	ED	Rice	12.14	...	32.37	52.61	9 years	Rice, Maize	...
Mokokchung(18)	ED	Rice	323.75	404.69	3237.50	16187.48	9 years	Rice, Maize	....
Mokokchung(18)	ED	Rice	404.69	323.75	3642.18	18210.92	9 years	Rice, Maize	....
Mokokchung(18)	ED	Rice	80.94	2.02	...	4.04	9 years	Rice, Maize	...
Mokokchung(18)	ED	Rice	2.02	4.04	6.07	10.12	9 years	Rice, Maize	....
...	...	....	1632.92	762.81	11054.02	62809.45	....	....	....

MANGKOLEMBA
CIRCLE

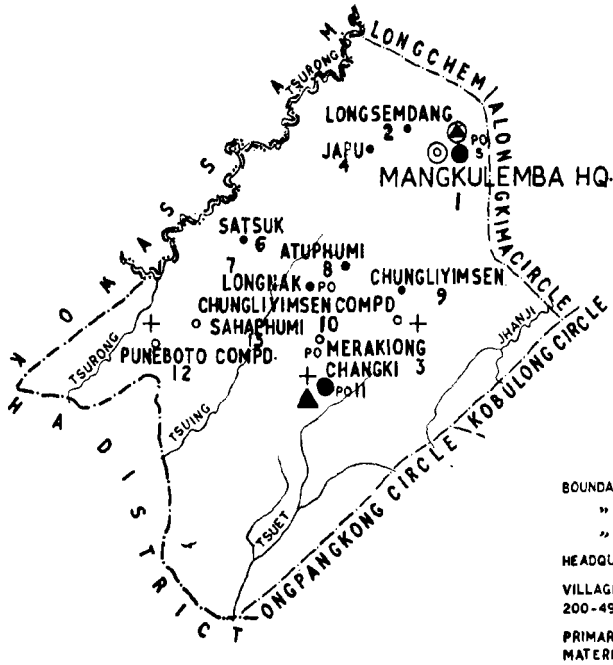
NAGALAND

MANGKULEMBA CIRCLE

CODE NO: 5/3

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



INDEX

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" CIRCLE ...
HEADQUARTER, CIRCLE ...
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999 ...
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DISPENSARY, MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CENTRE ...
HIGH SCHOOL ... S
POST OFFICE ... PO
RIVERS & STREAMS ...

LOCATIONS OF FOLLOWING VILLAGES COULD NOT BE SHOWN DUE TO SOME TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES.

SL. NO.	NAME	CODE NO.	SL. NO.	NAME	CODE NO.
1.	TSURONG NAP CAMP	3/5	8.	AOSUNGKUM	3/20
2.	MEDEMYIM	3/14	9.	AKAHUO	3/21
3.	MOAYIMTI	3/15	10.	AOKUMPOGOBOTO	3/22
4.	WATIYIM	3/16	11.	TZUTHAPELLA NAP CAMP	3/23
5.	CHUNGTIAYIMSEN	3/17	12.	AKAUTITO	3/24
6.	LONGPHAYIMSEN	3/18	13.	AKAHAIGA	3/25
7.	AOSENDEN	3/19	14.	KHAKHAIHATO	3/26

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE VILLAGES

Mokokchung District **Mangkulemba Circle**

Sl. No.	Name of the villages	Location code No.
1	2	3
1	Akahaiqa	5/3/25
2	Akahuo (Akhahuto)	5/3/21
3	Akautito	5/3/24
4	Aokum (Pogoboto)	5/3/22
5	Aosenden	5/3/19
6	Aosungkum	5/3/20
7	Atuphumi	5/3/8
8	Changki	5/3/11
9	Chungliyimsen	5/3/9
10	Chungliyimsen Compound	5/3/10
11	Chungtiayimsen	5/3/17
12	Japu	5/3/4
13	Khakhaihato	5/3/26
14	Longnak	5/3/7
15	Longphayimsen	5/3/18
16	Longsemdang	5/3/2
17	Mangkulemba H. Q.	5/3/1
18	Medemyim	5/3/14
19	Merakiong	5/3/3
20	Moayimti	5/3/15
21	Puneboto Compound	5/3/12
22	Sahaphumi	5/3/13
23	Ksatsuk	5/3/6
24	Tsurong N.A.P. Camp.	5/3/5
25	Tzuthapela (N.A.P.) Camp	5/3/23
26	Watiyim	5/3/16

Mokokchung District

Location code No.	Name of the villages	Total area* of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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 -5kms, 5-10kms, and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).						Approach to village
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of market/ hat if any	Communications(bus stop, Rly. station, water way)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15/5/3/1	Mangkulemba H. Q	NA	1,199(260)	P(1),H(1)	PHC(1)	T	PO	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/2	Longsemdang	NA	231(55)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/3	Merakiong	NA	194(39)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T	PO	...	BS	PR
15/5/3/4	Japu	NA	389(87)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/5	Tsurong N A P. Camp.	NA	149(33)	-(5-kms)	- -5 kms)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	PR
15/5/3/6	Satsuk	NA	256(54)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)		-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/7	Longnak	NA	297(76)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T	PO	...	BS	PR
15/5/3/8	Atuphumi	NA	265(49)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/9	Chungliyimsen	NA	350(70)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	PR,KR
15/5/3/10	Chungliyimsen Comp.	NA	115(25)	P(1)	D(1)	T	-(-5 kms)	....	-(-5 kms)	PR,KR
15/5/3/11	Chanki	NA	2,580(497)	M(1)	MCW(1)D(1)	T	PO	....	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/12	Puneboto Compound	NA	45(10)	M(1)	D 1)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms	KR
13/5/3/13	Sahaphumi	NA	124(31)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)		-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/14	Medemyim	NA	121(26)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/15	Moayimti	NA	448(81)	M(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	(5 kms)	KR
16/5/3/16	Watiyim	NA	170(45)	M(1)	D(1)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	BS	PR
15/5/3/17	Chungtia Yimsen	NA	353(71)	M(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	....	-(-5 kms)	PR
15/5/3/18	Longphayimsen	NA	610(74)	M(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/19	Aosenden	NA	104(24)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)		-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/20	Aosungkum	NA	80(16)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/21	Akahuo (Akhahuto)	NA	62 17)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/22	Aokum (Pogoboto)	NA	96(25)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/23	Tzuthapella N.A.P. Camp.	NA	32(12)	-(-5kms)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	....	BS	PR
15/5/3/24	Akautito	NA	189(37)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/25	Akahaiqa	NA	126(28)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/3/26	Khakhaihato	NA	80(19)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,K	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
Circle Total	...	NA	8,665(1761)	P(18) M(6),H(1)	D(4),PHC(1) MCW(1)	....	...	...	...	....

* Total area of the villages could not be presented as the villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Landuse

Mangkulemba Circle 5/3

Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i. e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious Historical or Archaeological interest.
			Forests	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mariani, Assam(37)	ED	Rice	599.75	NA	...	NA	NA	NA	...
Mariani, Assam(40)	ED	Rice	999.98	39.66	....	51.79	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(36)	ED	Rice	520.02	29.95	...	20.64	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(42)	ED	Rice	799.66	41.68	....	51.79	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(20)	ED	Rice	285.71	NA	...	NA	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(32)	ED	Rice	302.71	31.97	...	19.83	5 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(36)	ED	Rice	209.63	33.89	...	27.92	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(37)	ED	Rice	1001.59	47.75	..	35.61	6 months	Paddy	....
Mariani, Assam(49)	ED	Rice	56.66	19.83	...	18.61	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(45)	ED	Rice	1259.89	285.71	...	189.79	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(52)	ED	Rice	45.73	14.97	...	29.95	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(37)	...	Rice	345.60	99.96	...	41.68	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(60)	...	Rice	339.94	119.79	..	40.87	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(35)	...	Rice	799.66	175.63	....	101.58	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(22)	....	Rice	705.77	1266.27	...	39.66	6 months	Paddy	
Mariani, Assam(12)	...	Rice	350.86	59.89	....	41.68	6 months	Paddy	..
Mariani, Assam(19)	...	Rice	1001.59	124.64	....	59.89	6 months	Paddy	..
Mariani, Assam(20)	....	Rice	399.82	41.68	...	41.68	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(13)	....	Rice	229.86	33.99	..	35.61	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(18)	...	Rice	101.58	41.68	..	33.99	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(42)	....	Rice	112.91	59.89	...	47.75	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(19)	....	Rice	99.96	51.79	....	29.95	6 months	Paddy	....
Mariani, Assam(8)	...	Rice	350.86	41.68	...	41 68	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(45)	...	Rice	47.75	45.73	....	39.66	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(45)	...	Rice	348.84	47.75	...	33.99	6 months	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(45)	...	Rice	224.60	47.75	....	33.99	6 months	Paddy	...
...	...	....	12240.93	2803.63	....	1109.59	....	...	....

LONGCHEM
CIRCLE

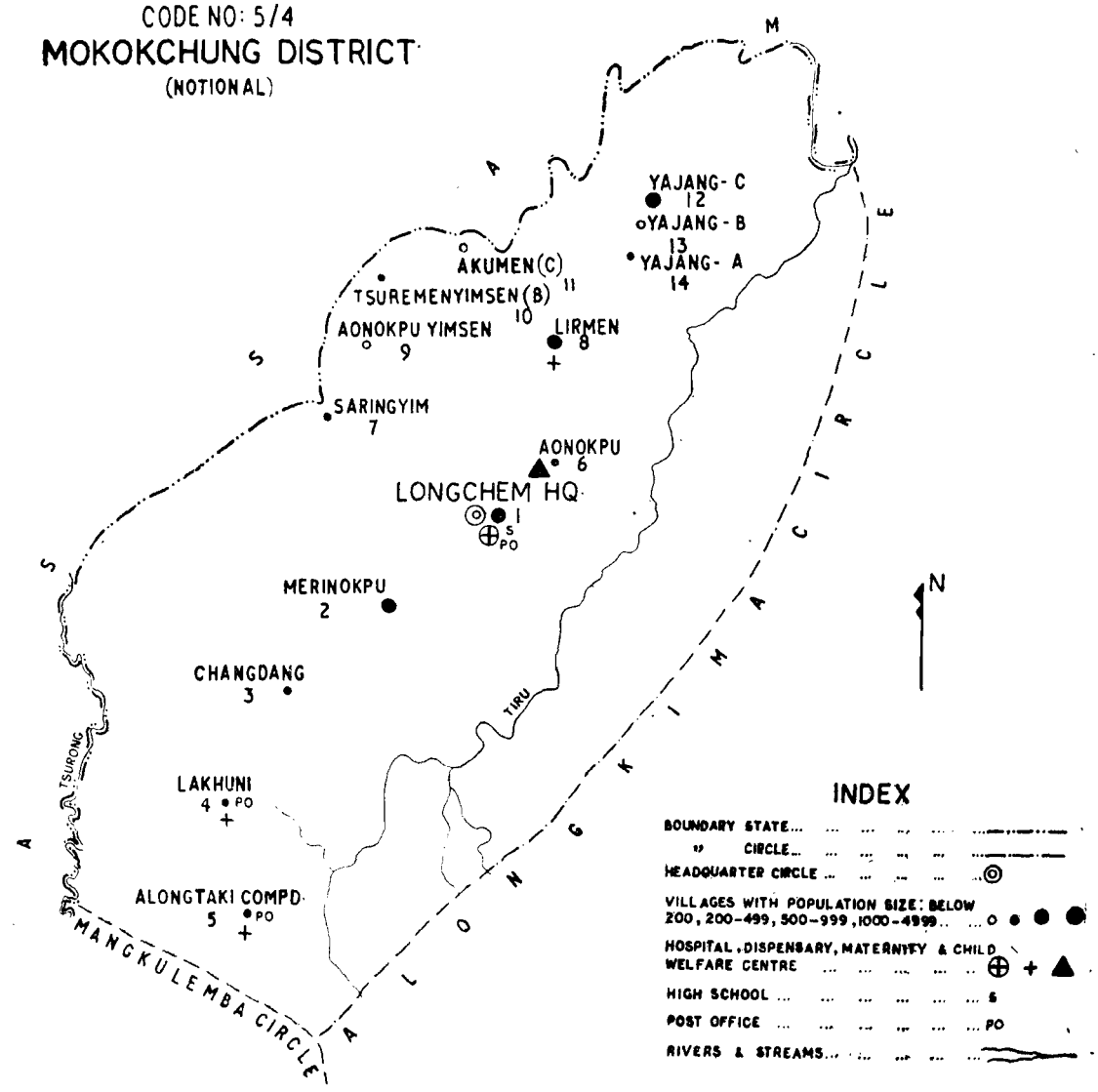
NAGALAND

LONGCHEM CIRCLE

CODE NO: 5/4

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE VILLAGES

Mokokchung District **Longchem Circle**

Sl. No.	Name of the villages	Location Code No.
1 .	2	3
1.	Akumen (C)	5/4/11
2.	Alongtaki Compound	5/4/5
3.	Aonokpu	5/4/6
4.	Aonokpuyimsen	5/4/9
5.	Changdang	5/4/3
6.	Lakhuni	5/4/4
7.	Lirmen	5/4/8
8.	Longchem H. Q.	5/4/1
9.	Merinokpu	5/4/2
10.	Saringyim	5/4/7
11.	Tsuremenlirmen (B)	5/4/10
12.	Yajnag (A)	5/4/14
13.	Yajang (B)	5/4/13
14.	Yajang (C)	5/4/12

Mokokchung District

Location code No.	Name of the villages	Total area* of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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 -5kms, 5-10kms, and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).						Approach to village
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of market/ hat if any	Communications(bus stop, Rly. station, water way)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15/5/4/1	Longchem H.Q.	NA	569(106)	H(1)	H(1)	T,W	PO	....	(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/2	Merinokpu	NA	725(147)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	W	-(5-10kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/3	Champang	NA	427(84)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	W	-(5-10kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/4	Lakhuni	NA	473(110)	P(1)	D(1)	N	PO	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/5	Alongtaki Compound	NA	269(49)	P(1)	D(1)	W	PO	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/6	Aonokpu (Anokpu)	NA	398(87)	P(1)	MCW(1)	W	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/7	Saringyim	NA	261(49)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	W	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/8	Lirmen	NA	636(118)	P(1)	D(1)	W	-(10+kms)	....	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/9	Aonokpuyimsen	NA	60(13)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	W	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/10	Tsuremen Yimsen(B)	NA	191(40)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	W	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/11	Akumen(C)	NA	123(22)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	W	-(10+kms)	....	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/12	Yajang(C)	NA	526(103)	M(1)	-(5-10kms)	R	-(10+kms)	....	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/13	Yajang(B)	NA	145(28)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	W	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/4/14	Yajang(A)	NA	391(73)	P(1)	-(5-10kms)	W	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
Circle Total	...	NA	5,194 (1,029)	P(11), M(2),H(1)	D(3),H(1), MCW(1)	...	...	...	...	...

* Total area of the villages could not be presented as the villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Landuse

Longchem Circle 5/4

Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i. e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious Historical or Archaeological interest.
			Forests	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mariani, Assam(28)	ED	Rice	...	6.07	121.41	...	NA	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(32)	ED	Rice	8 09	126.26	60.70	1659.22	NA	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(36)	ED	Rice	6.07	32.37	68.79	1294.99	NA	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(41)	ED	Rice	6.07	26.71	...	1294 99	NA	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(42)	ED	Rice	....	10.12	60.70	...	....	...	...
Mariani, Assam(32)	ED	Rice	7.29	20.23	...	809.37	NA	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(18)	...	Rice	10.12	24.28	161.87	...	NA	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(36)	ED	Rice	4.05	4.05	...	2023.44	NA	Paddy	...
Mariani, Assam(19)	...	Rice	4.05	8.09	...	...	...	...	...
Mariani, Assam(25)	...	Rice	3.24	12.14	...	...	...	...	...
Mariani, Assam(27)	...	Rice	3.64	8.09	48.56	485.62	NA	Paddy	...
Amguri (NA)	ED	Rice	4.05	26.31	40.46	404.69	NA	Paddy	...
Amguri (NA)	ED	Rice	4.05	12.14	40.46	404.69	...	Paddy	...
Amguri (NA)	ED	Rice	4.85	22.26	44.52	40.46	...	Paddy	...
....	...	....	65.57	339.12	396.57	8417.47	...	Paddy	....

ALONGKIMA
CIRCLE

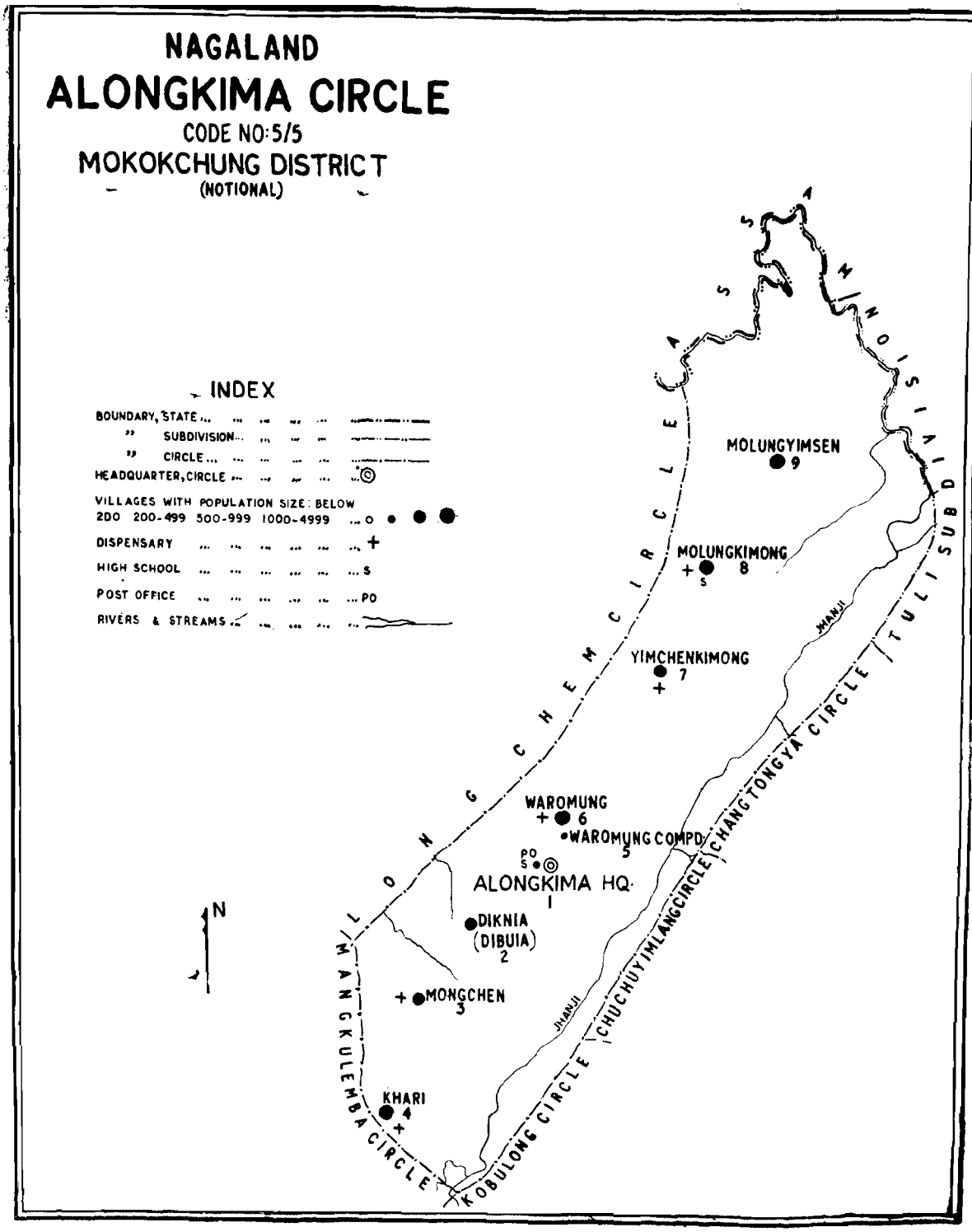
NAGALAND

ALONGKIMA CIRCLE

CODE NO: 5/5

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE VILLAGES

Mokokchung District **Alongkima Circle**

Sl. No.	Name of the villages.	Location Code No.
1	2	3
1.	Alongkima H. Q.	5/5/1.
2.	Diknia (Dibuia)	5/5/2.
3.	Khari	5/5/4.
4.	Molungkimong	5/5/8.
5.	Molungyimsen	5/5/9.
6.	Mongchen	5/5/3.
7.	Waromung	5/5/6.
8.	Waromung Compound	5/5/5.
9.	Yimchenkimong	5/5/7.

Mokokchung District

Location Code No	Name of the village	Total area of the vill. (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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.-5kms. 5-10kms., 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of market hat if any	Communications (bus stop, Rly station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15/5/5/1	Alongkima H.Q.	NA	263(55)	H(1),P(1)	-(5-10kms)	T	PO	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/5/2	Diknia (Dibula)	NA	968(216)	M(1),P(1)	-(5-10kms)	T	-(5-10kms)	....	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/5/3	Mongchen	NA	664(158)	M(1),P(1)	D(1)	T	-(5-10kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/5/4	Khari	NA	1,614(408)	M(1),P(1)	D(1)	T	-(5-10kms)	....	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/5/5	Waromung Compound	NA	219(31)	M(1),P(1)	-(5-10kms)	T	-(5-10kms)	....	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/5/6	Waromung	NA	1,574(313)	P(1)	D(1)	T	-(5-10kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/5/7	Yimchenkimong	NA	882(162)	M(1),P(1)	D(1)	T	-(5-10kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/5/8	Molongkimong	NA	1,194(218)	H(1),M(1),P(1)	D(1)	T	-(5-10kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/5/9	Molungkimsen	NA	1,386(270)	M(1),P(1)	-(5-10kms)	T	-(5-10kms)	....	-(5-10 kms)
Circle Total		NA	8,764(1,831)	P(9),M(7),H(2)	D(5)	...	....	...	...

Total area of the villages could not be presented as the villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Landuse

Alongkima Circle 5/5

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i.e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded uptothe 2 decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious historical or archaeological interest.
				Forests	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PR	Mokokchung (NA)	ED	Rice	NA	....	...	...	9 to 10 yrs	Paddy	....
PR	Mokokchung (NA)	ED	Rice	NA	...	28.33	176.44	9 to 10 yrs	Paddy	...
PR	Mokokchung (NA)	ED	Rice	NA	...	8.09	113.31	9 to 10 yrs	Paddy	...
PR	Mokokchung (20)	ED	Rice	NA	...	101.17	315.66	9 to 10 yrs	Paddy	....
PR	Mokokchung (55)	ED	Rice	NA	...	....	...	....	...	...
PR	Mokokchung (56)	ED	Rice	NA	.	89.03	277.21	9 to 10 yrs	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchung (69)	ED	Rice	NA	...	24.28	130.31	9 to 10 yrs	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchung (69)	ED	Rice	NA	...	12.14	202.34	9 to 10 yrs	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchung (75)	ED	Rice	NA	...	48.56	210.44	9 to 10 yrs	Paddy	...
...	...	....	...	...	....	311.60	1425.71	....	...	...

CHANGTONGYA CIRCLE

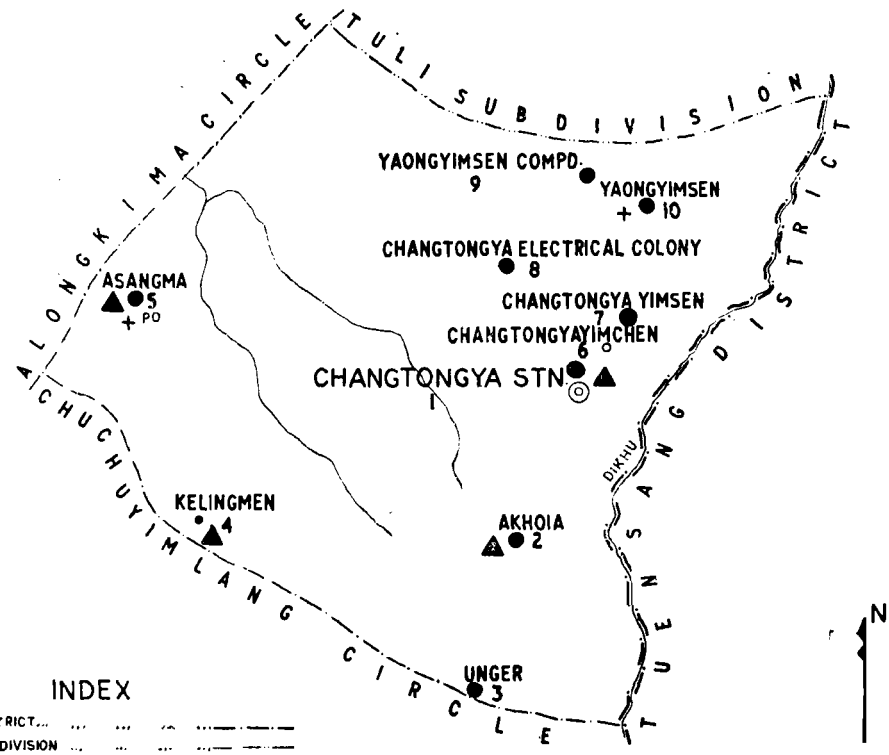
NAGALAND

CHANGTONGYA CIRCLE

CODE NO: 5/6

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



INDEX

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT ...

" SUBDIVISION ...

" CIRCLE ...

HEADQUARTER, CIRCLE ...

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999

DISPENSARY, CHILD WELFARE CENTRE ...

POST OFFICE ... PO

RIVERS & STREAMS ...

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE VILLAGES

Mokokchung District **Changtongya Circle**

Sl. No.	Name of the villages	Location Code No.
1	2	3
1.	Akhoia	5/6/2.
2.	Asangma	5/6/5.
3.	Changtongya Electrical Colony	5/6/8.
4.	Changtongya Station	5/6/1.
5.	Changtongya Yimchen	5/6/6.
6.	Changtongya Yimsen	5/6/7.
7.	Kelingmen	5/6/4.
8.	Unger	5/6/3.
9.	Yaongyimsen	5/6/10.
10.	Yaongyimsen Compound	5/6/9.

Mokokchung District

Location Code No.	Name of the village	Total area of the vill. (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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.-5kms. 5-10kms., 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of market hat if any	Communications (bus stop, Rly station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15/5/6/1	Changtongya Atation	NA	2,100(406)	P(4),H(1)	PHC(1),CWC(1)	T,W	PO,Phone	...	BS
15/5/6/2	Akhoia	NA	581(118)	P(1)	CWC(1)	T,W	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)
15/5/6/3	Unger	NA	751(158)	P(1),M(1)	-(10+kms)	T,W	-(10+kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/6/4	Kelingmen	NA	480 (89)	P(1)	CWC(1)	T,W	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)
15/5/6/5	Asangma	NA	880(159)	P(2),M(1)	CWC(1),D(1)	T,W	PO	...	-(10+kms)
15/5/6/6	Changtongya Yimchen	NA	186 (37)	P(3)	-(-5 kms)	T,W	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)
15/5/6/7	Changtongya Yimsen	NA	1,124(219)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,W	-(-5 kms)	....	-(-5 kms)
15/5/6/3	Changtongya Electrical Colony	NA	725(134)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T,W	Phone	...	BS
15/5/6/9	Yaongyimsen Comp	NA	818(181)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	-(-5kms)	-(5-10kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
15/5/6/10	Yaongyimsen	NA	633(127)	P(1),M(1)	D(1)	T,W	-(5-10kms)	...	-(5-10 kms)
Circle Total	...	...	8,278 (1628)	P(16),M(3) H(1)	PHC(1), CWE(4),D(2)	...	....	...	...

* Total area of the villages could not be presented as the Villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed.

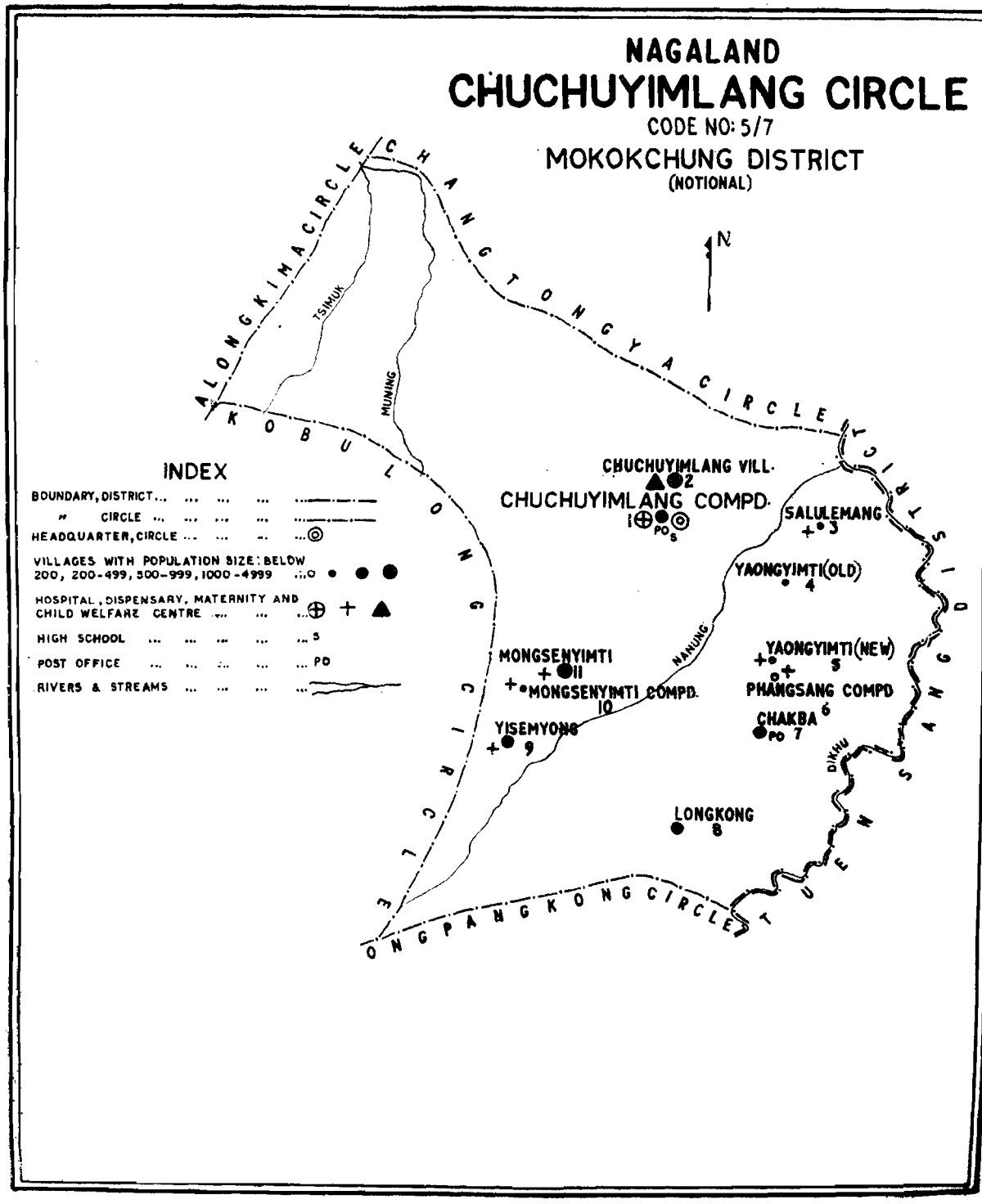
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Landuse

Changtongya Circle 5/6

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i.e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded uptothe 2 decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious historical or archaeological interest.
				Forests	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PR	Mokokchung (45)	ED,EO	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
PR	Mokokchung (40)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchung (35)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchung (43)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchuug (49)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
PR	Mokokchung (48)	ED,EO	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
PR	Mokokchung (49)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....
PR	Mokokchung (47)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
KR	Mokokchung (55)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....
KR	Mokokchung (55)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
...	....	....	....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	....

CHUCHUYIMLANG CIRCLE


NAGALAND
CHUCHUYIMLANG CIRCLE
CODE NO: 5/7
MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT
(NOTIONAL)
N
ALONGKIMA CIRCLE
CHANGTONGYA CIRCLE
KOBULONG CIRCLE
ONGPANGKONG CIRCLE
TUENSANG DISTRICT
TSIMUK
MUNING
NANUNG
DIKHU
INDEX
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" CIRCLE
HEADQUARTER, CIRCLE
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999
HOSPITAL, DISPENSARY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE
HIGH SCHOOL
POST OFFICE
RIVERS & STREAMS
CHUCHUYIMLANG VILL.
2
CHUCHUYIMLANG COMPD.
1
PO
S
SALULEMANG
3
YAONGYIMTI (OLD)
4
YAONGYIMTI (NEW)
5
PHANGSANG COMPD
6
CHAKBA
PO
7
MONGSENYIMTI
11
MONGSENYIMTI COMPD.
10
YISEMYONG
9
LONGKONG
8

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE VILLAGES

Mokokchung District **Chuchuyimlang Circle**

Sl. No.	Name of the villages	Location code No.
1	2	3
1.	Chakba	5/7/7
2.	Chuchuyimlang Compound	5/7/1
3.	Chuchuyimlang village	5/7/2
4.	Longkong	5/7/8
5.	Mongsenyimti	5/7/11
6.	Mongsenyimti Compound	5/7/10
7.	Phangsang Compound	5/7/6
8.	Salulemang	5/7/3
9.	Yaongyimti (New)	5/7/5
10.	Yaongyimti (Old)	5/7/4
11.	Yisenyong	5/7/9

Mokokchung District

Location code No.	Name of the villages	Total area* of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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 -5kms, 5-10kms, and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).						Approach to village
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of market/ hat if any	Communications(bus stop, Rly. station, water way)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15/5/7/1	Chuchuyimlang Compound	NA	870(176)	H(1)	H(1)	T	PO	...	BS	PR
15/5/7/2	Chuchuyimlang Vill.	NA	2,219(469)	M(1)	MCW(1)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
15/5/7/3	Salulemang	NA	471(115)	P(1)	D(1)	T	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/7/4	Yaongyimti(Old)	NA	410(76)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/7/5	Yaongyimti (New)	NA	286(49)	P(1)	D(1)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/7/6	Phangsang Compound	NA	89(18)	M(1)	D(1)	T	-(-5 kms)	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/7/7	Chakba	NA	757(151)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	T	PO	...	-(10+kms)	KR
15/5/7/8	Longkong	NA	758(145)	M(1)	-(5-10 kms)	T	-(10+kms)	...	-(10+kms)	PR
15/5/7/9	Yimsemyong	NA	647(129)	M(1)	D(1)	T	-(10+kms)	...	BS	PR
15/5/7/10	Mongsenyimti Comp.	NA	448(86)	M(1)	D(1)	T	-(5-10 kms)	...	BS	PR
15/5/7/11	Mongsenyimti	NA	1,873(383)	P(1)	D(1)	T	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(-5 kms)	KR
Circle Total	...	....	8,828 (1797)	P(5),M(5) H(1)	D(5) MCW(1)	....	....	...	....	....

Total area of the villages could not be presented as the villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Landuse

Chuchuyimlang Circle 5/7

Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i. e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious Historical or Archaeological interest.
			Forests	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mokokchung (30)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
Mokokchung (32)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
Mokokchung (42)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....
Mokokchung (40)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
Mokokchung (40)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....
Mokokchung (40)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
Mokokchung (45)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	...
Mokokchung (30)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....
Mokokchung (15)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....
Mokokchung (25)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....
Mokokchung (25)	ED	Rice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....
....	...	....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Paddy	....

TULI CIRCLE

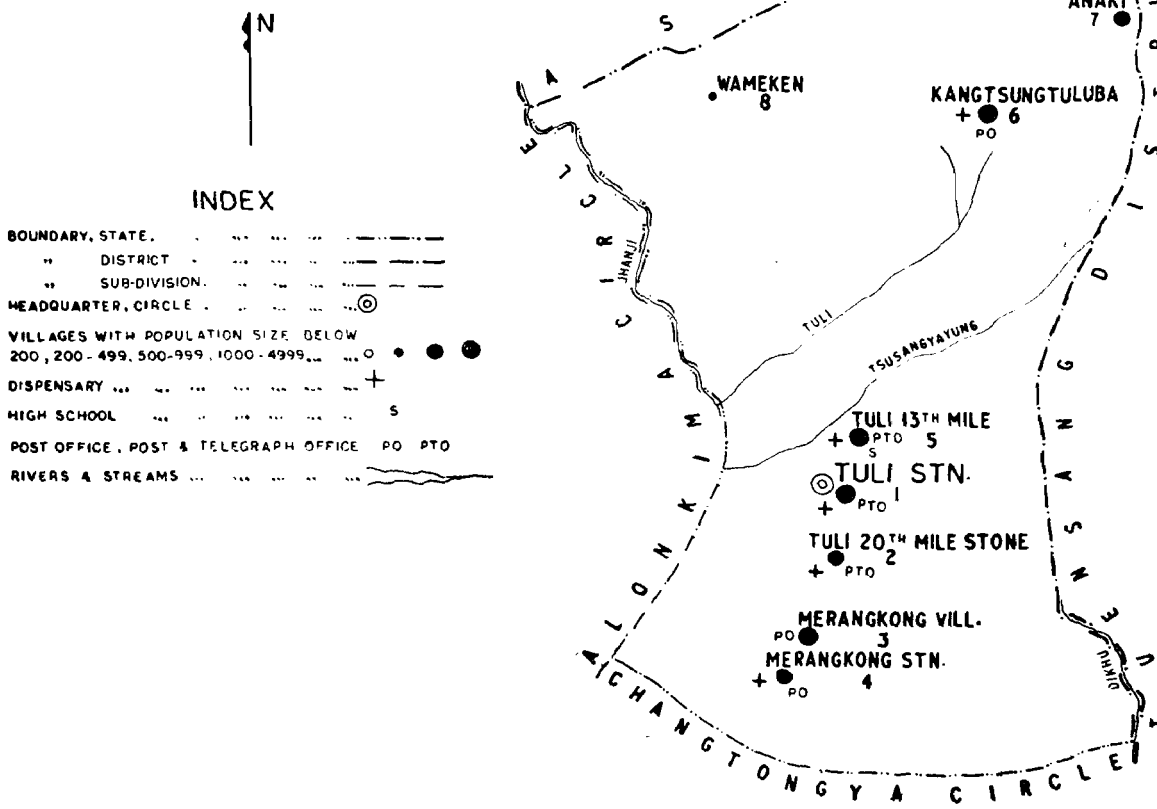
NAGALAND

TULI CIRCLE

CODE NO: 5/8

MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE VILLAGES

Mokokchung District **Tuli Circle**

Sl. No.	Name of the villages	Location Code No.
1	2	3
1.	Amguri Gate	5/8/9
2.	Anaki	5/8/7
3.	Bishalaladaigarh	5/8/10
4.	Kangtsungtuluba	5/8/6
5.	Merangkong Station	5/8/4
6.	Merangkong Village	5/8/3
7.	Tuli Station	5/8/1
8.	Tuli 13th Mile (N.P.P.C. Area)	5/8/5
9.	Tuli 20th milestone (P.W.D. Colony Including piggery)	5/8/2
10.	Wameken	5/8/8

Mokokchung District

Location Code No.	Name of the village	Total area of the vill. (in hect-ares)	Total population and number of households	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.-5kms. 5-10kms., 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drin-king wa-ter (pot-able)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of mar-ket hat if any	Communi-cations (bus stop, Rly station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15/5/8/1	Tuli Station	NA	2,090(487)	P(1),M(1)	D(1)	T,W	PO,PTO,Phone	...	BS
15/5/8/2	Tuli 20 mile stone P.W.D. Colony includirg piggery farm.	NA	657(140)	P(1)	D(1)	T,W	PO,PTO,Phone	...	BS
15/5/8/3	Merangkong vill.	NA	1,945(380)	P(4)	-(5-10 kms)	W	PO	....	BS
15/5/8/4	Merangkong station	NA	733(150)	M(1)	D(1)	W	PO	....	BS
15/5/8/5	Tuli (13th mile N.P.P.C. Area	NA	2,041(606)	P(2),H(1)	D(1)	T,W	PO,PTO,Phone	...	BS
15/5/8/6	Kangtsungtuluba	NA	1,863(300)	P(2)	D(1)	W	PO	...	-(10+kms)
15/5/8/7	Anaki	NA	796(146)	P(2)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(10+kms)
15/5/8/8	Wameken	NA	461 (88)	P(2)	-(5-10 kms)	T,W	-(5-10 kms)	...	-(10+kms)
Circle Total	...	...	10,586 (2,297)	P(14),M(2) H(1)	D(5)	...	...	...	...

* Total area of the villages could not be presented as the villages in Nagaland are not cadastrally surveyed.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Landuse

Tuli Circle 5/8

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Landuse (i.e. area under different types of landuse in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)						Remarks including any place of religious historical or archaeological interest.
				Forests	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation	Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PR	Mokokchung (78)	EA	Rice	NA	NA	NA	....	....	....	...
PR	Mokokchung (77)	EA	Rice	NA	NA	NA	...	...	....	...
PR	Mokokchung (60)	EA	Rice	NA	NA	NA	...	...	....	....
PR	Mokokchung (59)	EA	Rice	NA	NA	NA	...	....	....	....
PR	Mokokchung (84)	EA	Rice	NA	NA	NA	...	...	...	....
KR	Mokokchung (93)	EA	Rice	NA	NA	NA	...	...	...	...
KR	Mokokchung (98)	EA	Rice	NA	NA	NA	....	...	....	....
KR	Mokokchung (83)	EA	Rice	NA	NA	NA	....	....	...	...
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I

CIRCLEWISE ABSTRACT OF

Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	EDUCATIONAL													
		Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation/ Secondary schools		Higher Secondary/PUC/ Intermidiate/ Junior College		College (Graduate and above)		Adult literacy class/centres		Others	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Ongpangkong	22	43	11	11	5	5	....	....	1	1	...	...	...	..
2.	Kabulong	1	1	4	4	3	3	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
3.	Mongkolemba	18	18	6	6	1	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
4.	Longchem	11	11	2	2	1	1	.....	...		...	...	.....	...	...
5.	Alongkima	9	9	7	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Changtongya	10	16	3	3	1	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Chuchuyimlang	5	5	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
8.	Tuli	8	17	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES.

District

Villages with no educational facilities	MEDICAL																Villages with no medical facility
	Dispensary		Hospital		Maternity and child welfare centre/maternity home child welfare centre		Primary health centre/health centre		Family planning centre		Primary health sub-centre		Community health workers		Others		
	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	4	4	3	3	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	...	1	1	...	...	15
...	3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	2
2	4	4	....	....	...	....	1	1	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	21
....	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	—	—	....	...	...	11
....	5	5	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	4
....	2	2	....	...	4	4	1	1	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	5	5	1	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	4
...	5	5	...	....	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	....	...	...	....	...	5

APPENDIX-I

CIRCLEWISE ABSTRACT OF

Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	DRINKING WATER									
		Tap	Well	Tanks	Tube Well	River	Foun-tain	Canal	Others	More than one source	Villages with no drinking water facility of any type
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1.	Ongpangkong	10	...	...	....	...	...	...	23	10	...
2	Kabulong	8	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	...
3.	Mongkolemba	10	1	15	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
4.	Longchem	1	13	...	...	1	....	...	...	1	...
5.	Alongkima	9	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	9	1
6.	Changtongya	9	9	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
7.	Chuchuyimlang	11	...		...	....	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Tuli	4	8	...	....	...	...	....	....	4	2

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES.—*Concld.*

District

POST AND TELEGRAPH							COMMUNICATION			POWER, SUPPLY	
P.O.	T. O.	P,T.O.	P.O. & Phone	T.O. & Phone	P.T.O & Phone	Phone	Bus stop	Railway Station	Navigable water way	Available	Not Available
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
4	...	1	...	....	...	....	7	...	....	23	...
5	...	...	...	....	...	...	2	....	....	8	....
4	....	...	...	....	....	....	4	...	....	12	...
1	....	...	...	...	....	...	....	..	...	10	...
2	...	...	....	....	....	2	2	...	...	10	...
1	....	...	...	....	...	....	...	...	....	9	....
2	....	...	...	...	...	...	3	....	....	11	...
6	....	3	3	...	3	3	5	....	...	8	2

APPENDIX-II-VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LAND UTILIZATION DATA IN RESPECT OF NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (CENSUS TOWNS)

District Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Total area	Land use (i.e. area under different type of land use in hectare rounded into 2 decimal places)				Period of rotation	Main crops under jhum cultivation
			Forest	Wet rice cultivation or irrigated	Dry rice cultivation or unirrigated	Area under jhum cultivation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

N I L

APPENDIX-III-VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGE WHERE NO AMENITIES ARE AVAILABLE

Name of circle	Name of the village	Location code No.
1	2	3

N I L

APPENDIX-IV VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

B-SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mokokchung District

Ranges of scheduled tribes population (percentage)	L.C.No.	Name of the villages	L.C.No.	Name of the villages	L.C.No.	Name of the villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ongpangkong Circle - 5/1						
0 - 5*						
6 - 15						
16 - 25						
26 - 35						
36 - 50						
51+	15/5/1/1	Ongpangkong Compound	15/5/1/2	Baptist School Compound	15/5/1/3	N.A.P Camp Chubayimbang
	15/5/1/4	Chubayimbang	15/5/1/5	Fazl Ali College Compound	15/5/1/6	Longmisa
	15/5/1/7	Mokokchung Village	15/5/1/8	Ungma	15/5/1/9	Aolijen
	15/5/1/10	Aosettsu	15/5/1/11	Chubayimkum	15/5/1/12	Longsa
	15/5/1/13	Alichen	15/5/1/14	Longkhum	15/5/1/15	Mangmethong
	15/5/1/16	Kabza	15/5/1/17	Khensa	15/5/1/18	Mekeli
	15/5/1/19	Kenunger	15/5/1/20	Sabangya	15/5/1/21	Chungtia
	15/5/1/22	Aliba	15/5/1/23	Aimeyong Compound		
Kabulong Circle - 5/2						
0 - 5*						
6 - 15						
16 - 25						
26 - 35						
36 - 50						
51+	15/5/2/1	Kabulong H.Q.	15/5/2/2	Longpha	15/5/2/3	Longchang
	15/5/2/4	Chami	15/5/2/5	Sungratsu	15/5/2/6	Mopongchukit
	15/5/2/7	Impur	15/5/2/8	Alongchen Compound.		

APPENDIX-IV VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

B-SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mokokchung District—*Contd.*

Ranges of scheduled tribes population (percentage)	L.C.No	Name of the Villages	L.C.No.	Name of the villages	L.C.No.	Name of the villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mangkolemba - 5/3						
0 - 5*						
6 - 15						
16 - 25						
26 - 35						
36 - 50	15/5/3/5	Tsurong NAP Camp				
51+	15/5/3/1	Mangkolemba H.Q.	15/5/3/2	Longsemdang	15/5/3/3	Merakiong
	15/5/3/4	Japu	15/5/3/6	Satsuk	15/5/3/7	Longnak
	15/5/3/8	Atuphumi	15/5/3/9	Chungliyimsen	15/5/3/10	Chungliyimsen Compound
	15/5/3/11	Chanki	15/5/3/12	Puneboto Compound	15/5/3/13	Sahaphumi
	15/5/3/14	Medemyim	15/5/3/15	Moayimti	15/5/3/16	Watiyim
	15/5/3/17	Chungtia-yimsen	15/5/3/18	Longphayimsen	15/5/3/19	Aosenden
	15/5/3/20	Aosungkum	15/5/3/21	Akahuo (Akhahuto)	15/5/3/22	Aokum Pogoboto
	15/5/3/23	Tzuthapellan (NAP Camp)	15/5/3/24	Akautito	15/5/3/25	Akahaiqa
	15/5/3/26	Khakhaihato.				
Longchem Circle - 5/4						
0 - 5*						
6 - 15						
16 - 25						
26 - 35						
36 - 50						
51+	15/5/4/1	Longchem H.Q.	15/5/4/2	Merinokpu	15/5/4/3	Changdang
	15/5/4/4	Lakhuni	15/5/4/5	Alongtaki Compound	15/5/4/6	Aonokpu
	15/5/4/7	Saringyim	15/5/4/8	Lirmen	15/5/4/9	Aonokpuyimsen
	15/5/4/10	Tsuremen Yimsen (B)	15/5/4/11	Akumen (C)	15/5/4/12	Yajang (C)
	15/5/4/13	Yajang (B)	15/5/4/14	Yajang (A).		
Alongkima Circle - 5/5						
0 - 5*						
6 - 15						
16 - 25						
26 - 35						
36 - 50						
51+	15/5/5/1	Alongkima H.Q.	15/5/5/2	Diknia (Diouia)	15/5/5/3	Mongchen
	15/5/5/4	Khari	15/5/5/5	Waromung Compound	15/5/5/6	Waromung
	15/5/5/7	Yimchenkimong	15/5/5/8	Molungkimong	15/5/5/9	Molungyimsen.

APPENDIX-IV VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

B-SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mokokchung District—*Concld.*

Ranges of scheduled tribes population (percentage)	L.C.No.	Name of the villages	L.C.No.	Name of the villages	L.C.No.	Name of the villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Changtongya Circle - 5/6						
0 - 5*						
6 - 15						
16 - 25						
26 - 35						
36 - 50						
51+	15/5/6/1	Changtongya Station	15/5/6/2	Akhoia	15/5/6/3	Inger
	15/5/6/4	Kelingmen	15/5/6/7	Asangma	15/5/6/6	Changtongya Yimchen
	15/5/6/7	Changtongya Yimsen	15/5/6/8	Changtongya Electrical Colony	15/5/6/9	Yaongyimsen Compound
	15/5/6/10	Yaongyimsen.				
Chuchuyimlang Circle 5/7						
0 - 5*						
6 - 15						
16 - 25						
26 - 35						
36 - 50						
51+	15/5/7/1	Chuchuyimlang Compound	15/5/7/2	Chuchuyimlang Village	15/5/7/3	Salulemang
	15/5/7/4	Yaongyimti (Old)	15/5/7/5	Yaongyimti (New)	15/5/7/6	Phangsand Compound
	15/5/7/7	Chakba	15/5/7/8	Longkong	15/5/7/9	Yimseyong
	15/5/7/10	Mongsenyimti Compound	15/5/7/11	Mongsenyimti.		
Tuli Circle - 5/8						
0 - 5*						
6 - 15						
16 - 25						
26 - 35						
35 - 50	15/5/8/5	Tuli 13th mile N.P.P.C. Area				
51+	15/5/8/1	Tuli Station	15/5/8/2	Tuli 20th mile stone (P,W.D. Colony including Piggery Farm)	15/5/8/3	Merangkong Village
	15/5/8/4	Merangkong Station	15/5/8/6	Kangtsungtuluba	15/5/8/7	Anaki
	15/5/8/8	Wameken				

Note :- Excludes the village with no Scheduled tribe population.

SECTION-II

TOWN DIRECTORY

NOTES ON TOWN DIRECTORY

The abbreviations used in Town Directory are as follows :-

1. **Statement—I**

   T C = Town Committee

2. **Statement—III**

   T C = Town Committee

3. **Statement—IV**

   T C = Town Committee
   P R = Pucca Road
   K R = Kutcha Road
   O S D = Open Surface Drainage
   B S D = Box Surface Drainage
   S T = Septic Tank latrines
   W B = Wheel Barrows
   T = Tap water
   S R = Survice Reservoir

4. **Statement—V**

   H = Hospital
   N H = Nursing Homes
   D = Dispensaries
   A = Arts only
   S = Science only
   A S C = Arts, Science and Commerce
   Shtype = Short hand & Type writing
   PL cum RR = Public Library cum Reading Room.

Sl. No.	Class name and civic administration status of town	Location code No.	Name of circle	Area in (sq. kms)	Number of households including houseless households (in 1981 census)	Population and growth			
						1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	IV, Mokokchung	5/I	Mokokchung	15.54	3,606	....	...	...	...

TOWN DIRECTORY

ment—I

GROWTH HISTORY

rate of the town at the censuses of					Density (1981 Census)	Sex ratio		
1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	....	6,158	17,423	1,8060	1,162	647	417	800
			+ 182.93	+3.66				

Statement—II

PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance (in kms.) from						
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State H. Qs	District H. Qs	Circle H. Qs	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus route	Navigable river/ canal (if within 10 kms.)
			Maximum	Minimum							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	IV Mokokchung	930,4	23.6	15.6	Kohima (280)	Mokokchung (0)	Mokokchung (0)	Imphal, Manipur (423)	Amguri, Assam (60)	1. Mariani (85) 2. Amguri (104) 3. Kohima (160) 4. Tuensang (108) 5. Wokha (80) 6. Dimapur (207)	...

Source - D.C. Mokokchung. The information is based on twelve monthly average.

Statement—III

MUNICIPAL FINANCE 1978 - 1979

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs.) '00						
			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	10
	IV, Mokokchung	T.C.	2,042	...	9,000	...	....	...	11,042

Statement—III—*Concld.*

Expenditure (in Rs. '00)						
General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public Institutions	Other (specify)	Total expenditure
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,176	2,710	...	2,303	4,700	....	10,889

1981 CENSUS—

State-

CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No	Class and name of town	Civic administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.	Road length in (kms)	System of sewerage	Number of latrines		
							Water Borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	IV,Mokokchung	T.C.	18,060	14,302	PR 6.00 KR 12 00	PT, OSD	2,000	...	1,603

1981 CENSUS—

State-

MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Population	Medical Facilities		Educational			
			Hospital/ Dispensaries/T B.-clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	IV, Mokokchung	18,060	H (2) D (2) TB (1)	150 ... 50	A (1)	Imphal, Manipur (423)	Jorhat, Assam (345)	Jorhat, Assam (345)

TOWN DIRECTORY

ment—IV

AMENITIES, 1979

Method of disposal of night soil	Protested water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (Number of connections)				
	Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in litres		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ST	R	SR (109,103)	Yes	2,230	48	516	700	3

TOWN DIRECTORY

ment—V

AND CULTURAL FACILITIES, 1979

facilities*						Working women's hostels with number of seats	Number of recreational and cultural and facilities			
Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/intermediat/ PUC (Pre-university college) /Junior College level	Secondary Matriculation	Junior secondary and middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes centres, others (specify)		Stadia	Cinema	Auditoria/ Drama/community halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SH (I) Type (I) SH Type (I)	...	7	3	20	...	1	....	3	1	PL(1)

1981 CENSUS — TOWN DIRECTORY

Statement—VI

TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING, 1979

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of Bank	Number of agricutural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	IV, Mokokchung	Rice	Meat	Vegitable	Handloom products	Timber	Furniture	Handloom products	Furniture	Handicrafts	3	7	5

PART—B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FLY LEAF

In this part basic population figures in respect of each village in case or rural areas and for each ward in case or urban areas have been presented in 28 columns for each circle/town separately. In census terminology this statement is called Primary Census Abstract.

This Abstract can be divided into following five parts for columnwise illustration :—

(a) The first part contains two columns, e.g. columns 1 and 2, code number assigned to each village within each circle and for each ward within the town and name of each village within each circle and name of town/ward within the urban area.

(b) The second part of the Abstract relates to the information pertaining to the total area, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, sexwise distribution of population, sexwise population of scheduled castes/tribes and literacy figures for each village within the circles in the rural areas and for each ward in case of urban area. The total area in column 3 has been given for the town only but the same could not be furnished for each village within each circle as the villages in the district are not cadastrally surveyed. The total number of occupied residential houses in column 4 excludes the vacant houses and other houses which are used for non-residential purposes and the information is based on the Abridged Houselist of 1981 census enumeration. The number of households in column 5 has been presented on the basis of Household Schedule. The total population figures in column 6 has been distributed sexwise in column 7 and 8 of the Abstract for each village and urban ward which also include houseless and institutional population.

(c) The third part of the Abstract contains column 9 to 12. The columns 9 and 10 are kept blank as there is no scheduled caste population in Nagaland as per the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribe Order, 1970. In columns 11 and 12 the sexwise population of scheduled tribes have been presented. The sexwise literacy figures have been presented in columns 13 and 14.

(d) The fourth part from columns 15 - 26 deals with working population. In columns 15 and 16 sexwise main workers have been given where as from columns 17 - 24 the figures relating to the main workers into four broad categories of workers have been presented. These categories include workers engaged as Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Houshold Industry and the remaining workers which fall under the industrial classification in category III, IV, V (b). VI to IX under the heading "Other workers". It may be noted that the particulars about these categories of workers are not being presented in the Primary Census Abstract itself separately, however, the same has been presented in table - B-3 of Part-III of our publication. In columns 25-26 sexwise particulars of marginal workers have been presented. This category of workers are other than the main workers and are engaged in economic pursuits for only some part of the year.

(e) The fifth part contains with the non-working population who are dependent on others. The informations have been presented in columns 27-28 of this statement.

The definitions of all the categories of workers, non-workers, and other items of the Abstract are given in the analytical note of this book.

The District Primary Census Abstract has been presented first and thereafter the Abstracts in respect of each circle have been presented by rural and urban units separately.

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Mokokchung

District/Circle/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km 2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		
					P	M	F	P	M	F
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mokokchung District	T	1,615 00	21,298	21,301	104,193	54,648	49,545	...	..	...
	R	1,599.46	17,698	17,698	86,133	44,617	41,516	...	...	
	U	15 54	3,600	3,603	18,060	10,031	8,029	...	...	...
Ongpangkong	T(R)	N.A.	5,524	5,524	25,970	13,540	12,430	...	...	...
Kabulong	T(R)	N.A.	1,831	1,831	9,848	5,004	4,844	...	...	...
Mangkolemba	T(R)	N.A.	1,761	1,761	8,665	4,686	3,979	...	...	...
Longchem	T(R)	N.A.	1,029	1,029	5,194	2,689	2,505	...	...	...
Alongkima	T(R)	N.A.	1,831	1,831	8,764	4,340	4,424	...	...	...
Changtongya	T(R)	N.A.	1,628	1,628	8,278	4,258	4,020	...	...	...
Chuchuyimlang	T(R)	N.A.	1,797	1,797	8,828	4,438	4,390	...	..	...
Tuli	T(R)	N.A.	2,297	2,297	10,586	5,662	4,924	...	...	...
Mokokchung Town	T(U)	15.54	3,600	3,603	18,060	10,031	8,029	...	...	...

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Mokokchung

District/Circle/Town	Total Rural/ Urban	Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry-Manufacturing Processing,Servicing & Repairs [v] [a] Main		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
2	3	25	26	27	28	29	30
Mokokchung District	T	277	224	53	293	200	93
	R	140	101	39	133	62	71
	U	137	123	14	160	138	22
Ongpangkong	T(R)	10	9	1	10	8	2
Kabulong	T(R)	...	..	...	2	....	2
Mangkolemba	T(R)	3	3	...	52	23	29
Longchem	T(R)	23	18	5	4	...	4
Alongkima	T(R)	14	11	3	3	3	...
Changtongya	T(R)	46	26	20	24	15	9
Chuchuyimlang	T(R)	25	19	6	33	8	25
Tuli	T(R)	19	15	4	5	5	....
Mokokchung Town	T(U)	137	123	14	160	138	22

CENSUS ABSTRACT

District

Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total n	
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
95,407	48.274	47,133	64,369	36,041	28,328	42,731	2
81,105	40,979	40,126	52,070	28,956	23,114	37,573	2(
14,302	7,295	7,007	12,299	7.085	5,214	5,158	4
23,870	12,071	11,799	13,952	8,133	5,819	11,913	
9,711	4,900	4,811	6,411	3,442	2,969	4,172	1
8,350	4,443	3,907	5,929	3,334	2,595	4,002	1
4,854	2,394	2,460	3,073	1,751	1,322	2,652	1
8,675	4.277	4,398	6,048	3,164	2,884	3,633	1
7,872	3,934	3,938	5,438	2,911	2 527	3,292	
8,698	4,341	4,357	4,928	2,665	2,263	3,691	
9,075	4,619	4,456	6,291	3,556	2,735	4,218	1
14,302	7,295	7.007	12,299	7,085	5,214	5,158	

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*Concld.*

District

Workers					
Other workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)			Marginal workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
31	32	33	34	35	36
12,666	11,065	1,601	477	255	222
8,093	7,201	892	477	255	222
4,573	3,864	709	...	...	...
3,001	2,723	278	207	118	89
466	377	89	...	...	...
849	763	86	...	...	...
529	496	33	...	...	...
507	421	86	1	....	1
726	634	92	4	3	1
534	444	90	...	...	....
1,481	1,343	138	265	134	131
4,573	3,864	709	...	...	...

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/1	**Ongpangkong Circle**	NA	5,524	5,524	25,970	13,540	12,430	...	...	12,071	11,799
5/5/1/1	Ongpangkong Compound	NA	238	238	1,210	663	547	...	...	608	535
5/5/1/2	Baptist School Compound	NA	31	31	158	88	70	....	...	82	66
5/5/1/3	N.A.P. Camp (Chubayimbang)	NA	74	74	343	187	156	...	...	126	109
5/5/1/4	Chuchuyimbang	NA	323	323	1,412	703	709	...	...	703	709
5/5/1/5	Fazl Ali College Compound	NA	24	24	139	68	71	....	...	41	46
15/5/1/6	Longmisa	NA	427	427	2 001	1,011	990	....	....	1,011	990
15/5/1/7	Mokokchung Village	NA	334	334	1,692	850	842	...	....	844	840
15/5/1/8	Ungma	NA	784	784	3,870	1,995	1,875	....	...	1.948	1,869
15/5/1/9	Aolijen	NA	43	43	230	134	96	....	....	107	87
15/5/1/10	Aosettsu	NA	44	44	221	114	107	...	...	114	107
15/5/1/11	Chubayimkum	NA	20	20	100	48	52	....	....	48	52
15/5/1/12	Longsa	NA	600	600	2,439	1,180	1,259	....		1,179	1,259
15/5/1/13	Alichen	NA	362	362	1,976	1,142	834	....	....	744	577
15/5/1/14	Longkhum	NA	379	379	1,815	948	867	—	...	892	860
15/5/1/15	Mangmethong	NA	438	438	2,148	1,100	1,048	...	....	1,063	1,039
15/5/1/16	Kabza	NA	95	95	503	250	253	...	....	247	253
15/5/1/17	Khensa	NA	321	321	1,310	713	597	....	...	568	571
15/5/1/18	Mekeli	NA	58	58	269	131	138	....	....	131	138
15/5/1/19	Kenunger	NA	66	66	326	174	152	....	....	174	152
15/5/1/20	Sabangya	NA	77	77	354	190	164	.	....	182	164
15/5/1/21	Chungtia	NA	532	532	2,410	1,366	1,044	....	...	774	817
15/5/1/22	Aliba	NA	179	179	725	322	403	....	....	322	403
15/5/1/23	Aimeyong Compound	NA	75	75	319	163	156	...	...	163	156

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates		Main workers						
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		House Indus Manu Proce Servi Repai
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8,133	5,819	6,514	5,399	3,774	5,118	9	1	8
444	313	242	85	43	33	...	...	...
61	36	33	22	8	15	...	...	...
108	74	84	5	...	1	...	...	....
510	452	305	346	178	334	...	....	...
49	58	29	7	....	...	...	...	...
393	292	494	556	463	549	....	...	...
613	477	340	336	165	309	1	...	...
1,297	1,016	880	903	707	875	...	...	5
98	58	37	32	13	19	....	....	...
64	57	48	51	39	49	...	...	...
17	15	22	24	19	24	...	...	...
550	495	542	561	466	547	...	...	...
752	444	599	49	17	17	...	...	...
673	423	435	446	263	437	8	1	2
576	420	548	476	387	450	...	...	1
165	149	180	185	155	180	...	...	...
432	271	406	321	167	310	...	...	....
71	60	53	63	43	61	...	....	...
113	73	80	77	71	74	....	...	...
82	65	76	76	43	65	...	...	...
788	305	844	487	347	482	...	...	...
184	188	165	223	132	220	...	...	...
93	78	72	68	48	67	...	...	...

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/2	**Kabulong Circle**	NA	1,831	1,831	9,848	5,004	4,844	...	...	4,900	4,811
15/5/2/1	Kabulong H.Q.	NA	94	94	539	259	280	...	...	248	269
15/5/2/2	Longpha	NA	103	103	481	245	236	...	...	243	235
15/5/2/3	Longchang	NA	591	591	4,052	2,086	1,966	...	...	2,051	1,958
15/5/2/4	Chami	NA	15	15	77	34	43	...	...	34	43
15/5/2/5	Sungratsu	NA	492	492	2,270	1,174	1,096	...	...	1,169	1,096
15/5/2/6	Mopongchukit	NA	463	436	1,894	922	972	...	...	878	962
15/5/2/7	Impur	NA	48	48	379	200	179	...	...	193	176
15/5/2/8	Alongchen Compound	NA	25	25	156	84	72	...	...	84	72

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Kabulong Circle 5/2

Literates		Main workers										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a),		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3,442	2,969	2127	2,045	1,750	1,954	...	....	....	2	377	89	...	....	2,877	2,799
218	226	77	25	15	8	....	....	...	....	62	17	....	....	182	255
216	214	119	97	103	95	....	....	...	....	16	2	...	....	126	139
1,379	1,173	911	902	798	883	....	...	...	....	113	19	....	...	1,175	1,064
26	30	14	16	11	16	....	....	...	...	3	...	....	....	20	27
738	544	502	523	466	513	....	....	...	...	36	10	....	....	672	573
619	572	440	451	353	431	....	...	....	2	87	18	....	...	482	521
184	169	41	15	....	....	...	...	...	...	41	15	...	...	159	164
62	41	23	16	4	8	....	....	....	...	19	8	....	....	61	56

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/3	**Mangkolemba Circle**	NA	1,761	1,761	8,665	4,686	3,979	...	...	4,443	3,937
15/5/3/1	Mangkolemba H.Q.	NA	260	260	1,199	659	540	...	...	611	519
15/5/3/2	Longsemdang	NA	55	55	231	124	107	...	...	124	107
15/5/3/3	Merakiong	NA	39	39	194	102	92	...		102	92
15/5/3/4	Japu	NA	87	87	389	211	178	..	..	208	177
15/5/3/5	Tsurong N.A.P. Camp	NA	33	33	149	128	21	...	...	55	16
15/5/3/6	Satsuk	NA	54	54	256	138	118	..	...	138	118
15/5/3/7	Longnak	NA	76	76	297	163	134	...	...	162	134
15/5/3/8	Atuphumi	NA	49	49	265	150	115	...	..	149	115
15/5/3/9	Chungliyimsen	NA	70	70	350	190	160	..	..	156	149
15/5/3/10	Chungliyimsen Compound	NA	25	25	115	60	55	....	..	60	55
15/5/3/11	Chanki	NA	497	497	2,580	1,347	1,233	...	...	1,273	1,201
15/5/3/12	Puneboto Compound	NA	10	10	45	28	17	..	...	28	17
15/5/3/13	Sahaphumi	NA	31	31	124	61	63	...	...	61	63
15/5/3/14	Medemyim	NA	26	26	121	74	47	...	....	74	47
15/5/3/15	Moayimti	NA	81	81	448	215	233	...	...	211	233
15/5/3/16	Watiyim	NA	45	45	170	97	73	....	...	96	73
15/5/3/17	Chungtiayimsen	NA	71	71	353	182	171	...	....	182	171
15/5/3/18	Longphayimsen	NA	74	74	610	342	268	. .	....	340	268
15/5/3/19	Aosenden	NA	24	24	104	60	44	....	...	60	44
15/5 3/20	Aosungkum	NA	16	16	80	47	33	...	...	47	33
15/5/3/21	Akahuo (Akhahato)	NA	17	17	62	34	28	...	...	34	28
15/5/3/22	Aokim Pogoboto	NA	25	25	96	47	49	..	...	47	49
15/5/3/23	Tzuthapella N.A P. Camp	NA	12	12	32	20	12	...	...	18	10
15/5/3/24	Akautio	NA	37	37	189	105	84	.	...	105	84
15/5/3/25	Akahaioa	NA	28	28	126	59	67	...	...	59	67
15/5/3/26	Khakhaihato	NA	19	19	80	43	37	..	...	43	37

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Mangkolemba Circle 5/3

Literates		Main workers										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a),		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3,334	2,595	2,269	1,733	1,480	1,618	3	—	23	29	763	86	...	....	2,417	2,246
501	326	291	116	79	88	1	....	1	...	210	28	...	...	368	424
62	35	69	56	58	55	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	55	51
60	57	55	41	40	39	...	....	....	...	15	2	...	...	47	51
156	123	75	84	70	83	...	....	....	...	5	1	...	...	136	94
87	9	123	2	5	2	...	...	....	...	118	...	...	...	5	19
85	63	45	44	40	42	...	....	....	...	5	2	...	...	93	74
103	80	91	63	19	33	...	....	11	26	61	4	...	...	72	71
80	51	51	52	43	51	...	....	....	...	8	1	...	...	99	63
164	134	89	67	35	63	1	....	....	...	53	4	...	...	101	93
54	45	35	32	31	32	...	....	....	...	4	....	...	...	25	23
1,075	971	581	609	423	577	...	....	10	3	148	29	...	...	766	624
26	15	14	..	1	...	1	....	....	...	12	....	...	...	14	17
51	57	37	37	32	35	....	...	...	...	5	2	.	...	24	26
44	17	32	28	25	28	...	....	...	...	7	..	...	....	42	19
151	137	99	51	82	49	..	....	...	...	17	2	...	....	116	182
55	38	51	34	41	34	....	....	....	....	10	....	..	....	46	39
136	110	79	77	64	72	....	....	.	....	15	5	...	....	103	94
220	176	214	146	194	144	...	...	1	...	19	2	....	....	128	122
33	23	38	22	33	22	...	...	....	...	5	.	...	....	22	22
37	28	23	22	23	21	....	....	....	....	...	1	...	...	24	11
23	13	24	20	19	20	....	....	...	...	5	...	...	....	10	8
13	9	31	28	28	28	...	...	...	...	3	...	....	...	16	21
14	9	12	2	1	1	...	..	....	....	11	1	...	...	8	10
63	36	51	45	43	44	....	....	...	....	8	1	....	....	54	39
23	24	26	26	22	26	...	....	....	...	4	...	...	....	33	41
17	9	33	29	29	29	....	....	...	...	4	...	...	....	10	8

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/4	**Longchem Circle**	NA	1,029	1,029	5,194	2,689	2,505	...	....	2,394	2,460
15/5/4/1	Longchem H.Q.	NA	106	106	569	394	175	...	...	191	161
15/5/4/2	Merinokpu	NA	147	147	725	323	402	...	...	323	402
15/5/4/3	Chandang	NA	84	84	427	218	209	...	....	218	209
15/5/4/4	Lakhuni	NA	110	110	473	225	248	....	...	219	245
15/5/4/5	Alongtaki Compound	NA	49	49	269	130	139	...	....	126	137
15/5/4/6	Aonokpu	NA	87	87	398	191	207	...	...	189	207
15/5/4/7	Saringyim	NA	49	49	261	130	131	....	...	117	121
15/5/4/8	Lirmen	NA	118	118	636	322	314	...	...	315	313
15/5/4/9	Aonokpuyimsen	NA	13	13	60	26	34	...	....	20	31
15/5/4/10	Tsuremen Lirmen (B)	NA	40	40	191	94	97	...	...	67	88
15/5/4/11	Akumen(C)	NA	22	22	123	70	53	...	....	57	50
15/5/4/12	Yajang(C)	NA	103	103	526	296	230	....	....	282	230
15/5/4/13	Yajang(B)	NA	28	28	145	71	74	...	....	71	74
15/5/4/14	Yajang(A)	NA	73	73	391	199	192	....	...	199	192

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Longchem Circle 5/4

Literates		Main workers										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a),		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1,751	1,322	1,402	1,250	888	1,208	18	5	....	4	496	33	....	....	1,287	1,255
292	103	283	29	14	19	...	....	....	..	269	10	...	...	111	146
224	173	148	237	120	233	10	3	...	....	18	1	...	...	175	165
158	135	113	122	110	122	....	....	...	....	3	....	...	...	105	87
146	159	122	127	105	122	....	...	...	...	17	5	....	....	103	121
82	86	60	54	27	52	....	....	....	..	33	2	....	....	70	85
131	136	84	110	72	107	...	2	....	...	12	1	...	...	107	97
50	27	70	74	57	67	6	...	....	4	7	3	...	...	60	57
208	133	170	181	134	175	....	...	....	....	36	6	....	....	152	133
14	9	13	20	11	20	....	...	....	....	2	....	...	...	13	14
47	40	47	42	33	41	2	....	...	....	12	1	....	...	47	55
44	29	34	27	27	26	...	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	36	26
203	146	146	104	74	102	....	....	....	....	72	2	....	....	150	126
60	62	28	33	28	33	....	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	43	41
92	84	84	90	76	89	....	....	....	...	8	1	....	...	115	102

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/5	**Alongkima**	NA	1,831	1,831	8,764	4,340	4,424	...	....	4,277	4,398
15/5/5/1	Alongkima H.Q.	NA	55	55	263	146	117	...	...	128	108
15/5/5/2	Diknia (Dibuia)	NA	216	216	968	447	521	....	...	443	520
15/5/5/3	Mongchen	NA	158	158	664	305	359	...	...	272	347
15/5/5/4	Khari	NA	408	408	1,614	792	822	...	....	788	819
15/5/5/5	Waromung Compound	NA	31	31	219	122	97	....	....	122	97
15/5/5/6	Waromung	NA	313	313	1,574	778	796	....	....	778	796
15/5/5/7	Yimchenkimong	NA	162	162	882	439	443	...	...	439	443
15/5/5/8	Molungkimong	NA	218	218	1,194	613	581	...	...	609	580
15/5/5/9	Molungyimsen	NA	270	270	1,386	698	688	....	....	698	688

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Alongkima Circle 5/5

Literates		Main workers										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a),		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3,164	2,884	1,896	1,737	1,461	1,648	11	3	3	....	421	86	...	1	2,444	2,686
146	117	67	...	....	...	....	....	....	...	67	....	....	....	79	117
319	308	195	250	153	239	....	...	1	....	41	11	....	....	252	271
198	199	161	184	107	178	....	...	....	....	54	6	....	....	144	175
501	445	344	421	281	403	11	3	...	...	52	15	...	....	448	401
105	86	31	5	3	2	....	....	...	...	28	3	..	...	91	92
622	547	314	369	261	357	...	...	...	...	53	12	....	1	464	426
298	273	139	26	117	17	...	...	1	....	21	9	....	...	300	417
393	327	278	132	225	121	...	...	1	...	52	11	...	....	335	449
582	581	367	350	314	331	...	...	...	....	53	19	...	...	331	338

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/6	**Changtongya Circle**	NA	1,628	1,628	8,278	4,258	4,020	...	...	3,934	3,938
15/5/6/1	Changtongya Station	NA	406	406	2,100	1,099	1,001	...	....	983	970
15/5/6/2	Akhoia	NA	118	118	481	278	303	...	...	278	303
15/5/6/3	Unger	NA	158	158	751	357	394	....		356	394
15/5/6/4	Kelingmen	NA	89	89	480	239	241	...	...	239	241
15/5/6/5	Asangma	NA	159	159	880	440	440	..	...	440	440
15/5/6/6	Changtongya Yimchen	NA	37	37	186	94	92	....	...	94	92
15/5/6/7	Changtongya Yimsen	NA	219	219	1,124	565	559	....	....	565	559
15/5/6/8	Electrical Colony	NA	134	134	725	433	292	....	....	231	242
15/5/6/9	Yaongyimsen Compound	NA	181	181	818	432	386	...	...	432	386
15/5/6/10	Yaongyimsen	NA	127	127	633	321	312	...	...	316	311

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Changtongya Circle 5/6

Literates		Main workers										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a),		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2,911	2,527	1,815	1,477	1,140	1,356	26	20	15	9	634	92	3	1	2,440	2,542
787	675	468	292	181	219	24	20	9	...	254	53	...	...	631	709
188	193	117	132	106	132	....	...	...	....	11	...	....	...	161	171
259	270	136	161	114	158	....	...	....	...	22	3	...	....	221	233
155	148	85	81	72	81	....	...	...	...	13	...	....	...	154	160
348	341	175	133	141	117	1	...	1	7	32	9	....	...	265	307
59	52	34	35	32	35	....	...	...	....	2	...	...	...	60	57
366	319	201	244	167	236	....	...	....	...	34	8	....	...	364	315
319	172	258	41	46	29	...	....	....	....	212	12	...	...	175	251
231	195	197	215	185	210	...	....	1	2	11	3	...	...	235	171
199	162	144	143	96	139	1	....	4	...	43	4	3	1	174	168

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/7	**Chuchuyimlang Circle**	NA	1,797	1,797	8,828	4,438	4,390	...	....	4,341	4,357
15/5/7/1	Chuchuyimlang Compound	NA	176	176	870	447	423	...	....	396	406
15/5/7/2	Chuchuyimlang Village	NA	469	469	2,219	1,089	1,130	...	....	1,089	1,130
15/5/7/3	Salulemang	NA	115	115	471	236	235	....	....	236	235
15/5/7/4	Yaongyimti (Old)	NA	76	76	410	212	198	....	....	212	198
15/5/7/5	Yaongyimti (New)	NA	49	49	286	144	142	...	....	140	142
15/5/7/6	Phangsang Compound	NA	18	18	89	45	44	....	...	39	42
15/5/7/7	Chakba	NA	151	151	757	371	386	...	....	371	386
15/5/7/8	Longkong	NA	145	145	758	394	364	....	....	393	364
15/5/7/9	Yimsemyong	NA	129	129	647	326	321	...	....	309	311
15/5/7/10	Mongsenyimti Compound	NA	86	86	448	229	219	...	....	211	215
15/5/7/11	Mongsenyimti	NA	383	383	1,873	945	928	...	....	945	928

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Chuchuyimlang Circle 5/7

Literates		Main workers										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a),		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2,665	2,263	1,820	1,871	1,349	1,750	19	6	8	25	444	90	...	...	2,618	2,519
330	273	128	48	18	22	...	...	...	1	110	25	....	....	319	375
632	575	443	552	404	540	....	....	2	....	37	12	...	...	646	578
162	127	118	116	70	104	...	...	...	....	88	12	....	...	118	119
100	55	93	92	68	90	2	1	2	....	21	1	...	....	119	106
79	51	67	69	46	68	4	...	...	...	17	1	....	...	77	73
27	24	17	17	3	14	...	...	....	....	14	3	....	...	28	27
192	163	191	198	162	194	1	....	1	1	27	3	....	...	180	188
210	158	167	175	139	171	3	...	1	...	24	4	....	....	227	189
183	182	134	119	56	100	4	5	...	...	74	14	...	....	192	202
170	143	83	69	34	57	4	....	...	...	45	12	....	....	146	150
580	512	379	416	349	390	1	...	2	23	27	3	...	...	566	512

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/8	**Tuli Circle**	NA	2,297	2,297	10,586	5,662	4,924	...	....	4,619	4,456
15/5/8/1	Tuli Station	NA	487	487	2,090	1,102	988	...	....	933	941
15/5/8/2	Tuli 20th Mile Stone (P.W.D. Colony Including Piggery Farm)	NA	140	140	657	374	283	...	....	251	209
15/5/8/3	Merangkong Village	NA	380	380	1,945	969	976	...	...	963	971
14/5/8/4	Merangkong Station	NA	150	150	733	367	366	...	...	339	347
15/5/8/5	Tuli 13th Mile N.P.P.C. Area	NA	606	606	2,041	1,239	802	...	...	524	506
15/5/8/6	Kangtsungtuluba	NA	300	300	1,863	956	907	....	...	956	907
15/5/8/7	Anaki	NA	146	146	796	425	371	...	....	425	371
15/5/8/8	Wameken	NA	88	88	461	230	231	...	...	228	231

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Tuli Circle 5/8

Literates		Main workers										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a),		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3,556	2,735	2,667	1,551	1,304	1,409	15	4	5	...	1,343	138	134	131	2,861	3,242
661	519	509	191	154	155	7	2	2	...	346	34	....	...	593	797
218	150	168	37	8	7	1	...	1	....	158	30	...	....	206	246
654	604	413	421	397	413	...	....	....	...	16	8	130	125	426	430
223	201	165	157	104	144	1	...	....	...	60	13	...	....	202	209
885	471	738	90	28	38	6	2	1	....	703	50	....	...	501	712
562	480	385	385	360	385	...	....	...	...	25	....	...	1	571	521
199	141	181	177	168	176	...	...	1	....	12	1	4	5	240	189
154	169	108	93	85	91	...	....	...	...	23	2	....	....	122	138

Mokokchung District

Location Code Number	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of village in hectares of town ward in km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5/I	**Mokokchung Town**	15·54	3,600	3,603	18,060	10,031	8,029	....	....	7,292	7,002
15/5/1/1	A	NA	383	383	1,782	1,096	686	...	...	572	540
15/5/1/2	B—1	NA	481	482	2,544	1,301	1,243	...	...	1,130	1,163
15/5/1/3	B—2	NA	261	261	1,306	751	555	...	....	522	510
15/5/1/4	C—1	NA	211	213	1,055	677	378	...	...	330	336
15/5/1/5	C—2	NA	730	730	3,812	1,995	1,817	....	....	1,696	1,626
15/5/1/6	D	NA	367	367	1,615	996	619	....	...	592	546
15/5/1/7	E	NA	343	343	1,576	863	713	...	....	490	482
15/5/1/8	F—1	NA	224	224	1,147	646	501	....	...	506	450
15/5/1/9	F—2	NA	600	600	3,223	1,706	1,517	....	....	1,454	1,349

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Mokokchung Town 5/I

Literates		Main workers										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a),		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
7,084	5,214	4,289	869	164	124	123	14	138	22	3,864	709	...	...	5,742	7,160
754	448	586	55	11	6	19	....	21	1	535	48	....	...	510	631
895	780	492	148	59	55	62	6	14	...	357	87	....	...	809	1,095
402	316	404	22	11	4	...	...	...	...	393	18	...	....	347	533
433	257	422	65	10	11	11	7	4	13	397	34	....	...	255	313
1,425	1,133	666	198	34	32	5	...	2	1	625	165	...	...	1 329	1,619
795	437	528	81	23	9	1	....	65	5	439	67	...	...	468	538
660	489	366	82	11	4	1	....	16	....	338	78	...	...	497	631
478	366	260	61	3	3	23	1	1	...	233	57	....	....	386	440
1,242	988	565	157	2	....	1	....	15	2	547	155	...	...	1,141	1,360

URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Appendix

TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION-URBAN BLOCKWISE

Location code No.	Name of Town/ Ward/Urban block	Total population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5
15/5/I	**Mokokchung Town**	18,060	...	14,302
15/5/I/1	Ward - A	1,782	....	1,120
15/5/I/1(1)	Block No. 1	648	....	528
15/5/I/1(2)	Block No. 2	1,134	...	592
15/5/I/2	Ward-B-1	2,544	...	2,293
15/5/I/2(3)	Block No. 3	717	...	625
15/5/I/2(4)	Block No. 4	665	...	586
15/5/I/2(5)	Block No. 5	803	...	730
15/5/I/2(6)	Block No. 6	359	...	352
15/5/I/3	Ward - B-2	1,306	...	1,032
15/5/I/3(7)	Block No. 7	776	....	677
15/5/I/3(8)	Block No. 8	530	...	355
15/5/I/4	Ward - C-1	1,055	...	666
15/5/I/4(9)	Block No. 9	756	....	406
15/5/I/4(10)	Block No. 10	299	....	260
15/5/I/5	Ward - C-2	3,812	...	3,322
15/5/I/5(11)	Block No. 11	1,043	...	832
15/5/I/5(12)	Block No. 12	679	...	514
15/5/I/5(13)	Block No. 13	561	....	492
15/5/I/5(14)	Block No. 14	727	...	688
15/5/I/5(15)	Block No. 15	802	...	796
15/5/I/6	Ward - D	1,615	...	1,138
15/5/I/6(16)	Block No. 16	867	...	563
15/5/I/6(17)	Block No. 17	748	...	575
15/5/I/7	Ward - E	1,576	....	972
15/5/I/7(18)	Block No. 18	732	...	460
15/5/I/7(19)	Block No. 19	844	...	512
15/5/I/8	Ward - F-1	1,147	...	956
15/5/I/8(20)	Block No. 20	650	....	509
15/5/I/8(21)	Block No. 21	497	....	447
15/5/I/9	Ward - F-2	3,223	...	2,803
15/5/I/9(22)	Block No. 22	902	....	831
15/5/I/9(23)	Block No. 23	833	....	805
15/5/I/9(24)	Block No. 24	851	....	602
15/5/I/9(25)	Block No. 25	637	....	565

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mokokchung

Sl. No.	District/ Circle/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No. of House-holds with S.T members	Total scheduled tribes population			Literates			Main Total main workers (I-IX)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mokokchung District	T	19,272	95,407	48 274	47,133	58,933	31,739	27,194	37,894	20,154	17,740
		R	16,556	81,105	40,979	40,126	48,815	26,340	22,475	34,814	17,853	16,961
		U	2,716	14,302	7,295	7,007	10,118	5,399	4,719	3,080	2,301	779
1.	Ongpangkong Circle	T(R)	5,162	23,870	12,071	11,799	12,516	6,988	5,528	10,840	5,469	5,371
2.	Kabulong Circle	T(R)	1,855	9,711	4,900	4,811	6,316	3,368	2,948	4,094	2,047	2,047
3.	Mangkulemba Circle	T(R)	1,697	8,350	4,443	3,907	5,747	3,167	2,580	3,807	2,082	1,725
4.	Longchem Circle	T(R)	989	4,854	2,394	2,460	2,867	1,548	1,319	2,386	1,151	1,235
5.	Alongkima Circle	T(R)	1,813	8,675	4,277	4,398	5,983	3,113	2,870	3,,584	1,849	1,735
6.	Chantongya Circle	T(R)	1,552	7,872	3,934	3,938	5,196	2,712	2,484	3,033	1,557	1,476
7.	Chuchuyimlang Circle	T(R)	1,673	8,698	4,341	4,357	4,846	2,593	2,253	3,631	1,768	1,863
8.	Tuli Circle	T(R)	1,815	9,075	4,619	4,456	5,344	2,851	2,493	3,439	1,930	1,509
9.	Mokokchung Town	T(U)	2,716	14,302	7,295	7,007	10,118	5,399	4,719	3,080	2,301	779

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

District

Workers																	
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural labourers (II)			Household Industry manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs V(a)			Other workers (III, IV, V(b)& VI to IX)			Marginal workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
29,385	13,213	16,172	196	145	51	151	66	85	8,162	6,730	1,432	460	253	207	57,053	27,867	29,186
29,112	13,062	16,050	112	75	37	110	46	64	5,480	4,670	810	460	253	207	45,831	22,873	22.958
273	151	122	84	70	14	41	20	21	2,682	2,060	622	...	...	...	11,222	4,994	6,228
8,885	3,766	5,119	10	8	2	14	12	2	1,931	1,683	248	189	116	73	12,841	6,486	6,355
3,704	1,747	1,957	....	...	...	...	...	...	390	300	90	...	...	...	5,617	2,853	2,764
3,072	1,462	1,610	3	3	...	43	14	29	689	603	86	...	...	...	4,543	2,361	2,182
2,079	872	1,207	14	11	3	...	....	...	293	268	25	...	...	...	2,468	1,243	1,225
3,113	1,462	1,651	13	11	2	2	2	...	456	374	82	2	...	2	5,089	2,428	2,661
2,476	1,122	1,354	45	25	20	17	8	9	495	402	93	4	3	1	4,835	2,374	2,461
3,087	1,341	1,746	15	9	6	32	8	24	497	410	87	...	...	...	5,067	2,573	2,494
2,696	1,290	1,406	12	8	4	2	2	...	729	630	99	265	134	131	5,371	2,555	2,816
273	151	122	84	70	14	41	20	21	2,682	2,060	622	...	...	...	11,222	4,994	6,228