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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XXIII

NAGALAND

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

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Assisted by

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1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

The 1961 Census Publications for Nagaland will bear Volume No. XXIII and will be published in the following parts :

Part I (with sub-parts)	General Report
	Subsidiary Tables
Part II-A	General Population Tables
Part II-B	Economic Tables
Part II-C	Cultural and Migration Tables
Part III	Household Economic Tables
Part IV	Housing Report and Tables
Part V-A	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part VI	Village Survey Monographs
Part VII	Survey of Handicrafts
Part VIII-A	Administration Report on Enumeration (Not for sale)
Part IX	Maps

Besides the above, there will be one District Census Handbook called "DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF NAGALAND" for all the three districts of the Territory.

FOREWORD

The taking of the 1961 Census in Nagaland was a more interesting experience because the Census Operations covered a most important transitory period in the history of this part of the Indian Union. On 1st December, 1957 the former Naga Hills District of Assam had been amalgamated with the Tuensang Division of the North East Frontier Agency to become known as the "Naga Hills and Tuensang Area" (NHTA) under the administration of the Union Government, with the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent to the President. From 18th February, 1961 in deference to the wishes of the Naga people this Centrally administered territory became known as "Nagaland" and a Council designated as the "Interim Body" was constituted. The full-fledged State of Nagaland was inaugurated by the President of India on 1st December, 1963 as the Sixteenth State of the Indian Union.

It can therefore easily be appreciated that several unusual problems had to be overcome for the census in Nagaland to have succeeded. This success would not have been achieved but for the co-operation and team-work shown by the District Census Officers, Deputy District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charged Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators, most of whom were employees of the Government of Nagaland who acted as part-time census workers. A special mention must be made of two of these Nagaland Government officials who laid down their lives while on census duty. They were Circle Officer S. N. Chaliha and Interpreter Pinyamchang.

Because of the compactness of the area, it was from the very beginning considered unnecessary to set up any elaborate census machinery in Nagaland. As part of this measure of economy it was decided that the tabulation work of Nagaland would be undertaken by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Assam. Hence, the sorting of the individual slips and the preparation of main tables pertaining to Nagaland were done in the tabulation office in Shillong under the supervision of Shri E. H. Pakyntein, Superintendent of Census Operations, Assam, and his Tabulation Officer Shri J. C. Bhuyan, both of whom I take this opportunity to thank.

As with the other States in India guidance in all administrative and technical matters involved in the census which were liberally given to us by Shri Ashok Mitra, I. C. S., Registrar General of India and Shri D. Natarajan, the then Deputy Registrar General of India to whom I wish to express my special gratitude. Nor can I omit mentioning the efforts of Shri K. D. Ballal, Central Tabulation Officer and his several colleagues for their detailed scrutiny of the various tables and their valuable advice.

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KOHIMA
14th April, 1966.

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

NAGALAND

PREFACTORY NOTE

Census in Nagaland :—The Census of 1961 was the tenth decennial Census of India and the second after Independence. The legal basis for the taking of a Census is the Census Act and the notification (No. 2/115/59-Pub. I, dated 5th December, 1959) issued by the Government of India under section 3 of this Act read as follows :

"In pursuance of the Census Act, 1948 (Act XXXVII of 1948) the Central Government is pleased to declare that a Census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 1961. The reference date for the Census will be sunrise on the 1st March, 1961."

As a territorial entity, Nagaland comprising the erstwhile Naga Hills District of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of North East Frontier Agency came into being on 1st December, 1957 as the Naga Hills Tuensang Area (abbreviated to N. H. T. A.). Later in deference to the wishes of the people the name "Naga Hills Tuensang Area" was changed to 'Nagaland' on 18th February, 1961. The area continued to be administered by the Central Government through the Governor of Assam & Nagaland but political and administrative changes were being made to suit the eventual status of this territory as the 16th State of the Union of India. Most of these changes took place during and shortly after the 1961 Census in Nagaland. Hence some unusual problems were added to the usually difficult job of Census taking. But most of all the special problems and difficulties during the Census of 1961 were due to the abnormal conditions arising from the disturbed law and order situation in Nagaland.

In view of the transforming political scene the abnormal law and order situation (which made it essential to provide armed protection to the enumerating staff) and the difficulties of movement in this terrain with few roads and undeveloped communications, the enumeration work in all the three districts of Nagaland was started much ahead of the regular enumeration period in the rest of the country. The intention was that a full and correct Census should be taken of Nagaland. Although the Census was started quite early in the year 1960, the enumeration could not be completed within the stipulated period because of interference by those Nagas who had since 1955 taken up arms against the Government.

The progress of Census taking in Nagaland was impaired by the attempts of the hostile Nagas to disrupt the Census Operations by intimidating and threatening the Census enumerators, kidnapping the Census enumerating agency and looting the Census papers. As a result, in many areas, the villagers due to fear were reluctant to co-operate with the Census workers. Though the Security Forces had agreed to provide a security cover to the Census enumerating agency wherever necessary during the month of February and early part of March, 1961 it was not practicable for them to spare all the required escorts for enumeration workers as the troops were themselves fully committed on other security measures. Most of the incidents of intimidation by hostile Nagas were in Kohima and Mokokchung Districts and there were no specific instances of intimidation of the enumerators in Tuensang District. The more unpleasant incidents were the murder of a Dobhashi (interpreter) in Tobu Area in the Tuensang District on 8th October, 1960 while touring this area on Census duty and the murder of one Circle Officer (equivalent to Sub-Deputy Commissioner) in the Lotha Area of Mokokchung District on 20th January, 1961 while out on enumeration work. Despite these setbacks the enumeration was completed within the scheduled period in Tuensang District but in the Kohima and Mokokchung districts there was no other alternative except to extend the period of enumeration to secure the best possible Census for every village. In Kohima district, the enumeration was extended upto 29th May, 1961 while in Mokokchung district, the enumeration was completed only on 28th June, 1961.

Enumeration in disturbed and inaccessible areas :—Though Census taking everywhere calls for well laid plans and foresight, in Nagaland certain special measures and courses had to be adopted because security operations against the hostile Nagas were being conducted. In areas where hostile interference was frequent and it was not practicable to provide escorts or where it was not possible for enumerators to visit villages personally to do the enumeration work, the Gaonburas (Village headmen) were asked to report at the nearest Census Centre (established within the protection of a Security Post) and give an account of the population. This arrangement was obviously

not very satisfactory. For one thing, it was not possible for the headmen to account for every person in the village as he could easily miss out a few young children and those men and women who do not take active part in the village affairs. Also, it defeated the objects of the 'canvasser system' adopted throughout India. But, in view of the circumstances, there was no alternative in certain areas except to resort to this method of asking the village headmen to report to a central point and to give a report of the population of their villages.

Census Count :—In many areas the household enumeration work had to be conducted by moving expeditiously from one village to another with the help of security force escorts. It was also found that villagers loyal to the Government had been threatened by the underground hostile Nagas not to furnish the information sought for or to distort it. Also, few if any of the section of the population hostile to the Government and who remained "Underground" (in the jungles) could be enumerated. Even otherwise there remained the general difficulty of getting accurate answers due to fear or unwillingness on the part of the householders or Gaonburas to impart correct information to the enumerating agency, because of the unpopular system of Poll Tax (*i. e.*, a tax per head) initially imposed in the early days by the British Administration. For these reasons it has to be assumed that about 90% of the population only were enumerated in Nagaland. This statement of fact does not however in any way be little the efforts made to obtain as accurate a Census as possible. Credit has been given to the Census workers who at the time overcame these obstacles and were able to obtain an appreciable degree of success and accuracy in the figures they obtained. However it is necessary for any one making use of the figures in these tables to be aware of the fact that their accuracy is tempered by the modified procedures which were adopted and the peculiar circumstances which surrounded the 1961 Census in Nagaland. It should also be borne in mind that the population figures include a large number of Police and Assam Rifles personnel deployed in Nagaland for Security purposes, and as explained elsewhere in the tables this is one of the factors which has unduly altered the females to males ratio.

Census Hierarchy :—The whole territory of Nagaland has only three districts—Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang each under a Deputy Commissioner at a headquarters of the same name. The Deputy Commissioner was appointed as the District Census Officer in his district. The Assistant Commissioner (Grade I) in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner was appointed as the Deputy District Census Officer to assist the District Census Officer in his Census work.

The Additional Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners (Grade I) at the subdivisional headquarters were appointed as the Subdivisional Census Officers.

For the purpose of 1961 Census, each district was divided into three Census subdivisions and the following officers were designated as the Census Officers.

Officers	Designation	Jurisdiction
Deputy Commissioner, Kohima District . . .	District Census Officer . . .	Kohima District
Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung District . .	District Census Officer . . .	Mokokchung District
Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang District . .	District Census Officer . . .	Tuensang District
Assistant Commissioner-I, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohima District	Deputy District Census Officer . .	Kohima District
Assistant Commissioner-I, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung District	Deputy District Census Officer . .	Mokokchung District
Assistant Commissioner-I, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang District	Deputy District Census Officer . .	Tuensang District
Additional Deputy Commissioner, Phek Subdivision, Kohima District	Subdivisional Census Officer . .	Phek Subdivision
Additional Deputy Commissioner, Zunheboto Subdivision, Mokokchung District	Subdivisional Census Officer . .	Zunheboto Subdivision
Assistant Commissioner-I, Wokha Subdivision, Mokokchung District	Subdivisional Census Officer . .	Wokha Subdivision
Additional Deputy Commissioner, Mon Subdivision, Tuensang District	Subdivisional Census Officer . .	Mon Subdivision
Assistant Commissioner-I, Kiphire Subdivision, Tuensang District	Subdivisional Census Officer . .	Kiphire Subdivision

The work of Kohima Sadar Subdivision and Dimapur Subdivision was directly controlled by the Deputy District Census Officer in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohima District. Similarly, the work of Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision was directly supervised by the Deputy District Census Officer in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung District and the work of Tuensang Sadar Subdivision was directly looked after by the Deputy District Census Officer in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang District. The District Census Officers were in the overall charge for the actual conduct of the Census Operations in their respective districts. A Census subdivision was divided into a number of charges each under a Charge Superintendent, a charge was divided into a number of Circles each in charge of a Circle Supervisor and a circle was divided into a number of blocks each in charge of an enumerator. In Nagaland each village was treated as a separate block. Because of the compact and secluded nature of Naga Villages perched on hill tops, some too small and some very big and separated from each other by great distances, the prescribed size of the enumerators' blocks could not be strictly adhered to. In all, 46 Charge Superintendents, 54 Supervisors and 443 Enumerators were appointed. This excluded a few supervisors and a large number of enumerators who were originally appointed for house-numbering, house-listing and enumeration but who subsequently tendered their resignations due to threats and intimidation by hostile Nagas. The Charge Superintendents were drawn from the ranks of Class I and Class II Gazetted Officers serving the Nagaland Administration. The Supervisors were drawn from among the Agricultural Inspectors, Extension Officers, Sectional Officers, Sub Inspectors of Schools, Head Masters, Assistant Head Masters, Circle Officers, Assistant Commissioners (Grade II) and Area Superintendents.

The enumerators were drawn from a large number of L.P. School Pandits, Assistant Teachers and Village Level Workers. Non-officials were not appointed.

Census Calendar :—Due to the abnormal law and order conditions obtaining here, it was not considered practicable to follow any calendar for the enumeration in Nagaland. However, keeping in view the local difficulties and disturbed conditions, necessary instructions on the subjects listed below were issued from time to time.

(1) Appointment of District Census Officers, Subdivisional Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators.

(2) Preparation of list of villages and allotment of code numbers to Districts and Towns.

(3) Delimitation of Census Circles, Blocks and preparation of Circle lists.

(4) Distribution of house-list forms and Instructions for filling up the houselist forms.

(5) Training of Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators.

(6) Preparation of Village Maps.

(7) House-numbering.

(8) Distribution of enumeration slips, Household Schedules and Instructions to enumerators.

(9) Preparation of Final Abstracts, Circle Summary and Charge Summary.

(10) Preparation of General Village Registers and Register of Urban Division.

(11) Enumeration.

(12) Communication of the provisional totals by the District Census Officers.

(13) Collection of enumeration pads, household schedules and other Census records and despatch of the same to the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

Census Schedules :—The various Census Schedules used at the 1961 Census along with brief instructions are reproduced in the appendices A, B and C at the end of this note.

Storage of Census Records :—The house-lists, household schedules, individual slips and also the maps prepared for the districts and towns have been preserved in the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

Unique Features of the 1961 Census :—Some of the unique features of the 1961 Census are given below :

(i) *Block Maps :*—Due to the abnormal conditions prevailing here and inaccessibility of the locality, etc., national maps could not be prepared in accordance with the instructions issued by the Registrar General, India. Since the Census of 1951, many changes had taken place in the boundaries of districts, subdivisions, towns and other administrative units in Nagaland and no upto date map of this territory was available. However, large sketch maps of districts and towns showing the boundaries of

Census divisions were prepared. In Nagaland, each village was treated as a separate block and the above district maps show the approximate location of the villages with their code numbers. One copy of the maps has been preserved in the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

(ii) *Houselists* :—A uniform houselist was prescribed throughout India for the first time during the 1961 Census. The houselists contain information regarding all the buildings, Census houses and Census household. If the Census house was used as a workshop or a factory, information concerning the name of the articles produced, the kind of power used where machinery was being employed were recorded. It also recorded the purpose for which the Census house was used, the materials used for the walls, roof, the number of rooms in the Census household and the number of persons living in each household and whether the households lived in their own house or rented houses and the number of males, females and persons in the household. On the basis of comprehensive housing data collected from the houselists, the housing and establishment tables have been prepared.

(iii) *Household Schedule and Census Population Record* :—The household schedule contained two parts. In the first part, particulars regarding household cultivation and household industry and the workers engaged in them were shown. The second part of the schedule was the Census population record giving the name, sex, relationship to head, age, marital status and description of work of the members of the household. This population record replaced the National Register of Citizens introduced at the 1951 Census.

(iv) *Household Economic Tables* :—These tables have been introduced for the first time during the 1961 Census. There are eight household economic tables and these tables furnish data relating to land under cultivation, nature of household industry, period of working in the household industry, and the number of persons employed either as family workers or hired workers. All these tables have been prepared by Mechanical Tabulation from a 20% (twenty per cent) sample of the household schedule.

(v) *Industrial Occupational Classification* :—As pointed out by the Registrar General, India, the Indian Economic Classification adopted at the 1951 Census was neither a purely industrial nor an occupational classification but was a combination of both. There were 10 divisions and 88 subdivisions of industries and services. During the Census of 1961, the classification as given in the National Classification of Occupations and the standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Government of India was followed. The Standard Industrial Classification in use by the Government of India covers all types of economic activity. Industrial activity has been divided into 9 divisions, 45 major groups and 343 minor groups, with 331 occupational groups as against 10 divisions and 88 subdivisions of industries and services in 1951.

(vi) *Migration* :—In 1951, only two tables relating to migration were prepared. The migration tables prepared at the 1961 Census provide useful information regarding migration. Table D-III prepared for the first time in this Census will give the trends and size of migrations between the rural and urban areas of this territory.

(vii) *Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes* :—No special tables were prepared for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the previous Censuses except the one giving the total strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their distribution in various livelihood classes. This information was considered inadequate in view of the special safeguards provided in the Constitution for raising the level of these communities by suitable welfare schemes. Special tables were therefore prepared giving the population of each Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their classification by religion, age, marital status, education and industrial category.

(viii) *Age Classification* :—In the Census of 1951, the age tables were prepared on the basis of a 10% (ten per cent) sample. At the Census of 1961, they were prepared on the basis of full count. The quinquennial age-groups as recommended by the United Nations have been adopted for the age tables.

(ix) *Classification by educational qualifications* :—A new feature of the present

Census is the industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational standards. The literary data have been classified by different age-groups and broad educational levels separately for the rural and urban areas as under :

Rural Areas :—

1. Literate (without educational level)
2. Primary or Junior Basic
3. Matriculation and above

Urban Areas :—

1. Literate (without educational level)
2. Primary or Junior Basic
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
4. Technical Diploma not equal to degree
5. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.
6. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

(x) *Classification of Non-workers :*—Non-workers have been divided into the following eight categories :

1. Full-time students or children attending school who do no other work ;
2. Housewives and persons engaged in unpaid home duties ;
3. Infants and other dependants including permanently disabled persons ;
4. Retired persons, rentiers and others who are in receipt of income without doing any work ;
5. Beggars, vagrants and others with unspecified sources of existence ;
6. Convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions ;
7. Persons not employed before but seeking employment for the first time ; and
8. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

(xi) *Atlas Volume :*—The Atlas Volume will be published for the first time with a large number of maps based on Census and other official data. This is one of the special features of the 1961 Census.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—A	House-list and its Instructions for filling up
APPENDIX—B	Household Schedule and its Instructions for filling up
APPENDIX—C	Individual Slip and its Instructions for filling up

APPENDIX A

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

HOUSELIST

[Actual size of the form used—20″ × 13″]

Name of District.....(Code No.)

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census house	Purpose for which census house used, *e.g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel etc.	In this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			Description of *Census house*		Sub-number of each Census household with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of House-hold	No. of *rooms* in census house-hold	Does the house-hold live in own or rented *house* ? (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit			Remarks
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of *product(s)*, repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power of machinery is used	Material of wall	Material of roof					Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
etc.																	
20																	
													×				

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator..... Date..... Total for page

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Column 1—*Line Number.*

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

Column 2—*Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).*

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house-numbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas, *e.g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number those buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3.—*Building number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House.*

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building.

If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e. g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column II below).

Column 4—*Purpose for which census house used*, e.g., *dwelling, shop, shop*-cum-*dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.*

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place, *e.g.*, bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Writ also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Columns 5 to 8- -*"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory"*.

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop, *i.e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—*Name of establishment or proprietor.*

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6- -*Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken.*

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7--*Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).*

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8- *Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.*

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, *e.g.*, kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Columns 9 & 10- -*Description of Census House.*

Column 9—*Material of wall.*

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made, *i.e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10- -*Material of roof.*

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i. e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, etc. should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11- -*Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number (Column 3).*

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 prevented any of them from doing so.

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(A), 2(B) and 2(C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4(1A), 4(1B), 4(1C) and 4(2A) and 4(2B).

Column 12—*Name of Head of Household.*

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—*Number of rooms in Census Household.*

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—*Does the household live in own or rented house ?*

If the household lives in own house write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Columns 15 to 17—*Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.*

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—*Remarks.*

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If a census house is vacant at the time of houselisting but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'Vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household.

In case the Census house is occupied by a household of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, write also in the remarks column the word "S. C." or "S. T." as the case may be.

Each person engaged in housenumbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of houselisting and housenumbering. This abstract will be in the form shown in the next page.

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District.....

Name and number of Tehsil, etc.....

Name and number of Village/Ward/
Enumerator's Block, etc.....

Total number of sheets used.....

Census Household Numbers From.....To.....

Total number of Census Households.....

Number of establishments, workshops or factories	Total number of rooms in all households	Number of persons residing in households		
		Males	Females	Total

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

APPENDIX B

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

[Actual size of the form used—6½″×8″]

(Obverse)

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Is this an Institution?

LOCATION CODE : ——————

Full Name of Head of Household —————— S.C. / S.T. ——

A. Cultivation

	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household (i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)		
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B. Household Industry

	Nature of Industry		Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. (a)			
(b)			

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry

Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept whole-time during current or last working season.	Members of family working: Head	Other males	Other females	Total	Hired workers
1. Household Cultivation only					
2. Household Industry only					
3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry					

Dated Signature of Supervisor *Dated Signature of Enumerator*

Note : Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 3 March, 1961.

(Reverse)

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex: Male M	Sex: Female F	Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of worker
Total persons						

Dated Signature of Supervisor *Dated Signature of Enumerator*

INSTRUCTION FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

At the top of the Schedule you will find the Location Code. You will have to write the Location Code of the household here. Your Supervisor will give you the Code numbers representing your district, tehsil/thana/town, village/ward/block, You should take care to write these three numbers connected together by oblique strokes in between on every household schedule.

When you are visiting each household for enumeration you should write the code number of the household also on the Household Schedule. For purposes of the census a Census House has been defined as a structure or a part of structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-cum-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoing a separate entrance. A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies or work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census and a separate household schedule should be prepared. You should write the household number from the extract of the Houselist given to you by your supervisor. If, in any case, you find a census house or a household satisfying the definitions given above has not been numbered you should bring it to the notice of your supervisor and have a separate number given to the house or household and enumerate the household.

At the right hand corner of the Location Code you will find a question "Is this an institution," with a rectangle below it. If you are enumerating any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc., you should write the nature of the institution within the rectangle like jail, hospital, etc.

Below the Location Code you will find a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for Census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus the Head of the household need not necessa ily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

Institutions like boarding houses, messes and chummeries should also be regarded as census households but of 'un-related persons living together'. In such a household the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent is regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head of the household. If in an Institution separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate household schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognised Head of the houshold should be written.

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the weekdays in town and spends the weekends at home, he should be recorded as Head of Household and entered for enumeration at his home. If he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period then the person who is incharge in his absence should be recorded as the Head of the household.

You will find a parallelogram at the right hand side against the Full Name of the head of the household marked "S. C./S. T.". If the Head of the Household is a member of the scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State or in your District, you should write the name of the particular Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which the Head of the Household belongs within the parallelogram. If the Head of the Household does not belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe you should put 'X' within the parallelogram.

You should then fill up the part of the household schedule relating to Cultivation and Household Industry. Sub-part 'A' relates to Cultivation ; sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows.) Three categories of land are given in items 1(i), 1(ii) and 2. Items 1(i) and 1(ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to

and which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in 1(i) and 1(ii) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (a) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land'. Category 1(i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, *e.g.*, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category 1(ii) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include land (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer; (iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :

(*a*) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also) ;

(*b*) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right) ;

(*c*) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period ;

(*d*) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment ; and

(*e*) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases, where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights) ; and

(iv) the following :—

(*a*) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(*b*) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(*c*) land taken for a share of the produce,

(*d*) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(*e*) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category 1(ii).

Categories 1(i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible, make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent fee land, lands, enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should *not* be entered for this household.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Houshold Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The

industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold :

(*a*) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(*b*) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(*c*) Location also is important. for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, *e.g.*, preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. Biri-makers who either alone or with help of members of the family roll biris at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored cloths, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where womenfolk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industries in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'c' relates to Workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write 1 under the column 'Head', and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to "Total". Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during last working season or should be in wholetime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the head of the household is working write I in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to "Total" and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head

is working and write I under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a Household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similary, in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to, Household Cultivation only, and 'Both in Household Culivation and Household Industry.' If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cutivation only' and 'Household Industry only.' If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

APPENDIX C

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL CENSUS 1961

Location Code

1 (a) Name

1 (b) Relationship to Head — 2 Age last birthday

3 Marital Status — 4 (a) Birth-place

4 (b) Born R/U

4 (c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

5 (a) Nationality — 5 (b) Religion

5 (c) S. C./S. T. — 6 Literacy & Education

7 (a) Mother tongue — 7 (b) Any other language(s)

8 Cultivator — 9 Working as Agricultural labourer

10 Working at Household Industry
- (a) Nature of work
- (b) Nature of Household Industry
- (c) if Employer

11 Doing Other than 8 9 or 10 Work
- (a) Nature of Work
- (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or service
- (c) Class of Worker
- (d) Name of Establishment

12 Activity if Not Working

13 Sex

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

In each household you should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by other members of the household in the most convenient order and see that none of the persons in the household are left out. Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children, for they are liable to be left out of count. Count near relatives first, such as wife, son, daughter-in-law, daughter, son-in-law, grand-children, then distant relations and then domestic servants or other employees living in the household, boarders, visitors, etc.

Location code.

Write the Location Code of the household in each slip. For instructions please see Annexure II.

Q. I (a) Name.

Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out describe her as 'so-and-so's mother, wife or daughter'. If a woman does not take the name of a person's husband and that husband's particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband'.

Q. I (b) Relationship to the Head of the Household.

In the case of the Head of the household write Head. The person who should be treated as the 'Head of the Household' has been fully explained in Part A. All relationships in this question should be recorded in respect of that person. In the case of relations write the relationship in full. Do not use words like nephew, niece or uncle, but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (uncle). 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or step son' ; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders or employees write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be.

If on the check or revisional round between the 1st and 3rd March the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as Head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitable corrected. The slip of the dead Head of household will, of course, be cancelled.

In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc, where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household. Other members should be recorded as 'unrelated' in this question.

Q. 2 Age in completed years last birthday.

Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write 'O'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events, that may have been prepared for the purpose.

Q. 3 Marital Status.

For never married	write	NM
Married	write	M
Widowed	write	W
Separated or Divorced . . .	write	S

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her married status as declared by her.

Q. 4 (a) Birthplace.

1. If born in village or town in which enumerated.	write	PL
2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated.	write	D
3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration.	write name of district.	
4. If born in another State in India.	write name of district and State if name of district is known ; otherwise write name of State.	
5. If born in a country outside India *e.g.*, Pakistan or any other country.	write name of country.	
6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport *e.g.*, buses, etc., should be entered as such.		

Q. 4 (b) Whether born in Village or Town.

1. If born in a village . . .	write	R
2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth.	write	U

Q. 4 (c) Duration of Residence.

1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated.	write X
2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration.	write the number of completed years this person has been in the village /town/city of enumeration. (*Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.*
3. If the duration of residence is less than one year.	write O
If the duration of residence is one year or over.	write the actual number of completed years of residence.

Q. 5 (a) Nationality.

1. For Indian nationals . . .	write I
2. For other nationals . . .	write the nationality in full.

Q. 5 (b) Religion.

For Hindu	write	H
Muslim	write	M
Christian	write	C
Jain	write	J
Buddhist	write	B
Sikh	write	S

For others write the answers actually returned.

Q. 5 (c) Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

The answer to this question will be recorded only if a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. If the person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State, or in your district write the name of the Caste or Tribe to which he belongs. For all others, write 'X' in this column. A list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in your State or in your district is given elsewhere in these instructions.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his caste or tribe by a synonym or a generic name of a caste or tribe as given in your list, write the name as returned and the name of the relevant caste or tribe, as per printed list, within brackets.

Do not write the names of Scheduled Castes in general terms as 'Harijan'. 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' tell him that this description will not earn the person any benefits under the Constitution permissible to Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. This may persuade him to give out the correct name.

Scheduled Castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 5 (b). Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

Q. 6 Literacy & Education.

I. Illiterate or Literate.

For a person

1. Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language.	write	O
2. Who can both read and write .	write	L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript *i.e.*, if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. Standard of Education.

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of L.

Q. 7 (a) Mother Tongue.

Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

Q. 7 (b) Any other Languages.

After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

Qs. 8 to 11 Working.

These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Culivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a Jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as *worker*. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as *non-worker*. *Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.*

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or divident, receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11.

Q. 8 Working as Cultivator.

For a person working as cultivator write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X.

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of the produce (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Q.9 Working as Agricultural Labourer.

Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer *i.e.*, a person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease ar contract on land on which he works. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last of current cultivating season.

Qs. 10 (a) & 10 (b) Household Industry.

If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10(a) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10 (b) Otherwise put X in both questions 10 (a) and 10 (b). A household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(b).

Q. 10 (c) if employee in Household Industry :—This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E. E. For all other put X.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10(a) to 10(c) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry :

Q.—10 Working at Household Industry

	(a) Nature of work	(b) Nature of Household Industry	(c) If Employee
1.	Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X
2.	Dyeing and printing yarn	Handloom weaving	X
3.	Threshing and cleaning grain	Flour making *chakki*	X
4.	Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	E. E.
5.	Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6.	Labourer employed for making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	E. E.
7.	Throwing and Turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X
8.	Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
9.	Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	X
10.	Labourer working hosiery machine	Hosiery	E. E.
11.	Keeping accounts	Hosiery	X
12.	Polishing and Scraping metal	Electroplating	X
13.	Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheelwright	E. E.
14.	Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
15.	Bee Keeping	Production of honey	X
16.	Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

Q. 11 Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10.

If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation, etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11(a) Nature of Work.

In the case of persons not working or who work *only* as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11(b) Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service.

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11(a). you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Question 11(a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom an X is put in Question 11(a), put an X in this question also.

Important points to remember in Questions 11 (a) and 11 (b).

1. Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. *In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.*

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves:

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

5. *Labourers*—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done *e.g.*, railway porter, market or bazar porter. labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. *Machine Operators*—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

7. *Shopkeepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants*—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write, 'Dealer' (if principal), or, Shop Assistant or Salesman (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (*e. g.*, Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. *Transport Workers*—Describe fully the nature of the transport, *e.g.*, air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. *Services*—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Managers, Foreman, etc., should be given the Department/branch wherever applicable *e.g.*, Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves :—

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. *Domestic services*—In the case of any private servant *e. g.*, a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (*i.e.*, they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. *Commerce*—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

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Q. 11(c) Class of Worker.

For a person who is :

1. an *Employer*, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11(a). . . write MR
2. an *Emyloyee*, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11(a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind . write EE
3. a *Single Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include wokers working as members of co-operatives write SW
4. a *Family Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Q. 11(a) and 11(b) put an X in this question also.

Explanation :—

(i) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11(a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11(a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employee, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A *Single Worker* for the purpose of Q. 11(c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A *Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q.11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11 (d) Name of Establishment.

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an X is put in Qs. 11 (a), 11 (b) and 11(c)put an X in this question also,

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. 11(a) to 11(d) should be filled up for persons doing work other than 8,9 or 10.

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10.

Q. 11 (a) Nature of Work	*Q. 11(b)* Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	*Q. 11(c)* Class of Workers	*Q. 11(d)* Name of Establishment
1. Cutting trees in forests .	Logging in forests	EE	Forest Department of Government
2. Hunting for fur . .	Hunting	SW	No fixed place of work'
3. Gardener in mango orchard	Fruit growing	EE	Master's mango orchard
4. Paid farm labourer . .	Coffee plantation	EE	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate
5. Travelling Ticket Inspector	Northern Railway	EE	Northen Railway
6. Senior Scientific Officer .	Indian Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute
7. Foreman	Kiln room in Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10—contd.

Q. 11 (a) Nature of work	*Q. 11 (b)* Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	*Q. 11 (c)* Class of Workers	*Q. 11 (d)* Name of Establishment
8. Contractor	Supplying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory	MR	Sindri Fertilizer Factory
9. Accountant	Locomotive Factory	EE	Chittaranjan Locomotives
10. Goods porter	Railway Station porter	SW	Delhi Central Railway Station
11. Day labourer	Road digging in Mathura Road	EE	C.P.W.D.
12. Labourer	Assisting brick layer in house building	EE	Defence Colony, New Delhi
13. General Labourer	No fixed job	SW	No fixed place of work
14. Machine Operator	Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station.	EE	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation
15. Shop Assistant	Retail shop in Stationery Stores	FW	Madan Brothers
16. Dealer	Wholesale Stores in grains and cereals	MR	Sahu and Co.
17. Salesman	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery	FW	Dayanand and Sons
18. Sales Manager	Hardware Department Kaka Agrico	EE	Kaka Agrico
19. Boiler Room Foreman	Indian Iron and Steel Company	EE	Indian Iron and Steel Company Burnpur.
20. Air pilot	Air transport	EE	Indian Airlines Corporation
21. Bus driver	Motor transport Service	EE	Government Motor Transport Service
22. Manager and Proprietor	Motor Truck goods transport	MR	Prakash Transport Service
23. Radiologist	Surgical Department of Hospital	EE	Medical College, Calcutta
24. Plant Nutritionist	Plant Protection Research	EE	I. C. A. R. Pusa, Delhi
25. Chemist	Sugar factory	EE	Bimla Sugar factory.
26. Chemist	Pharmaceutical factory	EE	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory
27. Secretary	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation.	EE	L. I. C., Delhi
28. Assistant Secretary	Commerce and Industry Department, Madras.	EE	Government of Madras State
29. Supervisor	Jewellery Works	FW	Kundan Brothers Jewellers, Jaipur
30. Machinist	Lathe Department in Engineering Works.	EE	Hooghly Docking Company
31. Private cook or domestic servant.	....	EE	Master's house
32. Cook	Residential Hotel	EE	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
33. Khansama	Boarding House and Club	EE	XYZ club
34. Grocer	Retail trade in grocery	SW	Home
35. Chartered Accountant	Steel Production Factory	EE	Bhilai Steel Plant
36. Accountant	Jute mill	EE	Howrah Jute Mill
37. Cinema Artist	Cinema Company	EE	ABC Cinema Co.
38. Sign painter	Commercial Sign painting	EE	Rupalekha Company
39. Canvas bag maker	Cement Company	EE	Portland Cement Co.
40. Sharebroker	Broker in tea and jute shares	SW	ABC Share Exchange
41. Discount broker	Discounting of bills in business House	MR	ABC Business House Ltd.
42. Die Caster	General Engineering Works	EE	Ramachandra Engineering Co.
43. Ochre grinder	Wood paint Factory	EE	ABC Paint Factory
44. Distillation Plant Operator	Brewery Factory	EE	Solan Breweries
45. Grinder	Chemical Factory	EE	ABC Chemical Factory
46. Cleaner	Steel Rerolling Works	EE	ABC Rerolling Mills
47. Ticket Collector	Cinema House	EE	ABC Cinema
48. Iron moulder	Iron & Steel Foundry	EE	ABC Engineering Works
49. Foreman	Packing Department in oil mill	EE	ABC Oil Mill Company

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10—concld.

Q. 11 (a) Nature of work	Q. 11 (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11 (c) Class of Workers	Q. 11 (d) Name of Establishment
50. Foreman	Saw mill in wagon factory	EE	ABC Wagon Company
51. Foundry Caster	Aluminium factory	EE	ABC Aluminium Company
52. Furance man	Boiler shop, Iron foundry works	EE	ABC Iron Foundry
53. Mono printer	Printing works	EE	Govt. Printing Press
54. Brass turner	Small tool production	EE	ABC Small Tools Company
55. Honorary social worker	State Social Welfare Board	SW	State Social Welfare Board
56. Member of Parliament	Parliament	SW	Parliament, Delhi
57. Free lance Journalist	Writing for newspapers and periodicals.	SW	No. fixed journal
58. Political worker	Political work	SW	Name of party

Q. 12 Activity, if not Working

This question will apply to a person NOT working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working that is, for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT Working.

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business — write ST
2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business — write HW
3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age — write D
4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work — write R
5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence — write B
6. For a convict in jail (an under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution — write I
7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time — write NE
8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment — write UN

Explanation:—If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

Q. 13 Sex.

Write 'M' for Males; and 'F' for Females.

For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M'.

TABLE A-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

1. Brief Account of changes in Area of States and Districts from 1901-1961

Nagaland comprises of three districts, namely, Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang with a total area of 6,366 square miles. The first district of this Teritory to be formed was the erstwhile Naga Hills district within the state of Assam.

The area had a very chequered history. To prevent the frequent raids into the British territory of Assam by the Naga tribes, the British authorities established an outpost at Samaguting in 1866 in Naga Hills area: this was followed by the establishment of a chief administrative centre for the area at Kohima in 1878 with a sub-centre at Wokha. Finally, in 1881, Naga Hills was established as a district within Assam and a new sub-centre was opened at Mokokchung among the Ao Nagas in 1888 which was subsequently made into a subdivision of the Naga Hills district in 1890.

In 1901, the Naga Hills District had an area of 3,070 square miles, consisting of two Subdivisions, the Kohima Subdivision with an area of 2,337 square miles, and the Mokokchung Subdivision, which covered an area of 733 square miles.

As a result of gradual extension of administration, by 1947, the Naga Hills district covered an area of 4,236, square miles. Prior to 1948, the area comprising what is now Tuensang district was "Unadministered Area" though as a matter of fact since 1902, under the provisions of a special order-in-council the villages to the east of the erstwhile Naga Hills district were loosely administered by the Governor General of India through the Governor of Assam as his Agent. In 1948, an administrative centre was opened at Tuensang and in 1951, the area was established as a district, within the North-East Frontier Agency as the Naga Tribal area, subsequently renamed *vide* North East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation 1954, as Tuensang Frontier Division covering an area of about 2,000 square miles.

By an act called the Naga Hills Tuensang act 1957 (No. 42 of 1957) published in the Gazette of India extraordinary Part II Section I, dated 30th November 1957 a separate administrative unit known by the name of Naga Hills Tuensang Area comprising the former Naga Hills District under Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North East Frontier Agency was brought into being from the 1st December 1957.

By the Naga Hills Tuensang Area (Administration) Regulation 1957 (No. 6 of 1957) published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II Section I, dated the 1st December 1957, the administration of Naga Hills Tuensang Area shall be carried on by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President. By the same regulation, the Naga Hills Tuensang Area was divided into three districts: Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. In forming the three districts the boundaries of the districts were drawn as to leave each tribal group, as far as possible, under a single district administrative authority. As a result of which, the Konyak villages to the north and north-east of the new Mokokchung district were transferred back to the new Tuensang District. Sema villages on the western border of the present Tuensang district were transferred to Mokokchung district and the northern Sangtam villages from Mokokchung district were transferred to the Tuensang District.

On 18th February 1961, under the provisions of the Nagaland (Transitional provisions) Regulation 1961, the name Naga Hills-Tuensang Area was changed as Nagaland.

The area figures of Nagaland as furnished by the Director of Map Publications, Dehradun, are 6,366 square miles with Kohima district covering 2,374 square miles, Mokokchung District 1,924 square miles while Tuensang District covered an area of 2,068 square miles.

2. Effect of State Re-organisation in 1956

The Naga Hills District was not affected by the States Re-organisation in 1956.

3. Figures of Surveyor General or D. L. R. & S.

Not available.

4. Full Account of changes in jurisdiction

In 1901, the Naga Hills District had only two Subdivisions, Kohima and Mokokchung.

Prior to 1902, the tract to the east of the district now called the Tuensang District, remained as an unadministered area, though since 1902, under the provisions of a special order-in-Council, the Tuensang villages were administered by the Governor General of India through the Governor of Assam as his agent. The Government of India Act of 1935 continued this arrangement and Tuensang was defined as a Tribal Area. This area is one of the Part 'B' Tribal Areas of Assam included in paragraph 20th of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. There was no change in its status at the time of Independence. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 and Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act of the same year authorised the Government of India to continue its administration. In 1951, the Tuensang Area was formed into a district within the North East Frontier Agency and continued to be part of NEFA until the end of 1957, when it was joined with the Naga Hills District.

By an order No. 202/2/58-FA, dated the 26th March 1959, issued by the Governor of Assam, the District of Kohima has been divided into four administrative Subdivisions : Sadar, Phek, Dimapur and Tseminyu. Phek Subdivision has two administrative Circles : Chozumi and Meluri. Dimapur Subdivision has two Circles : Rangazumi and Birema. Tseminyu Subdivision has one Circle called Pugheboto. The District of Mokokchung has been divided into five administrative Subdivisions : Sadar, Zunheboto, Wokha, Satakha and Aghunato. Sadar Subdivision has four Administrative Circles : Changtongia, Mopongchukit, Chungliyimsen and Lakhuni ; Zunheboto Subdivision has three Circles : Lumomi, Akhulato and Surehoto ; Wokha Subdivision has two Circles : Bhandari and Sanis. Satakha and Aghunato Subdivisions have no Circles. The District of Tuensang has been divided into seven Administrative Subdivisions : Sadar, Mon, Kiphire, Shamatorr, Noklak, Longleng and Longkhim. Sadar Subdivision has four Administrative Circles : Tobu, Noksan, Tamlu and Thonoknyu. Mon Subdivision has two Circles : Wakching and Champang. Kiphire Subdivision has two Circles : Siyochung and Pungro, while Shamatorr, Noklak, Longleng and Longkhim Subdivisions have no Administrative Circles.

The Present Kohima and Mokokchuag Districts are more or less the respective Subdivisions of the former Naga Hills District. The present Tuensang District is the same as the former Naga Tribal Area or Tuensang Frontier Division.

For the purpose of the 1961 Census, each of the above districts was divided into three Census Subdivisions as under :—

Name of District	Name of the Census Subdivisions
Kohima . .	1. Kohima Sadar Subdivision 2. Dimapur Subdivision 3. Phek Subdivision
Mokokchung .	1. Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision 2. Wokha Subdivision 3. Zunheboto Subdivision
Tuensang . .	1. Tuensang Sadar Subdivision 2. Mon Subdivision 3. Kiphire Subdivision

By a Regulation called the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation 1961 (No. 2 of 1961) promulgated on 18th February 1961 changed the name of Naga Hills Tuensang Area as "NAGALAND" but no change has been made in the Administrative set up.

5. Critical Survey of Changes in Jurisdiction

While the report indicated the actual number of Subdivisions and Circles in each District, it did not deal either with the boundary of the Subdivisions or Circle or Village as no survey had been conducted in Nagaland after 1901.

After the formation of NHTA (now Nagaland) on 1st December 1957, some changes have taken place in the boundaries of Districts, Subdivisions, Towns, villages and other administrative units, but no Government orders affecting such changes in the jurisdictions of Districts/Subdivisions have been issued.

6. Rural and Urban population

(1) The definition of town for the 1961 Census includes :

(i) All Corporation, Municipalities, Cantonments ; and

(ii) Other place which has

(*a*) a population of 5,000 or more ;

(*b*) a density of not less than 1,000 person per square mile ; and

(*c*) at least ¾ of the total population engaged in non-agricultural persuits.

(2) For the purpose of 1951 Census, a town has been defined as follows :

(*a*) Every Municipality area,

(*b*) All Civil Lines not included in municipal limits,

(*c*) Every Cantonment,

(*d*) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the state Census Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for Census purposes, having regard to the character of the population. the importance of the place as a Centre of trade and to the fact that it is undesirable to treat as towns overgrown villages which have no urban characteristics.

(3) The towns are classified into six categories as under :

Class I .....with a population of 100,000 and over (Generally referred to as Cities).

Class II ..... with a population of 50,000 to 99,999.

Class III .....with a population of 20,000 to 49,999.
Class IV ..... with a population of 10,000 to 19,999.
Class V ..... with a population of 5,000 to 9,999.
Class VI ..... with a population of less than 5,000.

(4) The definition of a town in 1961 Census has not affected the statistics of urban areas of 1951.

(*a*) The definition of a town in 1961 has not eliminated any town of the 1951 Census of this territory.

(*b*) Only 2 new urban units which were not recognised as such in 1951 were added in the 1961 Census as they satisfy the three tests laid down by the Registrar General, India. Both these towns are of class V. The particulars of these urban areas are given below :

Class of town	Name of town	Population
V	Dimapur	5,753
V	Mokokchung	6,158

7. The statement below gives the progress in the number of towns from 1961 down to 1901.

State/Union Territory & Other areas /District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	19011
Nagaland . . .	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kohima . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mokokchung . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuensang . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

8. Definition of a village

In Nagaland, the definition of a village is generally taken to be a collection of houses bearing separate name situated within certain boundaries traditionally recognised by villagers. Most of the villages in Nagaland are inhabited by particular tribe. Such unit has also been taken as separate rural unit. Besides, Revenue Villages were taken as separate units for the purpose of Census.

There is no village with surveyed boundaries in Nagaland as no survey has been conducted in Nagaland since 1901.

9. The statement below gives the district-wise progress in the number of inhabited villages from 1901-1961.

State/Union Territory & Other areas /District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Nagaland . . .	814	496	497	481	449	407	292
Kohima . . .	263	272	287	295	282	264	..
Mokokchung . .	285	224	210	186	167	143	..
Tuensang . . .	266	..	..	..	..	..	..

In 1951 Census, Tuensang District was censused for the first time for 16 villages covering an area of 50 sq. miles. Hence the relevant figures for Tuensang District from 1901 to 1951 have not been shown.

10. The variations in the number of villages from 1961 down to 1901 are due to the following reasons :

Since the 1901 Census, more areas have been brought under administration and have been tagged on to the then existing, Naga Hills District. Moreover, many changes have taken place in the boundaries of districts, subdivisions, villages and other administrative units. As already stated elsewhere the present Kohima and Mokokchung Districts are more or less the respective Subdivisions of the former Naga Hills District. The present Tuensang District is the same as the former Naga Tribal Area. The former Naga Tribal Area (now Tuensang District) was formed into a district only in the year 1951 within the North East Frontier Agency and the number of villages of 1961 could not be compared for the Tuensang District. In this connection footnote given below the above table may also be seen. The abnormal increase in the number of villages in the 1961 Census is therefore due to the inclusion of villages from the Tuensang District, where no Census was ever taken prior to 1961 except for the 16 villages already mentioned before in No. 9.

The abnormal situation in the land sometimes forced the villagers to desert their villages and as a result of which few villages have gone out of existence.

Under these circumstances there is bound to be difference in the number of villages recognised as Census villages from census to census. The practice of Jhum cultivation in some areas is partly responsible for the variation in number of villages as some villagers start to migrate to other areas, when the jhumed land is exhausted.

11. The following statement shows, the district-wise total number of villages recognised as such in the 1961 census in Nagaland.

State/Union Territory & Other areas/District	Total No. of villages born on the jurisdiction list	No. of uninhabited villages	No. of villages included in Towns		No. of inhabited villages	No. of Towns
			Fully	Partly		
NAGALAND	828	14	1	..	814	3
Kohima	274	11	1	..	263	2
Mokokchung	286	1	..	..	285	1
Tuensang	268	2	..	..	266	..

12. Only one village "Choto Basti" has been included in Kohima Town. This village is geographically a part of the urban complex but is not technically within the jurisdiction of the urban.

13. Definition of Census Houses

A Census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling, workshop or a factory, place of business, or school, etc., with a separate entrance. If a building contains a number of rooms or flats each having separate entrance giving on the road or common stair case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they are taken as separate census houses.

If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings, then each such building is taken as a separate Census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building, then each structure with a separate entrance is treated as a separate Census house. If within a building there are many apartments, servants quarters, etc., then each one of these structures having separate entrances is treated as separate Census house.

14. Definition of occupied residential houses

Occupied residential house is a Census house used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households. (A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.)

15. Statement of density per square mile, occupied Census house, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population, 1961.

The following statement shows persons per occupied Census house, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population and the density per square mile—1961.

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Persons per occupied Census house			No. of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of Rural & Urban population to total population		Density per square mile		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	R	U	T	R	U
NAGALAND	5	5	5	933	953	628	95	5	58	55	1,886
Kohima	4	4	6	888	931	620	88	12	46	40	3,125
Mokokchung	5	5	5	958	977	647	95	5	65	62	1,025
Tuensang	5	5	..	947	947	..	100	..	65	65	.

16. Observations on the strength of variations in each of the four topics of the statement in 15.

(i) Persons per occupied Census House:

On an average, each house is occupied by 5 persons in Nagaland. The same number is observed in Mokokchung and Tuensang Districts while four persons are calculated to occupy each census house in Kohima District. It may be seen that the population in these two districts is higher than in the Kohima district as well as the number of occupied census houses, but the number of census houses is less in relation to the size of population as compared to Kohima District. The situation in rural areas of Nagaland as well as within the districts agrees to that discussed above. In urban areas of this territory the average comes to 5 persons per census house while the same figure is obtained in respect of Mokokchung District. The urban part of Kohima District is thickly populated as compared to other districts of the territory. The number of persons per occupied census house comes to 6 in this district.

(ii) No. of females per 1,000 males:

There are 933 females per thousand males in Nagaland. Mokokchung district records the highest sex-ratio of 958 females per 1,000 males followed by Tuensang district. The Kohima district has recorded the lowest sex-ratio of 888. In rural areas of Nagaland as well in the district, the sex-ratio of females to males is higher as compared to the urban return.

The fall in female sex-ratio as observed in rural area of Nagaland as well as in the districts may be due to the migration of young boys from villages to towns for education or for other professional persuits. Search for employment at other places could be another

reason. The abnormal situation prevailing in Nagaland has also forced considerable number of people to places outside Nagaland in search of employment or for prosecuting education. Besides, for a place like Nagaland having a small population, the deployment of secruity forces like the Assam Rifles and the Armed Police in the area might have upset further the female sex-ratio.

(iii) Percentage of rural and urban population to total population :

95 per cent. of the total population are confined to rural areas of this territory and only 5 per cent. live in urban areas. The same percentage is noticed in Mokokchung district. This indicates that the population of Nagaland is predominately rural. In Kohima district, 88 per cent. of the district population belong to rural areas and the remaining 12 per cent. are confined to urban areas.

The heaviest proportionate urban population has been recorded in Kohima district. This is due to the floating population of males in towns and sizable number of persons from other states who reside on a long term basis but away from their families due to housing shortage and other factors.

(iv) Density per square mile :

There is a considerable variation in the density of population per square mile between rural and urban areas of Nagaland as well among districts. The density of population comes to 1,886 in urban areas against 55 in rural areas. Among districts, the density varies from 40 to 65 in rural areas against 1,026 to 3,125 in urban areas for every square mile. The density comes to 58 in Nagaland and varies from 46 to 65 among districts. Kohima district leads in urban areas and Tuensang district in rural areas in respect of density per square mile.

These figures would suggest that each district is thinly scattered, but this is not the case. Nagaland is a rugged country, consists of hills mostly covered with dense forests. Naturally not more than 20 per cent. of the land can be considered fit for farming and permanent cultivation on sound and sane principles of land use, to prevent the land from irreparable damage by erosion and loss of soil fertility.

The population of Nagaland will therefore have to depend on the total areas of about 1,200 square miles for food production on a rational basis. The rest of the area about 80 per cent. consist of lands either fit only for forestry, grasslands, wild life and certain bad lands not available for cultivation or for other land uses. It is true that the inhabitants do cultivate this land unsuitable for permanent agriculture by jhuming in cycles which may vary from 6 years to 18 years depending on the pressure of population, and nature of the environmental factors to bring about the regeneration of the forests. The shorter the jhum cycle, means more dwindling soil fertility and lower crop yields, and as such the land in a mountain country like Nagaland cannot maintain a higher density of population per square mile by relying only on agriculture which at present is the only occupation in the Hills. An increase of population may in the absence of other industries result in starvation or migration of the population to richer lands in the plains. Shifting cultivation can hardly maintain a population thicker than the present one, without facing a hazard to the land economy and land use problems.

UNION TABLE A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/Union Territory & other areas/ District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. kms.	Population per square miles	Number of villages Inhabited	Number of villages Uninhabited	Number of towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAGALAND .	T	(*a*)6,366	(*a*)16,488								
		(*b*)6,366·0	(*b*)16,487·9	58	814	14	3	80,224	369,200	191,027	178,173
	R	6,355·8	16,461·5	55	814	14	..	76,584	350,043	179,261	170,782
	U	10·2	26·4	1,878	..	..	3	3,640	19,157	11,766	7,391
1. Kohima district .	T	[(*a*)2,374	(*a*)6,149								
		(*b*)2,374·0	(*b*)6,148·7	46	263	11	2	24,962	108,924	57,704	51,220
	R	2,369·8	6,137·8	40	263	11	..	22,630	95,925	49,678	46,247
	U	4·2	10·9	3,095	..	..	2	2,332	12,999	8,026	4,973
2. Mokokchung district	T	(*a*)1,924	(*a*)4,983								
		(*b*)1,924·0	(*b*)4,983·1	65	285	1	1	27,151	126,001	64,366	61,635
	R	1,918·0	4,967·6	62	285	1	..	25,843	119,843	60,626	59,217
	U	6·0	15·5	1,026	..	..	1	1,308	6,158	3,740	2,418
3. Tuensang district	T	(*a*)2,068	(*a*)5,356								
		(*b*)2,068·0	(*b*)5,356·1	65	266	2	..	28,111	134,275	68,957	65,318
	R	2,068·0	5,356·1	65	266	2	..	28,111	134,275	68,957	65,318
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes.—

1. (*a*) Represents the area figures furnished by Surveyor General of India, Dehradun.

   (*b*) Represents the area figures furnished by the respective Deputy Commissioners of the Districts as there is no State Survey Department in Nagaland. The urban areas are based on the area of individual towns furnished by the respective Deputy Commissioners of the Districts. The rural area for district is obtained by substracting from the total district area the urban area.

2. Population per sq. mile has been calculated on area figures supplied by the respective Deputy Commissioners of the Districts.

3. The population figures for Nagaland shown above include the Police and Assam Rifles personnel deployed in Nagaland for security purposes.

UNION TERRITORY TABLE A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/Union Territory and other areas/District/ Subdivision/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Miles	Area in Sq. kms.	Population per square miles	Number of Villages Inhabited	Number of Villages Uninhabited	Number of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAGALAND	**T**	**6,366·0**	**16,487·9**	**58**	**814**	**14**	**3**	**80,224**	**369,200**	**191,027**	**178,173**
	R	**6,355·8**	**16,461·5**	**55**	**814**	**14**	..	**76,584**	**350,043**	**179,261**	**170,782**
	U	**10·2**	**26·4**	**1,886**	..	..	**3**	**3,640**	**19,157**	**11,766**	**7,391**
1. Kohima district	T	2,374·0	6,148·7	46	263	11	2	24,962	108,924	57,704	51,220
	R	2,369·8	6,137·8	40	263	11	..	22,630	95,925	49,678	46,247
	U	4·2	10·9	3,125	..	..	2	2,332	12,999	8,026	4,973
(1). Kohima Sadar Subdivision	T	1,000·0	2,590·0	48	70	..	1	10,485	47,672	25,258	22,414
	R	996·0	2,579·6	41	70	..	..	9,252	40,426	20,827	19,599
	U	4·0	10·4	1,812	..	..	1	1,233	7,246	4,431	2,815
Kohima Town	U	4·0	10·36	1,812	..	..	1	1,233	7,246	4,431	2,815
(2). Dimapur Subdivision	T	800·0	2,072·0	34	107	8	1	6,078	27,596	14,910	12,686
	R	799·8	2,071·5	27	107	8	..	4,979	21,843	11,315	10,528
	U	0·2	0·5	35,956	..	..	1	1,099	5,753	3,595	2,158
Dimapur Town	U	0·2	0·41	35,956	..	..	1	1,099	5,753	3,595	2,158
(3). Phek Subdivision	R	574·0	1,486·7	59	86	3	..	8,399	33,656	17,536	16,120
2. Mokokchung district	T	1,924·0	4,983·1	65	285	1	1	27,151	126,001	64,366	61,635
	R	1,918·0	4,967·6	62	285	1	..	25,843	119,843	60,626	59,217
	U	6·0	15·5	1,026	..	..	1	1,308	6,158	3,740	2,418
(1). Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision	T	824·0	2,134·1	71	65	..	1	13,187	58,558	29,664	28,894
	R	818·0	2,118·6	64	65	..	..	11,879	52,400	25,924	26,479
	U	6·0	15·5	1,026	..	..	1	1,308	6,158	3,740	2,418
Mokokchung Town	U	6·0	15·54	1,026	..	..	1	1,308	6,158	3,740	2,418
(2). Wokha Subdivision	R	450·0	1,165·5	65	79	..	..	6,625	29,348	15,421	13,927
(3). Zunheboto Subdivision	R	650·0	1,683·5	59	141	1	..	7,339	38,095	19,281	18,814
3. Tuensang district	R	2,068·0	5,356·1	65	266	2	..	28,111	134,275	68,957	65,318
(1). Tuensang Sadar Subdivision.	R	969·6	2,511·3	70	133	2	..	15,431	67,866	34,774	33,092
(2). Mon Subdivision	R	659·6	1,708·3	77	76	..	..	8,866	50,774	26,302	24,472
(3). Kiphire Subdivision	R	438·8	1,136·5	36	57	..	..	3,814	15,635	7,881	7,754

Notes :—

1. The Sq. Km. and density figures of urban areas of Subdivision/District/Union Territory & other areas/State are worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimals obtained by adding the areas of towns in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this the area figures relating to Sq. km. are further adjusted to make Subdivision/District/Union Territory & other areas/State totals tally.
2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Country/Zone/State/ Union Territory and other areas	Total Rural Urban	Area in sq. miles	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages: Inhabited	No. of villages: Uninhabited	No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population: Persons	Population: Males	Population: Females	Females per 1,000 males in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA . . .	T	(a)1,232,561 (b)1,228,402	358	567,351	54,868	2,700	78,855,586	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	941
	R	1,213,535	297	567,351	54,868	..	65,070,272	360,298,168	183,504,095	176,794,073	963
	U	14,867	5,305	..	..	2,700	13,785,314	78,936,603	42,789,106	36,147,497	845
Northern Zone . .	T	(a)244,381 (b)244,185	197	70,783	5,197	393	7,811,715	48,033,146	25,544,366	22,488,780	880
	R	241,317	156	70,783	5,197	..	6,122,208	37,646,422	19,860,832	17,785,590	896
	U	2,818	3,686	..	..	393	1,689,507	10,386,724	5,683,534	4,703,190	828
Central Zone . .	T	(a)284,871 (b)282,921	375	183,038	19,149	486	18,277,393	106,118,809	55,212,405	50,906,404	922
	R	281,244	327	183,038	19,149	..	15,916,326	92,011,680	47,486,383	44,525,297	938
	U	1,677	8,412	..	..	486	2,361,067	14,107,129	7,726,022	6,381,107	826
Eastern Zone . .	T	(a)261,492 (b)261,925	434	188,823	21,548	470	21,204,758	113,593,496	58,431,503	55,161,993	944
	R	259,928	381	188,823	21,548	..	18,443,959	98,919,337	49,987,352	48,931,985	979
	U	1,997	7,348	..	..	470	2,760,799	14,674,159	8,444,151	6,230,008	738
Western Zone . .	T	(a)191,151 (b)189,527	318	54,507	3,449	447	10,961,119	60,245,031	31,092,308	29,152,723	938
	R	186,250	235	54,507	3,449	..	7,884,054	43,765,846	22,090,680	21,675,166	981
	U	3,277	5,016	..	..	447	3,077,065	16,479,185	9,001,628	7,477,557	831
Southern Zone . .	T	(a)246,025 (b)245,248	451	69,556	5,511	890	20,466,099	110,554,074	55,670,781	54,883,293	986
	R	240,161	364	69,556	5,511	..	16,583,917	87,379,407	43,796,050	43,583,357	995
	U	5,087	4,556	..	..	890	3,877,182	23,174,667	11,874,731	11,299,936	952
Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	T	3,215*	20	399	18	1	12,467	63,548	39,304	24,244	617
	R	3,212	15	399	18	..	9,378	49,473	30,358	19,115	630
	U	3	4,630	..	..	1	3,089	14,075	8,946	5,129	573
Goa, Daman & Diu .	T	(a)1,426 (b)1,431	438	245	1	13	122,035	626,667	302,534	324,133	1,071
	R	1,423	370	245	1	..	105,430	526,003	252,440	273,563	1,084
	U	8	9,041	..	..	13	16,605	100,664	50,094	50,570	1,010
STATES											
Andhra Pradesh .	T	(a)106,286 (b)106,058	339	27,084	1,913	223	6,979,507	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	981
	R	104,607	284	27,084	1,913	..	5,829,387	29,708,939	14,945,712	14,763,227	988
	U	1,446	4,340	..	..	223	1,150,120	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,058,549	951
Assam . . .	T	(a)47,091 (b)47,257	251	25,702	1,565	60	2,186,749	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	876
	R	47,141	232	25,702	1,565	..	2,022,423	10,959,744	5,783,675	5,176,069	895
	U	116	7,870	..	..	60	164,326	913,028	544,454	368,574	677
Bihar . . .	T	(a)67,196 (b)66,936	694	67,665	10,428	153	6,885,541	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	994
	R	66,147	643	67,665	10,428	..	6,264,187	42,541,690	21,140,292	21,401,398	1,012
	U	789	4,960	..	..	153	621,354	3,913,920	2,161,157	1,752,763	811
Gujarat . . .	T	(a)72,245 (b)71,056	290	18,584	433	181	3,728,655	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	940
	R	70,323	218	18,584	433	..	2,765,722	15,316,726	7,830,222	7,486,504	956
	U	733	7,194	..	..	181	962,933	5,326,624	2,803,680	2,512,944	896

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*contd.*

Country/Zone/State/ Union Territory and other areas	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Popu-lation per Sq. mile	No. of villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population			Females per 1,000 males in 1961
				In-habited	Unin habited			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES—*contd.*											
Jammu & Kashmir .	T	*53,065	66	6,559	167	43	566,766	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	878
	R	53,547	55	6,559	167	..	481,749	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715	884
	U	118	5,031	..	..	43	85,017	593,315	321,687	271,628	844
Kerala . . .	T	(*a*)15,002 (*b*)15,003	1,127	1,573	2	92	2,803,533	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	1,022
	R	14,571	985	1,573	2	..	2,422,217	14,349,574	7,079,168	7,270,406	1,027
	U	432	5,919	..	..	92	381,316	2,554,141	1,282,759	1,271,382	991
Madhya Pradesh .	T	(*a*)171,217 (*b*)169,042	192	70,414	6,429	219	6,230,854	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	953
	R	168,322	165	70,414	6,429	..	5,376,498	27,745,174	14,085,038	13,660,136	970
	U	720	6,428	..	..	219	854,356	4,627,234	2,493,166	2,134,068	856
Madras . . .	T	(*a*)50,331 (*b*)50,154	672	14,124	615	339	6,365,474	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	992
	R	48,138	513	14,124	615	..	4,963,130	24,696,425	12,331,586	12,364,839	1,003
	U	2,016	4,459	..	..	339	1,402,344	8,990,528	4,579,392	4,411,136	963
Maharashtra . .	T	(*a*)118,717 (*b*)118,280	334	35,851	3,016	266	7,222,676	39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836	936
	R	115,736	245	35,851	3,016	.	5,108,544	28,391,157	14,230,934	14,160,223	995
	U	2,544	4,389	..	..	266	2,114,132	11,162,561	6,197,948	4,964,613	801
Mysore . . .	T	(*a*)74,210 (*b*)73,846	319	26,377	2,972	231	4,250,167	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	959
	R	72,662	252	26,377	2,972	.	3,319,776	18,320,279	9,287,660	9,032,619	973
	U	1,184	4,447	..	..	231	930,391	5,266,493	2,753,263	2,513,230	913
Orissa . . .	T	(*a*)60,164 (*b*)60,172	292	46,466	5,659	62	3,316,824	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1,001
	R	59,775	275	46,466	5,659	..	3,098,851	16,439,196	8,156,598	8,282,598	1,015
	U	397	2,702	..	..	62	217,973	1,109,650	613,988	495,662	807
Punjab . . .	T	(*a*)47,106 (*b*)47,305	429	21,269	1,405	189	3,464,122	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	864
	R	46,873	346	21,269	1,405	..	2,685,821	16,218,217	8,637,284	7,580,933	878
	U	432	9,476	..	..	189	778,301	4,088,595	2,254,292	1,834,303	814
Rajasthan . .	T	(*a*)132,152 (*b*)131,890	153	32,241	2,285	145	3,172,851	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	908
	R	129,771	130	32,241	2,285	..	2,673,676	16,874,124	8,820,880	8,053,244	913
	U	2,119	1,548	..	..	145	499,175	3,281,478	1,743,202	1,538,276	882
Uttar Pradesh . .	T	(*a*)113,054 (*b*)113,879	648	112,624	12,720	267	12,046,539	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	909
	R	112,922	569	112,624	12,720	.	10,539,828	64,266,506	33,401,345	30,865,161	924
	U	957	9,903	..	..	267	1,506,711	9,479,895	5,232,856	4,247,039	812
West Bengal . .	T	(*a*)33,829 (*b*)34,194	1,021	38,465	3,486	184	8,377,402	34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135	878
	R	(*a*)33,536	787	38,465	3,486	..	6,649,427	26,385,437	13,579,044	12,806,393	943
	U	658	12,978	..	..	184	1,727,975	8,540,842	5,020,100	3,520,742	701
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS											
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	*3,215	20	399	13	1	12,467	63,548	39,304	24,244	617
	R	3,212	15	399	13	..	9,378	49,473	30,358	19,115	630
	U	3	4,630	..	..	1	3,089	14,075	8,946	5,129	573
Delhi . . .	T	(*a*)573 (*b*)573	4,640	276	24	3	359,802	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	785
	R	447	670	276	24	..	45,604	299,204	161,992	137,212	847
	U	126	18,714	..	..	3	314,198	2,359,408	1,327,386	1,032,022	777

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*contd.*

Country/Zone/State/ Union Territory and other areas	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages Inhabited	No. of villages Uninhabited	No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females	Females per 1 000 male in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS—*contd.*											
Himachal Pradesh .	T	(*a*)10,885 (*b*)10,702	126	10,458	1,816	18	248,174	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	923
	R	10,679	121	10,438	1,316	..	235,258	1,287,216	665,730	621,486	934
	U	23	2,727	..	..	18	12,816	63,928	36,967	26,961	729
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Islands	T	(*a*)11 (*b*)11	2,241	10	9	..	3,795	24,108	11,935	12,173	1,020
	R	11	2,241	10	9	..	3,795	24,108	11,935	12,173	1,020
	U	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Manipur . . .	T	(*a*)8,628 (*b*)8,628	90	1,866	42	1	141,858	780,037	387,058	392,979	1,015
	R	8,621	83	1,866	42	..	130,948	712,320	352,937	359,383	1,018
	U	7	10,082	..	..	1	10,910	67,717	34,121	33,596	985
Tripura . . .	T	(*a*)4,036 (*b*)4,116	277	4,932	354	6	185,051	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	932
	R	4,100	253	4,952	354	..	172,198	1,039,008	536,580	502,428	936
	U	16	6,585	..	..	6	12,853	102,997	54,657	48,340	884
Dadar & Nagar Haveli.	T	(*a*)189 (*b*)191	303	72	..	..	9,788	57,963	29,524	28,439	963
	R	191	303	72	..	.	9,788	57,963	29,524	28,439	963
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Goa, Daman & Diu .	T	(*a*)1,426 (*b*)1,431	438	245	1	13	122,035	626,667	302,534	324,133	1,071
	R	1,423	370	245	1	..	105,430	526,003	252,440	273,563	1,084
	U	8	9,041	..	..	13	16,605	100,664	50,094	50,570	1,010
Pondicherry . .	T	(*a*)185 (*b*)181	2,040	388	..	5	63,623	369,079	183,347	185,732	1,013
	R	172	1,630	388	..	..	50,612	280,082	139,989	140,093	1,001
	U	9	9,823	..	..	5	13,011	88,997	43,358	45,639	1,053
N. E. F. A. . .	T	*31,438	11	2,451	..	..	†2,113	336,558	177,680	158,878	894
	R	31,438	11	2,451	..	..	2,113	336,558	177,680	158,878	894
	U	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland . . .	T	(*a*)6,366 (*b*)6,366	58	814	14	3	80,224	369,200	191,027	178,173	933
	R	6,356	55	814	14	..	76,584	350,043	179,261	170,782	953
	U	10	1,886	..	..	3	3,640	19,157	11,766	7,391	628
SIKKIM . . .	T	(*a*)2,744 (*b*)2,818	58	462	..	1	28,996	162,189	85,193	76,996	904
	R	2,814	55	462	..	..	27,228	155,341	81,285	74,056	911
	U	4	1,712	..	..	1	1,768	6,848	3,908	2,940	752

Note :—

1. * Surveyor General's figures. State figures not available.
2. † These figures relate to area where all India Schedule was canvassed (*i.e.*) for 38,705 population). The figures for N. E. F. A. are provisional.
3. Under column 3, (*a*) represents the area figures furnished by Surveyor General of India, (*b*) represents the area figures furnished by the State Survey Department. The urban areas are based on the area of individual towns furnished by the local authorities. The rural area for State is obtained by subtracting the urban area from the State Survey Area.
4. The Density figures of urban areas of State/Zone/India are worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimal obtained by adding the areas of individual towns in the respective units. For total and rural the density figures are worked out on area figures corrected upto 1 place of decimal.
5. Population per square mile has been calculated on area figures supplied by State Survey Department, except in the case of Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and N. E. F. A. for 'total' and 'rural' where these have been calculated on the figures supplied by Surveyor General of India.
6. Area figures of some suburban units and Port Areas included as urban in Gujarat are not separately available. Population of these units is ignored for working out urban density. Rural density is based on the rural population only but the area figures also include the area of the urban of which separate area is not available. The same procedure has been followed in the case of eight towns of Goa, Daman & Diu for which area is not available.

APPENDIX I

Territorial Units which have undergone changes since 1951

FLY-LEAF

The below Appendix I to Table A-I gives the names of the units and their areas that go to make the present area of Nagaland and then district by district down to the subdivision level. All the changes that have taken place since the last census are indicated in this appendix.

The reasons for the larger number of changes have already been discussed in some detail under the Fly-leaf to Table A-I.

Statement showing 1951 territorial unit constituting the present set up of Nagaland

Those names/areas which have undergone changes since 1951 Census have been shown below:

State/Union Territory & other areas/District/ Subdivision	1951 Territorial units	Details of gain in territories			Details of loss in territories			Net Area	
		Brief Description	Area in		Brief Description	Area in		Gain '+'	Loss '—'
			Sq. miles	Sq. kms.		Sq. miles	Sq. kms.	Sq. miles	Sq. kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAGALAND		Newly formed after 1951 Census from the following portions of Assam State and NEFA	6,352·0	16,451·7	..	..	..	+6,352·0	+16,451·7
		i. Naga Hills District	4,297·0	11,129·2	..	..	..	..	
		ii. Naga-Tribal Area (including non-censused area of 2,005 sq-miles).	2,055·0	5,322·5	..	..	..	..	
Kohima District		Newly formed from Kohima Subdivision transferred from former Naga Hills District of Assam State.	2,383·0	6,172·0	..	..	..	+2,383·0	+6,172·0
Kohima Sadar Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of Northern Angami, Southern Angami, Western Angami, Rengma and Pugoboto Circles and Kohima Town of former Kohima Subdivision of former Naga Hills District of Assam State.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A.
Dimapur Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of dimapur Mauza, Zeliang and Kuki, Western Sema and Chakhro Circles transfered from former Kohima Subdivision of former Naga Hills District of Assam State.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A.
Phek Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of Phek, Chazouba, Pfutsero and Meluri Circles, transferred from former Kohima Sub-division of former Naga Hills District of Assam State.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A.
Mokokchung District		Newly formed from Mokokchung Subdivision transferred from former Naga Hills District of Assam State.	1,914·0	4,957·2	..		..	+1,914·0	+4,957·2
Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of Ongpangkong, Changkidong, Japukong, Asetkong and Langpangkong Circles of former Mokokchung Subdivision of former Mokokchung Subdivision of former Naga Hills District of Assam State.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A.
Wokha Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of Upper Range, Lower Range, Middle Range and Sanis area Circles of former Mokokchung Subdivision transferred from former Naga Hills District of Assam State.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A.

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*contd.*

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

Territorial Units which have undergone changes since 1951

State/Union Territory & other areas/District/ Subdivision	1951 Territorial units	Details of gain in territories			Details of loss in territories			Net Area Gain '+' Loss '−'	
		Brief Description	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. kms.	Brief Description	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. kms.	Sq. miles	Sq. kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zunheboto Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of Ghabo Range, Aghunato Area, Suruhuto Zunheboto, Satakha Range, Satoi Circle Atoizu Circle, V. K. Circle and Vihoshe circle of former Mokokchung Subdivision transferred from former Naga Hills District of Assam State.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A.
Tuensang District	Naga Tribal Area including non-censused area.		(No later District transfers)		..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A.
Tuensang Sadar Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of Tamlu Longleng, Moksan, Tobu, Tuensang Sadar, Longkhim, Noklak, Shamatorr and Thonoknyu Circles of former Naga Tribal Area.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A	+N.A
Mon Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of Mon, Wakching and Champang Circles of former Naga Tribal Area.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A
Kiphire Subdivision		Newly formed by the villages of Kiphire and Pungro circles of former Naga Tribal Area.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	+N.A.	+N.A.

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

FLY-LEAF

Houseless population means people who have no fixed place of residence and regular house to live in and include such persons like beggers, sadhus, boat dwellers, vagrants, vagabonds, etc. No special enumerators were appointed for the enumeration of houseless population. They were enumerated along with other population at the places wherever they slept or found during the enumeration. Regular enumerators were instructed to make account of the houseless persons in their respective blocks and enter slips for all those sleeping on the pavements or managing some kind of shelter which was not a house. The houseless population in Nagaland during the Census 1961 is 62 in all. Out of the total, 42 were enumerated in Kohima district and the rest 20 in Mokokchung district. All these were enumerated in rural areas of the territory.

Institutional population means the inmate of such institutions as hostels, boarding houses, hotels with lodging and boarding facilities, in-patients of hospitals, jails, sanatoria, nursing homes, etc. The number of institutional population in Nagaland as per 1961 Census is 2,715. Out of the total 58·3 per cent. were confined to rural areas and 41·7 per-cent. in urban areas. In Kohima district the number comes to 503 all of whom were recorded in urban areas. In Mokokchung district 1,399 persons were observed within institutions, out of which 55·1 per cent. were counted in rural areas and the remaining 44·9 per cent. in urban areas. The total number in Tuensang district was found to be 813.

Statement showing the Houseless and Institutional Population

State/Union Territory & other areas /District/Subdivision	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAGALAND	T	62	52	10	2,715	2,118	597
	R	62	52	10	1,584	1,236	348
	U	..	..	..	1,131	882	249
Kohima District	T	42	42	..	503	469	34
	R	42	43	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	.	503	469	34
Kohima Sadar Subdivision	T	42	42	..	503	469	34
	R	42	42	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	.	503	469	34
Dimapur Subdivision	T	..	.	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	.	..	..
Phek Subdivision	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mokokchung District	T	20	10	10	1,399	942	457
	R	20	10	10	771	529	242
	U	..	..	..	628	413	215
Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision	T	20	10	10	1,376	927	449
	R	20	10	10	748	514	234
	U	..	..	..	628	413	215
Wokha Subdivision	R	..	..	..	2	2	..
Zunheboto Subdivision	R	..	..	..	21	13	8
Tuensang District	R	..	..	..	813	707	106
Tuensang Sadar Subdivision	R	..	..	..	753	647	106
Mon Subdivision	R	..	..	..	60	60	..
Kiphire Subdivision	R	..	..	..	..	.	..

TABLE A-II

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS (1901—1961)

A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS (1901-1961)

FLY-LEAF

1. This table furnishes the data on the population for the seven Censuses from 1901 to 1961 for the Nagaland as well as its Districts and the variation of population as they took place from Census to Census. This is a very important table as it gives the growth of population from decade to decade and in the absence of reliable vital statistics, this data forms the source for estimation of population.

2. The appendix to A-II table gives for the State as well as the Districts, the area in sq. miles/sq. kms., for 1961 and 1951, the population in 1951 according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1951, the population in 1951 adjusted to the jurisdiction prevailing in 1961 and the variation by net increase or decrease.

3. The details of transfer of areas with dates of notification and changes in population due to territorial changes are given in a foot-note to the Appendix.

4. The territory now included in Nagaland was formerly partly in Assam and partly in NEFA and many changes have taken place in the boundaries of districts and subdivisions since the Census of 1951. However, the population of earlier censuses are adjusted for the present boundaries and areas of the Nagaland, its districts and subdivisions

5. Percentage variation of population 1901-1961

The statement below shows percentage variation of population from 1901-1961 for Nagaland as a whole as well as for each district. This variation is also shown for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Percentage variation of population 1901-1961

State/Union Territory & other Areas /District	Total Rural Urban	1901-1961	1951-1961	1941-1951	1931-1941	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAGALAND	T	+131·34	+14·07	+8·60	-6·04	+12·62	+6·55	+46·76
	R	+119·15	+6·91	+8·43	+5·71	12·87	+6·41	+51·37
	U	+519·37	+364·41	+17·62	-27·11	—1·11	+15·15	—21·66
Kohima	T	+88·80	+11·08	—0·70	—0·49	+11·80	-3·19	+49·09
	R	-75·69	-2·12	—1·37	—1·28	+12·22	+2·85	+53·10
	U	+320·27	+215·13	+17·62	+27·11	—1·11	+15·15	—21·66
Mokokchung	T	187·29	+16·79	+18·70	14·17	+13·67	+11·13	+43·70
	R	+173·25	+16·79	+18·70	+14·17	+13·67	+11·13	+43·70
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuensang	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

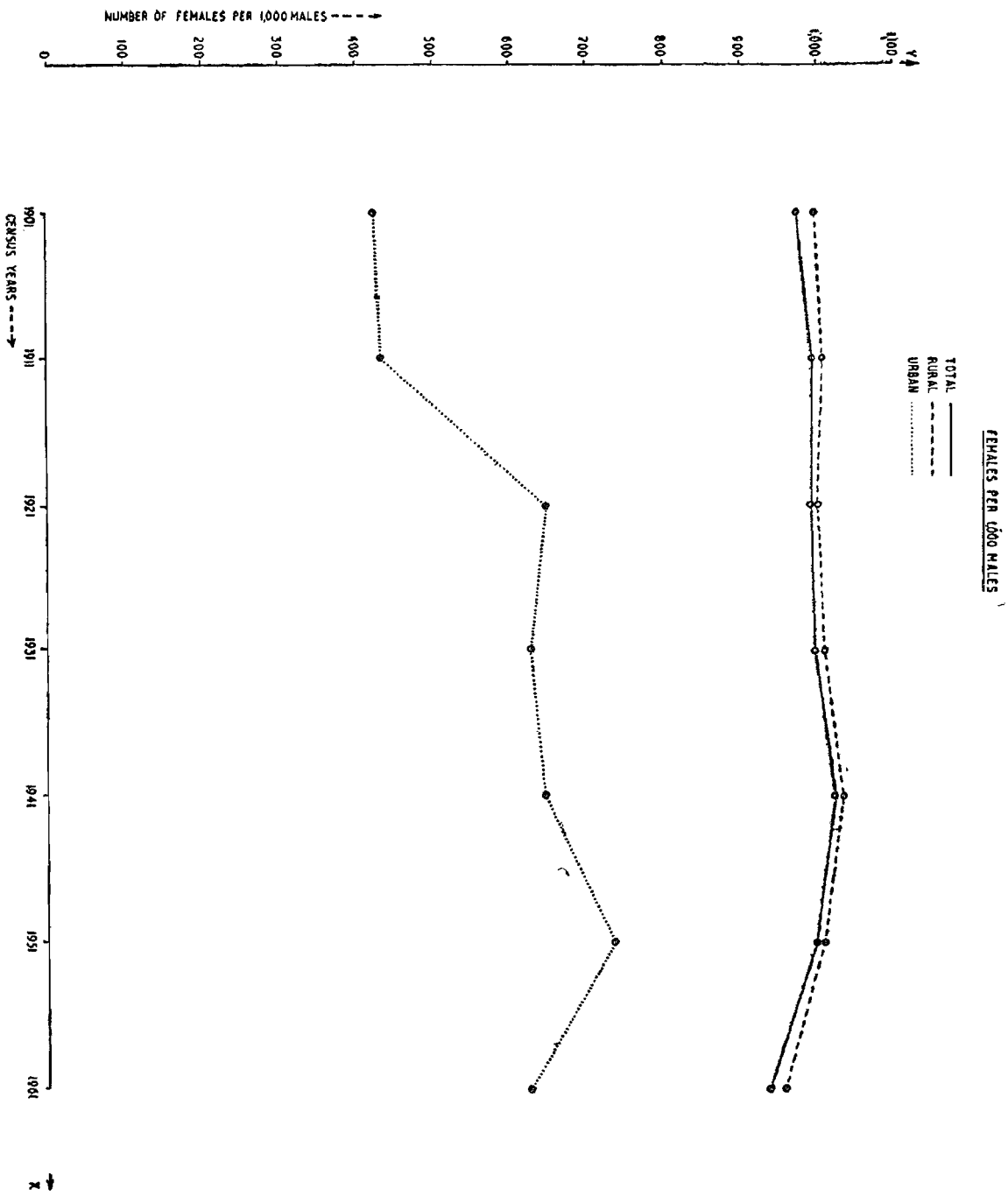
Note :— '+' Stands for increase and '—' stands for decrease.

6. The percentage variation of population during the six decades does not reveal the exact nature of population growth. This may be due to the censused area of the state which had been increasing all along. The population estimates may not give correct result because of variation in censused area which has resulted in irregular show of population growth.

7. The population of Nagaland has been increasing from the seven censuses and an abnormal increase is only noticed in 1911. The reasons for this abnormal increase as given in the Census report of 1911 are as under.

> "The cause of the large increase in the population in the Naga Hills has also been explained as being mainly due to an increase of territory, the residiary growth is almost entirely natural and is due to general peace and uneventful growth."

8. There has been an increase of 131·34 per cent. in the population right from the year 1901 to 1961 in Nagaland. 119·5 per cent. increase is observed in rural areas against 519·37 per cent. in urban areas of Nagaland. This remarkable increase in urban population has mainly resulted during 1951 to 1961 and has been never observed


FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES
TOTAL
RURAL
URBAN
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES
CENSUS YEARS
Y
X

A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS (1901-1961)—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*concld.*

in any of the previous censuses. The percentage increase in urban population during this period comes to 364·41 in Nagaland and the heaviest proportionate urban population has been recorded in Kohima district. This is due to the floating population of males in towns and sizable number of persons from other states who reside on a long term basis. The formation of Naga Hills Tuensang Area (now Nagaland) also increased the volume of male immigration from outside the territory to the urban parts of Nagaland.

9. The Tuensang District (former Naga Tribal Area) was censused for the first time in 1951 for 50·0 sq. miles with a population of 7,025. As it is quite impossible to estimate what this newly censused population would have amounted to in previous censuses, no attempt has been made to determine the population of this small area in the previous censuses.

10. Chnages in the proportion of sexes during 1901-1961

The statement below gives the changes in the proportion of the Sexes during the last sixty years for Nagaland as well as its Districts. The figures given in the statement are for females per thousand males.

Changes in the proportion of the Sexes 1901-1961

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Total Rural Urban	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAGALAND	T	933	999	1,021	997	992	993	973
	R	953	1,005	1,030	1,005	999	1,006	997
	U	628	739	647	626	649	433	423
Kohima	T	888	958	991	962	936	926	973
	R	931	966	1,006	974	947	945	1,017
	U	620	739	647	626	649	433	423
Mokokchung	T	958	1,037	1,055	1,043	1,067	1,092	973
	R	977	1,037	1,055	1,043	1,067	1,092	973
	U	647	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuensang	T	947	1,038*	..	..	..	..	..
	R	947	1,038	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Ratio relates to the Censused portion of 129·5 sq. kilometers only.

11. The sex-ratio of Nagaland as recorded in the 1961 Census has been discussed under item 16(ii) of the fly-leaf to Table A.-I. The above statement and the graph on the page No. 48 explain the trends of the sex-ratio from census to census. The number of females per thousand males in total, rural and urban areas of Nagaland are shown vertically on the graph against different census periods. The curves drawn for total and rural areas of the Nagaland almost indicate the same type of trend. For every 1,000 males in Nagaland there had been a substantial increase in the number of females during 1901 to 1961 whereas the 1961 number is comparatively less. After 1941 where the female ratio had been highest and exceeded that of male in rural areas as well on the whole area, a decline in the female ratio was observed in subsequent censuses. The rural-urban comparison indicates a very significant variation. In urban areas the increase in female had been very low. The curve fluctuates but at the same time, the trend gives an idea of an increase in the female ratio. From the statement it may be seen that, for every 1,000 males, the largest number of females ever recorded for the area constituting the present jurisdiction of the state was 1,021 registered in 1941. This ratio has come down to 933 in 1961. The reasons for this decline are not perceptible. But perhaps the deployment of security forces like the Assam Rifles and the Armed Police might have upset the female sex-ratio. In Kohima district the number of females per thousand males comes to 888 in 1961 which is the least as compared to the previous censuses. In rural areas of the district, the female number has increased from 945 in 1911 to 1,006 in 1941 whereas in 1961, it has come down to 931 and in urban areas the situation is almost the same as discussed at the Territory level. The sex-ratio in Mokokchung district has come down from 1,092 in 1911 to 953 in 1961.

TABLE A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS (1901-1961)—*concld.*

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGALAND	1901	101,550	..	..	51,473	50,077
	1911	149,038	+47,488	+46·76	74,796	74,242
	1921	158,801	+ 9,763	+6·55	79,738	79,063
	1931	178,844	+20,043	+12·62	89,536	89,308
	1941	189,641	+10,797	+6·04	93,831	95,810
	@1951	212,975	+16,309*	+8·60*	106,551	106,424
	@1961	369,200	+28,975*	+14·07*	191,027	178,173
Kohima District	1901	57,692	..	..	29,243	28,449
	1911	86,012	+28,320	+49·09	44,662	41,350
	1921	88,759	+2,747	+3·19	45,850	42,909
	1931	99,230	+10,471	+11·80	50,573	48,657
	1941	98,747	—483	—0·49	49,597	49,150
	1951	98,059	—688	—0·70	50,142	47,917
	1961	108,924	+10,865	+11·08	57,704	51,220
Mokokchung District	1901	43,858	..	..	22,230	21,628
	1911	63,026	+19,168	+43·70	30,134	32,892
	1921	70,042	+7,016	+11·13	33,888	36,154
	1931	70,614	+572	+13·67	38,963	40,651
	1941	90,894	+11,280	+14·17	44,234	46,660
	1951	107,891	+16,997	+18·70	52,962	54,929
	1961	126,001	+18,110	+16·79	64,366	61,635
Tuensang District	1901	Not Censused	..	..	..	..
	1911	Do.	..	..	..	..
	1921	Do.	..	..	..	..
	1931	Do.	..	..	..	..
	1941	Do.	..	..	..	..
	†1951	7,025	..	..	3,447	3,758
	†1961	134,275	†	†	68,957	65,318

*In working out Decade variation and percentage Decade variation, the 1951 and 1961 population of Tuensang District has not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951.

@ In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 50 square miles of area. In 1961 Census, the censused area of Tuensang District has increased to 2,068 square miles.

†Decade variation and Percentage Decade variation have not been shown as the census area is not comparable.

APPENDIX TO TABLE A-II

Statement showing 1961 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1951, changes in areas and population involved in these changes

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Area in 1961		1961 Population	Area in 1951		1951 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1951	1951 Population adjusted to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Net increase or Decrease between Col. 7 & 8
	Sq. miles	Sq. km.		Sq. miles	Sq. km.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
*NAGALAND	6,366·0	16,487·9	369,200	.. (+6,366·0)	.. (+16,487·9)	.. (+212,975)	212,975	+212,975
†Kohima District	2,374·0	6,148·7	108,924	.. (+2,374·0)	.. (+6,148·7)	.. (+98,059)	98,059	+98,059
†Mokokchung District	1,924·0	4,983·1	126,001	.. (+1,924·0)	.. (+4,983·1)	.. (+107,891)	107,891	+107,891
†Tuensang District	2,068·0	5,356·1	134,275	.. (+2,068·0)	.. (+5,356·1)	.. (+7,025)	7,025	+7,025

*The former Naga Hills District (Area 4,297·0 Sq. miles, Population 205,950) and former Naga Tribal Area (It was censused in 1951 for 50·0 sq. Miles only with a population 7,025) were amalgamated to form a new administrative Unit known as Naga Hills Tuensang Area *vide* the Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act 1957 (No. 42 of 1957) published in the gazette of India, Extra-ordinary part II, Section I, dated 30th November 1957. Subsequently by a regulation called the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation 1961 (No. 2 of 1961) the name NHTA was changed as Nagaland on 18th February 1961.

†By a regulation called the Naga Hills Tuensang Area (Administration) Regulation 1957 (No. 6 of 1957), published in the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section I, dated the 1st December 1957, the Naga Hills Tuensang Area has been divided into three districts, *viz.*, Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. 1st December 1957 may be taken as the date of declaration of three districts in Nagaland. Present Kohima and Mokokchung districts are same as the respective subdivisions of former Naga Hills District of Assam. Present Tuensang district is same as the former Naga Tribal Area.

TABLE A-III

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

A-III- VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

1. This table gives figures for the total number of inhabited villages classified by various population groups : (i) less than 200, (ii) 200 to 499, (iii) 500 to 999, (iv) 1,000 to 1,999, (v) 2,000 to 4,999, (vi) 5,000 to 9,999 and (vii) 10,000 and above. The table is presented in two parts. The first part gives the classification of villages for Nagaland and its Districts. The second part gives the classification of villages for each District as well as for each Subdivision in the District. Statement 3 of the fly-leaf to Table A-III shows the sub-totals upto District level for broader population sizes.

2. A Village has been defined in detail in the fly-leaf to Table A-I In Nagaland, the definition of a Village is generally taken to be a collection of houses bearing separate name situated within certain boundaries traditionally recognised by Villagers. Such recognised Villages having no population have also been treated as separate but as uninhabited Villages.

3. All places which did not satisfy the prescribed Criteria to be treated as Towns or Urban areas in 1961 have automatically been treated as rural areas.

4. Altogether there are 814 inhabited villages in Nagaland. The highest number of villages fall in Mokokchung district which represents 285 villages in total. Next comes Tuensang district with 266 inhabited villages and the remaining 263 villages come under the jurisdiction of Kohima district.

5. Out of 814 inhabited villages of the state, 299 villages are with less than 200 population, 282 villages are with a population size 200-499, 157 villages are with a population size 500-999, 65 villages are with a population size 1,000-1,999 and only 11 villages are with a population size 2,000-4,999.

6. The highest population size in Villages of the Nagaland varies from 2,000 to 4,999 and only 11 villages account for such size of population. Of these 11 villages, nine are in the Mokokchung district and the remaining two in the Kohima district. In Tuensang district the maximum size of population in villages varies from 1,000 to 1,999. In this district, 28 villages only come under this category of population range while the number of such villages in other districts is comparatively much less.

7. The statement (1) below gives the percentage of population living in Villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural, population of the Nagaland as well as each district, 1961.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total Rural population in each district 1961

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAGALAND	9·55	26·50	31·75	25·27	6·93	..	..
Kohima	14·00	26·78	27·19	26·84	5·19	..	..
Mokokchung	10·95	28·52	23·72	20·74	16·07	..	..
Tuensang	5·12	24·54	42·16	28·18	..	..	..

8. The following gives the analysis of various groups of villages according to population size.

8·1. *Villages with a population of less than 200*

It may be seen that 9·55 per cent. of the rural population of the Nagaland live in villages with less than 200 population. Among the districts, Kohima District has the largest percentage (14·00) of rural population living in villages of less than 200 population The lowest percentage (5·12) of rural population living in villages of less than 200 population is in Tuensang District and in Mokokchung District, 10·95 per cent. of the district rural population lives in such villages. The number of villages having a population of less than 200 in Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang District are 127, 112 and 60 respectively.

8·2. *Villages with a population size from 200 to 499 range*

The Villages with a population of 200-499 number in all 282 and they account for 26·50 per cent. of the Nagaland rural population. The percentage of population among districts varies from 24·54 to 28·52 whereas the number of such villages vary from 78 to 105. The highest number of Villages of the above population range are to be found in Mokokchung District.

8·3. *Villages with a population size, 500-999*

The Villages with a population size of 500-999 number in all 157 in Nagaland and account for the largest percentage of the rural population of the territory, *i. e.*, 31·15 per cent.

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*contd.*

They number 37 in Kohima District, 41 in Mokokchung District, and 79 in Tuensang District while the percentage of population in respective districts comes to 27·19, 23·72 and 42·16.

8·4. *Villages with a population of 1,000 to 1,999*

The Villages with a population size of 1,000-1,999 account for 25·27 per cent. of the rural population of Nagaland and the total number of villages falling under this category is 65. In Kohima District, 26·84 per cent. of rural district population is confined to 19 villages of the above population size, 20·74 per cent. to 18 villages of Mokokchung District and 28·18 per cent. to 28 villages of Tuensang district.

8·5. *Villages with a population of 2,000 to 4,999*

This is the highest size of population in villages of Nagaland. This category of villages number only 11 for the territory and account only for 6·93 per cent. of the rural population. The population as well as villages falling in this category of population size are comparatively much less. The villages of this population size are to be found only in Mokokchung and Kohima Districts. Mokokchung District accounts for 9 such villages whereas Kohima District has only 2. The percentage of population of rural district total comes to 16·07 and 5·19 in respective districts.

8·6. *Villages with a population size, 5,000-9,999*

There is no village in Nagaland having a population of 5,000 and more.

9. The Statement 2 gives the percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1951 and 1961 Census for Nagaland and its Districts.

10. It may be seen from statement that the population size in Villages has not so far exceeded the number 4,999 in any Census year. This is the highest size and varies from 2,000 to 4,999 population in villages of the territory. On analysing the territory figures it is observed that as the population size of villages increases the number of inhabited villages with their population goes on decreasing. That is the smaller the population size of villages, greater is the number of villages and population. This situation is noticed in 1951 and 1961. Taking Nagaland as a whole, there has been decrease in percentages of number of villages as well as population from 1951 to 1961 in villages of population size 200-499, but there has been increase in percentages both in number of villages and the population in the villages having a population of 500 and more.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of number of villages to total number of villages and percentage of population to total population by classes of villages 1951

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000+	
	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NAGALAND	73·99	36·94	17·14	20·38	7·86	26·47	1·01	6·21	..	..	..	..
Kohima	77·57	38·10	15·81	33·17	5·88	22·13	0·74	6·60	..	..	..	..
Mokochung	70·09	36·60	18·30	27·28	10·27	30·23	1·34	5·79	..	..	..	..
*Tuensang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* In 1951 Census, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 16 villages covering an area of 50 square miles. Therefore, in working out the 'percentage of Villages and population' Tuensang district has not been taken into account.

Percentage of number of villages to total number of villages and Percentage of population to total population by classes of villages 1961

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000+	
	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NAGALAND	71·38	36·05	19·29	31·75	7·98	25·27	1·35	6·93	..	..	..	..
Kohima	77·95	40·79	14·07	27·19	7·22	26·84	0·76	5·18	..	..	..	..
Mokokchung	76·14	39·47	14·39	23·72	6·32	20·74	3·15	16·07	..	..	..	..
Tuensang	59·77	29·65	29·70	42·17	10·53	28·18	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*concld.*

STATEMENT 3

Villages classified by population groups of (1) 0-999, (2) 500-1,999, (3) 2,000-4,999 and (4) 5,000 and over

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Total Number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			0—499			500—1,999			2,000—4,999)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NAGALAND	**814**	**350,043**	**179,261**	**170,782**	**581**	**64,382**	**61,859**	**222**	**102,448**	**97,114**	**11**	**12,431**	**11,309**
Kohima District	263	95,925	49,678	46,247	205	20,132	18,992	56	26,794	25,032	2	2,752	2,223
Mokokchung	285	119,843	60,626	59,217	217	23,485	23,815	59	27,462	25,816	9	9,679	9,586
Tuensang District	266	134,275	68,957	65,318	159	20,765	19,052	107	48,192	46,266	..	..	..

UNION TABLE A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Less than 200		
					Number	Population	
						Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAGALAND	**814**	**350,043**	**179,261**	**170,782**	**299**	**16,750**	**16,675**
Kohima District	263	95,925	49,678	46,247	127	6,878	6,560
Mokokchung District	285	119,843	60,626	59,217	112	6,361	6,757
Tuensang District	266	134,275	68,957	65,318	60	3,511	3,358

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	I.—Villages with less than 2,000 Population—*contd.*								
	200—499			500—999			1,000—1,999		
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NAGALAND	**282**	**47,632**	**45,184**	**157**	**26,631**	**54,490**	**65**	**45,817**	**42,161**
Kohima District	78	13,254	12,432	37	13,210	12,871	19	13,584	12,161
Mokokchung District	105	17,124	17,058	41	14,586	13,836	18	12,876	11,980
Tuensang District	99	17,254	15,694	79	28,835	27,783	28	19,357	18,488

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	II—Villages with a population of 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
	2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
NAGALAND	**11**	**12,431**	**11,809**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohima District	2	2,752	2,223	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mokokchung District	9	9,679	9,586	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuensang District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

UNION TERRITORY TABLE A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

State/Union Territory & other areas/District/Subdivision	Total number of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Populatoin			I—Villages with less than 2,000 Population		
					Less than 200		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Population	
						Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAGALAND	814	350,043	179,261	170,782	299	16,750	17,675
Kohima District	263	95,925	49,678	46,247	127	6,878	6,560
Kohima Sadar Subdivision	70	40,426	20,827	19,599	22	1,470	1,420
Dimapur Subdivision	107	21,843	11,315	10,528	65	3,369	3,089
Phek Subdivision	86	33,656	17,536	16,120	40	2,039	2,051
Mokokchung District	285	119,843	60,626	59,217	112	6,361	6,757
Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision	65	52,400	25,924	26,476	13	882	723
Wokha Subdivision	79	29,348	15,421	13,927	30	1,683	1,811
Zunheboto Subdivision	141	38,095	19,281	18,814	63	3,796	4,223
Tuensang District	266	134,275	68,957	65,318	60	3,511	3,358
Tuensang Sadar Subdivision	133	67,866	34,774	33,092	28	1,741	1,784
Mon Subdivision	76	50,774	26,302	24,472	9	566	399
Kiphire Subdivision	57	15,635	7,881	7,754	23	1,204	1,175

State/Union Territory & other areas/District/Subdivision	I—Villages with less than 2,000 population—*contd.*								
	200—499			500—999			1,000—1,999		
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NAGALAND	282	47,632	45,184	157	56,631	54,490	65	45,817	42,624
Kohima District	78	13,254	12,432	37	13,210	12,871	19	13,584	12,161
Kohima Sadar Subdivision	21	3,322	3,440	13	4,734	4,491	12	8,549	8,025
Dimapur Subdivision	36	5,925	5,377	6	2,021	2,062	..	..	..
Phek Subdivision	21	4,007	3,615	18	6,455	6,318	7	5,035	4,136
Mokokchung District	105	17,124	17,058	41	14,586	13,836	18	12,876	11,980
Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision	16	2,978	2,781	17	6,069	6,293	11	7,419	8,150
Wokha Subdivision	24	3,941	3,885	13	4,582	4,484	5	4,172	2,740
Zunheboto Subdivision	65	10,265	10,442	11	3,935	3,059	2	1,285	1,090
Tuensang District	99	17,254	15,694	79	28,835	27,783	28	19,357	18,483
Tuensang Sadar Subdivision	52	8,812	8,464	39	14,530	14,132	14	9,691	8,712
Mon Subdivision	22	4,452	3,513	31	11,618	10,789	14	9,666	9,771
Kiphire Subdivision	25	3,990	3,717		2,687	2,862	..	..	..

State/Union Territory & other areas/District/Subdivision	II—Villages with a population of 2,000-9,999						III—Villages with a Population of 10,000 and above		
	2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Femal
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
NAGALAND	11	12,431	11,809	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohima District	2	2,752	2,223	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohima Sadar Subdivision	2	2,752	2,223	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dimapur Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phek Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mokokchung District	9	9,679	9,586	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision	8	8,636	8,579	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wokha Subdivision	1	1,043	1,007	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zunheboto Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuensang District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuensang Sadar Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mon Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kiphire Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE A-IV

TOWNS AND TOWNGROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

A-IV—TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

FLY-LEAF

1. This table shows the growth of each town and each class of towns since 1901. The area of towns wherever available are shown in both square miles and square kilometers and variations as well as percentage variations are given from the 1901 Census to the 1961 Census. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics. In Nagaland only two more towns (Dimapur and Mokokchung) were newly included in the 1961 Census. These two towns were not treated as urban in the earlier Censuses. Kohima was a Census town as early as 1901 and has been continuing in 1961. In case of towns shown for the first time in 1961 Census, figures for 1961 Census only are given. If a place was treated as a town in 1901 and is continuing in 1961, figures for each of the earlier Censuses are given. This is an important table as it shows the growth of towns as towns and growth of urban population alone. Where a place was treated at any particular Census year is not shown in this Table.

2. Appendix to Table A-IV shows the area in square miles and square kilometers of new towns with their present population and the population of the corresponding rural units in 1951. No town of 1951 has been declassified in the 1961 Census.

3. Explanatory Note A to Appendix to Table A-IV shows for each new town of 1961 the population as in 1951 of rural unit now constituting the town with the location code number according to 1951 Census.

4. Definition of Town

The definition of a town has been given in the fly-leaf to Table A-I. For the purposes of 1961 Census, a town is defined as under:—

(i) All Corporations, Municipalities, Cantonments; and

(ii) Other places which have:

(*a*) a population of 5,000 or more;

(*b*) a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile; and

(*c*) at least ¾ of the total population engaged in non-agricultural persuits.

5. There is no place in Nagaland which has a Corporation, Municipality or Cantonment and no place with less than 5,000 population has been treated as town in Nagaland in the 1961 Census.

6. Classification of Cities and Towns into Six Groups:

6.1. The towns are classified into the following six classes:—

Class I.....with a population of 100,000 and over.

Class II.....with a population of 50,000 to 99,999.

Class III.....with a population of 20,000 to 49,999.

Class IV.....with a population of 10,000 to 19,999.

Class V.....with a population of 5,000 to 9,999.

Class VI.....with a population of less than 5,000.

6.2. There is no separate classification of Cities. Class I towns with a population of 100,000 and over are also called as Cities. There is no City in Nagaland and all the towns of the Union Territory belong to Class V category.

7. Town Groups

If two or more urban Units adjacent to each other, form a compact urban unit, the whole compact area with its constituents urban units is called as Town Group. So the total population of a Town Group is the total population of all urban units within the Town Group. There is no such Town Group in Nagaland.

8. Changes in classification of Towns 1901 to 1961

8.1. The following statement shows the changes in the classification of each town from 1901 to 1961.

Changes in classification of towns 1901 to 1961

Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kohima	Class V	Class VI	Class VI	Class VI	Class VI	Class VI	Class VI
Dimapur	Class V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mokokchung	Class V	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-IV—TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*contd.*

8.2. Out of 3 towns in 1961, two are new towns.

9. Number of towns of each class from 1901-1961

9.1. The following statement gives the number of towns of each class during 1901-1961.

Number of Towns of each class during 1901-1961

	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI	..	1	1	1	1	1	1

9.2. The total number of town in Nagaland in 1961 is now 3 as against 1 in 1951. The difference is due to the fact that 2 new towns are added for the first time in this Census. One Class VI town of 1951 was promoted to Class V in 1961 and 2 new towns of Class V (Dimapur and Mokokchung) added as towns in 1961.

10. The following statement shows the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population 1901-1961.

Percentage of towns in each Class to total No. of towns and Percentage of population in each Class to total Urban population 1901-1961

	1961		1951		1941	
	Percentage of number of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of number of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of number of towns	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V	100	100	..	..	..	..
Class VI	..	..	100	100	100	100

	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Percentage of number of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of number of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of number of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of number of towns	Percentage of population
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

A-IV—TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*concld.*

11. The statement below gives the percentage of towns in each class to total urban area of the state and density of population per urban square miles in each class 1901 to 1961.

Percentage of towns in each Class to total Urban area of the Territory and density of population per Urban square miles in each Class 1901—1961

	1961		1951		1941	
	Percentage of area to total Urban	Density per sq. miles	Percentage of area to total Urban	Density per sq. miles	Percentage of area to total Urban	Density per sq. miles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V	100	1,856	..	..	..	..
Class VI	..	..	100	1,031	100	577

	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Percentage of area to total Urban	Density per sq. miles	Percentage of area to total Urban	Density per sq. miles	Percentage of area to total Urban	Density per sq. miles	Percentage of area to total Urban	Density per sq. miles
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI	100	890	100	697	100	606	100	736

12. The following statement shows the limits of Urban localities which have been treated as town for first time in 1961.

Name of Town	*Details of Villages including area of each*
1. Dimapur	The name and area as in 1951 of each Village now constituting the town is not available. But, it is presumed to consist of the Railway Station and its colony, the market area, the Police Station with its surrounding area and the old Burma camp. It had a population of 1,839 persons and was treated as a village. The present Dimapur town has not been formed by amalgamation of a number of villages. The same place as in 1951 Census is now treated as town for Census purposes due to considerable increase in the population. The present records indicate an increase of 212·83 per cent. in the population of Dimapur town since 1951. The increase is not so much due to natural growth, mainly because of its strategic importance as a business Centre for commodity distribution being the Railhead for Kohima District and Manipur Union Territory. The population is mainly distributed among business and Non-agricultural communities.
2. Mokokchung	In the Primary Census Abstract of Naga Hills District Census Hand book 1951, Mokokchung has been labelled as a town. But the place has been treated as rural for all purposes in the 1951 Census. It had a population of 1,288 persons. The area as in 1951 of the rural unit now constituting the town is not available. But it is presumed to be the Head Quarter of then Mokokchung Sub-division under the Naga Hills District of Assam State. The same unit has been now treated as town. It covers an area of 15·54 square kilometers and is inhabited by 6,158 persons as recorded in 1961 Census. There has been an increase of 378·11 per cent. in the population since 1951. It is a business centre for Mokokchung District and also an administrative centre characterised by the existence of educational institutions. It is a single unit of the 1951 Census and not an amalgamation of a number of villages.

TABLE A-IV—TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

Class I	100,000 and above	Class IV	10,000 — 19,999
Class II	50,000 — 99,999	Class V	5,000 — 9,999
Class III	20,000 — 49,999	Class VI	Less than 5,000

District	Name of Town	Status of Town	Year	Area (Sq. miles)	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				All Classes						
			1901	..	..	3,093	..	..	2,174	919
			1911	..	..	2,423	−670	− 21·66	1,691	732
			1921	..	..	2,790	+367	+ 15·15	1,692	1,098
			1931	..	..	2,759	− 31	− 1·11	1,697	1,062
			1941	..	..	3,507	+748	+ 27·11	2,129	1,378
			1951	4·00	10·36	4,125	+618	+ 17·62	2,372	1,753
			1961	10·16	26·31	19,157	+15,032	+364·41	11,766	7,391
				Class I (100,000 and above)		NIL				
				Class II (50,000-99,999)		NIL				
				Class III (20,000-49,999)		NIL				
				Class IV (10,000-19,999)		NIL				
				Class V (5,000-9,999)						
	All towns		1961	10·16	26·31	19,157	..	..	11,766	7,391
Kohima . .	Kohima		1901	..	..	3,093	..	..	2,174	919
			1911	..	..	2,423	−670	− 21·66	1,691	732
			1921	..	..	2,790	+367	+ 15·15	1,692	1,098
			1931	..	..	2,759	− 31	− 1·11	1,697	1,062
			1941	..	..	3,507	+748	+27·11	2,129	1,378
			1951	4·00	10·36	4,125	+618	+ 17·62	2,372	1,753
			1961	4·00	10·36	7,246	3,121	+ 75·66	4,431	2,815
Mokokchung .	*Mokokchung* . .		1961	6·00	15·54	6,153	..	..	3,740	2,413
Dimapur .	*Dimapur* . .		1961	0·16	0·41	5,753	..	..	3,595	2,158
				Class VI (Less than 5,000)						
			1901	..	..	3,093	..	..	2,174	919
			1911	..	..	2,423	−670	−21·66	1,691	732
			1921	..	..	2,790	+367	+15·15	1,692	1,098
			1931	..	..	2,759	− 31	− 1·11	1,697	1,062
			1941	..	..	3,507	+748	+27·11	2,129	1,378
			1951	4·00	10·36	4,125	+618	+17·62	2,372	1,753

Note.—Towns printed in italics under column 2 are treated as such for the first time in 1961 Census.

TABLE A-IV—TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*concld.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE 'A' TO APPENDIX TO TABLE A-IV

Name of District	Name of new town	Constituent Villages			
		Name	Serial number according to 1951 Census (D.C.H.)	1951	
				Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mokokchung	*Mokokchung*	Mokokchung	161	N.A.	1,288
Kohima	*Kohima*	Dimapur (Manipur Road)	275	N.A.	1,839

Note.—Towns shown in this Explanatory Note (printed in Italics) are treated as such for the first time in 1961 Census.

N.A.—Stands for not available.

APPENDIX

New towns added in 1961 and towns in 1951 declassified in 1961

State/Union Territory & other areas/District	New Town added in 1961					Town in 1951 which has been declassified as rural in 1961				
	Name of Town	Area		Population		Name of Town	Area		Population	
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.	1961	1951		Sq. miles or acres	Sq. km.	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAGALAND										
Mokokchung . . .	Mokokchung . .	6·00	15·54	6,158	1,288	..	..	..	..	..
Kohima	Dimapur . .	0·16	0·41	5,753	1,839	..	..	..	..	..

Notes.—

(*a*) In Nagaland, no town of 1951 has been declassified in 1961.

(*b*) Only 2 places have been treated as new towns on 1961. The urban population of 1951 would have been as follows if these two places treated as new towns in 1961 had been treated as towns in 1951—

(i) Total Urban population in 1951 is 4,125.

(ii) Pre-population of new towns of 1961 in 1951 is (+) 3,127.

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FLY-LEAF

1. The Primary Census Abstract shows the area in square miles, number of occupied houses, number of household, total population with its sex break up population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex, number of literate and educated persons by sex and workers and break up of the workers into nine industrial categories and non-workers for the Territory, District by District, for each Sub-division and also for each town. All the above particulars are shown for total as well as rural and urban population for each unit. Under each Subdivision the individual towns have been arranged. Column 3 of the Union Primary Census Abstract gives the area figures of each of the units shown in column 1. The area figures of the Nagaland and its Districts are furnished by the Director of Map Publications, Survey of India, Dehra Dun. The areas of the Sub-divisions and urban units are furnished by the respective Deputy Commissioners.

2. Occupied Census Houses

A census house is a structure or part of a structure, having a separate entrance used for the purpose of habitation by one or more households. The definition of a Census house has already been given in the fly-leaf to Table A-1.

3. Dwelling

A dwelling is a Census house used as a human habitation.

4. Shop-cum-dwelling

A Shop-cum-dwelling means a Census house used partly as a shop and partly as a dwelling, *i.e.*, a place where all kinds of articles are sold for cash or for credit as also used as a human habitation.

5. Workshop-cum-dwelling

A Workshop-cum-dwelling means a Census house used partly as a workshop and partly as a dwelling, *i.e.*, a place where some kinds of production, repair servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold as well as for purposes of human habitation.

6. Households

A household means a group of persons who commonly live together in the same house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent any one of them from doing so.

7. Percentage of Households to Number of Census Houses

The statement below shows the percentage of households to number of houses in the total, rural and urban areas for Nagaland and for each district.

Percentage of households to number of houses in Total, Rural and Urban areas, district by district

State/Union Territory and other areas/District	Percentage of households to No. of houses T	R	U
NAGALAND	100	100	100
Kohima	100	100	100
Mokokchung	100	100	100
Tuensang	100	100	100

7.1. From the above statement, it may be seen that 100 Census houses were occupied by 100 households in Nagaland as well as in each district. This percentage of household is noticed both in rural and urban areas of Nagaland and districts. It is rather unusual that each household in the Territory as well as the districts live in a census house of its own. It may be perhaps due to the failure on the part of the enumerators to distinguish a household number from the census house number and each household might have been mistaken for a census house in compiling the figures.

8. Density of households per square mile in rural and urban areas

The statement below shows the density of households per square mile for total, rural and urban areas for Nagaland and each district.

Density of households per square mile in Total Rural and Urban areas, district by district.

State/Union Territory and other areas/District	Density of households per square miles T	R	U
NAGALAND	13	12	357
Kohima	11	10	555
Mokokchung	14	13	218
Tuensang	14	14	..

8.1. From the above statement, it will be seen that the average density of households per square mile in Nagaland is 13. The density of household per square mile in each district of Mokokchung and Tuensang is 14 as against Nagaland's average of 13. The Kohima District has a low density of 11 households per square mile. This may be due to the fact that, Nagaland being a rugged country, consisting of hills and deep valleys which cannot support a dense population. The difficult terrain may be another reason for this low density.

8.2. Amongst the urban areas, Kohima shows the highest density of 555 households per square mile as against the density of 357 households per square mile in urban areas of the Territory. The highest density is mainly due to the increase of households within a limited area of land available in the urban area of Kohima town.

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*contd.*

9. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

No specific list for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been prepared for Nagaland. However, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Assam has been adopted in the 1961 Census in Nagaland.

10. The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Nagaland are given below

List of Scheduled Castes :

1. Banshphor
2. Dhupi or Dhobi
3. Kaibartta or Jaliya
4. Muchi or Rishi
5. Mehtar or Bhangi
6. Sutradhar

List of Scheduled Tribes :

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Dimasa (Kachari)
4. Garo
5. Galong
6. Khasi & Jaintia
7. Any Kuki Tribes
8. Khowa
9. Mikir
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
11. Mishmi
12. Momba
13. Any Naga Tribes
14. Synteng.

11. Columns 9 to 11 of the Primary Census Abstract show the population of the Scheduled Castes by total males and females. Similarly columns 12 to 14 of the Primary Census Abstract give the population of the Scheduled Tribes by sex. These figures pertain to totals of all Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes enumerated in Nagaland. The number of Scheduled Castes record in the 1961 Census is only 126. This is negligible.

12. Houseless persons

Houseless persons have been defined in the fly-leaf to Appendix III to Table A-I. Houseless persons mean all those persons who have no house to live in and generally live on the street pavements or in open places, such as beggars, vagrants, etc. Institutional population has been defined in the fly-leaf to Appendix III to Table A-I. Institutional population means the inmates of institutions like Jails, Hospitals, Hostels, Mental Institutions, etc.

14. Literacy and Education

A person is considered to be literate if he is able to read and write simple letters in any language. The test for education for the 1961 Census was that a person should have passed a recognised examination.

15. Workers and Non-Workers

A person is classified as worker if

(*a*) in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc. he has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season; and

(*b*) in the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce he was employed during any of the fifteen days proceeding the day on which he was enumerated.

16. A person who is working but was absent from this work during the fifteen days proceeding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness of other causes has been treated as worker.

17. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined the work has been treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

18. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend, or wages are regarded as workers.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augement the family's resources has not been considered as worker. If, however, in addition to her household work she engaged herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc. or any such work she has been treated as a worker.

19. An under-trial prisoner though in prison during enumeration is also treated as a worker if he did some work and earned some income before he was apprehended. A convict in a prison who does not earn any income and long term inmates of hospitals or mental institutions are treated as non-workers.

A pensioner who is not doing any work and a rentier living on rent and not doing any work are treated as non-worker.

20. Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work are not treated as workers unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or in commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party is regarded as a worker.

21. Workers are classified into nine broad categories as follows :

I. As Cultivator ;

II. As Agricultural labourer ;

III. In Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting plantations, orchards and allied activities ;

IV. At Household industry ;

V. In Manufacturing other than household industry ;

VI. In Construction ;

VII. In trade and commerce ;

VIII. In transport, storage and communications ;

IX. In other services.

22. The working population irrespective of whether all the workers actually earn an income or not, is divided according to the primary economic activity of the workers. All others, who did not do any work irrespective of whether they earned some income through pensions, etc., are regarded as non-workers.

23. Household Industry

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

24. The test for a household industry is mainly three fold :

(*a*) Household industry should combrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufacture or processed by members of the household.

(*b*) Household industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus in any household industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(*c*) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the household industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free moment is not possible and, therefore, for household industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. However, a part of the work is done outside the house, *e.g.*, preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and woof or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a household industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*contd.*

25. The following statement shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population severally to total males and females by rural and urban areas of each district and for towns.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes severally to total males and females by Rural and Urban areas of each district and town

State/Union Territory & other areas/ District/Town	Percentage of Scheduled Castes				Percentage of Scheduled Tribes			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAGALAND	0·01	0·45	N	0·55	92·60	44·55	98·28	62·51
Kohima	..	1·89	..	0·82	90·58	27·25	96·85	48·64
Mokokchung	N	0·05	..	..	90·87	81·68	99·07	91·07
Tuensang	0·03	..	N	..	95·57	..	98·57	..
Kohima Town	..	0·20	..	..	..	42·25	..	79·25
Mokokchung Town	..	0·05	..	..	..	81·68	..	91·07
Dimapur Town	..	1·20	..	1·90	..	8·76	..	8·71

N.B.—'N' means negligible.

25.1. The total population of the Scheduled Castes in Nagaland is only 126 (males 80 and females 46). It will be observed that Scheduled Castes form only 0.034 per cent. of total population. Kohima District shows Scheduled Castes population of 0·025 per cent. and Mokokchung District 0·002 per cent. The Tuensang District has the least percentage of 0.007. There are no Scheduled Castes in rural areas of Kohima and Mokokchung Districts. Within the districts, the Scheduled Castes are more concentrated in towns. The highest percentage of Scheduled Castes amongst towns is in Dimapur. The percentage of Scheduled Castes in rural and urban areas of Nagaland is negligible. The territory has no indigenous Scheduled Castes. The number of Scheduled Castes enumerated in Nagaland are mainly labourers imported from outside the territory by contractors and businessmen.

25.2. The total population of Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland is as follows :

Total	343,697
Males	171,233
Females	172,464

25.3. The Scheduled Tribes form 90·42 per cent. of total population in rural areas and only 2·67 per cent. in urban areas of Nagaland. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes for Nagaland is 93·09. Kohima District has 86·66 per cent. Mokokchung District 94·45 per cent. and Tuensang District 97·03 per cent. of their population. Amongst the urban units, Mokokchung town has the largest percentage of Scheduled Tribes. In Mokokchung town, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population is higher than the territory's average of 44·55 per cent. amongst males and 62·52 per cent amongst females. Kohima town shows 42·25 per cent of males and 79·25 per cent. of females belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Dimapur town has reorded only 8·76 per cent. of males and 8·71 per cent. females belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

26. The following statement shows the percentage of literate and educated persons to total population of males and females by rural and urban areas of each district and for towns.

Percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females, by Rural and Urban areas of each district and town

State/Union Territory and other areas/District/Town	Percentage of Literate and educated			Percentage of Literate and educated		
	Rural			Urban		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGALAND	15·82	21.39	9·96	56·12	64.30	43·11
Kohima	17·15	25·33	8·87	48·65	58·04	33·50
Mokokchung	27·46	34·58	20·17	71·89	77·73	62·86
Tuensang	4·47	6·97	1·84	..	.	..
Kohima Town	..	..	..	60·76	62·49	32·29
Dimapur Town	..	..	..	45·99	52·55	35·08
Mokokchung Town	..	..	..	77·89	77·73	62·86

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*contd.*

26.1. Nagaland occupies only 18th rank in literacy amongst the States of India. Only 17·91 per cent. of the population of Nagaland as a whole represents the literate and educated persons. Amongst the districts Mokokchung District has recorded the highest percentage literacy 29·63 per cent. followed by Kohima District 20·91 per cent. The Tuensang District has recorded a lowest percentage of literacy 4·47 per cent.

26.2. Taking Nagaland as a whole 56·12 per cent. of the urban population are literate. The urban population of Mokokchung District has recorded the highest percentage of literacy 71·89 per cent. followed by urban population of Kohima District 48·65 per cent. This may be due to the fact that there are greater concentration of educational institutions in urban areas than in rural areas, and the concentration of educated persons and white collar workers in urban areas.

27. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of rural and urban areas of the territory and each district among the workers and non-workers and for each category of workers.

Distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of Rural and Urban areas severally of each districts among the workers and non-workers, and for each category of worker

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory and other areas/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Total workers			Workers I		Workers II	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	NAGALAND	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	594	605	582	480	571	6	7
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	607	610	603	510	593	7	3
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	358	521	96	19	68	1	1
2.	Kohima	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	562	576	545	410	540	5	N
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	582	574	590	472	587	5	1
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	414	590	129	26	100	1	1
3.	Mokokchung	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	562	588	555	419	531	14	19
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	578	580	576	445	553	14	20
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	238	374	29	3	1	..	..
4.	Tuensang	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	650	663	637	595	634	1	1
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	650	663	637	595	634	1	1
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sl. No.	Workers—*contd.* III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-Workers X		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	3	N	N	N	3	..	2	N	6	1	4	N	101	3	406	395	418
	2	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	3	N	1	N	85	2	393	390	397
	5	N	1	1	32	2	12	..	62	6	49	N	340	19	642	479	903
2.	1	N	N	..	5	N	2	..	18	1	10	N	130	4	438	424	455
	1	N	..	..	2	N	1	..	2	N	1	..	90	2	418	426	410
	1	..	2	..	27	1	9	..	82	8	67	1	375	18	586	410	671
3.	1	N	1	1	4	N	2	N	4	N	1	..	122	4	438	432	445
	N	..	1	N	1	N	1	N	3	N	1	N	114	3	422	420	424
	17	1	..	4	42	3	19	..	18	1	13	..	262	19	762	623	971
4.	8	N	N	N	1	..	1	..	2	N	1	..	56	2	350	337	363
	8	N	N	N	1	..	1	..	2	N	1	..	56	2	350	336	363
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—'N' stands for Negligible entries.

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*contd.*

27.1. From the above statement it may be seen that the number of total workers per 1,000 of population in Nagaland as a whole is 594. The largest proportion of workers are cultivators (Category I) followed by "Other Services" (Category IX).

27.2. The number of workers per 1,000 of population in Kohima District is 562, Mokokchung District is 562 and in Tuensang District, it is 650. The largest proportion of cultivators (Category I) is found in Tuensang District (595 males and 634 females per 1,000 population of each sex); next comes Mokokchung District (419 males and 531 females) and Kohima District (410 males and 540 females). Amongst Agricultural Labourers (Category II) the largest proportion of workers is to be found in Mokokchung District (14 males and 19 females); very low in Kohima District (5 males only) and the least proportion is found in Tuensang District (1 male and 1 female). The next six categories (III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII) of workers appear to be more associated with urban units. In the Category of "Other Services" (Category IX) the largest proportion is found in Kohima District (130 males and 4 females) followed by Mokokchung District (122 males and 4 females) and Tuensang District (56 males and 2 females).

28. The following statement shows the sex-ratio (females per 1,000 males) among total population, total workers, each category of workers and among the non-workers in rural and urban areas down to the district level.

Sex-ratio (Females per 1,000 males) among total population, total workers, each category of workers and among non-workers in rural and urban areas of each District

State/Union Territory and other areas/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total Population	Total	Workers									Non-Workers
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NAGALAND . .	T	933	898	1,110	1,060	51	508	37	5	55	4	28	986
	R	953	942	1,107	1,061	57	500	45	9	47	..	26	970
	U	628	117	2,227	857	15	526	32	..	59	5	35	1,195
Kohima . . .	T	873	840	1,169	103	488	..	24	..	71	5	24	953
	R	931	957	1,158	84	571	..	26	..	129	..	20	896
	U	620	136	2,333	857	..	..	23	..	81	6	31	1,316
Mokokchung . .	T	958	935	1,213	1,348	18	906	64	13	29	..	27	987
	R	977	970	1,213	1,348	..	594	104	25	23	..	24	986
	U	647	51	250	..	16	£	44	..	44	..	43	1,002
Tuensang . . .	T	947	910	1,008	1,353	11	250	..	..	7	..	37	1,020
	R	947	910	1,008	1,353	11	250	..	..	7	..	37	1,020
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—'£' stands for infinity.

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

FLY-LEAF—*concld.*

The sex-ratio in rural and urban areas of Nagaland as a whole has already been discussed in the fly-leaf to Table A-I. Among the working population of the territory the female workers form a ratio of 898 per thousand male workers. The proportion of female rural working population is 942 and in the urban working population it is only 117. In the first two categories of workers *viz.*, "Cultivators" (Category I) and "Agricultural Labourers" (Category II) the sex-ratio exceeds 1,000. In Category I, *i.e.*, Cultivators, there are 1,110 females workers per thousand male workers. Similarly, in Category II, *i.e.*, Agricultural Labourers, there are 1,060 female workers per thousand male workers. In the other seven Categories, *viz.*, "Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, etc." (Category III), "Household Industry" (Category IV), "Manufacturing other than Household Industry" (Category V), "Construction" (Category VI), "Trade and Commerce" (Category VII), "Transport, Storage and Communications" (Category VIII) and "Other Services" (Category IX) the proportion of female workers is rather less. In Category I, *i.e.*, "Cultivators", the sex-ratio of workers exceeds 1,000 amongst the rural workers of Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang Districts and amongst urban workers under this category of Kohima District. In Category II, *i.e.*, "Agricultural Labourer", the female workers exceed men in rural population of Mokokchung and Tuensang Districts.

UNION PRIMARY

State/Union Territory and other areas/ District/Subdivision/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in sq. miles	Occupied Residential houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
			No. of Persons	No. of Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAGALAND	T	6,366·0	80,224	80,224	369,200	191,027	178,173
	R	6,355.8	76,584	76,584	350,043	179,261	170,782
	U	10.2	3,640	3,640	19,157	11,766	7,391
Kohima District	T	2,374·0	24,962	24,962	108,024	57,704	51,220
	R	2,369·8	22,630	22,630	95,925	49,678	46,247
	U	4·2	2,332	2,332	12,099	8,026	4,073
Kohima Sadar Subdivision	T	1,000·0	10,485	10,485	47,672	25,258	22,414
	R	996·0	9,252	9,252	40,426	20,827	19,599
	U	4·0	1,233	1,233	7,246	4,431	2,815
Kohima Town	U	4·0	1,233	1,233	7,246	4,431	2,815
Dimapur Subdivision	T	800·0	6,078	6,078	27,596	14,910	12,686
	R	799·8	4,979	4,979	21,843	11,315	10,528
	U	0·2	1,099	1,099	5,753	3,595	2,158
Dimapur Town	U	0·2	1,099	1,099	5,753	3,595	2,158
Phek Subdivision	T	574·0	8,399	8,399	33,656	17,536	16,120
Mokokchung District	T	1,924·0	27,151	27,151	126,001	64,366	61,635
	R	1,918·0	25,843	25,843	119,843	60,626	59,217
	U	6·0	1,308	1,308	6,158	3,740	2,418
Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision	T	824·0	13,187	13,187	58,558	29,664	28,894
	R	818·0	11,879	11,879	52,400	25,924	26,476
	U	6·0	1,308	1,308	6,158	3,740	2,418
Makokchung Town	U	6·0	1,308	1,308	6,158	3,740	2,418
Wokha Subdivision	T	450·0	6,625	6,625	29,348	15,421	13,927
Zunheboto Subdivision	T	650·0	7,339	7,339	38,095	19,281	18,814
Tuensang District	T	2,068·0	28,111	28,111	134,275	68,957	65,318
Tuensang Sadar Subdivision	T	969·6	15,431	15,431	67,866	34,774	33,092
Mon Subdivision	T	659·6	8,866	8,866	50,774	26,302	24,472
Kiphire Subdivision	T	438·8	3,814	3,814	15,635	7,881	7,754

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
126	80	46	343,695	171,233	172,462	66,117	45,917	20,200
31	26	5	333,832	165,991	167,841	55,366	38,352	17,014
95	54	41	9,863	5,242	4,621	10,751	7,565	3,186
93	52	41	94,396	47,188	47,208	22,777	17,239	5,538
..	..	..	89,790	45,001	44,789	16,453	12,581	3,872
93	52	41	4,606	2,187	2,419	6,324	4,658	1,666
9	9	..	43,024	21,341	21,683	10,978	8,325	2,653
..	..	..	38,921	19,469	19,452	7,300	5,556	1,744
9	9	..	4,103	1,872	2,231	3,678	2,769	909
9	9	..	4,103	1,872	2,231	3,678	2,769	909
84	43	41	19,560	9,773	9,787	7,446	5,348	2,098
..	..	..	19,057	9,458	9,599	4,800	3,459	1,341
84	43	41	503	315	188	2,646	1,889	757
84	43	41	503	315	188	2,646	1,889	757
..	..	..	31,812	16,074	15,738	4,353	3,566	787
6	6	..	119,014	58,143	60,871	37,332	23,870	13,462
4	4	..	113,757	55,088	58,669	32,905	20,963	11,942
2	2	..	5,257	3,055	2,202	4,427	2,907	1,520
6	6	..	55,960	27,392	28,568	24,494	13,879	10,615
4	4	..	50,703	24,337	26,366	20,067	10,972	9,095
2	2	..	5,257	3,055	2,202	4,427	2,907	1,520
2	2	..	5,257	3,055	2,202	4,427	2,907	1,520
..	..	..	26,933	13,282	13,651	7,339	5,743	1,596
..	..	..	36,121	17,469	18,652	5,499	4,248	1,251
27	22	5	130,285	65,902	64,383	6,008	4,808	1,200
27	22	5	65,968	33,346	32,622	3,662	2,849	813
..	..	..	49,342	25,231	24,111	1,537	1,230	307
..	..	..	14,975	7,825	7,650	899	729	80

UNION PRIMARY

State/Union Territory & other areas/District/ Subdivision/Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers					
		Total Workers (I—IX)			I As Cultivator		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
NAGALAND	T	219,310	115,554	103,756	193,483	91,702	101,781
	R	212,461	109,420	103,041	192,757	91,477	101,280
	U	6,849	6,134	715	726	225	501
Kohima District	T	61,202	33,263	27,939	51,206	23,655	27,641
	R	55,821	28,526	27,295	50,585	23,442	27,143
	U	5,381	4,737	644	711	213	498
Kohima Sadar Subdivision	T	27,101	14,492	12,609	22,365	9,966	12,399
	R	23,942	11,924	12,018	21,698	9,779	11,919
	U	3,159	2,568	591	667	187	480
Kohima Town	U	3,159	2,568	591	667	187	480
Dimapur Subdivision	T	13,507	8,386	5,121	10,147	5,094	5,053
	R	11,285	6,217	5,068	10,103	5,068	5,035
	U	2,222	2,169	53	44	26	18
Dimapur Town	U	2,222	2,169	53	44	26	18
Phek Subdivision	T	20,594	10,385	10,209	18,784	8,595	10,189
Mokokchung District	T	70,792	36,583	34,209	59,752	27,001	32,751
	R	69,324	35,186	34,138	59,737	26,989	32,748
	U	1,468	1,397	71	15	12	3
Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision	T	30,068	15,845	14,223	24,248	11,358	12,890
	R	28,600	14,448	14,152	24,233	11,346	12,887
	U	1,468	1,397	71	15	12	3
Mokokchung Town	U	1,468	1,397	71	15	12	3
Wokha Subdivision	T	16,609	8,578	8,031	13,977	5,982	7,995
Zunheboto Subdivision	T	24,115	12,160	11,955	21,527	9,661	11,866
Tuensang District	T	87,310	45,708	41,608	82,435	41,046	41,389
Tuensang Sadar Subdivision	T	45,190	23,457	21,733	42,352	20,741	21,611
Mon Subdivision	T	31,612	16,896	14,716	30,214	15,592	14,622
Kiphire Subdivision	T	10,514	5,355	5,159	9,669	4,713	5,156

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*								
II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities			IV Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2,501	1,214	1,287	517	492	25	95	63	32
2,488	1,207	1,281	448	424	24	66	44	22
13	7	6	69	68	1	29	19	10
310	281	29	61	41	20	19	19	..
297	274	23	55	35	20	..	..	..
13	7	6	6	6	..	19	19	..
31	17	14	53	33	20	3	3	..
31	17	14	51	31	20	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..
279	264	15	8	8	..	16	16	..
266	257	9	4	4	..	..	..	..
13	7	6	4	4	..	16	13	..
13	7	6	4	4	..	16	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,071	822	1,189	78	77	1	61	32	29
2,071	822	1,189	15	15	..	51	32	19
..	..	..	63	62	1	10	..	10
2,048	872	1,176	75	74	1	27	4	23
2,048	872	1,176	12	12	..	17	4	13
..	..	..	63	62	1	10	..	10
..	..	..	63	62	1	10	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
23	10	13	3	3	..	33	27	6
120	51	69	378	374	4	15	12	3
100	39	61	6	6	..	1	..	1
20	12	8	351	347	4	12	12	..
..	..	..	21	21	..	2	..	2

UNION PRIMARY

State/Union Territory & other areas/District/Subdivision/Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—*contd.* V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
NAGALAND	T	619	597	22	375	373	2	1,237	1,173	64
	R	234	224	10	231	229	2	466	445	21
	U	385	373	12	144	144	..	771	728	43
Kohima District	T	300	293	7	134	134	..	840	784	56
	R	80	78	2	60	60	..	140	124	16
	U	220	215	5	74	74	..	700	660	40
Kohima Sadar Subdivision	T	132	126	6	98	98	..	248	205	43
	R	30	28	2	36	36	..	70	56	14
	U	102	98	4	62	62	..	178	149	29
Kohima Town	U	102	98	4	62	62	..	178	149	29
Dimapur Subdivision	T	167	166	1	19	19	..	587	574	13
	R	49	49	..	7	7	..	65	63	2
	U	118	117	1	12	12	..	522	511	11
Dimapur Town	U	188	117	1	12	12	..	522	511	11
Phek Subdivision	T	1	1	..	17	17	..	5	5	..
Mokokchung District	T	250	235	15	151	149	2	247	240	7
	R	85	77	8	81	79	2	176	172	4
	U	165	158	7	70	70	..	71	68	3
Mokokchung Sadar Subdivision	T	174	167	7	99	99	..	144	139	5
	R	9	9	..	29	29	..	73	71	2
	U	165	158	7	70	70	..	71	68	3
Mokokchung Town	U	165	158	7	70	70	..	71	68	3
Wokha Subdivision	T	9	9	..	26	24	2	63	62	1
Zunheboto Subdivision	T	67	59	8	26	26	..	40	39	1
Tuensang District	T	69	69	..	90	90	..	150	149	1
Tuensang Sadar Subdivision	T	66	66	..	74	74	..	93	93	..
Mon Subdivision	T	3	3	..	16	16	..	57	56	
Kiphire Subdivision	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

Workers—*concld.*								
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
724	721	3	19,759	19,219	540	149,890	75,473	74,417
139	139	..	15,632	15,231	401	137,582	69,841	67,741
585	582	3	4,127	3,988	139	12,308	5,632	6,676
566	563	3	7,676	7,493	183	47,722	24,441	23,281
28	28	..	4,576	4,485	91	40,104	21,152	18,952
538	535	3	3,100	3,008	92	7,618	3,289	4,329
75	74	1	4,096	3,970	126	20,571	10,766	9,805
12	12	..	2,014	1,965	49	16,484	8,903	7,581
63	62	1	2,082	2,005	77	4,087	1,863	2,224
63	62	1	2,082	2,005	77	4,087	1,863	2,224
489	487	2	1,795	1,758	37	14,089	6,524	7,565
14	14	..	777	755	22	10,558	5,098	5,460
475	473	2	1,018	1,003	15	3,531	1,426	2,105
475	473	2	1,018	1,003	15	3,531	1,426	2,105
2	2	..	1,785	1,765	20	13,062	7,151	5,911
84	84	..	8,098	7,883	215	55,209	27,783	27,426
37	37	..	7,071	6,903	168	50,519	25,440	25,079
47	47	..	1,027	980	47	4,690	2,343	2,347
56	56	..	3,197	3,076	121	28,490	13,819	14,671
9	9	..	2,170	2,096	74	23,800	11,476	12,324
47	47	..	1,027	980	47	4,690	2,343	2,347
47	47	..	1,027	980	47	4,690	2,343	2,347
6	6	..	2,527	2,494	33	12,739	6,843	5,986
22	22	..	2,374	2,313	61	13,980	7,121	6,859
74	74	..	3,985	3,843	142	46,959	23,249	23,710
38	38	..	2,460	2,400	60	22,676	11,317	11,359
34	34	..	905	824	81	19,162	9,406	9,756
2	2	..	620	619	1	5,121	2,526	2,595

MGIPC—S1—18 RGI/64—22-3-67—400.

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(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales . (Rest.)

AGRA—
1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi . . . . (Reg.)
2 Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra . . . (Rest.)
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. . . (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V.T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path . . . . . (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road . . . (Reg.)
2 Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road . . (Reg.)
3 New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge . . . . (Reg.)
4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate . . . (Rest.)
5 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road . . . . . (Reg.)

AJMER—
1 Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata . . . . (Reg.)
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5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road . . . . . (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD
1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.
2 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 . . . (Reg.)
4 Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road . . (Reg.)
5 Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road . . . (Reg.)
6 The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road . (Reg.)
7 Wadhawa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg . . . . . (Rest.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg . . (Rest.)
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road . . (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. . . . . (Reg.)
2 Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. . (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1 The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh . . (Reg.)
2 S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi . . (Reg.)

ANAND—
1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road . . . (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building . . . . . (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building . . . . . (Reg.)
2 S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road . . (Reg.)
3 The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 . . . . . (Reg.)
4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road . . . (Reg.)
5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet . . . . (Reg.)
6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar . (Reg.)
7 Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road . . . . (Rest.)
8 International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . . . (Reg.)
9 Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle . (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar . . . (Reg.)

BARODA—
1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura . . (Rest.)
2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent . (Rest.)
3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road . (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthiok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Ambica Mukherjee Road . . (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road . (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1 Superintendent, State Government Press
2 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road . (Reg.)
3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies . . . . (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 . . . . . (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop., Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. . . . . (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar . . . (Rest.)

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1 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road . (Reg.)
3 Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. (Reg.)
5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor . . . . . (Reg.)
6 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road (Reg.)
7 Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum . . . . . (Reg.)
8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi . . . (Reg.)
9 P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road . (Reg.)
10 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road . (Reg.)
11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road . . . (Reg.)
12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street . . . . . (Reg.)
13 D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road . . . . . (Reg.)
14 Thacker and Co., Rampart Row . . . . . (Reg.)
15 N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street . . (Reg.)
16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road . . (Reg.)
17 P. H. Rayya Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 . . . . . (Rest.)
18 C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. . (Reg.)
19 Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli . . (Reg.)
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21 Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (Rest.)
22 Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road . (Rest.)
23 Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road (Rest.)
24 Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (Rest.)
25 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball. P.B. 1505 . . (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—
1 Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane . (Reg.)
2 Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street . . (Reg.)
3 Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street . . . (Reg.)
4 S.K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street . (Reg.)
5 M.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street . . . . . (Reg.)
6 W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street . (Reg.)
7 Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street . . (Reg.)
8 R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension . . . . . (Reg.)
9 S.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 1C, College Square . (Reg.)
10 Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East (Reg.
11 Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrur Lane . . . . . (Reg.)
12 K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 . . . (Rest.)
13 Sm. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street . . (Rest.)
14 Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street . . . (Rest.)
15 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre . . . (Rest.)
16 Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street . . . (Reg.)
17 S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street . . . (Rest.)
18 Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road . . . (Reg.)
19 Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road . (Reg.)
20 The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) . (Rest.)
21 Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road . . (Rest.)
22 Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah . . . . . (Rest.)
23 Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road . (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall . . . . . (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—
1 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2 Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 6, Sector No. 22 . . . (Reg.)
3 Rama News Agency Bookseller, Sector No. 22 . . (Reg.)
4 Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D . . (Reg.)
5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D . . . . (Rest.)
6 Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22 B . . . . . (Rest.)
7 Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 . . (Rest.)
8 Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B . . . . (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot . . . . (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road . (Reg.)

CUTTACK—
1 Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
2 Cuttack Law Times . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35 . . (Reg.)
4 D.P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag . . . . . (Rest.)
5 Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

DEHRADUN—
1 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road . . . . (Reg.)
2 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar . . . . (Reg.)
3 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala (Reg.)
4 Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar . . . (Rest.)

DELHI—
1 J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate . . . . (Reg.)
2 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate . . . . (Reg.)
3 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate . . (Reg.)
4 Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market . . . . (Reg.)
5 Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. No. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road . . (Reg.)
6 Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565 . . (Reg.)
7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj . (Reg.)
8 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar . . . . (Reg.)
9 Publication Centre, Subzimandi . . . . . (Reg.)
10 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak . . . . . (Reg.)
11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj . . . (Reg.)
12 All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market . . . . . (Rest.)
14 University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
15 Law Literature House, 2646, Nalimaran . . . (Rest.)
16 Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines . . . . (Rest.)
17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg . . . . . (Reg.)
18 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charakhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest.)
19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar . . . (Reg.)
20 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak . . . . . (Rest.)
21 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market . . (Reg.)
22 Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market . (Rest.)
23 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate . . . . . (Rest.)
24 G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (Rest.)
25 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar. Mori Gate . (Reg.)
26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar . (Reg).
27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak . . . . (Rest.)
28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak . . . . . (Rest.)
29 K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura . . . . . (Rest.)
30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road . . (Rest.)

DHANBAD—
1 Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines . . . . . (Reg.)
2 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 . . . . . (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
1 The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society . (Rest.)
2 Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road . . . (Rest.)
3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers.

ERNAKULAM—
1 Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road . . . . . (Rest.)
2 South India Traders, C/o. Constitutional Journal . . (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road . . (Reg.)
GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya . . . . . (Reg.)
GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg . . . . (Reg.)
GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency . . . . . (Rest.)
GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhas Road (Reg.)
GUDUR—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)
GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta (Reg.)
GWALIOR—
1 Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.B.
2 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar . . (Reg.)
3 M.C.Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar . . . . . (Rest.)
HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road . . . (Reg.)
HYDERABAD—
1 Director, Govt. Press
2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul . . . . (Reg.)
3 Book Lovers Private Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)
4 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar . . (Rest.)
IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller . . . . (Rest.)
INDORE—
1 Wadhawa & Co., 56, M.G. Road . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar . . . . (Rest.)
3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura . . (Rest.)
4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace . . . (Rest.)
5 Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)
JABALPUR—
1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj . . . (Reg.)
2 National Book House, 136, Jai Prakash Narain Marg . (R.)
JAIPUR—
1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan.
2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Vanj Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway . . . (Reg.)
5 Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar . . . . (Reg.)
6 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta . . . . (Rest.)
7 Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta . . . . (Rest.)
8 Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 . (Rest.)
JAMNAGAR—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar . . . . (Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR—
1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78 . . . (Reg.)
2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market . . . . . (Rest.
JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU—
1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand . . . . . (Rest.
2 Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90, Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg . . . . . (R.)
JODHPUR—
1 Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents . (Reg.)
2 Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Chopra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
JULLUNDUR—
1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala . . . (Reg.)
3 University Publishers, Railway Road . . . (Rest.)
KANPUR—
1 Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall . . . . (Reg.)
2 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall . . . . (Reg.)
4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk . . (Rest.)
KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram . . (Rest.)
KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh . . . . . (Reg.)
KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.)
KOTA—Kota Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)
KUMTA—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara). (Reg.)
LUCKNOW—
1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj . . . . (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—*contd.*
3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj . . . . (Reg.)
4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154 . . . . (Reg.)
5 Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd., Hazratganj . . . (Reg.)
6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road . . . . (Reg.)
7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)
8 Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road . . . (Rest.)
9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park . . . (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar . . . . (Reg.)
2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road . . . . (Rest.)
3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar . . . (Rest.)
4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street . . . . (Rest.)

MADRAS—
1 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road
2 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760 Emgore . . . (Reg.)
3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane . . . . (Reg.)
4 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . (Reg.)
6 Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street . . (Reg.)
7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . . (Reg.)
8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road . . . . (Rest.)
9 V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road . . . . . (Rest.)

MADURAI—
1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street . . . (Reg.)
2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street . . . (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons . (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U.R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 . (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak . . . (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat . (Rest.)

MEERUT—
1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar . . . (Reg.)
2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road . . . (Reg.)
3 Layal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank . . . . (Reg.)
4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank . . . (Rest.)
5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents . . (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building . . (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—
1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Hind Traders . . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi . . . . . (Rest.)
2 B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura . . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate . . . (Reg.)
2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road . . (Rest.)
3 Tirhut Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1 H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle . . (Reg.)
2 Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace . . (Reg.)
3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram . . . . . (Rest.)
4 News Papers House, Lansdown Building . . . (Rest.)
5 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas . (Rest.)

NADIAD—R.S. Desay, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot . . . . (Reg.)
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road . . . (Reg.)
3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House . . . . . (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar . . . (Rest.)

NANDED—
1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Hindusthan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad . . . . (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus . . . . (Reg.)
2 Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus . . (Reg.)

NEW DELHI—*contd.*
4 Empire Book Depot, 276, Aliganj . . . . (Reg.)
5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O.B. 328 . (Reg.)
6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market . . . (Reg.)
7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . . (Reg.)
9 Ramkrishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus . . (Reg.)
12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus . . . . . (Reg.)
13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh . (Reg.)
14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
15 Sarawati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road . . (Reg.)
16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road . . (Reg.)
17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P.B. 96, Connaught Place . . . . . (Reg.)
18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji . . . . . (Reg.)
19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath . . . . . (Rest.)
20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath . . . . . (Rest.)
21 People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road . (Reg.)
22 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh . . (Rest.)
23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar . . . (Reg.)
24 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
25 Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521 . (Rest.)
26 H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3034 . . . . . (Rest.)
27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road . . . . . (Rest.)
28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave . . (Rest.)
29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura . . . . . (Rest.)
30 Sant Ram, Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony . . . . . (Rest.)

PANJIM—
1 Singhals Book House, P.O.B. 70, Near the Church . . (Rest.)
2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 31 de Jameria . . . . . (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar . . (Rest.)

PATIALA—
1 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press
2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar . . . . (Reg.)

PATNA—
1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
2 J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli . . . . (Reg.)
4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore . . . . (Reg.)
5 Bengal Law House, Chowhatta . . . . (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons . . . (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix . (R.)

POONA—
1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana . . . . (Reg.)
2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 International Book Service, Deccan, Gymkhana . . (Reg.)
4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Baiwant Chowk . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar . . . (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivan & Co., East Main Road . . . . . (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dosabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents . . . . . (Reg.)

RANCHI—
1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V.P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review . . . . . (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road . . . . . (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street . . . . . (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti . . . . . (Rest.)

SIMLA—
1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) . . . . . (Rest.)

SHILLONG—
1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D.
2 Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1 . . . . . (Rest.)
SONEPAT—United Book Agency . . . . . (Reg.)
SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road . . (Reg.)
SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road . . . (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—
1 Kalpana Publishe s, Woriur. . . . . (Reg.)
2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road (Reg.)
3 Palamiappa Bros. . . . . (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—
1 International Book Depot, Main Road . . . . (Reg.)
2 Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 . . . (Rest.)
TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—
1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)
UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate . . . (Rest.)

VARANASI—
1 Students, Friends & Co., Lanka . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8 . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Globe Book Centre . . . . . (Rest.)
4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka . . . (Reg.)
5 B.H.U. Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)
VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers . . . (Reg.)
VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet . . . . . (Rest.)
VISAKHAPATNAM—
1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)
VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. . . . . (Rest.)
WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market . . . (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C.2

Railway Bookstall holders

1 S/S. A.H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
2 Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner
3 Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4 M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Katuhmandu (Nepal)
2 S/S. Aktie Bolagat C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden).
3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West).
4 Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv. Apt. 6, New York 27 NWY.
5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).

On S. and R. Basis

1 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgeum
3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No.1, Jodhpur.
5 The O.I./C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10 The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhana, Surat
12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Esplanade Road, Calcutta-1.
13 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Foot Road, Ernakulam
14 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
17 Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundhaur City.
18 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1
19 Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer, Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
20 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P.B. 334, Kanpur.
22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
28 Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30 The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
32 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
33 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur.
34 O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46 .
35 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
38 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o. Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia.
42 The O.I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271), Bangalore.