सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES-18

NAGALAND

PAPER-1 OF 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

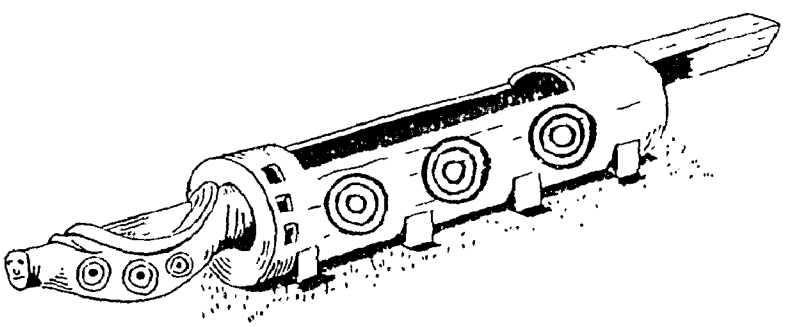


S.R. LUHADIA
Director of Census Operations,Nagaland

Dedicated to the people of Nagaland and the army of Enumerators and Supervisors in recognition of their co-operation and creditable performance in making the 1991 Census a success

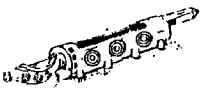
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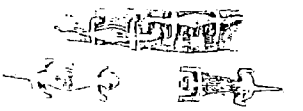
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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

NAGALAND

A. Population	..	Total	1,215,573
		Males	643,273
		Females	572,300
B. Decennial Population Growth 1981–91			
(1) Absolute	..	..	+ 440,643
(2) Percentage	..	..	+ 56.86
C. Density of Population. .		.. ..	73 per sq. Km.
D. Sex Ratio	..	..	.. 890 females per 1,000 males.
E. Literacy rate	..	Total	. 61.30 per cent
		Males	. 66.09 per cent
		Females	. 55.72 per cent

A NOTE FOR READERS

The figures presented in this booklet give some basic particulars of population for Nagaland State as on 1st March, 1991 as recorded by the 1991 Census of India . These figures however are only the crude totals compiled from the abstracts furnished by the Census Enumerators themselves from the Census records . The figures so compiled from the abstracts collected from thousands of Enumerators are bound to have their own limitations and are thus purely provisional which can be confirmed only after the Census Schedules are fully processed in Regional Tabulation Office, Kohima . After the final tabulation, apart from providing the Primary Census data down to every village and Enumerator's Block of a town,a series of Census tabulations of the Census data will be made to present the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in a meaningful way such as by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels etc. It is our anxiety to make available to the government and the people the provisional results of the 1991 Census count as quickly as possible after the completion of enumeration which has impelled us to compile & publish this booklet of Provisional Population figures of Nagaland .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper contains the first fruits of the collective endeavour of Census Officials who toiled with an extraordinary spirit of co-operation to accomplish the great national task within the stipulated time . The purpose of bringing out this publication on "Provisional Population Totals" is to make available to the Government and the people the basic population figures immediately after the actual enumeration .

We have always received the unstinted support and encouragement from the Chief Minister of Nagaland Shri Vamuzo but for whose active interest the Census Operations could not have been conducted so successfully .

I am particularly grateful to the Chief Secretary,Shri S.S.Ahluwalia, IAS the Additional Chief Secretary, Shri L. Colney,IAS,the Commissioner Nagaland,the Home Commissioner and the Director of School Education for all help and co-operation extended by them .

We are grateful to the Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers(C) and Extra Assistant Commissioners who alongwith their field machinery accomplished the task so successfully .

I am personally indebted to Shri A.R. Nanda, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, under whose affectionate guidance and inspiration it has been a rare previlege to strive for excellence and on whose personal request I accepted the challenge of Census taking in Nagaland and completed it successfully inspite of arduous circumstances and constraints . I am also thankful to Shri Mahendra Nath, JRG, Shri N.Rama Rao,DRG(C&T),Smt.Minati Ghosh,ARG(Map) for their valuable guidance from time to time . My thanks are also due to Shri B. P. Jain, D.D(Ptg) of Registrar General's Office for arranging printing of Maps and Photographs .

Shri Harbhajan Singh,Deputy Director of Census Operations who joined hands with me in field supervision besides Administrative and Financial matters derserves a special word of praise . I would also like to express my sincere thanks to Shri D.C. Pathak, Investigator who alongwith other members of the Census family mentioned over leaf have spared no pains in timely release of this publication. It was due to their tireless efforts that the Provisional Population Totals were collected and transmitted to Registrar General, India in quickest possible manner.

A word of praise is due to Director, All India Radio, Director,Information & Publicity and other Publicity media who helped us to carry the message of Census to the people of Nagaland effectively .

Last but not the least, my thanks are due to Shri Sham Sher Singh, ADCO., Rajasthan who toured extensively with me during January,1991 and assisted me in imparting training to the field Staff with Audio Visual Aids adopted for the first time in Nagaland Census .

It is hoped that this booklet will be quite useful to those interested in the subject till the final figures are published .

27th MARCH,
KOHIMA

S.R. Luhadia
Director of Census Operations,Nagaland

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION , SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF POPULATION OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

1991 CENSUS

(Provisional Figures)

India/State/ Union Territory	Population			Sex Ratio	Density	Growth rate of 1981-91
	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**843,930,861**	**437,597,929**	**406,332,932**	**929**	**267**	**23.50**
STATES:						
Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116	972	241	23.82
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	861	10	35.86
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	925	284	23.58
Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	912	497	23.49
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	969	316	15.96
Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672	936	210	20.80
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	874	369	26.28
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	996	92	19.39
Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600	923	76	28.92
Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	960	234	20.69
Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070	1,040	747	13.98
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	932	149	26.75
Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663	936	256	25.36
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	961	82	28.56
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,309	856,318	947	78	31.80
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	924	33	38.98
NAGALAND	**1,215,573**	**643,273**	**572,300**	**890**	**73**	**56.86**
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	972	202	19.50
Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	888	401	20.26
Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	913	128	28.07
Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889	880	57	27.57
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	972	428	14.92
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	946	262	33.69
Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423	882	471	25.16
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	917	766	24.55
UNION TERRITORIES:						
A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252	820	34	47.29
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	793	5,620	41.88
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615	953	282	33.63
Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	972	906	28.43
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	830	6,319	50.64
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	944	1,615	28.40
Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092	982	1,605	30.60

Notes : 1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam . Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 Census provisional results the population as of 1981 has been interpolated .

2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692 .

3. As a consequence of the revised figures the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66 .

4. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J & K . The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts .

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LITERATES AND THE LITERACY RATES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA - 1991 CENSUS

(Provisional Figures)

India/State/ Union Territory	Literate population aged 7 +			Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	**361,713,246**	**230,150,363**	**131,562,883**	**52.11**	**63.86**	**39.42**
STATES						
Andhra Pradesh	24,840,456	15,675,060	9,165,396	45.11	56.24	33.71
Arunachal Pradesh	282,147	190,691	91,456	41.22	51.10	29.37
Assam	9,631,529	5,862,115	3,769,414	53.42	62.34	43.70
Bihar	26,854,389	19,176,364	7,678,025	38.54	52.63	23.10
Goa	782,002	440,396	341,606	76.96	85.48	68.20
Gujarat	21,265,395	13,070,534	8,194,861	60.91	72.54	48.50
Haryana	7,431,708	4,872,757	2,558,951	55.33	67.85	40·94
Himachal Pradesh	2,724,609	1,602,266	1,122,343	63.54	74.57	52.46
Karnataka	21,074,117	12,868,146	8,205,971	55.98	67.25	44.34
Kerala	22,657,985	11,508,235	11,149,750	90.59	94.45	86.93
Madhya Pradesh	23,491,956	16,101,046	7,390,910	43.45	57.43	28.39
Maharashtra	42,800,914	26,193,454	16,607,460	63.05	74.84	50.51
Manipur	895,223	542,513	352,710	60.96	72.98	48.64
Meghalaya	689,419	377,281	312,138	48.26	51.57	44.78
Mizoram	462,246	250,962	211,284	81.23	84.06	78.09
Nagaland	**621,048**	**360,526**	**260,522**	**61.30**	**66.09**	**55.72**
Orissa	12,911,905	8,392,320	4,519,585	48.55	62.37	34.40
Punjab	9,952,965	5,897,599	4,055,366	57.14	63.68	49.72
Rajasthan	13,618,272	10,143,275	3,474,997	38.81	55.07	20.84
Sikkim	186,779	115,502	71,277	56.53	64.34	47.23
Tamil Nadu	30,383,416	18,066,226	12,317,190	63.72	74.88	52.29
Tripura	1,368,567	821,403,	547,164	60.39	70.08	50.01
Uttar Pradesh	46,871,095	33,268,503	13,602,592	41.71	55.35	26.02
West Bengal	32,719,340	20,053,418	12,665,922	57.72	67.24	47.15
UNION TERRITORIES						
A & N Islands	170,349	102,839	67,510	73.74	79.68	66.22
Chandigarh	426,009	252,922	173,087	78.73	82.67	73.61
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45,073	30,582	14,491	39.45	52.07	26.10
Daman & Diu	61,497	35,968	25,529	73.58	85.67	61.38
Delhi	5,949,528	3,570,973	2,378,555	76.09	82.63	68.01
Lakshadweep	33,562	19,046	14,516	79.23	87.06	70.88
Pondicherry	509,746	287,441	222,305	74.91	83.91	65.79

* Excludes figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

CHART AND MAPS

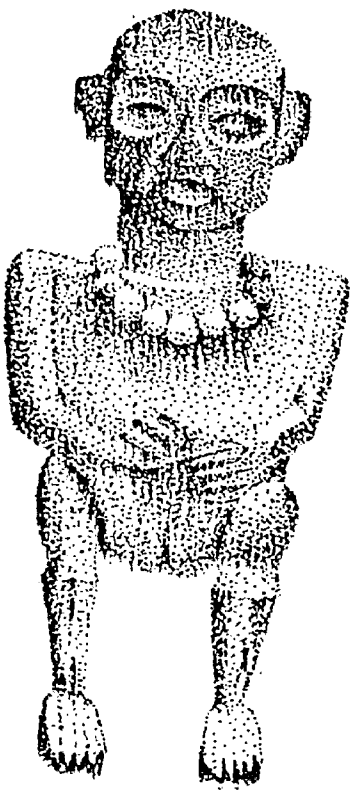
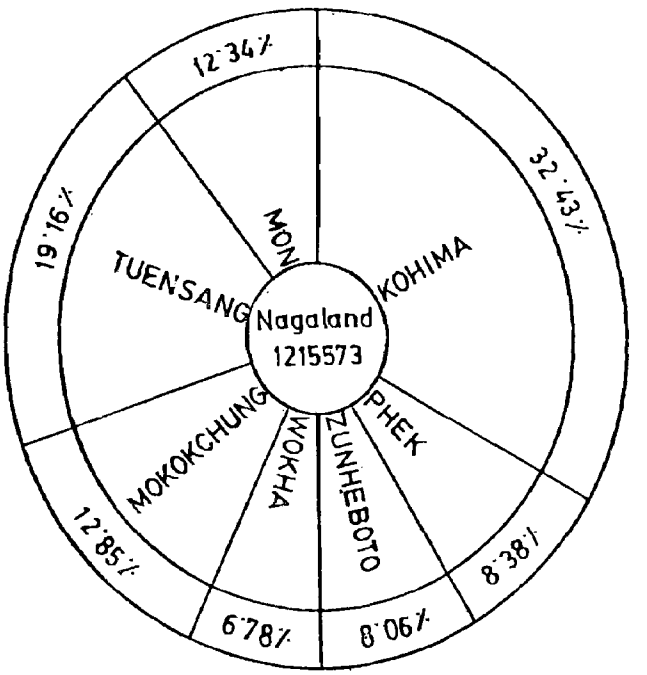


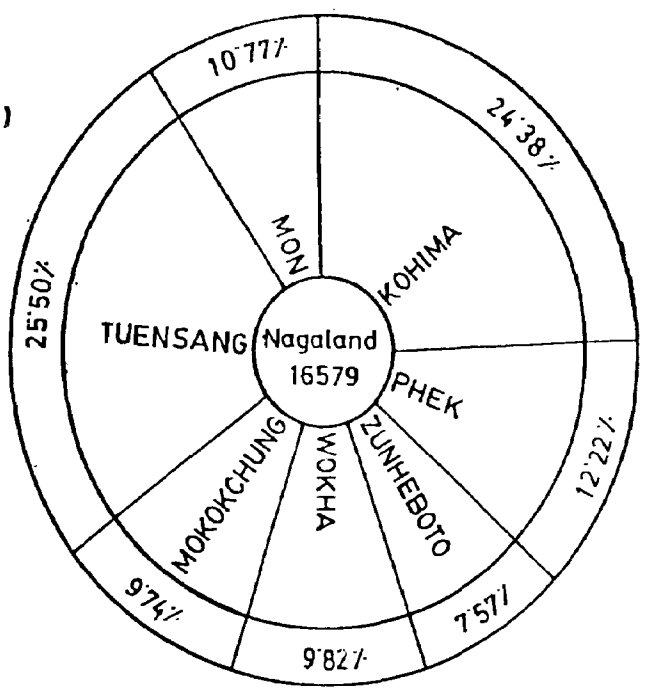
CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE AND AREA OF THE DISTRICTS IN NAGALAND

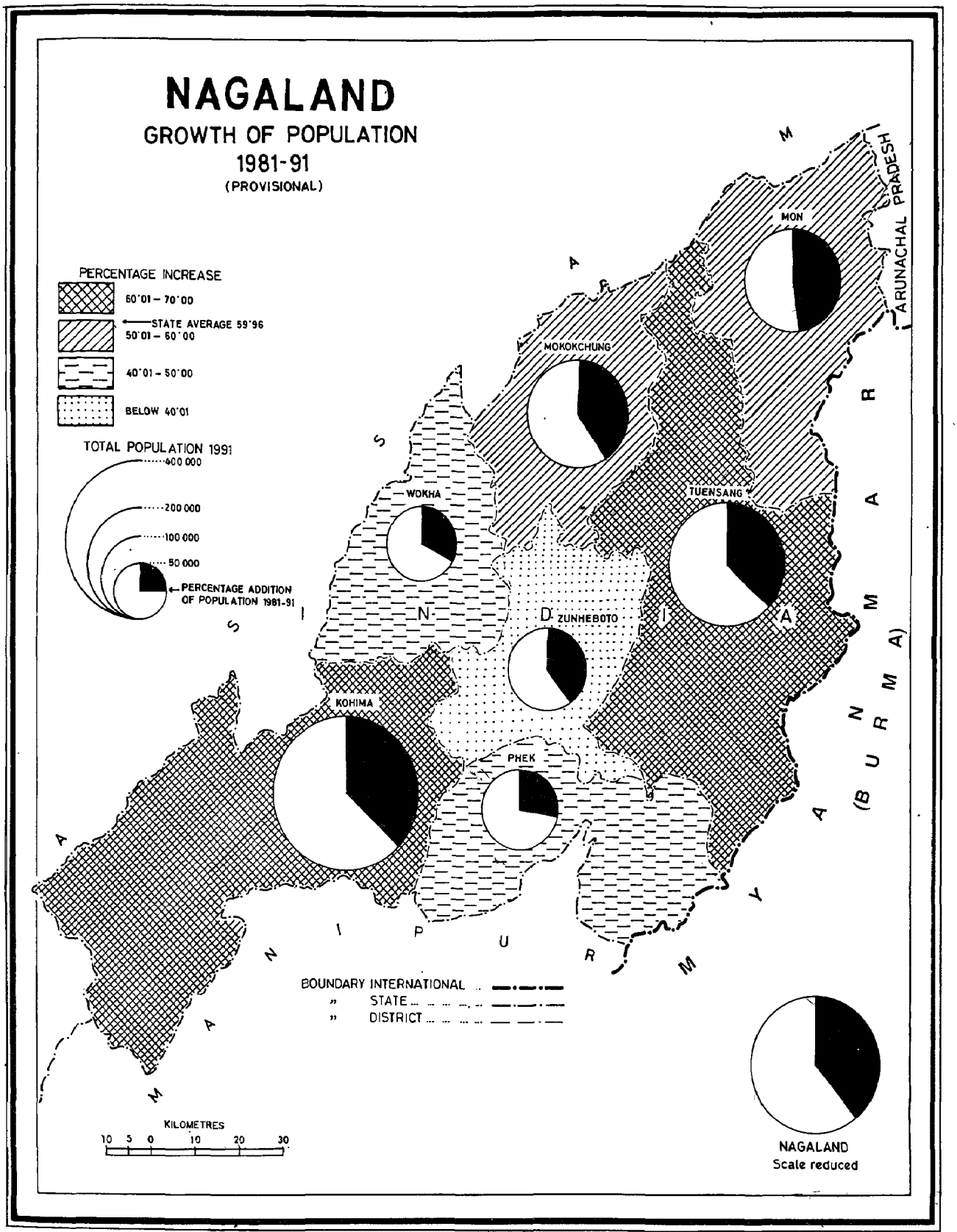
1991 CENSUS

POPULATION
(Provisional)



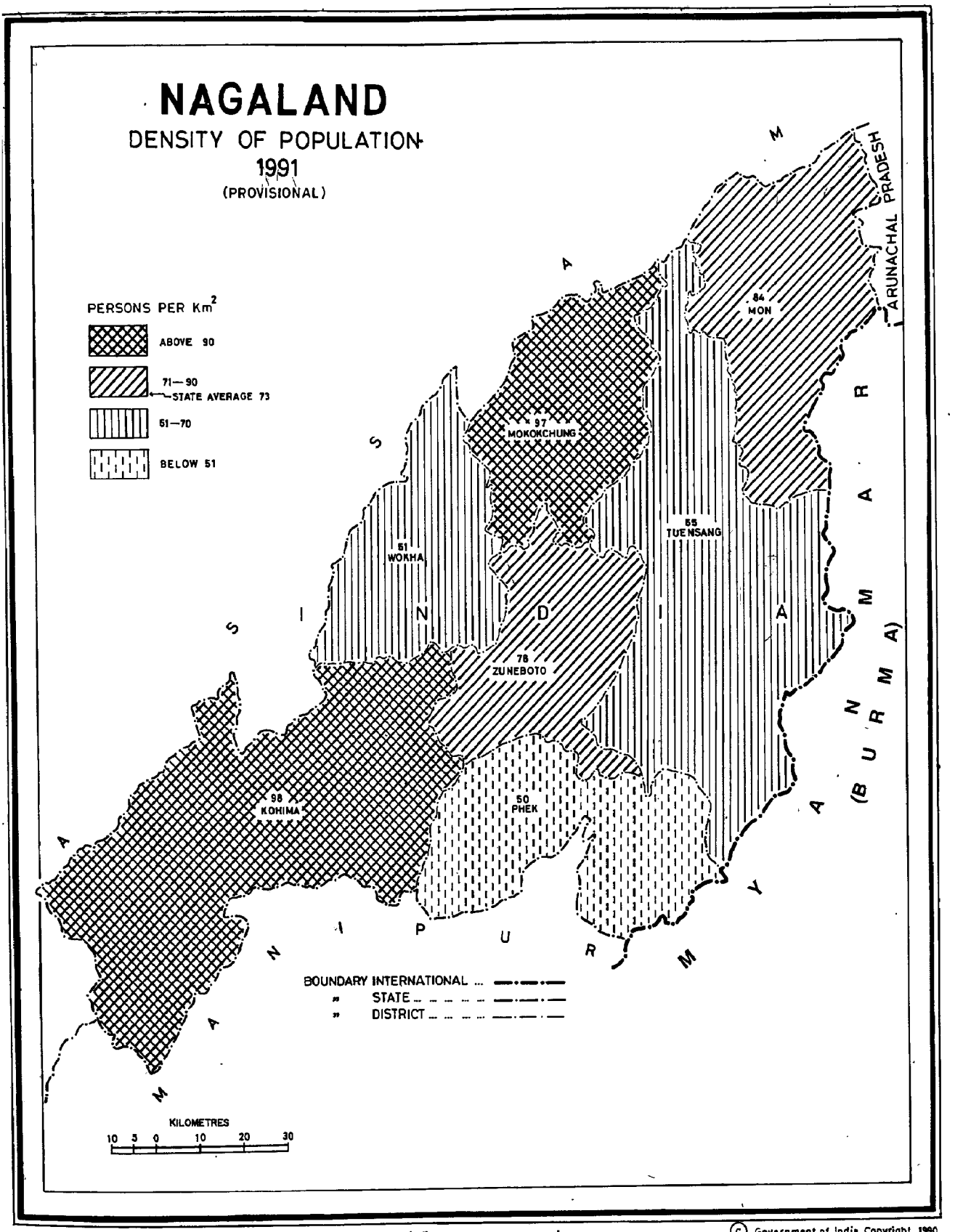
AREA
(in km²)
(Provisional)





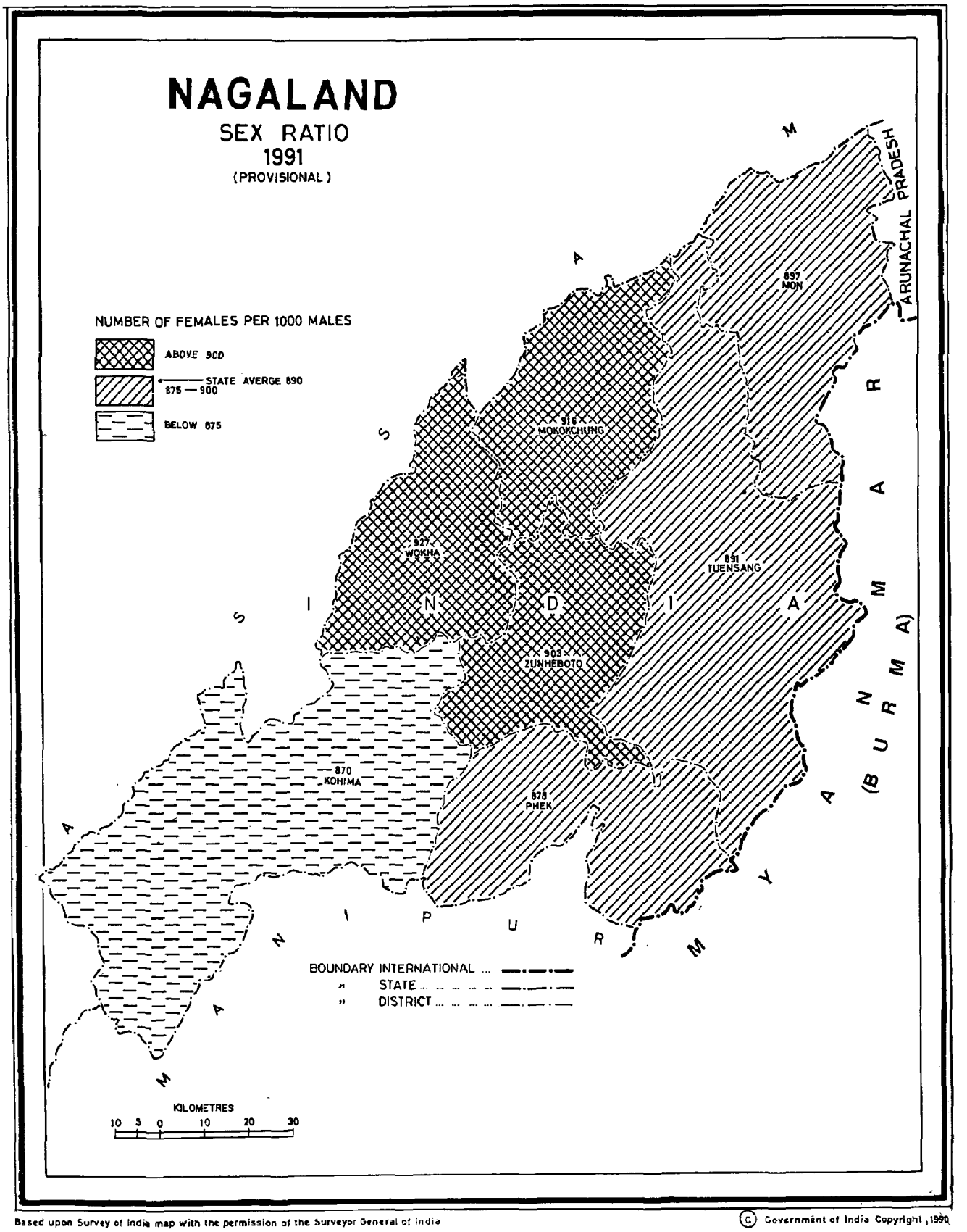
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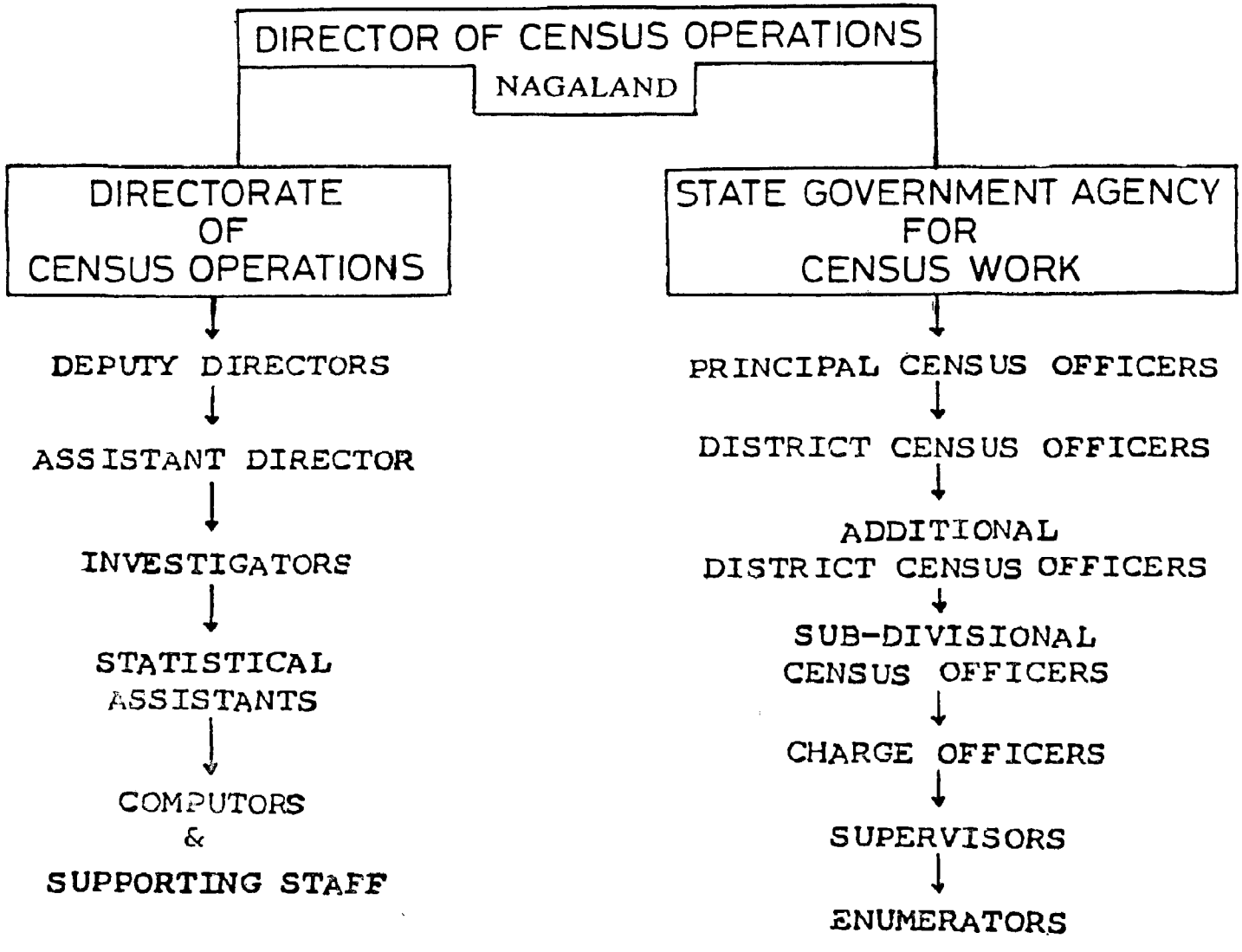
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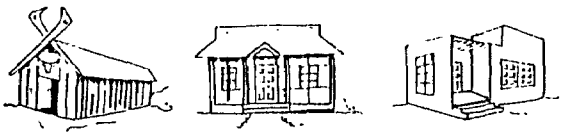
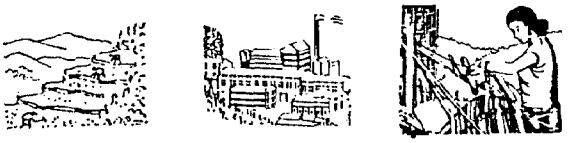
HIERARCHY FOR CENSUS ENUMERATION, 1991. NAGALAND



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

NAGALAND

MAIN MOTTOES OF CENSUS

- HOW MANY ARE WE 
- WHERE WE LIVE 
- WHAT WE DO 

ACTUAL ENUMERATION BEGINS ON
. 9th FEB.,1991

CENSUS ENUMERATOR WILL VISIT YOU DURING
9th FEB. TO 28th FEB.,1991

HELP THE ENUMERATOR BY GIVING CORRECT INFORMATION FOR EACH MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD WITHOUT ANY HESITATION

EXTEND YOUR FULL CO-OPERATION IN THIS NATIONAL TASK

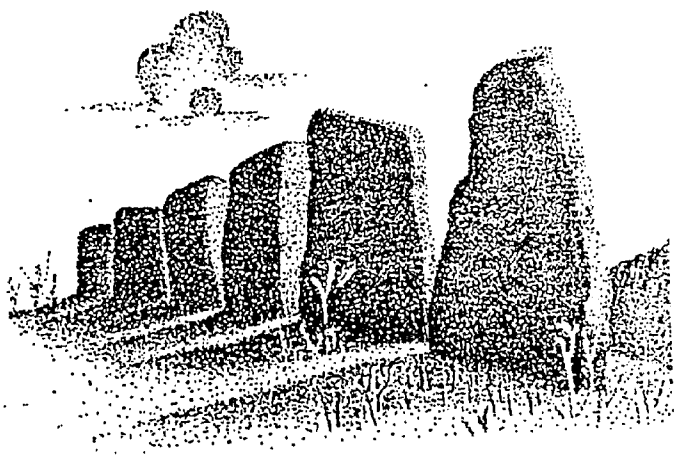
INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS IS A LINK BETWEEN PEOPLE AND THE PLANNERS

Issued by the Directorate of Census Operations
Nagaland

CENSUS 1991

BACKGROUND NOTE



BACKGROUND NOTE

The word Census is derived from a Latin word "Censere" meaning "to assess" or "to rate" . India's first Census on all India basis was taken in the year 1872 . Since then there had been regular Censuses once in every ten years in the first year of each decade with every year ending in one i.e. 1881, 1891, 1901 ..... 1991 . There is hardly any other country which has had unbroken chain of regular and synchronous decennial Censuses over the last 120 years .

The Indian Census has not been a mere statistical operation . The demographic data so collected is interpreted and analysed in an interesting manner . From Census to Census, the techniques have been gradually changing with a view to improve the accuracy and the quality of the data without losing the comparability from one Census to the other .

Indian population Census is considered as the largest administrative network in the world . It is one of the most complex and costly statistical operation . This requires some years of careful planning . Although, the actual field work does not take more than a couple of weeks but even with the help of modern electronic data processing equipments the compilation of Census data takes years to complete . The 1991 Census marks the 13th in the series as reckoned from 1872 & 5th after the Independence .

The draft questionnaires which were developed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, on the basis of past experience , current needs and International recommendations after discussing them in a data users conference . These questionnaires then tested in the field twice by all the Director of Census Operations and finally adopted them for1991 Census after final discussions in another data users conference.

Though Census is a central subject the achievement of the Indian Censuses had always been the outcome of joint endeavour of the Central and State governments . The entire field operation of Census, which consisted of two phases,viz., House-listing and Enumeration, was organised through the state administrative machinery . The Deputy Commissioner who was notified as the Principal Census Officer for his district was in overall charge of Census Operations in the district.He was

assisted by an Additional Deputy Commissioner who had been notified as the District Census Officer . The Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) organised and supervised the field work in their jurisdiction and were notified as the Sub-Divisional Census Officers . The Extra Assistant Commissioners were notified as Charge Officers and were directly responsible for the conduct of Census taking in their respective jurisdictions .

The District Statistical Officers of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland were notified as Additional District Census Officers for assisting the District Census Officers in imparting trainings to the Enumerators and Supervisors and for his technical guidance .One enumerator for each Enumeration Block and one supervisor for about 5 enumerators were appointed to conduct actual enumeration in Nagaland . With the demarcation of Enumerator's Blocks a pyramid of jurisdictions was built up to organise the Census taking .

NAGALAND

7 - DISTRICTS
90 - CHARGES
462 - SUPERVISORS
2,189 - ENUMERATORS

However , the entire work and field supervision during the actual enumeration was done by the teachers of the Primary Middle and High Schools by appointing them as enumerators and supervisors . The field operations for the 1991 Census were conducted in two phases viz., Houselisting in April-May , 1990 and Enumeration in February-March, 1991 . Elaborate preparatory arrangements were made in advance to ensure correct and complete coverage and to avoid duplication .

The training for the houselisting was conducted in the months , March-April, 1990 . Three rounds of training to Enumerators and supervisors for enumeration were held in the months of December, 1990 and January, 1991 at various training centres throughout Nagaland State except a few centres where the 3rd and final round of training was imparted even upto 7th of February, 1991 . Before starting the training to enumerators and superviosrs a detailed training was imparted to all the

Census Charge Officers alongwith Additional District Census Officers in this Office as trainer Officer . By turn, the Charge Officers were asked to take up first round of training to the Enumerators and Supervisors in their respective charges . The senior members of the staff of this Office and District Statistical Officers were sent to various charge headquarters to observe the other two rounds of training to the Enumerators and Supervisors to be conducted by the Charge Officers . But, in most of the cases, they had to conduct the training in fact . In total, three rounds of training of two days duration each were held . A detailed training programme had been chalked out in advance by the Office of the Director of Census Operations and intimated to all the Deputy Commissioners and other concerned Officer for their comments and finally took the follow-up action .

The actual enumeration in Nagaland alongwith the other part of the country as notified by the Government of India commenced on the 9th of February, 1991 and concluded on the 28th February, 1991 with a revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 1991 . The houseless population was enumerated on the night of 28th February 1991 . The enumeration in Nagaland was started by enumerating His Excellency, the Governor of Nagaland, Dr. M.M. Thomas and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri Vamuzo on the 9th February, 1991 They were enumerated at their Official residence by Shri S. R. Luhadia , Director of Census Operations, Nagaland .

In an operation like Census where public co-operation is a sine qua non of success , effective publicity measures have to be taken to educate the people and enlist their willing co-operation . Accordingly a massive multifaceted publicity campaign was launched in the State with the help of All India Radio, Directorate of Field Publicity Directorate of Information and Publicity & other Publicity media available in the State .

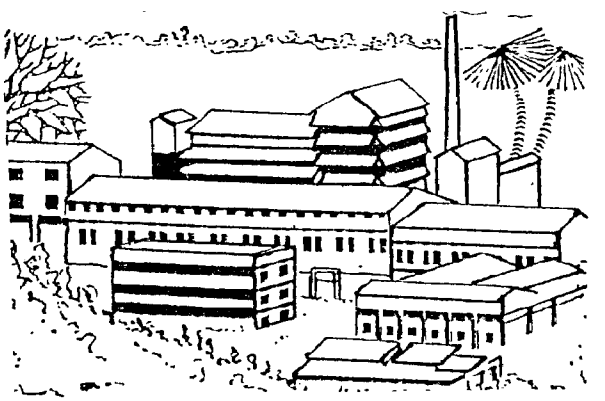
We received full co-operation from the press in carrying the message of census effectively to the remote corners of the State . A documentary film on Census was screened throughout the State . Besides, posters, folders , handbills translated in different local dialects etc. were

also distributed in large number . The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Shri S.R. Luhadia had given a Radio talk on 7th February, 1991 from the All India Radio Station, Kohima . His Radio talk was later on broadcasted in different local dialects from All India Radio Station, Kohima on 8th February, 1991 .

The Honourable Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri Vamuzo had also appealed to the people of Nagaland to render their whole-hearted co-operation to this great national task through a message from the All India Radio Station. Kohima on the eve of 1991 Census . All these measures proved quite effective and brought in willing public co-operation in ample measures . The anticipated bottleneck of communication in extremely difficult terrain in Nagaland was finally overcome by the timely assistance rendered by the State Government through Police Radio network which made the immediate transmission of Provisional Population results possible . The provisional Population figures were received from all the Charge Officers including special Charge Officers before 9th March, 1991 and from all the Deputy Commissioners for their districts by 11th March1991 The same were compiled in this Office before midnight of 11th March, 1991 and the results so arrived at were communicated to the Registrar General, India by FLASH message at 0430 hrs. on 12th March, 1991 for the entire State of Nagaland . These figures were also confirmed over TELEPHONE to the Registrar General, India at 0900 hrs on 12th March, 1991 , which I treat as the Principal achievement and the fact that Nagaland State has become one of the first few States to report provisional figures (without any change)in the first hours of the prescribed date fixed by Registrar General and Census Commissioner , India .



ANALYSIS OF RESULTS



ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

How many are we in Nagaland ?

The 1991 Census has given an answer to it . The Population of Nagaland as at Sunrise of 1st March,1991 which is the reference date for the 1991 Census was 1,215,573 persons comprising 643,273 males and 572,300 females . The population of Nagaland forms only 0.14 per cent of the total population of the country and occupies 22nd rank in population size among the other States/Union Territories of the country while in 1981 it occupied 23rd rank . The population of Nagaland has shown an unprecedented increase of 56.86 per cent during the decade 1981-91, adding 440,643 souls to 1981 population (Table-1)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Of the seven districts the highest population of 394,179 has been reported by Kohima district while Wokha district recorded the lowest population of 82,394 . It shows that about one-third population (32.42%) of the State resides in Kohima district alone , while only 6.77 per cent are in Wokha district .

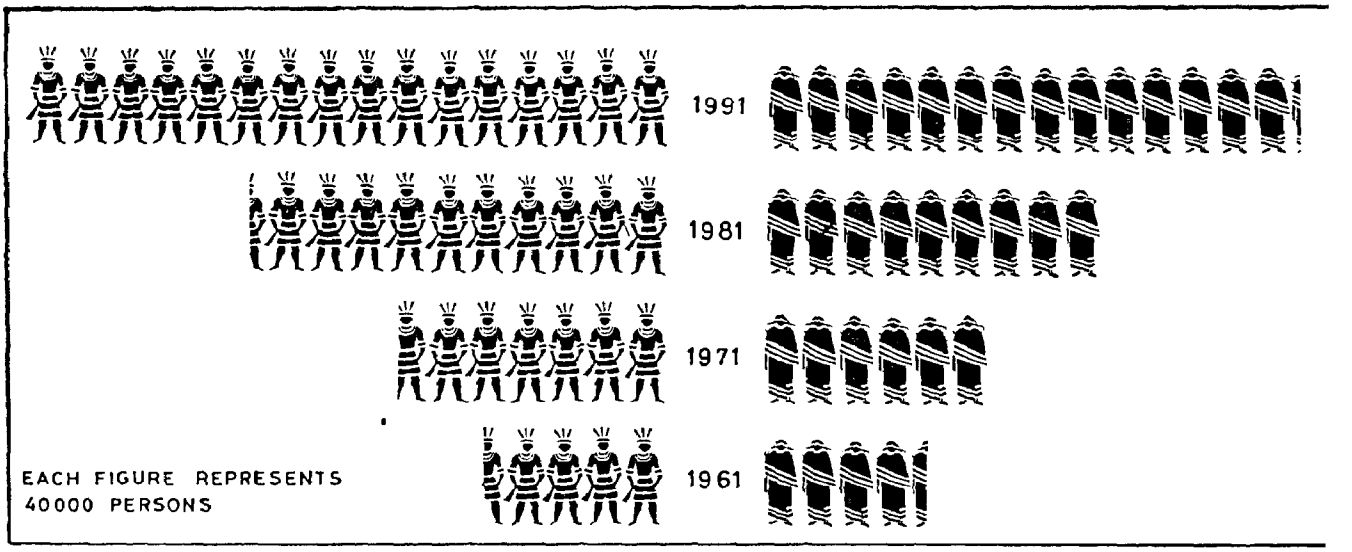
The districts have generally maintained their ranking in population as existed in 1981 except Phek and Zunheboto districts which have interchanged their placings . The following statement shows districtwise population and their ranks for 1981 and 1991 Censuses

State/ District	1981		1991	
	Population	Rank	Population	Rank
NAGALAND	**774,930**		**1,215,573**	
KOHIMA	238,747	1	394,179	1
PHEK	70,618	6	101,823	5
ZUNHEBOTO	72,519	5	97,933	6
WOKHA	58,040	7	82,394	7
MOKOKCHUNG	103,736	3	156,207	3
TUENSANG	137,108	2	232,972	2
MON	94,162	4	150,065	4

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The population of Nagaland has shown a growth rate of 56.86 per cent during the decade 1981-91 while it reported to be 50.05 *per cent during the decade 1971-81* . The growth rate for the country as a whole during the decade 1981-91 worked out to be 23.50 as against 24.66 during 1971-81 . The decennial growth rates for Nagaland during the last three decades are presented in Table 2 at page 28 alongwith the districtwise growth rates .

HOW WE ARE GROWING



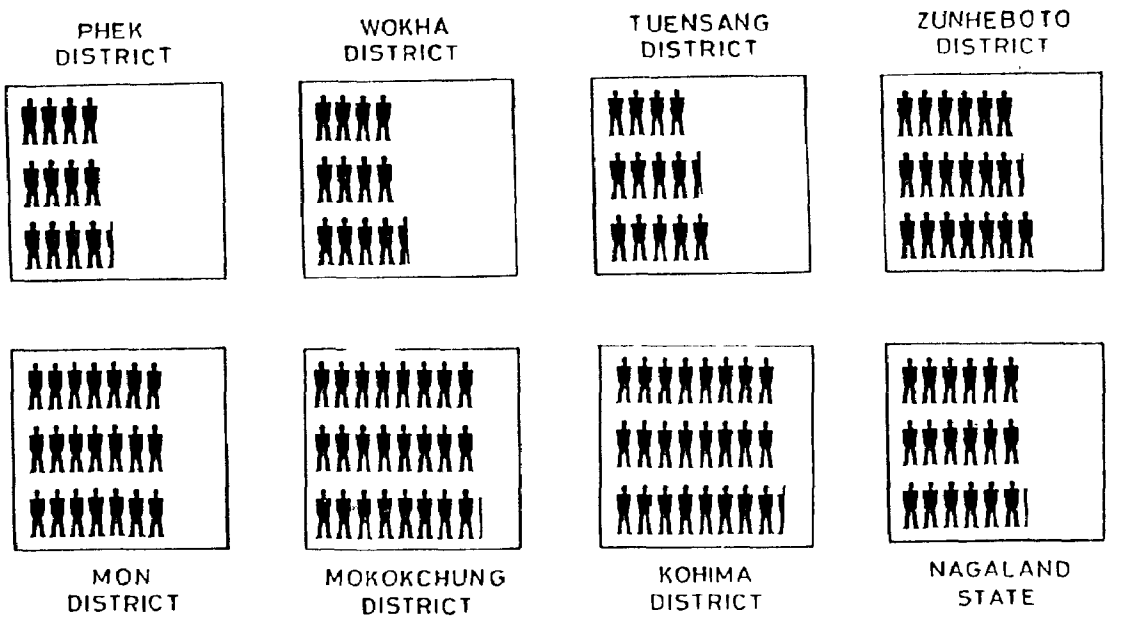
It is observed that like 1981 there is a large variation in the growth rates of various districts in 1991 also . However , the range of variation in 1981-91 is not significant as compared to 1971-81 . In 1971-81 it varied from 20.47 per cent to 96.09 per cent while it varied from 35.04 per cent to 69.92 per cent during 1981-91 . The highest growth rate of 69.92 per cent is observed in Tuensang district while the lowest 35.04 per cent has been witnessed by Zunheboto district . While Tuensang , Kohima and Mon districts have shown the growth rates above the State average, Mokokchung , Phek , Wokha and Zunheboto districts are below the State average . The above illustration depicts how the male and female population has grown since 1961 in Nagaland .

DENSITY OF POPULATION

Density of population is defined as the number of persons per sq.Km. Since the area of the State has not changed the density of population is bound to increase with the increase in population .The Density of population for the State has increased from 47 in 1981 to 73 in 1991 as against 216 in 1981 to 267 in 1991 for the country as a whole . It is observed that the lowest density of 50 was recorded by Phek district while Kohima district witnessed the highest density of 98 .

Below is a pictorial representation showing how many persons live in one sq.Km. in various districts and Nagaland State .

HOW MANY PERSONS LIVE IN ONE Sq. Km



EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 4 PERSONS

It is observed that in 1991 Census, the highest density was recorded in Kohima district followed closely by Mokokchung district .The lowest density was reported by Phek district preceded closely by Wokha district . The statement on following page shows the density of popula - tion and their ranks for the State and districts during 1981 and 1991 Censuses in Nagaland .

STATE/ DISTRICT	1981		1991	
	Density	Rank	Density	Rank
1	2	3	4	5
NAGALAND	**47**		**73**	
KOHIMA	59	2	98	1
PHEK	35	6	50	7
ZUNHEBOTO	58	3	78	4
WOKHA	36	5	51	6
MOKOKCHUNG	64	1	97	2
TUENSANG	32	7	55	5
MON	53	4	84	3

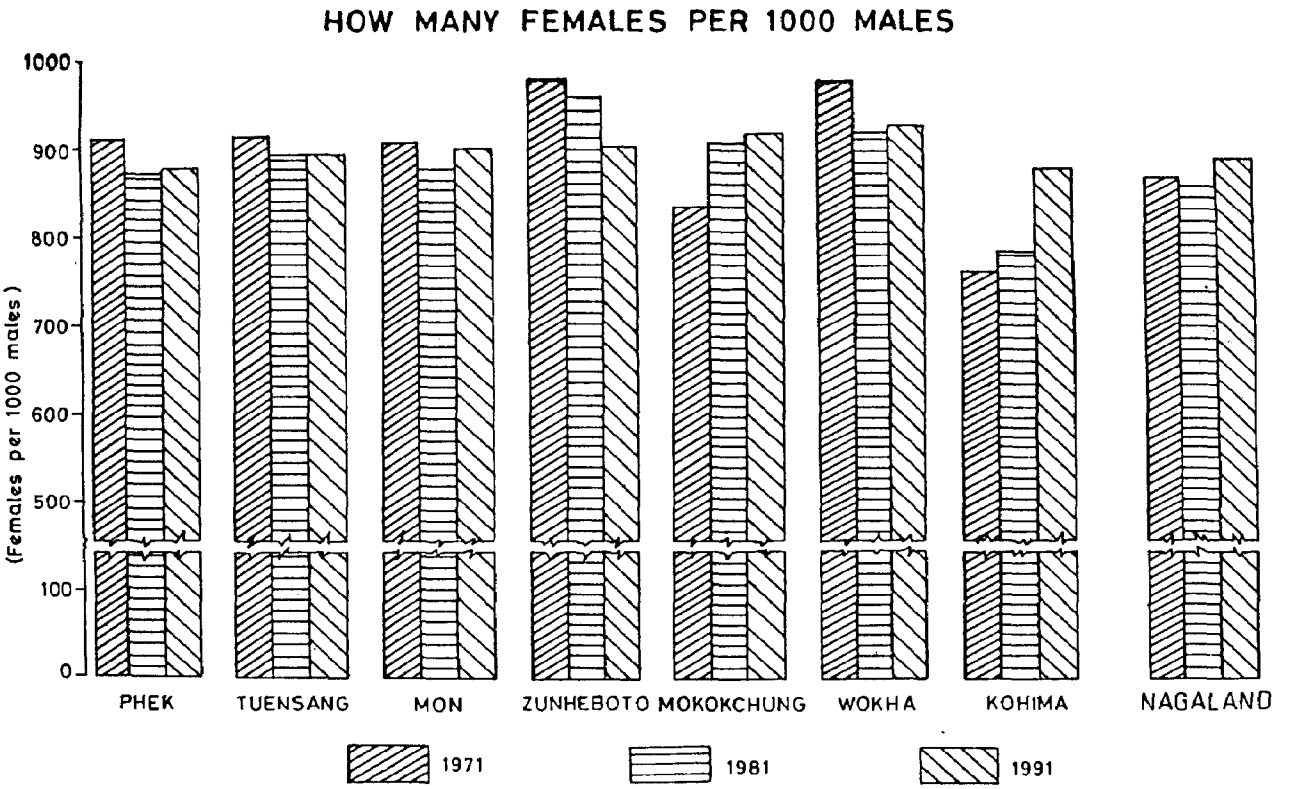
SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males . According to the Provisional Populaion figures there are 643,273 males and 572,300 females in Nagaland . The sex ratio of this State, therefore works out to 890 females per 1,000 males , as against the All India sex ratio of 929 . The sex ratio at the 1981 Census in the State was 863 while for All India it was 934 .The sex ratio in Nagaland has thus increased from 863 to 890 while at the All India level it has decreased from 934 to 929 during the decade 1981-91 . The following statement shows the sex ratio and ranks in the State and districts during 1981 and 1991.

STATE/ DISTRICT	1981		1991	
	Sex ratio	Rank	Sex ratio	Rank
1	2	3	4	5
NAGALAND	**863**		**890**	
KOHIMA	784	7	871	7
PHEK	873	6	879	5
ZUNHEBOTO	959	1	931	1
WOKHA	918	2	927	2
MOKOKCHUNG	907	3	916	3
TUENSANG	892	4	890	4
MON	874	5	873	6

It would be observed from the statement given at the bottom of previous page that the ranks of the districts according to sex ratio has by and large remained unchanged except for Phek and Mon districts which have interchanged their placings . The highest sex ratio of 931 is observed in Zunheboto district whereas Kohima district has the least sex ratio of 871 . Kohima district alone had the sex ratio below the State average in 1981 while Phek and Tuensang also joined Kohima in reporting the sex ratio below the State average during 1991 .

The following histogram illustrates the trend of sex ratio in the various districts & Nagaland during 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses



LITERACY

In the absence of absolute figures of population aged 7 and above based on 1991 Census , it has not been possible to work out the exact literacy rate now . The literacy rates have , therefore , been estimated on the basis of the formula given below .

$$\text{Literacy rate 1991} = \frac{\text{Literates according to 1991 provisional figures}}{\text{Estimated population aged 7 and above}} \times 100$$

The literacy rate for the State has been worked out as 61.30 per cent as against 52.11 per cent for the country as a whole .

The Table-3 at page 29 gives the total population and literates aged 7 and above by sex for the State as well as its districts . The following statement shows the literacy rates for the age-group 5 and above in 1961 & 1971 alongwith similar rates for population aged 7 and above in 1981 and 1991 . The literacy rate for population aged 5 and above in 1981 has also been presented within bracket to give the reader an idea of the difference , the change in 1991 is likely to make .

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1961	20.43	27.21	13.04
1971	31.32	39.65	21.56
1981	50.20 (48.20)	58.52 (56.20)	40.28 (38.77)
1991	61.30	66.09	55.72

NOTE 1 : Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 and above . The rates for the year 1981 & 1991 relate to population aged 7 and above . The literacy rates for population aged 5 and above in 1981 have been shown in bracket .

NOTE 2 : In 1991 Census all children below age 7 years have been treated as illiterate . In 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses all children below age 5 years were treated as illiterates . The population aged 7 and above in 1991 is not based on actual Census count , but is based on estimated proportion and is , therefore , provisional . The final population aged 7 and above will be available when the Primary Census Abstract is finalised later .

PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES



TABLE-1 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO,GROWTH RATE & DENSITY OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

(Provisional Figures)

STATE/ DISTRICT	Population 1991			Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)		Density of Population per Km^2 k		Decennial Growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAGALAND	**1,215,573**	**643,273**	**572,300**	**863**	**890**	**47**	**73**	**+50.05**	**+56.86**
KOHIMA	394,179	210,666	183,513	784	871	59	98	+96.09	+65.10
PHEK	101,823	54,195	47,628	873	879	35	50	+58.36	+44.19
ZUNHEBOTO	97,933	50,726	47,207	959	931	58	78	+29.61	+35.04
WOKHA	82,394	42,768	39,626	918	927	36	51	+49.75	+41.96
MOKOKCHUNG	156,207	81,543	74,664	907	916	64	97	+25.91	+50.58
TUENSANG	232,972	123,274	109,698	892	890	32	55	+44.56	+69.92
MON	150,065	80,101	69,964	874	873	53	84	+20.47	+59.27

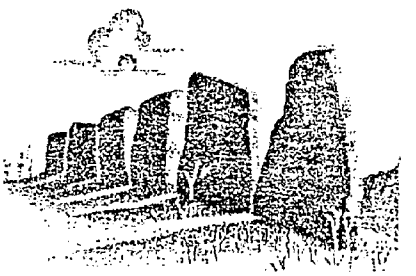


TABLE - 2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1961

(Provisional Figures)

STATE/ DISTRICT	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population		
	1961-71*	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4
NAGALAND	**+ 39.88**	**+ 50.05**	**+ 56.86**
KOHIMA	+ 73.53	+ 96.09	+ 65.10
PHEK	+ 32.50	+ 58.36	+ 44.19
ZUNHEBOTO	+ 23.62	+ 29.61	+ 35.04
WOKHA	+ 30.49	+ 49.75	+ 41.96
MOKOKCHUNG	+ 41.49	+ 25.91	+ 50.58
TUENSANG	+ 30.37	+ 44.56	+ 69.92
MON	+ 26.32	+ 20.47	+ 59.37

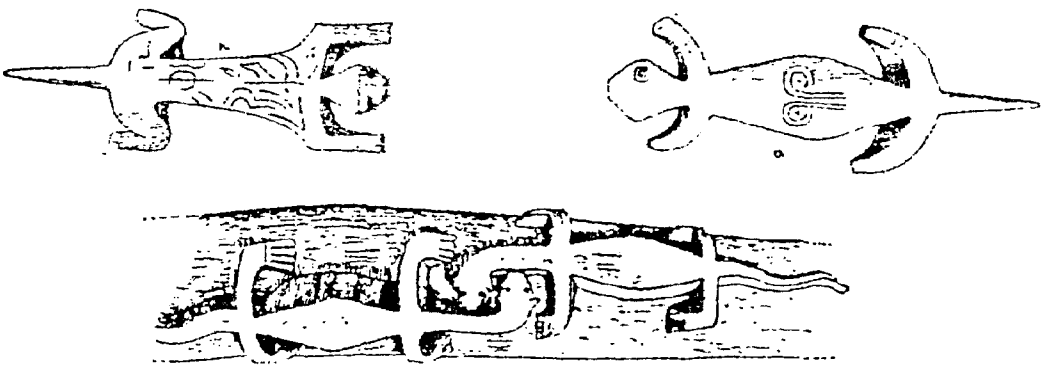
*Calculations are based on 1981 Jurisdiction .



TABLE-3 TOTAL POPULATION AND LITERATES BY SEX, 1991

(Provisional Figures)

STATE/ DISTRICT	Total Population 1991			Literate Population aged 7+		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGALAND	**1,215,573**	**643,273**	**572,300**	**621,048**	**360,526**	**260,522**
KOHIMA	394,179	210,666	183,513	221,500	128,036	93,464
PHEK	101,823	54,195	47,628	52,539	32,817	19,722
ZUNHEBOTO	97,933	50,726	47,207	51,757	29,121	22,636
WOKHA	82,394	42,768	39,626	48,909	28,261	20,648
MOKOKCHUNG	156,207	81,543	74,664	107,060	58,090	48,970
TUENSANG	232,972	123,274	109,698	94,431	55,954	38,477
MON	150,065	80,101	69,964	44,852	28,247	16,605



PHOTOGRAPHS





1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NAGALAND SHRI M.M. THOMOS, 1ST CITIZEN OF NAGALAND, BEING ENUMERATED BY SHRI S.R. LUHADIA, DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, NAGALAND.



2. HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER, NAGALAND SHRI VAMUZO IS BEING ENUMERATED BY THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS.



3. SHRI S.R. LUHADIA, DIRECTOR AND SHRI HARBHAJAN SINGH, DY. DIRECTOR, BEING ENUMERATED.



4. SHRI S.R. LUHADIA, DIRECTOR NAGALAND WITH THE S.D.O., LONGKHIM AND HIS FIELD STAFF AT A TRAINING AT LONGKHIM.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX-1

MEMBERS OF STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THE 1991 CENSUS ENUMERATION
NAGALAND

TRAINING & FIELD SUPERVISION

	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Shri S.R. Luhadia	Director
2.	Shri Harbhajan Singh	Deputy Director (HQ)
3.	Shri S.P. Singh	Deputy Director (RTO)
4.	Shri D.C. Pathak	Investigator
5.	Smt. E. Peseyie	Investigator
6.	Shri A. Jahan	Investigator
7.	Shri K. Rengma	Investigator
8.	Shri H.K. Endow	Investigator
9.	Shri J. Raibaruah	Sr. Drawing Assistant
10.	Shri Z. Nisa	Statistical Assistant
11.	Shri D. Sarma	Statistical Assistant
12.	Shri K.K.G. Pillai	Artist

RECORD MANAGEMENT

1.	Shri M. Peseyie	Statistical Assistant
2.	Shri R.K. Ghosh	Computor
3.	Smt. Gopa Das	Computor
4.	Shri Ashim Sen Gupta	L.D.C.



APPENDIX-2

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS-1981 CENSUS

Name of the Publication	Symbol(PRG) No.	Price Rs.	£	$
SERIES-15 NAGALAND				
1981 Census Papers				
1. Paper-1 of 1981 Provisional Population Totals		-	-	-
2. Supplement to Paper-1 of 1981 Provisional Population Totals		-	-	-
3. Paper-2 of 1981 Final Figures of Total Population and Scheduled Tribes Population		-	-	-
4. Paper-3 of 1981 Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population		-	-	-
5. Paper-4 of 1981 Village-wise Final Population		-	-	-
6. Paper-5 of 1981 Household Population by Religion of Head of Household		-	-	-
7. Paper-1 of 1987 Households and Household Population by Language Mainly Spoken in the Household	PRG.8.81 (Nagaland) 300-1988(DSK. II)	12.00	1.40	4.32
8. A Portrait of Population-	PRG.12.81(Nagaland) 300-1989(DSK.II)	10.65	1.25	3.85
1981 Census Regular Publications				
1. Part I-A & B,Administration Report- Enumeration and Tabulation	For Official use only			
2. Part II-A, General Population Tables	PRG.3.81 (Nagaland)(N) 640-1985(DSK.II)	24.00	2.80	8.64
3. Part II-B Primary Census Abstract	PRG.2.81 (Nagaland)(N) 1000-1984(DSK.II)	11.60	1.36	4.18
4. Part III-A & B IV-A · General Economic Tables & Social & Cultural Tables	PRG.482(Nagaland) 300-1985(DSK.II)	63.00	7.35	22.68

5. Part V-A & B, Migration Tables	PRG.4.81 (Nagaland) 300-1985(DSK.II)	19.00	2.22	6.84
6. Part VI-A & B Fertility Tables	PRG.5.81 (Nagaland) 300-1985(DSK.II)	22.40	2.73	8.43
7. Part VII, Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	PRG.1.81 (Nagaland)(N) 300-1984(DSK.II)	11.20	1.43	4.40
8. Part VIII-A & B, Household Tables	PRG.7.81 (Nagaland) 300-1987(DSK.II)	44.00	5.14	15.84
9. Part-IX,Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes	PRG.9.81 (Nagaland) 300-1988(DSK.II)	42.00	4.90	15.12
10.Part-XII, Census Atlas*	PRG.13.81 (Nagaland) 300-1989(DSK.II)			
11.Part X-B, Town Survey Report-DIMAPUR	PRG.15.81 (Nagaland) 300-1989(DSK.II)	13.00	1.50	4.70
12.Part X-C,Survey Report on Village-TSEMINYU*	PRG.15.81(Nagaland)(N) 300-1990 (DSK.II)			
13.Part X-D , Handicraft Survey Report-Handloom Weaving in Nagaland	PRG.14.81 (Nagaland) 300-1989(DSK.II)	30.00	3.50	10.80

* Under Print

