



# CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

**SERIES-16**

**MIZORAM**

**DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK**

Part - A & B

# LAWNGTLAI DISTRICT

**VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY**

**VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE  
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**



लोकाभिमुख  
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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## **MU TIAL KHAM**

MU TIAL KHAM literally mean a Cliff or Precipice of Striped Kite (Hawk). A fully striped kite of exceeding beauty nest used to on its precipices. Hence the name.

It has its own story. It is shrouded with beliefs and superstition. According to the legend, the old chief of Rulkual, the late Tumir, used to perform worship and offer sacrifices on this Mountain.

A community of spirits (Ramhuai) headed by a Chief is said to dwel on this Mountain. The Chief owned the Wild Goats, Birds etc. settled on the Mountain. The Striped Kite was the favourite Sentry for the other animals. It is said that when hunters and visitors came to the Mountain, dark rain bearing cloud used to collect suddenly over-head and great beads of rain drops would start falling. The striped Kite would also appear, squeaking and diving as if to attack the unwelcome poachers. It would fly down the rocky precipices squeaking as in alarm thereby warning the animals all along the caves.

It is also said that when the old Chief Tumir of Rulkual embraced Christianity and ceased to perform sacrifices to the Mountain spirit Chief the latter was very much annoyed. So he warned that on the day of his daughter's marriage to TIALHLUN, son of the Chief of blue Mountain Spirits village Rulkual would be lashed by terrible rain and storm. People said this event did actually happen.

# Contents

	Pages
Foreword	ix
Preface	xi
Acknowledgements	xiii
District Highlight - 2001 Census	xv
Important statistics in the district	xix
List of medical institutions under Govt. of Mizoram	xxi
Number of health institutions in district under the Govt. of Mizoram	xxii
Number of post offices in Mizoram	xxiii
Ranking of R.D. Blocks in the district	xxiv
<b>Statements 1-9 :</b>	
Statement 1 Name of the headquarters of district/R.D. Block, their rural-urban status and distant from district headquarters, 2001	xxv
Statement 2 Name of the headquarters of district/R.D. Block, their rural-urban status and distant from district Headquarters, 2001	xxv
Statement 3 Population of the district at each census from 1901 to 2001	xxv
Statement 4 Area, Number of villages/towns and population in district and R.D. Block, 2001	xxvi
Statement 5 R.D. Block wise number of villages and rural population, 2001	xxvii
Statement 6 Population of Urban Agglomerations/Towns, 2001	xxvii
Statement 7 Villages with population of 5,000 and above at R.D. Block level as per 2001 census and amenities available	xxvii
Statement 8 Statutory towns with population less than 5000 as per 2001 census and amenities available	xxvii
Statement 9 Houseless and Institutional population of R.D. Blocks, rural and urban, 2001	xxviii
<b>Analytical Note</b>	
(i) History and the scope of the District Census Hand Book	3
(ii) Brief history of the district	4
(iii) Administrative setup	5
(iv) Physical features	5
Location and size	5
Physiography	5
Climate	6
(v) Census Concepts	6
(vi) Non-Census concepts	11

	Pages
(vii) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distributions	15
Brief analysis of PCA data based on inset tables 1 to 36	16-27
Brief analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory data based on inset tables 37 to 47	27-29
Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations, Census of India based on inset tables 48 to 52	29-32
(viii) Major social and cultural events	32
(ix) Brief description of places of religious, historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in the towns of the district	33
(x) Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district	34
(xi) Scope of Village Directory and Town Directory - column heading wise explanation and coverage of data	35
<b>PART A - VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY</b>	
<b>Section I - Village Directory</b>	
(a) Note explaining the abbreviations used in Village Directory	49
(b) R.D. Block wise presentation of Village Directory Data	
<b>Chawngte R.D. Block</b>	
(i) R.D. Block Maps showing R.D. Block boundary	43
(ii) Alphabetical list of villages alongwith location code 1991 and 2001	45
(iii) Presentation of Village Directory data in prescribed format	56
<b>Lawngtlai R.D. Block</b>	
(i) R.D. Block Maps showing R.D. Block boundary	67
(ii) Alphabetical list of villages alongwith location code 1991 and 2001	69
(iii) Presentation of Village Directory data in prescribed format	70
(c) Appendixes to Village Directory	
Appendix I     Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - R.D. Block level	84
Appendix IA    Villages by number of Primary Schools	86
Appendix IB    Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools	86
Appendix IC    Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available	86
Appendix II    Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities available	86
Appendix IIA   Census towns which do not have one or more amenities	87
Appendix III   Land utilisation data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal towns	87
Appendix IV    R.D. Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available	87

	Pages
Appendix V Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population	87
Appendix VI Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population	87
Appendix VIIA List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges	88
Appendix VIIB List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges	88
Appendix VIII Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (R.D. Block wise)	91
Appendix IX Statement showing number of girls schools in the villages	91
<b>PART B - PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT</b>	
(a) Brief note on Primary Census Abstract	95
(b) District Primary Census Abstract (General)	98
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Caste	104
Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribe	110
R.D. Block wise Village Primary Census Abstract	116
Annexure I Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat	143
Annexure II Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census	143
Annexure III Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census	143
Annexure IV Percentage distribution of Migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, 2001 Census	144
Annexure V Brief account of main religions in the District/R.D. Block as per 2001 Census	145
Annexure VI Marital Status of Population as per 2001 Census	146
Annexure VII Age, Sex and Education in the district, 2001 Census	148
Annexure VIII Distribution of different mother tongues returned in 2001 Census	152

## Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 Census, is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at grass-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc.

2. The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census - DCHB series was in three parts : Part-A related to vilage and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in tow parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA upto tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restusturing of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

3. The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illeterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

4. The present series of the 2001 Census DCHB have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and -most important commodityø manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance (s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In town directory, the statement of Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including

details of all slums instead of notified slums. The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analyzed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio-demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

5. The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerized in prescribed record structure under the supervision of Shri P.K. Bhattacharjee, Director of Census of Operations, Mizoram. Thereafter, effort has been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective State Governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division. Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director (EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerization of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft DCHB manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinized in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R.K. Mehta, Assistant Director, I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

New Delhi  
17<sup>th</sup> October 2003

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## Preface

**I**n the forward to this publication a summary of the background, coverage and content to the District Census Handbook have been provided. This volume contains the salient features and information on census and non-census data collected respectively during Census of India 2001 and from various states and Central Government Organisations so as to enable the data users to make full of fruitful utilisation of the data and various information presented herein. It is hoped that the microlevel information incorporated in this publication will quench the thirst of planners and other users including research scholars for such details.

The publication of the District Census Handbooks for all eight districts of Mizoram is a joint ventures of the State Government of Mizoram and the Census Organisation of Government of India. The design layout and various formats presented in the District Census Handbook have been provided by the Census Commissioner India. The compilation of various data, preparation of the analytical notes and gathering of all relevant information for incorporation in the DCHB have been attempted by this Directorate and the cost of publication is borne by the State Government. It may be mentioned here that the process of compilation of various data initially collected mainly from the Block Development Officer and respective Deputy Commissioners was finalised after cross checking with data obtained from concerned State and Central Government agencies so that as far as practicable, the discrepancies could be reconciled, we are grateful to all Block Development Officers, Deputy Commissioners, various Heads of Departments of the State and Central Government for their whole-hearted help and co-operation. I am grateful to the Secretary to the Government of Mizoram, General Administration Department (GAD), Additional Secretary, GAD, Under Secretary, GAD and all their helpers for sparing their valuable time during the preparation and publication of the District Census Handbook.

I convey my deep sense of gratitude to Shri J.K. Banthia, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for his valuable guidance and advice received from him right from the beginning. I am thankful to Shri R.G. Mitra, Dy. Registrar General (C & T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer, Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, who have been a source of constant help and guidance to us on all technical matters including planning and designing the formats. Because of their continuous help to us this volume could be produced in all India pattern. My thanks are also due to Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for providing technical guidance in the preparation of maps as well as for printing of a large number of maps under his direct supervision and active guidance at the Headquarters office.

At the Directorate level, the preparation of this volume has been a product of a joint effort and team work of all my colleagues led by Shri Sylvester Kispotta, Dy. Director, Shri R. Lalthlamuana, Assistant Director and Shri Lalthmingthanga, Statistical Investigator Gr. I. Because of their hardwork and dedication of duties this volume could be published in time. I also convey my deep feeling of appreciation to all the officials of this Directorate who have put their efforts in the publication of the District Census Handbook.

Aizawl  
8<sup>th</sup> July 2003

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## Acknowledgements

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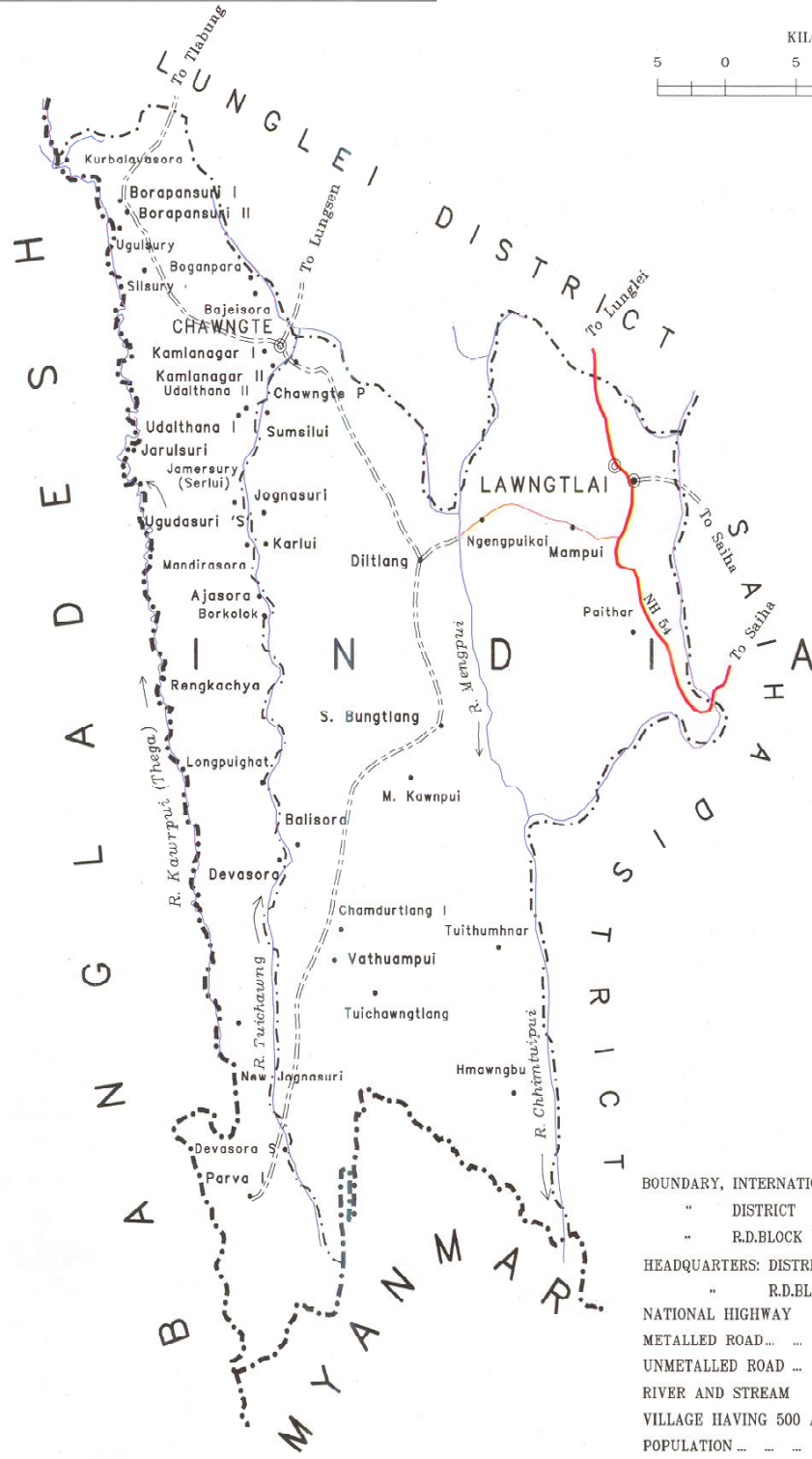
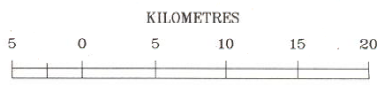
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## **District Highlights 2001 Census**

1. In terms of area, Lawngtlai district with an area of 2,557 Sq. Km. ranks 5th among eight districts.
2. Lawngtlai district is the only district having no urban population in 2001 Census.
3. Lawngtlai is the biggest village in the state as well as in India having 14,600 population in 2001 Census.
4. In literacy the district ranks 8th and the lowest with 64.7% literacy against the state average of 88.8%.
5. Lawngtlai is the Headquarters of the Administrative District as well as the Headquarters of Lai Autonomous District Councils and many other district level head offices is yet to be taken as a Census or Notified Town in the state which is unique by itself.
6. In terms of Sex Ratio the district is having the second lowest ratio of 899 and hence occupies 7th position among all the eight districts and in terms of child population in the age - group of 0-6 the sex ratio ranks 6th having the figure of 938 among all the district.
7. Density of the population is 29 persons per sq. km. which makes it 7th among all eight districts of Mizoram.

# MIZORAM LAWNGTLAI DISTRICT

TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT (IN SQKM) ... ..	2557.00
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT ... ..	73620
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DISTRICT ... ..	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT ... ..	146



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	.....
" DISTRICT	-----
" R.D.BLOCK	- - - - -
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT	⊙
" R.D.BLOCK	⊙
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 54
METALLED ROAD	====
UNMETALLED ROAD	-----
RIVER AND STREAM	~~~~~
VILLAGE HAVING 500 AND ABOVE POPULATION	Balisora

## Important Statistics 2001

		STATE		DISTRICT	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	817		146	
	Inhabited	707		139	
	Uninhabited	110		7	
NUMBER OF TOWNS	Statutory Towns	22		0	
	Census Towns	0		0	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	Normal	176,134		13,902	
	Institutional	518		28	
	Houseless	70		2	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	888,573		73,620
		Males	459,109		38,776
		Females	429,464		34,844
	RURAL	Persons	447,567		73,620
		Males	232,726		38,776
		Females	214,841		34,844
	URBAN	Persons	441,006		0
		Males	226,383		0
		Females	214,623		0
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION		49.6%		0	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001	Persons	198,817	28.8	19,420	35.8
	Males	100,131	27.9	10,026	34.9
	Females	98,686	29.8	9,394	36.9
AREA (in sq. km.)		21,081		2,557	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilometre)		42		29	
SEX RATIO (Number of females per 1000 males)	Total	935		899	
	Rural	923		899	
	Urban	948		0	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES	Persons	661,445	88.8	38,603	64.7
	Males	350,105	90.7	22,374	70.9
	Females	311,340	86.7	16,229	57.8
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION	Persons	272	0.0	5	0.0
	Males	212	0.0	5	0.0
	Females	60	0.0	0	0.0

		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	839,310	94.5	70,234	95.4
	Males	422,963	92.1	36,083	93.1
	Females	416,347	96.9	34,151	98.0
<b>WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS</b>					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)	Persons	467,159	52.6	34,093	46.3
	Males	263,008	57.3	19,737	50.9
	Females	204,151	47.5	14,356	41.2
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	362,450	40.8	26,188	35.6
	Males	225,428	49.1	17,354	44.8
	Females	137,022	31.9	8,835	25.4
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	104,709	11.8	7,905	10.7
	Males	37,580	8.2	2,383	6.1
	Females	67,129	15.6	5,522	15.8
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	421,414	47.4	39,527	53.7
	Males	196,101	42.7	19,039	49.1
	Females	225,313	52.5	20,488	58.8
<b>CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN &amp; MARGINAL)</b>					
(I) CALTIVATORS	Persons	256,332	54.9	23,883	70.1
	Males	130,497	49.6	12,644	64.1
	Females	125,835	61.6	11,239	78.3
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	26,783	5.7	2,359	6.9
	Males	12,775	4.9	1,255	6.4
	Females	14,008	6.9	1,104	7.7
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSE- HOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	7,100	1.5	824	2.4
	Males	3,476	1.3	231	1.2
	Females	3,624	1.8	593	4.1
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	176,944	37.9	7,027	20.6
	Males	116,260	44.2	5,607	28.4
	Females	60,684	29.7	1,420	9.9

**1. Definition of Census Town :**

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

- (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
- (ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
- (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

2. Percentage figure in category of workers has been calculated from total workers.

## List of medical institutions under Government of Mizoram as on 31st March 2000

### A: HOSPITALS

District	Name of Hospitals	Bed Strength
Aizawl	1. Civil Hospital Aizawl	300
	2. TB Hospital Zemabawk	50
Serchhip	1. Serchhip Hospital	50
Champhai	1. Champhai Hospital	50
Lunglei	1. Civil Hospital Lunglei	100
	2. Tlabung Hospital	30
	3. Leprosy Hospital Tlabung	20
Saiha	1. Civil Hospital Saiha	71
Mamit	NIL	NIL

### B: PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE (PHC-10 Bed each)

District	Location	District	Location	
1. Aizawl	1. Sialsuk	5. Champhai	1. Kawkulh	
	2. Aibawk		2. Khawzawl	
	3. Sairang		3. Khawhai	
	4. Thingsulthliah		4. Khawbung	
	5. Sakawrdai		5. Farkawn	
	6. Khawruhlian		6. Mimbung	
	7. Suangpuilawn		7. Bungzung	
	8. Phuaibuang		8. Rabung	
	9. Darlawn		9. Hnahlan	
2. Mamit	1. Mamit		10. N. E. Khawdungsei	
	2. Lengpui	6. Lunglei	1. Chhipphir	
	3. West Phaileng		2. West Bungmun	
	4. Kawrtethawveng		3. Cherhlun	
	5. Reiek		4. Buarpui	
	6. Phuldungsei		5. Haulawng	
	7. Kanghmun		6. Lungsen	
	8. Zawlnuam		7. Tawipui	
8. Zawlnuam	8. South Vanlaiphai			
3. Kolasib	1. Bairabi	7. Lawngtlai	1. Borapansury	
	2. Lungdai		2. Bungtlang (S)	
	3. Bukpui		3. Chawngte	
	4. Bikhawthlir		8. Saiha	1. Tuipang
	5. Kawnpui			2. Lungpher
	6. Vairengte			3. Chhualung
4. Serchhip	1. Chhingchhip	4. Chakhang		
	2. Thenzawl	5. Bualpui -NGØ		
	3. Khawlailung	6. Sangau		
	4. Ngentiang			
	5. East Lungdar			
	6. N. Vanlaiphai			

Source : Same as mentioned below Medical Facilities at a Glance.

### C: COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE (CHC) – 7

District	Location	Bed Strength
Kolasib	Kolasib	46
Mamit	Kawrthah	30
Champhai	1. Biате	30
	2. Ngopa	30
Lunglei	Hnahthial	30
Lawngltai	Lawngltai	30
Aizawl	Saitual	30

Source : Same as mentioned below Medical Facilities at a Glance.

### Number of Health Institutions in district under the Government of Mizoram (as on 31st March 2000)

Serial Number	Institution	Aizawl Dist.	Serchhip Dist.	Champhai Dist.	Lunglei Dist.	Lawngltai Dist.	Saiha Dist.	Kolasib Dist.	Mamit Dist.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	General Hospital	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	7
2	Community Health Centre	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	7
3	Primary Health Centre	10	6	10	8	3	6	7	6	56
4	Main Centre	14	7	13	12	5	8	9	7	75
5	Sub-Centre	78	29	56	69	24	34	29	27	346
	<b>District Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>491</b>

Source : Status overview of various health programmes implemented in Mizoram - Health and Family Welfare Department - Government of Mizoram (Nov. 2000).

## Number of Post Offices in Mizoram

Serial No.	Name of District	Name of R. D. Block	Number of Post Offices		Total
			Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mamit	1. Zawlnuam	16	2	18
		2. West Phaileng	14	-	14
		3. Reiek	8	1	9
2	Kolasib	1. North Thingdawl	12	5	17
3	Aizawl	1. Darlawn	19	1	20
		2. Phullen	9	-	9
		3. Thingsulthliah	13	3	16
		4. Aibawk	16	-	16
		5. Tlangnuam	7	34	41
4	Champhai	1. Ngopa	14	-	14
		2. Khawzawl	27	10	37
		3. Khawbung	15	-	15
5	Serchhip	1. Serchhip	8	3	11
		2. East Lungdar	13	2	15
6	Lunglei	1. West Bunglei	14	-	14
		2. Lungsen	15	1	16
		3. Lunglei	15	11	26
		4. Hnahthial	16	1	17
7	Lawngtlai	1. Lawngtlai	21	-	21
		2. Chawngte	9	-	9
8	Saiha	1. Tuipang	24	2	26
		2. Sangau	9	-	9
		<b>Grand Total</b>	320	76	396
			(+) Aizawl HPO		1
					<b>397</b>



## Ranking of R.D. Blocks in the district

Serial number	In Term of	Chawngte R.D. Block		Lawngtlai R.D. Block	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total Population	34,529	2	39,091	1
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	NA	-	NA	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	NA	-	NA	-
4	Sex Ratio	923	1	878	2
5	Proportion Urban	0.0	-	0.0	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.0	-	0.0	-
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	98.5	1	92.6	2
8	Proportion Literate	60.2	2	68.6	1
9	Work participation rate (Main+Marginal Workers)	46.8	1	45.8	2
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	96.3	2	96.6	1
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	11.1	2	19.0	1
12	Percentage of villages having Well	1.2	1	0.0	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	11.1	2	34.5	1
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	0.0	-	27.6	1
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	3.7	2	25.9	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	12.3	2	29.3	1
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	NA	-	NA	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	NA	-	NA	-

**STATEMENT-1**

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

Sl. No.	Name of district	Name of district headquarters	Whether urban/ rural	Distance to district headquarters by road (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lawngtlai*	Lawngtlai	Rural	0

**Note :** 1. As there is no tahsil in the district, no information regarding this could be provided.  
2. \* indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

It may be noted that although Lawngtlai is the Hqtrs. of Lawngtlai District, since it did not fulfill the necessary criteria for declaring it as a Census town and as the State Government did not issue any notification prior to 31.12.1999 declaring it to be a statutory town it continued to be treated as a village/rural area.

**STATEMENT-2**

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

Serial number	Name of district/ R.D. Block	Name of district/R.D. Block headquarters	Whether urban/ rural	Distance from R.D. Block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lawngtlai District*	Lawngtlai District	Rural	0
2	Chawngte R.D. Block	Chawngte	Rural	181 (via Lunglei)
3	Lawngtlai R.D. Block	Lawngtlai	Rural	0

**Note :** \* indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

As the information given above are self explanatory no further analysis is necessary.

**STATEMENT-3**

**POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001**

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal variation of population	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawngtlai*	Total	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		
		1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
		1991	54,200	28,750	25,450		
2001	73,620	38,776	34,844	19,420	35.8		

**STATEMENT-3**

**POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001**

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal variation of population	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lawngtlai*	Rural	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		
		1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
		1991	54,200	28,750	25,450		
	2001	73,620	38,776	34,844	19,420	35.8	
	Urban	1901	-	-	-		
		1911	-	-	-		
		1921	-	-	-		
		1931	-	-	-		
		1941	-	-	-		
		1951	-	-	-		
		1961	-	-	-		
		1971	-	-	-		
		1981	-	-	-		
1991		-	-	-			
2001	-	-	-				

**Note :** \* indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

It may be noted that as there is no Census or the total population in 1991 as well as in 2001 census Notified Town the whole district is treated as rural has been treated as inhabitants of rural areas. area as per census classification. Due to this reason

**STATEMENT-4**

**AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION  
IN DISTRICT AND R.D. BLOCK, 2001**

Sl. No.	District/ R.D. Block/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Population per square kilometers	No. of villages		No. of statutory towns	No. of census towns	No. of households	Population		
					Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>1</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,902</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>34,844</b>
	<b>District*</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,902</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>34,844</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Chawngte	Total	NA	NA	81	0	0	0	5,915	34,529	17,956	16,573
		Rural	NA	NA	81	0	0	0	5,915	34,529	17,956	16,573
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Lawngtlai	Total	NA	NA	58	7	0	0	7,987	39,091	20,820	18,271
		Rural	NA	NA	58	7	0	0	7,987	39,091	20,820	18,271
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Note :** \* indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

It may be seen that there were 139 inhabited and 7 uninhabited villages in Lawngtlai district. Regarding total number of households in each of the two RD Blocks of the district it may be noted that

in Chawngte RD Block area average number of persons comes to 5.8 whereas in Chawngte RD Block the same comes to 4.9 persons.

#### STATEMENT-5

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

Serial Number	Name of R.D. Block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chawngte	81	81	34,529	17,956	16,573
2	Lawngtlai	65	58	39,091	20,820	18,271
<b>District (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>34,844</b>

Data given above are self explanatory. However, it may be noted that as there was no urban area/

towns in Lawngtlai district the total population of the district as well as its constituent RD Block are rural.

#### STATEMENT-6

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

This above statement is not applicable for this district.

#### STATEMENT-7

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

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil headquarters	Whether it is R.D. Block headquarters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	00074200	14,600	No	Yes

Serial number	Amenities available							
	Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Communication	Banking	
	Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

A scrutiny of the data given above will indicate that Lawngtlai was the only village with a population above 5000 (14,600) and that senior secondary school,

college, PHC, commercial bank, co-operative banks and provision of tap water were available at the village.

#### STATEMENT-8

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

This above statement is not applicable for this district as this district has no statutory towns with population less than 5000.

**STATEMENT-9**

**HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF TEHSILS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001**

Serial Number	District/ R.D. Block/ UA/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1</b>	<b>Lawngtlai*</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>161</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>161</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chawngte RD Block	Total	-	-	-	-	4	34	17	17
		Rural	-	-	-	-	4	34	17	17
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Lawngtlai RD Block	Total	2	7	4	3	24	385	241	144
		Rural	2	7	4	3	24	385	241	144
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Note :** \* indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

In statement 9 it is seen that there are 2 houseless households in the district with a population of 7 (males-4, females-3) and were living only in rural areas. In respect of RD Blocks, there are no houseless households under Chawngte RD Block.

There are 28 Institutional households in the district

consisting of 419 population (males-258, females-161). Again out of these 28 Institutional household, 4 households were found in Chawngte RD Block and 24 in Lawngtlai RD Block with a population of 34 (males-17, females-17) and 385 (males-241, females-144) respectively.

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# **ANALYTICAL NOTE**

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## Analytical Note

### (i) History and scope of the District Census Handbook

After the completion of the Census of India 1951, the Government of India handed over a large number of Census Tables and other relevant information to the State Governments which were collected by the Census Organisation during the field operations of the Census of 1951 and compiled subsequently by the same organisation. It was further suggested to all concerned State Government authorities that these data along with any other relevant basic information pertaining to a particular district be published in a consolidated form. The respective State Governments accepted the above suggestion of the Government of India and the first addition of the District Census Handbook (DCHB) for each of the existing districts of those days was published through the respective State Governments. In Mizoram the District Census Handbook for all three districts of Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimituipui were published for the first time by the newly established Directorate of the Census Operations, Mizoram, after 1981 Census. As the DCHB was found to be of immense help to the public in general and to the planners, social workers, researchers, administrators and Government officials in particular throughout the country, DCHBs were also published after the Census of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 after making certain modification and improvement on its contents so that certain basic economic data in respect of smallest administrative units i.e., the villages and towns in each district could be found in such handbooks. Since 1991, the DCHB has been made in two parts, namely Part A and Part B. Part A relates to the village and town directories of all the inhabited villages and towns of each district while Part B contains relevant information pertaining to the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA). In the DCHB 2001, besides restructuring

the formats of the Directory, certain individual features have been adopted presuming that such presentation would be of better use of the planners in formulating socio-economic programmes.

As already mentioned else where the District Census Handbook continues to be a joint ventured of the Census Organisation and the concerned State Governments. The scope of the District Census Handbook has been widely increased and restructured in 1981 to meet the minimum requirement of the revised Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. In this volume the population in the age group 0-6 has been compiled by sex and has been incorporated to enable computation to realistic literacy rate by taking all children below 7 years as illiterates. This time for the benefit of data users of Village Directories and PCA, data from floppies or from published records, the computer codes as well as the manual codes of 2001 and corresponding location code of 1991 Census are given in detail.

As already mentioned earlier, the District Census Handbook is being published in two parts ó Part A and Part B but in one volume separately for each of the eight districts of Mizoram. In the process of collection of various data published in this volume, various State and Central Government Departments have extended their whole hearted help and cooperation particularly with regard to infrastructural amenities incorporated in Part A ó Village and Town Directories. The PCA data presented in Part B of this volume were collected during Census Operations in February ó March 2001, the reference date and time being 00:00 Hrs of 01 March 2001.

Scanning of Household Schedules have been done at Direct Data Entry Centre Guwahati. We are thankful to the Director Census Operations Assam and his officers and members of the staff for undertaking huge volume of works and enabling us to complete and include the present PCA in all the District Census Handbooks of Mizoram including that of Lawngtlai District.

## (ii) Brief history of the district

As in the case of all other districts of Mizoram, there is no recorded history of the people and the place of habitation for this district also right from the beginning and till the arrival of British rulers in this area. Thus the ancient unrecorded history of this particular area and its people is virtually based on the legends, traditions, customs and beliefs. Innumerable folk songs, tales and tables also provide some sort of clues for ascertaining their migration and early settlements in this region but the origin cannot be traced very far. However, it is generally agreed that all the Mizo tribes including the Pawis (Lais) lived in what is now Chin Hills of Myanmar prior to their arrival. Even at present the Pawis are more closely related to the Chins and Zos of in the Chin Hills of Myanmar than most of the other tribes and sub-tribes of Lushais in Mizoram. The most common clans of the Pawi includes Chinzah, Zaltang, Hnialum, Bawitlung Khengdawt and Mualchin. The Pawis call themselves Lai which is a tribe commonly known as Chins in the Chin Hills of Burma (Mizoram District Gazetteers ó 1989 ó P. 80). They speak Pawi / Lai language at home and among themselves and in Mizo with others.

Besides the Pawis the other most prominent tribe residing mostly in the western half of the district are the Chakmas. They are a district tribes members belonging to the eastern group of Indo Aryan family. The dialect of these people is Chakma which is a corrupt form of Bengali language written in corrupt Burmese (Myanmarese) script. On the other hand Risley, a noted Commissioner of Census India, has classified them in the group of the Mongolian racial types (Mizoram District Gazetteers-1989 ó P. 80). The Chakmas emigrated from Arakan of Burma (Myanmar) and moved to Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh [Historical Evolution and Population Distribution - Mizoram (P-33, 34) - Dr. S.N. Singh, Mittal Publications New Delhi - 110059 and T.H. Lewin (1869) - World Races of South Eastern India London - P 86, quoted by Dr. S.N. Singh in his aforementioned publication]. During the British rule Chakmas were not allowed to settle in Lushai Hills permanently. However prior to that period the Lushai Chief used to raid Chittagong Hill Tracts repeatedly and used to bring back Chakmas as captives and engaged them in Jhum works. Later on also many

Mizo Chief used to keep many Chakmas secretly for performing various manual works including Jhumming on their behalf. Chakmas are Buddhists by religion.

The present Lawngtlai district has been carved out of the then Chhimtuipui district vide Government of Mizoram Notification conveyed under Memo No. A. 60011/21/95-GAD dated 29.07.1998 with its Head Quarters at Lawngtlai. It consists of two RD Blocks and two administrative Sub ó Divisions with headquarters at Lawngtlai and Chawngte. Prior to its elevation to a full fledged district the area consisted of these two RD Blocks of Lawngtlai and Chawngte as well as 2 Sub Divisions of the same name which were created as soon as Union Territory of Mizoram was created in the year 1972.

In respect of grass root level and localized administration it may be added here that this district along with the neighbouring Saiha district together has a unique feature of its own which can be briefly stated below :-

In the early 1950s when Chieftainship was abolished and Mizo District Council covering the then Aizawl district and Lunglei district areas were constituted, a separate Regional Council called Pawi Lakher Regional Council was also created for present day Lawngtlai and Saiha districts areas. When Mizo District became the Union Territory of Mizoram, three separate District Councils called Pawi District Council, Lakher District Council and Chakma District Councils were created for Pawi, Lakher and Chakma dominated areas of the region. These District Councils have continued to function within their respective original jurisdictions even after Mizoram became a full fledged state in the year 1987. These District Councils names have since been changed to Lai Autonomous District Council for Pawi District Council, Mara Autonomous District Council for Lakher District Council and Chakma Autonomous District Council for Chakma District Councils. Each of these District Councils have a specified number of Members of District Council (MDC) to be elected and nominated and Executive Committees are formed from these MDCs headed by a Chief Executive Member for each District Council. Sine none of these Councils have substantial source of local revenue, all these Councils are in receipt of moderately good amount in the form of grant in aid regularly for meeting administrative and a few development schemes.



There is no change of jurisdiction of both the Rural Development Block, Sub Division of Chawngte and Sadar Sub Division of Lawngtlai as well as that of the District Councils of Lai and Chakma during the last decade (1991 ó 2001).

### (iii) Administrative setup

Located at the remotest south western corner of the state, Lawngtlai district is one of the 5 newly created districts of Mizoram. It was carved out of the then Chhimtuipui district in the year 1998 vide Government of Mizoram Notification issued vide No. A.60011/21/95-GAD dated 11.03.1998. The administrative headquarters of the district is located at Lawngtlai. The Deputy Commissioner is generally responsible for looking after day to day affairs of the administration as well as for maintenance of Law and order in the district. He is assisted by various categories of senior and middle ranking officers like the Superintendent of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Sub Divisional Officers and others as well as by the Project Director DRDA, Block Development Officers and various other district level and subordinate officers.

Prior to its creation as a district, the area under the jurisdiction of this district was covered by two independent sub divisions called Lwangtlai and Chawngte sub divisions under undivided Chhimtuipui district. At present Lawngtlai Sadar sub division and Chawngte sub division with headquarters at Lawngtlai and Chawngte respective have been functioning. In addition to the above there are two Rural Development Blocks called Lawngtlai and Chawngte RD Block in the district. These two RD Blocks were functioning with similar jurisdiction even prior to the creation of the district. Apart from the grass root level elected bodies called Village Councils, one unique feature of the district is that as many as two District Councils viz. Pawi (Lai) Autonomous District Council (HQ ó Lawngtlai) and Chakma Autonomous District Council (HQ ó Chawngte) have been functioning since 1972. These District Councils have been constituted under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Prior to 1972 this area was covered by similarly constituted Pawi Lakher Regional Council established in early 1950s.

Since there is not a single Notified or Census Town or any urban body in the district the status of

residence of the population of the whole district is RURAL. Thus Lawngtlai, although being the Head Quarters of the district administration and the Lai Autonomous District Council and various other district level officers is still treated as a village by the Census organization.

### (iv) Physical features

#### Location and size :

Lawngtlai district is located in the south western most part of Mizoram flanked by Lunglei district on the north, by Myanmar in the south, Saiha district on the east and by Bangladesh on the west. The exact location of the district is from 22°45' to 21°58' N latitude and 92°30' to 92°58' E longitude. The district has an average altitude of 763 meters from mean sea level. It has an area of 2,557 sq. km. and is ranked at no. 5<sup>th</sup> among the eight districts of the State. In terms of population the district occupies 4<sup>th</sup> position in the state.

The extension of the district is as follows :-

- a) North to South = 76 Km.
- b) East to West = 42 Km.

#### Physiography :

The district has an area of 2,557 Sq. Km. 5<sup>th</sup> in rank and 4<sup>th</sup> in terms of population. According to the cartographic analysis of the of the Map division of the ORGI, New Delhi the district has shallow black brown and alluvial soil in its major part with high base status. Its geological formation consists of surma series and Baghmara formation (Garo Hills) of Miocene period. The soils are udalfs ó ochrepts ó Aquests with mountainous terrain of tertiary rocks. The district consists of the following sub ó micro areas on the basis of soil, geology, topography, climate and natural vegetation i.e. :-

- i) Uiphum Tlang Region
- ii) Mualbu Samang Tlang Region

Uiphum Tlang Region is stretched out over Chawngte Rural Development Block in the western most part of the district with 686.36 sq. kms. The area is completely rural with hilly topography and very high steep and vertical face of maountains and very low lying areas in the western part. The average height of the region is 66 meters at Chawngte area and above mean sea level. The region has many small

rivers with small basins of rocky and fertile land but not suitable for cultivation. The mualbu samang tlang region occupies the area of Lawngtlai Rural Development Block having an area of 1304.84 Sq. Km. The whole area is rural with geological surma series and Baghmara formation (Garo Hills) of Miocene age and soils are Ochrepts ó Aquepts ó Fluvent and Udalfs ó Ochrepts ó Aquepts with very high and steep hilly topography. The soil is more clayey and deeper in the southern part than the northern part of the region. Due to constant rain and regular Jhum cultivation the top soil is rapidly washing away and soil has become acidic in nature. The type of forest found in the region are tropical and evergreen.

The average height of this region is about 923 meters mean sea level. There is no major river in this area except Chhimtuipui (Kolodyne) river which touches the boundaries of Saiha and Lawngtlai districts having 138.46 Kms in length. The other small stream flowed either towards North or South depending on the topographical position.

#### **Climate :**

The climate of the district is moderate and pleasant in the eastern part and slightly extreme in the western belt. The average temperature ranges from the minimum 13°C in winter to maximum 33°C in summer in Lawngtlai Rural Development Block area and a minimum of 4°C and maximum of 42°C in Chawngte area. The hottest month is June and the coldest month is January. The wind characteristics is sometimes is mild flowing from East to West direction but violent weather with wind, rain and hailstorm starts at the end of April and beginning of May which causes wide spread damage to crops cautions the beginning of long period of monsoon. The average rainfall of the region is about 2250 mm. Pre monsoon rains start in the month of April and rainy season begins from May and continues till October. The mild cold starts in October and colder season begins in November and the cold spell continues till February/March.

The climate is suitable for growth of Rice, Maize, Oil seeds, Ginger, Chillies and various fruits like Orange, Lemon,, Banana etc. Besides these production, other minor activities found throughout the district are related to animal husbandry like Piggery, Poultry as well as in fishery. Among small

scale industries handloom is one of the most popular activities and commercial and business activities including general stores, hardware, electrical goods and automobile parts etc.

No major irrigation system has yet been constructed anywhere in the district except minor irrigation in few places. Hence cultivation depends upon the rain water. Jhum cultivation is the most popular among the villagers. Road transport is the only means of communication in the district. Most of the villages are inter ó linked by footpaths and kacha roads or zeepable roads.

There are 62 elected Village Councils in the district. These Village Councils are responsible for the development of each village and its economy. Each Village Council consists of Village Development Committee which make schemes for the development of the villages and submit proposals to the Rural development Committee for approval. All approved schemes were executed by the Village Development Committee under the supervision of Block Development Office. In addition to above these Village Councils are responsible for allocation of land for Jhum cultivation for the willing inhabitants of the villages free of cost. Besides the Village Councils also function as village level courts for settlement of local disputes and customary cases for the maintenance of law and order, peace and harmony in their particular jurisdiction. For these reasons no Panchayat System is introduced in the district as well as in the State.

#### **(v) Concepts and definitions**

##### **Census concepts**

##### **Building :**

A õBuildingö is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one Component Units, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residence) or establishment such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that building which have Component Units may be used for contribution of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

**Permanent houses :**

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of permanent materials. Materials of wall can be burnt bricks, GI/metal/Asbestos sheets, stone with lime or cement or cement concrete. Roof may be made of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated/galvanized iron or zinc/other metal or asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone, stone, RBC/RCC or concrete.

**Semi-permanent houses :**

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

**Temporary houses :**

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of materials which have to be replaced frequently. Wall may be made of grass, thatch, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, plastic/polythene, un-burnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from grass, leaves, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood.

**Room :**

A room should have four walls with a doorway and a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and breadth of at least 1½ metres and 2 metres in height. An enclosure which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally used for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., have been construed to be a room.

In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such

as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household.

**Census house :**

A Census House is a building or a part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

**Village :**

The basic unit for rural area is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one village.

**Town/Urban areas :**

The following areas are treated as towns/urban area

- (a) All places with a municipality, municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria simultaneously
  - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
  - (ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
  - (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

**City :**

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities.

**Urban Agglomeration :**

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of the village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites :

- (a) The core town or at least one of the constituents towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town: and
- (b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e., towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census).

With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted :

- (i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;
- (ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and
- (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a contiguous spread.

**Household :**

A household is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. A household may consist of related to each other, unrelated or both. Examples of unrelated household are boarding houses,

messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. These are called Institutional Households. There may be one member household, two member households or multi member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a Household.

If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it is a household or not is a common kitchen. In a few situations, it may become difficult to apply the definition of household strictly. For example, a person living alone in a census house, whether cooking or not cooking meals, will have to be treated as a household. Similarly, if husband and wife or a group of related persons are living together in a census house but not cooking their meals, will also constitute a normal household.

For this purpose of census there are three type of Households i.e., Normal Household, Institutional Household and the Houseless Household.

**Institutional household :**

A group of unrelated persons who live in a institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc.

**Houseless household :**

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places like worship, mandaps, railways platforms etc., are treated as Houseless households.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :**

Article 341 of the constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Caste in relation to that State or Union Territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or part s of or group within tribes or tribal communities which

are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States or Union Territories. In pursuance to this provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union Territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union Territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in religion to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1991, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the cheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State/Union Territory are given below :

**Scheduled Castes :**

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuinmali, Mali
3. Brittial Bania, Bania
4. Dhupi, Dhobi
5. Dugla, Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta, Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar, Bhangji
13. Muchi, Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni

16. Sutradhar

**Scheduled Tribes :**

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (Kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia (including Khasi Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)
7. Any Kuki Tribes, including :
  - (i) Biate, Biete
  - (ii) Changsan
  - (iii) Chongloi
  - (iv) DOUNGEL
  - (v) Gamalhou
  - (vi) Gangte
  - (vii) Guite
  - (viii) Hanneng
  - (ix) Haokip, Haupt
  - (x) Haolai
  - (xi) Hengna
  - (xii) Hongsungh
  - (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh
  - (xiv) Jongbe
  - (xv) Khawchung
  - (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong
  - (xvii) Khelma
  - (xviii) Kholhou
  - (xix) Kipgen
  - (xx) Kuki
  - (xxi) Lengthang
  - (xxii) Lhangum
  - (xxiii) Lhoujem
  - (xxiv) Lhouvun
  - (xxv) Lumpheng
  - (xxvi) Mangjel
  - (xxvii) Misao
  - (xxviii) Riang
  - (xxix) Sairhem
  - (xxx) Selnam
  - (xxxi) Singson

- (xxxii) Sitlhou
- (xxxiii) Sukte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangngeu
- (xxxvi) Uibuh
- (xxxvii) Viaphei
- 8. Lakher
- 9. Man (Tai speaking)
- 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
- 11. Mikir
- 12. Any Naga Tribes
- 13. Pawi
- 14. Synteng

#### **Language and mother tongue :**

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother of the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have as script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

#### **Literate :**

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind but can read in Braille are treated as literates.

#### **Literacy rate :**

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rates.

#### **Educational level :**

The highest level of education a person has completed.

#### **Work :**

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in work as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

#### **Main Worker :**

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e., six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as Main worker.

#### **Marginal Worker :**

A person who worked for less than six (6) months of the reference period (i.e., in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as Marginal worker.

#### **Non Worker :**

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

#### **Cultivator :**

For purposes of the Census, a person is classified as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money or share of crop and who does

not even supervise or direct the cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals cereal and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground nuts, topioca etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or graves, etc.. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops ó tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel nuts (areca).

#### **Agricultural Labourer :**

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

#### **Household Industry worker :**

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musicians, Dancer, Washerman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

#### **Other Worker :**

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry is termed as a 'Other Workers (OW)' The

type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artist, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'

#### **Work participation rate :**

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population.

#### **Population Density :**

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

#### **Age :**

Age is measured in terms of completed number of years.

#### **Sex ratio :**

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

#### **(vi) Non-census concepts**

##### **Improved drinking water :**

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

##### **System of sewerage :**

Generally, a sewerage system means a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sykh pattern drain, etc., in those towns.

### **Type of latrine and method of disposal of night soil :**

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz. (i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the street sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrine from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

### **Fertility :**

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

### **Crude birth rate (CBR) :**

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid \u00f6year Population}} \times 1000$$

### **Crude death rate (CDR) :**

Ratio of the number of live deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid \u00f6year Population}} \times 1000$$

### **Natural growth rate :**

Growth rate is obtained as the different between crude birth and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

### **Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :**

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

### **Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :**

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$ASMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

### **General fertility rate (GFR) :**

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

### **General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :**

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.



$$\text{GFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

### Total Fertility rate (TFR) :

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of woman till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TFR} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASFR}}{1000}$$

### Total marital Fertility rate (TMFR) :

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of woman till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TMFR} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASMFR}}{1000}$$

### Age specific mortality rate (ASMFR) :

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.

$$\text{ASMR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

### q1 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

### q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

### q5 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR).

### Infant mortality rate (IMR) :

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

### Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :

Number of infant dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

$$\text{NMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

### Early Neo-natal mortality rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

### Late Neo-natal mortality rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

### Post Neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

### Peri Natal mortality rate (PMR) :

Number of still births plus deaths within 1<sup>st</sup> week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

### Still birth rate (SBR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of still birth during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Maternal mortality rate(MMR) :**

Number of deaths of woman in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 100000 live births in a given year.

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

**Eligible couple (Couples per 1000 population) :**

Number of currently married females in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

**Child woman ratio (0-4) :**

Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 woman in the age group 15-49 years.

**Child woman ratio (5-9) :**

Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 woman in the age group 15-49 years.

**Migration :**

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration:-

- (i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational courses that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant.

- (ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides she/he is not considered as migrant.

- (iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/relative's houses is in a place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others'. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of the education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

**Internal and International migration :**

The migrational movements are of three types

- (i) Migration within the state itself with its components
  - (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration)
  - (b) Migration from one district of state to another district of state (inter district migration),
  - (ii) Migration from one state to another state of the country (inter state migration),
  - (iii) Migration from one country to another country.

The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration. This present name of the country, state or district and not the name by which they were known at the time of her/his birth or last residence were recorded.

**Rural-Urban components of migration :**

Rural or urban status in respect of migrants have been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not with reference to any point of time after that.

The flow of migrants consists of four streams viz., rural to rural, rural to urban, Urban to rural and urban to urban.

**Civic status of urban units :**

Civic status of town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Committee/Municipal Council, Municipality etc.

**Size-class of UA/Town :**

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs/Towns. These Class I UAs/Towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/Town. These are M7 (5,000,000 and above); M6 (2,000,000 to 4,999,999); M5 (1,000,000 to 1,999,999); M4 (500,000 to 999,999); M3 (300,000 to 499,999); M2 (200,000 to 299,999) and M1 (100,000 to 199,999) towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,000 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000 to 19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5000 and 9999 are Class V and towns with less than 5000 population are Class VI towns.

**Slum area :**

The Slum Areas (improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt. defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) area by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or family arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are determined to safety, health or morals.

**Mega city :**

The concept of 'Mega City' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census

in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega Cities.

**(vii) 2001 Census findings - Population, its distribution**

- a) As per 2001 Census the total population of Lawngtlai district is 73,620 out of which 38,776 are males and 34,844 are females. In other words 8.3% of the population of Mizoram has been residing over 12.1% of the area of the state. The district comprises of two R.D. Blocks namely Lawngtlai and Chawngte. Among these R.D. Blocks Lawngtlai R.D. Block is having more population.
- b) There are no urban area in the district as per 2001 Census, as such all the population of the district are concentrated in rural areas. This is the uniqueness of the district in comparison with other seven districts. The growth of population during 1991-2001 is 35.8%. The density and sex ratio are 29% and 899 respectively. The percentage of literates in the district is 64.7%, the lowest percentage in all the district of the State. There is high variation in literacy rate among male and female while male literacy rate is 70.9% and female literacy is then recorded as 57.8%. Work participation rate in the district was 46.3% consisting of 50.9% males and 41.2% females. Most of the population in this district belongs to Buddhist religion (52.2%) followed by Christian (44.6%). One hospital is located at Lawngtlai, the district headquarters.

**TABLE 1 : DECADEAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF R.D.BLOCK BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001**

Serial number	R.D. Block	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001			Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chawngte	24,870	24,870	0	34,529	34,529	0	38.8	38.8	0	0	0
2	Lawngtlai	29,330	29,330	0	39,091	39,091	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	0
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>54,200</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Data incorporated above are simple and self explanatory. However it may be noted that decadal growth of population of the district as well as in both

the RD Block areas were much higher than that of the country and the states decadal growth.

**TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001**

Serial number	District/R.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chawngte	81	34,529	17,956	16,573	19 (23.5)	1,289	1,202
2	Lawngtlai	58	39,091	20,820	18,271	11 (19.0)	681	647
<b>Districts (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>30 ( 21.6)</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,849</b>

Serial number	District/R.D. Block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Chawngte	38 (46.9)	6,364	5,860	17 (21.0)	5,627	5,239	7 (8.6)	4,676	4,272
2	Lawngtlai	30 (51.7)	5,317	4,837	12 (20.7)	4,467	3,586	4 (6.9)	2,724	2,232
<b>Districts (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>68 ( 48.9)</b>	<b>11,681</b>	<b>10,697</b>	<b>29 ( 20.9)</b>	<b>10,094</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>11 ( 7.9)</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>6,504</b>

Serial number	District/R.D. Block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Chawngte	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Lawngtlai	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (1.7)	7,631	6,969
<b>Districts (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>0 ( 0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0 ( 0.0)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 ( 0.7)</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>6,969</b>

A scrutiny of the data incorporated in the above table will indicate that out of 139 villages in the district there were 30 (21.6%) villages in Lawngtlai district where population was less than 200, 68 (48.9%) villages in the range of population of 200 ó 499, 29 (20.9%) villages in the range of 500 ó 999, 11 (7.9%) villages in the range of 1000 ó 1999 and the remaining 1 village was having population higher than 10000.

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

There are no urban area in the district as per 2001 Census, therefore no new towns were established in the district and no cases of declassification and merging of towns also took place. Thus information regarding above items can be traced as nil.

**TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001**

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range		Percentage distribution of population
		Population		
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	139	100.0	73,620	100.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-100	0	0.0	0	0.0
101-200	0	0.0	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	0	0.0
301-500	0	0.0	0	0.0
501 +	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>District Total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Population Density (Rural) of the district :</b>		<b>29</b>		

It may be seen that all 139 villages in the district was having population density in the lowest range of 0-10 due to which data in succeeding 7 ranges were nil.

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

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,113					
1911	1,120					
1921	1,109					
1931	1,102					
1941	1,069					
1951	1,041	1,049	845			
1961	1,009	1,017	869			
1971	946	947	936			
1981	919	928	893			
1991	921	912	932	885	885	0
2001	935	923	948	899	899	0

**Note :** Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females as per 1000 males.

It may be noted that in 1991 as well as 2001 Censuses the sex ratio of the district was much lower than that of the state although during 1991 to 2001 there was an increase of the sex ratio by 14.

**TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY R.D. BLOCK, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chawngte	923	923	
2	Lawngtlai	878	878	
	<b>District Total :</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>899</b>	

It may be seen that in comparison with Lawngtlai, Chawngte was having higher sex ratio and the same is also higher than the districts average figure.

**TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Sex ratio
1	2	5
1	Chawngte	923
2	Lawngtlai	878
	<b>District (Rural) Total :</b>	<b>899</b>

The data given at Table 6 and above are the same since the whole district (and two RD Blocks) has been treated as rural area as already explained earlier.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	7	5.0	2,780	3.8
700-749	2	1.4	531	0.7
750-799	6	4.3	4,768	6.5
800-849	15	10.8	5,150	7.0
850-899	31	22.3	12,955	17.6
900-949	25	18.0	28,847	39.2
950-999	23	16.5	9,663	13.1
1000-1099	24	17.3	7,641	10.4
1100+	6	4.3	1,285	1.7
<b>District Total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sex ratio (Rural) for District :</b>				<b>899</b>

A scrutiny of the data compiled above will reveal that there were 7 villages in the district where sex ratio was less than 700, 2 in the range of 700-749,

6 in the range of 750-799, 15 in the range 800-849, 31 in the range of 850-899, 25 in the range of 900-949, 23 in the range of 950-999, 24 in the range of 1000-1099 and that there were 6 villages where the sex ratio was more than 1100.

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

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration or towns in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR R.D. BLOCK, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chawngte	Total	7,092	3,654	3,438	941
		Rural	7,092	3,654	3,438	941
		Urban	0	0	0	0
2	Lawngtlai	Total	6,899	3,565	3,334	935
		Rural	6,899	3,565	3,334	935
		Urban	0	0	0	0
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>13,991</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>938</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>13,991</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>938</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

It may be seen that against the sex ratio 938 of the population in the age group 0-6 of the district that of Chawngte RD Block was 941 and Lawngtlai RD Block was 935.

**TABLE 11 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR RD BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chawngte	7,092	3,654	3,438	941
2	Lawngtlai	6,899	3,565	3,334	935
<b>District (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>13,991</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>938</b>

Data given above are same as in Table-10. Therefore it is not necessary any explanatory notes.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages		Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
		3	4		
1	2	3	4	5	
Less than 700	18	12.9	752	5.4	
700-749	11	7.9	911	6.5	
750-799	11	7.9	1,306	9.3	
800-849	7	5.0	473	3.4	
850-899	11	7.9	1,282	9.2	
900-949	9	6.5	1,073	7.7	
950-999	10	7.2	3,363	24.0	
1000-1099	24	17.3	2,406	17.2	
1100+	38	27.3	2,425	17.3	
<b>District (Rural) Total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,991</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Sex ratio (Rural) for District :</b>			<b>938</b>		

Sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges has been compiled in the above Table.

A scrutiny of these data indicates that there were 18 villages in the district where sex ratio of the

population of this age group was less than 700 and that there 11 villages in the range of 700-749, another 11 in the range of 750-799, 7 in the range of 800-849, 11 in the range 850-899, 9 in the range 900-949, 10 in the range of 950-999, 24 in the range of 1000-1099 and that the sex ratio in the remaining 38 villages was more than 1100.

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

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration/towns in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN R.D. BLOCK, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total/Rural/Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chawngte	Total	34,529	1	34,019	0.0	98.5
		Rural	34,529	1	34,019	0.0	98.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
2	Lawngtlai	Total	39,091	4	36,215	0.0	92.6
		Rural	39,091	4	36,215	0.0	92.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70,234</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70,234</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

A scrutiny of the data given above reveals that there were only 5 persons in the district who belonged to Scheduled Caste (0%) and that these were 70,234 persons out of the total population of 73,620 who

belonged to the Scheduled Tribes (95.4%). In fact the percentage figure of ST of Chawngte RD Block was as high as 98.5 % while that of Lawngtlai RD Block was 92.6%.

**TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN RD BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chawngte	34,529	1	34,019	0.0	98.5
2	Lawngtlai	39,091	4	36,215	0.0	92.6
<b>District (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>73,620</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70,234</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>

Data given above are the same as those compiled in table 14 as there was no urban population in the district.

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

Percentage Range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage for villages
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	137	98.6	0	0.0
Less than 5	2	1.4	5	100.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>District Total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data given above are simple. However it may be noted that since there were only 5 SC population in the district percentage figures comes to nil being extremely low.

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

Percentage Range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage for villages
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-10	1	0.7	21	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration/towns in 2001 Census.

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

Percentage Range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage for villages
1	2	3	4	5
51-75	5	3.6	1,772	2.5
76 and above	133	95.7	68,441	97.4
<b>District Total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70,234</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It may be seen that out of 139 villages there was only one village where population of Scheduled Tribe was in the range of 5-10, 5 villages where it was in the range of 51-75 and in the remaining 133 villages it was 76 and above.

**TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001**

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration/towns.

**TABLE 19 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN R. D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Chawngte	0	940
2	Lawngtlai	0	953
<b>District (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>946</b>

It may be noted that as the population of SC in Lawngtlai was negligible (only 5) no meaningful data could be worked out. However it may be noted that the sex ratio of the ST population of the district as a whole was 946 and in Chawngte RD Block area it was 940 and in Lawngtlai it was 953.



**TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY R.D. BLOCK, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chawngte	Total	16,508	9,584	6,924	18,021	8,372	9,649	60.2	67.0	52.7	14.3
		Rural	16,508	9,584	6,924	18,021	8,372	9,649	60.2	67.0	52.7	14.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Lawngtlai	Total	22,095	12,790	9,305	16,996	8,030	8,966	68.6	74.1	62.3	11.8
		Rural	22,095	12,790	9,305	16,996	8,030	8,966	68.6	74.1	62.3	11.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>38,603</b>	<b>22,374</b>	<b>16,229</b>	<b>35,017</b>	<b>16,402</b>	<b>18,615</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>38,603</b>	<b>22,374</b>	<b>16,229</b>	<b>35,017</b>	<b>16,402</b>	<b>18,615</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

A scrutiny of the data compiled above indicates that the literacy rate of the district was 64.7% (M ó 70.9, F ó 57.8) and that the same in Chawngte RD Block was 60.2% (M ó 67, F ó 52.7), in Lawngtlai it was 68.6% (M ó 74.1, F ó 62.3). Thus apart from

the fact that these rates were much lower than the literacy rates of the state as well as other districts, the gap in male ó female literacy was extremely high in the district as a whole (13.1%) as well as in Chawngte (14.3%) and lawngtlai (11.8%) RD Blocks.

**TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN RD BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chawngte	16,508	9,584	6,924	18,021	8,372	9,649	60.2	67.0	52.7	14.3
2	Lawngtlai	22,095	12,790	9,305	16,996	8,030	8,966	68.6	74.1	62.3	11.8
<b>District (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>38,603</b>	<b>22,374</b>	<b>16,229</b>	<b>35,017</b>	<b>16,402</b>	<b>18,615</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>

Since the whole district is taken a rural, data given above are same as in table 21.

**TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001**

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	1	0.7	17	0.0
1-10	9	6.5	2,333	3.2
11-20	20	14.4	5,764	7.8
21-30	16	11.5	6,154	8.4
31-40	8	5.8	3,747	5.1
41-50	11	7.9	3,986	5.4
51-60	18	12.9	7,856	10.7
61-70	15	10.8	6,899	9.4
71-80	10	7.2	3,840	5.2
81-90	22	15.8	14,574	19.8
91-99	9	6.5	18,450	25.1
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>District Total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Literacy rate for District :</b>		<b>64.7</b>		

Literacy rates for the district by ranges have been given in the above table. On scrutiny of the data it will be seen that there was one village in the district where literacy for the population was nil, and that there were 9 villages in range of literacy of 1-10, 20 in the range of 11-20, 16 in the range of 21-30, 8 in

the range of 31-40, 11 in the range of 41-50, 18 in the range of 51-60, 15 in the range of 61-70, 10 in the range of 71-80, 22 in the range of 81-90, and the remaining 9 in the range of 91-100. There was no village in the district where literacy was 100%.

**TABLE 24 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001**

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration/towns in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 25 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN R.D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chawngte	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
2	Lawngtlai	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
<b>District (Rural) Total :</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

Data given above are self explanatory.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	0	0.0
71-80	0	0.0	0	0.0
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	100.0	5	100.0
<b>District Total :</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Literacy rate for District (Rural) :</b>		<b>100</b>		

Data given above are self explanatory.

**TABLE 27 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001**

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration/towns in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 28 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN R.D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chawngte	16,089	9,223	6,866	17,930	8,312	9,618	59.7	66.4	52.5	13.8
2	Lawngtlai	20,716	11,575	9,141	15,499	6,973	8,526	70.0	76.5	63.2	13.3
<b>District (Rural) Total</b>		<b>:36,805</b>	<b>20,798</b>	<b>16,007</b>	<b>33,429</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>18,144</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>

It may be seen that the literacy rate of the ST population was 65.1% (M ó 71.6, F ó 58.1) but in Chawngte RD Block it was 59.7% (M ó 66.4, F ó 52) while in Lawngtlai RD Block the same was 70

(M ó 76.5, F ó 63.2). It may also be noted that there was a substantial gap in male ó female literacy in the district (13.5%) and in RD Block of Chawngte (13.8%) as well as Lawngtlai (13.3%).

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	1	0.7	17	0.0
1-10	8	5.8	1,918	2.7
11-20	23	16.5	7,507	10.7
21-30	14	10.1	4,137	5.9
31-40	8	5.8	3,745	5.3
41-50	11	7.9	3,937	5.6
51-60	17	12.2	7,071	10.1
61-70	14	10.1	6,168	8.8
71-80	9	6.5	2,167	3.1
81-90	25	18.0	16,252	23.1
91-99	9	6.5	17,315	24.7
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>District Total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70,234</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Literacy rate for District (Rural) :</b>		<b>65.1</b>		

Distribution of villages by literacy rates of Scheduled Tribes population has been compiled in the above table.

It may be worthwhile to note that there was one village in the district where literacy of the ST population was nil and that there were 8 villages where

it was in the range of 1-10, 23 in the range of 11-20, 14 in the range of 41-50, 17 in the range of 51-60, 9 in the range of 61-70, 29 in the range of 71-80, 25 in the range of 81-90 and 9 in the range of 91-100. There was no village in the district where literacy rate of the ST population was 100.

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

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration/towns in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 31 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN R. D. BLOCK. 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chawngte	Persons	34,529	11,298	32.7	4,877	14.1	16,175	46.8	18,354	53.2
		Males	17,956	7,834	43.6	1,144	6.4	8,978	50.0	8,978	50.0
		Females	16,573	3,464	20.9	3,733	22.5	7,197	43.4	9,376	56.6
2	Lawngtlai	Persons	39,091	14,890	38.1	3,028	7.7	17,918	45.8	21,173	54.2
		Males	20,820	9,520	45.7	1,239	6.0	10,759	51.7	10,061	48.3
		Females	18,271	5,370	29.4	1,789	9.8	7,159	39.2	11,112	60.8
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>26,188</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>7,905</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>34,093</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>39,527</b>	<b>53.7</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>17,354</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>19,737</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>19,039</b>	<b>49.1</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>8,834</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5,522</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>20,488</b>	<b>58.8</b>

A scrutiny of the data incorporated in the above table will reveal that out of the total population of the district there were 46.3% workers (main + marginal) out of which 50.9% were male and 41.2% were female which indicates that there were more non-workers than workers in the district as a whole. In

respect of the RD Blocks it can be seen that in Chawngte there were 46.8% workers leaving 53.2% of the population as non workers, in Lawngtlai it was 43.4% which means that there were as many as 56.6% non-workers in that RD Block area.

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

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chawngte	Persons	34,529	11,298	32.7	4,877	14.1	16,175	46.8	18,354	53.2
		Males	17,956	7,834	43.6	1,144	6.4	8,978	50.0	8,978	50.0
		Females	16,573	3,464	20.9	3,733	22.5	7,197	43.4	9,376	56.6
2	Lawngtlai	Persons	39,091	14,890	38.1	3,028	7.7	17,918	45.8	21,173	54.2
		Males	20,820	9,520	45.7	1,239	6.0	10,759	51.7	10,061	48.3
		Females	18,271	5,370	29.4	1,789	9.8	7,159	39.2	11,112	60.8
<b>District (Rural)</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>26,188</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>7,905</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>34,093</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>39,527</b>	<b>53.7</b>
<b>Total :</b>		<b>Males</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>17,354</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>19,737</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>19,039</b>	<b>49.1</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>8,834</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5,522</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>20,488</b>	<b>58.8</b>

Data given above are the same as compiled in Table 31. Hence it is not necessary to repeat the same here.

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

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration/towns in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN R.D. BLOCK. 2001**

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chawngte	Persons	34,529	16,175 (46.8)	12,721 (78.6)	960 (5.9)	547 (3.4)	1,947 (12.0)
		Males	17,956	8,978 (50.0)	6,799 (75.7)	484 (5.4)	99 (1.1)	1,596 (17.8)
		Females	16,573	7,197 (43.4)	5,922 (82.3)	476 (6.6)	448 (6.2)	351 (4.9)
2	Lawngtlai	Persons	39,091	17,918 (45.8)	11,162 (62.3)	1,399 (7.8)	277 (1.5)	5,080 (28.4)
		Males	20,820	10,759 (51.7)	5,845 (54.3)	771 (7.2)	132 (1.2)	4,011 (37.3)
		Females	18,271	7,159 (39.2)	5,317 (74.3)	628 (8.8)	145 (2.0)	1,069 (14.9)
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>34,093</b> (46.3)	<b>23,883</b> (70.1)	<b>2,359</b> (6.9)	<b>824</b> (2.4)	<b>7,027</b> (20.6)
		<b>Males</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>19,737</b> (50.9)	<b>12,644</b> (64.1)	<b>1,255</b> (6.4)	<b>231</b> (1.2)	<b>5,607</b> (28.4)
		<b>Females</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>14,356</b> (41.2)	<b>11,239</b> (78.3)	<b>1,104</b> (7.7)	<b>593</b> (4.1)	<b>1,420</b> (9.9)

Note : Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities in the district and RD Block wise break up have been compiled in the above table, a scrutiny of which will indicate that out of the 46.3 % of the population of the district who qualified to be treated as workers 70.1% were engaged in cultivation (M-64.1, F-78.3) 6.9% as Agricultural labourers (M-6.4, F-6.7), 2.4 % were household industries workers (M-1.2, F-4.1) and 20.6% were engaged in other works (M-28.4, F-9.9). In respect of the RD

Blocks it can be seen that in Chawngte 78.6% of the workers were engaged in cultivation (M-75.7, F-82.3), 5.9% as agricultural labourers (M-5.4, F-6.6), 3.4% in household industries (M-1.1, F-6.2) and 12% in other works (M-17.8, F-4.9). In Lawngtlai RD Block 62.3% of the workers were engaged in cultivation (M-54.3, F-74.3), 7.8% as Agricultural labourers (M-7.2, F-8.8), 1.5% in household industries (M-1.2, F-2.0) and 28.4% in other works (M-37.3, F-14.)

**TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN R.D. BLOCK. 2001**

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chawngte	Persons	34,529	16,175 (46.8)	12,721 (78.6)	960 (5.9)	547 (3.4)	1,947 (12.0)
		Males	17,956	8,978 (50.0)	6,799 (75.7)	484 (5.4)	99 (1.1)	1,596 (17.8)
		Females	16,573	7,197 (43.4)	5,922 (82.3)	476 (6.6)	448 (6.2)	351 (4.9)

**TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN R.D. BLOCK. 2001**

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Lawngtlai	Persons	39,091	17,918 (45.8)	11,162 (62.3)	1,399 (7.8)	277 (1.5)	5,080 (28.4)
		Males	20,820	10,759 (51.7)	5,845 (54.3)	771 (7.2)	132 (1.2)	4,011 (37.3)
		Females	18,271	7,159 (39.2)	5,317 (74.3)	628 (8.8)	145 (2.0)	1,069 (14.9)
	<b>District (Rural)</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>34,093</b> <b>(46.3)</b>	<b>23,883</b> <b>(70.1)</b>	<b>2,359</b> <b>(6.9)</b>	<b>824</b> <b>(2.4)</b>	<b>7,027</b> <b>(20.6)</b>
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>19,737</b> <b>(50.9)</b>	<b>12,644</b> <b>(64.1)</b>	<b>1,255</b> <b>(6.4)</b>	<b>231</b> <b>(1.2)</b>	<b>5,607</b> <b>(28.4)</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>14,356</b> <b>(41.2)</b>	<b>11,239</b> <b>(78.3)</b>	<b>1,104</b> <b>(7.7)</b>	<b>593</b> <b>(4.1)</b>	<b>1,420</b> <b>(9.9)</b>

Note : Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

Data given above are the same as compiled in table No 34.

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

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no urban agglomeration/towns in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele phone	Transport communications\$	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chawngte	81 (100)	78 (96.3)	11 (13.6)	10 (12.3)	9 (11.1)	2 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.7)	10 (12.3)
2	Lawngtlai	58 (100)	56 (96.6)	13 (22.4)	15 (25.9)	20 (34.5)	1 (1.7)	16 (27.6)	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)	15 (25.9)	17 (29.3)
	<b>District Total :</b>	<b>139</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>134</b> <b>(96.4)</b>	<b>24</b> <b>(17.3)</b>	<b>25</b> <b>(18.0)</b>	<b>29</b> <b>(20.9)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(2.2)</b>	<b>16</b> <b>(11.5)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(0.7)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(1.4)</b>	<b>18</b> <b>(12.9)</b>	<b>27</b> <b>(19.4)</b>

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

A scrutiny of the data given above reveals that out of 139 villages in the district, 134 (96.4%) villages had educational facilities, 24 (17.3%) villages had medical facilities 25 (18%) villages had improved drinking water amenities 29 (20.9%) had post offices

3 (2.2%) had telephones, 16 (11.5%) villages had transport/communication facilities only one (0.7%) had banks, 2 (1.4%) had agricultural credit society, 18 (12.9%) had pucca approach roads and 27 (19.4%) had power supply.

**TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office#	Tele phone	Transport communication \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chawngte	34,529 (100)	34,137 (98.9)	9,911 (28.7)	7,300 (21.1)	8,157 (23.6)	3,227 (9.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4,179 (12.1)	8,962 (26.0)
2	Lawngtlai	39,091 (100)	38,949 (99.6)	22,462 (57.5)	19,995 (51.1)	26,887 (68.8)	14,600 (37.3)	23,619 (60.4)	14,600 (37.3)	2,171 (5.6)	22,539 (57.7)	23,647 (60.5)
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>73,620 (100)</b>	<b>73,086 (99.3)</b>	<b>32,373 (44.0)</b>	<b>27,295 (37.1)</b>	<b>35,044 (47.6)</b>	<b>17,827 (24.2)</b>	<b>23,619 (32.1)</b>	<b>14,600 (19.8)</b>	<b>2,171 (2.9)</b>	<b>26,718 (36.3)</b>	<b>32,609 (44.3)</b>

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

A scrutiny of the data given above reveals that out of the total population of 73,620 of the district, 73,086 (99.3%) were served by educational facilities, 33,373 (44%) were served by medical, 27,295 (37.1%) by improved water supply, 35,044 (47.6%)

by post offices, 17,827 (24.2%) by telephones, 23,619 (32.1%) by transport/communication, 14,600 (19.8%) by banks, 2,171 (2.9%) by Agricultural Credit Society, 26,718 (36.3%) by pucca approach road and 32,609 (44.3%) by power supply.

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

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	4	0	1	5
(b) Middle School	11	23	65	99
(c) Degree College	0	1	137	138
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	0	0	139	139
(b) PHC	4	8	123	135
3. Post Office	4	14	92	110
4. Telephone	2	3	131	136
5. Bus Service	5	7	111	123
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	0	0	138	138
(b) Cooperative Bank	0	0	138	138
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	0	137	137

In the above table the distribution of villages which were not having certain amenities according to the distance between those villages and places where such facility or amenity were available has

been reflected since the data have been systematically incorporated so that the actual position can be easily understood, it may not be necessary to explain each of the items in details.

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

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 -150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 50	7	7	4	3	0	3	0	0	3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.9)
51+	129	124	19	26	3	13	1	2	15
	(100.0)	(96.1)	(14.7)	(20.2)	(2.3)	(10.1)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(11.6)
Unspecified	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
<b>District total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(96.4)</b>	<b>(17.3)</b>	<b>(20.9)</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>(11.5)</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>(1.4)</b>	<b>(12.9)</b>

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

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

A scrutiny of the data given above will reveal that out of 139 inhabited villages in the district there were a small number of villages which were located in the distance range of 16-50 Km from the places where education, medical, postal, telecom, transport/

communication, banking, agricultural credit societies and approach by pucca roads facilities were available and that most of the villages were located in the range of above 51 Km (for example 129 villages related to education and 124 villages related to medical facilities)

**TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001**

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele phone	Transport communications \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	98	93	8	15	10	0	8	0	1	8	11
	(100.0)	(94.9)	(8.2)	(15.3)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(8.2)	(11.2)
500-999	29	29	7	6	10	0	3	0	0	5	9
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(24.1)	(20.7)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(31.0)
1000-1999	11	11	8	3	8	2	4	0	1	4	6
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(72.7)	(27.3)	(72.7)	(18.2)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(36.4)	(54.5)
2000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000-9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10000 +	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<b>District total :</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(96.4)</b>	<b>(17.3)</b>	<b>(18.0)</b>	<b>(20.9)</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>(11.5)</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>(1.4)</b>	<b>(12.9)</b>	<b>(19.4)</b>

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

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

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



It may be seen that out of total 139 villages in the district in the population range of 1-499 persons, there were 98 villages in this group out of which 93 had educational facilities, only 8 had medical, 15 had the facilities of improved drinking water, 10 had post offices, none had telephone, 8 had transport/commu-

nication, none had banking, only one had Agricultural Credit Societies, 8 had pucca approach road and only 11 had power supply. Similarly in other ranges of population of the villages, total number of villages which were having or not having aforementioned amenities have been shown in the table.

**TABLE 42 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001**

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chawngte	81	0	0	0
2	Lawngtlai	58	0	0	0
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Since no data had been furnished by the respondents and no official record could be provided by the

concerned departments of the state Govt., nil report had to be compiled in the above prescribed table.

**TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS**

This table is not applicable for this district as the district has no statutory towns in 2001 Census.

**TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS/COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001**

As there is no municipality or town committee in the district, relevant data has been shown as nil.

**TABLE 45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001**

As there is no town in the district, relevant data has been shown as nil.

**TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001**

This table is not applicable as this district has no slums.

**TABLE 47 : MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001**

As there is no town in the district, relevant data has been shown as nil.

**TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001**

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Total			Number of households			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	330	330	0	0	0	0	330	330	0
	One room	3,449	3,449	0	18	18	0	3,421	3,421	0
	Two rooms	4,221	4,221	0	16	16	0	4,191	4,191	0
	Three rooms	1,889	1,889	0	3	3	0	182	182	0
	3+ rooms	1,096	1,096	0	3	3	0	1,086	1,086	0
	Median number of rooms	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0

**TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001**

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rented	No exclusive room	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
	One room	384	384	0	24	24	0	355	355	0
	Two rooms	582	582	0	45	45	0	504	504	0
	Three rooms	222	222	0	11	11	0	196	196	0
	3+ rooms	127	127	0	10	10	0	110	110	0
	Median number of rooms	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Others	No exclusive room	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
	One room	38	38	0	0	0	0	37	37	0
	Two rooms	66	66	0	3	3	0	61	61	0
	Three rooms	20	20	0	0	0	0	19	19	0
	3+ rooms	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0
	Median number of rooms	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
<b>District total :</b>		<b>12,451</b>	<b>12,451</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,219</b>	<b>12,219</b>	<b>0</b>

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

As per census norms the whole district is taken as rural area as there was no urban area in the district as per census criteria. For this reason the data incorporated above are related to only rural areas.

A scrutiny of the information/data compiled above will show that out of 12,451 households in the district the highest number of such households were having 2 room accommodation (4,221) followed by a

smaller number of households (1,889) who owned 3 room houses and lesser number (1,096) had 3+ rooms of their own for use as residences. It may also be seen that a much smaller number of households were staying in one room (384), 2 room (582), 3 room (222) and more than 3 room (127) houses occupied on rental basis. It may also be of interest to note that there were some households which did not have any exclusive room either owned by them (330) or rented (4).

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

Serail number	District/R.D. Block	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Chawngte	41	390	5,210	41	390	5,210	0	0	0
		0.7	6.8	91.1	0.7	6.8	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Lawngtlai	2,078	1,117	3,471	2,078	1,117	3,471	0	0	0
		30.9	16.6	51.6	30.9	16.6	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>District total :</b>		<b>2,119</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>8,681</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>8,681</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>17.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

A scrutiny of the data incorporated above will indicate that only 41 households in Chawngte RD Block had permanent houses against 2,078 household in this category living in permanent building in

Lawngtlai RD Block. Similarly there were 390 households in Chawngte and 1,117 households in Lawngtlai who were living in semi permanent houses but a vast majority of households in Chawngte RD



**TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001**

Serial number	R.D. Block	Total/	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal/	Cooking			No cooking	
		Rural/ Urban						Lignite (charcoal)	gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene		Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	Lawngtlai	Total	6,731	5,828	35	0	0	1	447	20	398	0	2
				86.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.0
		Rural	6,731	5,828	35	0	0	0	1	447	20	398	0
				86.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>District Total :</b>			<b>12,451</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
			<b>(91.3)</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>(13.8)</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>(3.4)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>

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

It may be seen that in both the RD Blocks the vast majority of the households were using firewood as fuel for cooking only and very few households were using other fuels for this purpose.

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

Serial number	R. D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Tele phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chawngte	Total	5,720	15	1,090	152	92	75	11	9	4,601
		Rural	5,720	15	1,090	152	92	75	11	9	4,601
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Lawngtlai	Total	6,731	1,112	1,499	689	725	48	145	120	4,740
		Rural	6,731	1,112	1,499	689	725	48	145	120	4,740
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District total :</b>			<b>12,451</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>9,341</b>
				<b>(9.1)</b>	<b>(20.8)</b>	<b>(6.8)</b>	<b>(6.6)</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>(75.0)</b>

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

Total number of household availing banking services and total number of households having specified assets have been compiled in the above table. A scrutiny of which will indicate that in Chawngte RD Block out of 5,720 households only 15 households were availing banking facility against 1,112 households falling in the same category in Lawngtlai RD Block out of total 6,731 household of that area. Regarding households having specific assets, in Chawngte RD Block 1,090 households had radio/transistors, 152 had TV, 192 had telephones, 75 had bicycles, 11 had scooter/motor cycles, 9 had car/jeep and 4,601 household had none of these assets. Similarly in Lawngtlai RD Block there were 1,149 households who had radio/transistors, 689 had TV, 725

had telephones, 48 had bicycles, 145 had scooter/motor cycle, 120 had car/jeep and 4,740 households had none of these assets.

#### (viii) Major social and cultural events

Although there are a small number of people belonging to various sub clans also reside in the district, the major portion of the inhabitants of this district belong to Pawi and Chakma communities occupying the eastern and western parts of the district respectively. The social and cultural events of these two major communities of the district are not similar as can be seen from the following narrations. It may also be mentioned that since most of the members of Pawi (Lai) community have embraced Christianity

as their religion and the Chakmas are mainly Buddhists, the social and cultural events, customs and traditions of these two communities are significantly different.

(a) Major cultural and social events of Pawi (Lai) communities :

As the Christianity is the religion of the vast majority of the population of Pawi dominated areas of the district, celebration of the Christmas and New Year festivals are the most important religious and social events of these people. Apart from these, following festivals are also observed by the Pawi community.

1. MIMKUT :

This is celebrated during August/ September after the harvest of Maize crop. Mimkut is celebrated with a spirit of thanks giving coupled with signing and dancing. The first harvest of the year is at the memorial platform of the departed relatives which is called òLungdawhò as per the traditional belief.

2. CHAPCHAR KUT :

It is celebrated after the completion of the arduous task of jungle clearance on the hill side Jhum areas. It is celebrated with much gaiety and fanfare generally during the month of March every year which is taken as the advent of the spring season.

3. PAWLKUT :

This rice/paddy harvest related festival is celebrated during December or January. In earlier days it was perhaps the greatest festival. Singing, dancing and community feast are the major events of PAWLKUT.

Traditionally all the tribal people are very fond of signing and dancing. Thus people belonging to Pawi community are also very expert in various traditional dances. However due to pressure of works and various other problems of daily life, now a days these dances are mostly arranged on very special occasion.

(b) Major cultural and social events of Chakma communities :

As already mentioned earlier, Chakmas are Buddhist by religion and speak in the dialect of Chakma, which, many experts say is a corrupt version of Bengali. As such the social and cultural activities of this community is also almost entirely different as

can be seen from some of the event and festivals organized by them. Some of which can be summarized as follow :-

(i) B124 :

This is one of the most important traditional Chakma festival celebrated in the middle of April every year with great pomp and splendour. This is organized after the completion of jungle cutting and all other related works of fresh Jhum preparation for cultivation of paddy, oil seeds and various vegetables, cotton etc. In fact this festival celebrated to bid farewell to the old year and to welcome the new year. The celebration consists of Ful Bizu (1<sup>st</sup> day), Mul Biz (2<sup>nd</sup> Day) and Gojya Bizu (3<sup>rd</sup> Day). Each day is earmarked for a specific celebration and basic ally these are organized to worship, arrange good food for guests and all members of the family and to show respect to the elderly citizens of the society who in return bestow their blessings to the younger ones.

(ii) HAL PALONI :

It is celebrated after the collection of first harvest. On this day all Jhum cultivators worship various gods and goddesses by offering food prepared out of the first harvested crops before it is consumed by any other person. Apart from arranging good food for all family members and relatives/friends all domestic animals and pests are also fed in a special manner. The sun, the sky, the earth and the rivers are worshipped on this day in addition to offering of food prepared out of the first harvested crops.

(iii) BUDDHA PURNIMA :

It is the most important and the biggest and holiest religious festivals of the community and hence the same is observed by all with utmost respect. Apart from various religious activities, Buddhist monks and poor people are offered food and payers are offered at the temples.

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

Although there is hardly any place of historical or archaeological importance, the following places as provided by the Deputy Commissioner of Lawngtlai district are locally well known in Pawi dominated areas of the district.

### 1) TAWNGTAINA TLANG :

It is a small peak near the Chawnhu village in south Lawngtlai where famous Pastor late reverend Thanzinga used to offer his daily prayer. At a later date the place was called Thanzinga Tawng-taina Tlang. It is said that at the time of his praying or when was on the way to that place no raindrops touched him even during heavy rain and storm. This is now treated as a sacred place which is preserved and renovated by the Baptist Mission Church and is still used for offering prayer.

### Places of archaeological importance :

#### 1) MILUPOK (THE SKULL CAVE) :

The cave is within the Mampui village of Lawngtlai R.D. Block. It was discovered only one decade ago by bee hunters. The cave is fearful as it contains human skulls horrible and bones (skeletons) properly aligned and partly covered with rotten cloths. After forensic checking the skeletons are believed to be of Mongolians. As per segmental measure their body parts were longer and larger than that of Pawis. It is presumed that they were driven away from their native places by famine or plague and after reaching the cave for rest they might have died with great distress.

The Art and Culture Department and Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC) is looking after the cave. Now surrendered to LADC for its preservation and maintenance. The cave is still paid visit by the historians and others.

### Places of tourists interest :

#### 1) KALADAN BRIDGE :

The bridge is the longest, widest and highest RCC bridge in the state having three huge pillars joining two districts Lawngtlai and Saiha on the river Chhimituipui (Kaladan) Kawlchand. Although it is 285 meters long, 7.5 meters wide, its height is an astonishing 170.50 meters considering the rough turn of this area. After 12 years 3 months 4 days construction was successfully completed on 9<sup>th</sup> September 1999. From the beginning a total of three labour groups worked on the construction, two labour groups left before any substantial progress due to sudden rise of the river bed and fearful water current. The cost of construction was Rs. 660.76 lacs. While

crossing the bridge travelers stop their vehicles to enjoy the splendid scene of the bridge over the Chhimituipui (Kaladan) river.

As regards Chawnge Sub Division / CADC area inhabited mostly by Chakmas, it may be mentioned that no proper road or any other cheap mode of communication has yet been established in that area as a result of which hardly any outsider or tourist dare to visit the area. Moreover no place of religions or archaeological importance is situated although in the local population mention of *oRajMahalö Lokhisury*, *RajaBhat Khoyasara* mostly connected with the visit of Chakma Raja in earlier days.

### (x) Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of historical figure associated with the district

As already mentioned earlier, Lawngtlai is the only district in southern most part of Mizoram which was created along with four other new districts in the northern Mizoram in the year 1998. It is the only district in Mizoram with no urban population. It may be mentioned here that even after the creation of the Union Territory in 1972 and elevation to the status of a State, there was no change in the pattern of coverage of the whole Lawngtlai district by Autonomous District Councils constituted under the 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the constitution of India. In fact there are two such District Councils namely Lai Autonomous District Council and Chakma Autonomous District Council with headquarters at Lawngtlai and Chawnge respectively. Except Saiha district there is no other district in the state where such District Councils are functioning at present.

However, in terms of literacy, Lawngtlai district with a male literacy of 70.9 percent and female literacy of 57.8 Percent is the least literate district in the state. The average literacy of Mizoram is 88.8 percent. In terms of density of population, sex ratio and work participation, the district occupies the rank of 7<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> position respectively.

Since the district is inhabited mostly by the members of Pawi and Chakma community, Pawi and Chakma dialects are used by these people while speaking among themselves whereas Mizo language is spoken by Pawis and English or Bengali is spoken by Chakmas while speaking to others. As in case of

other inhabitants of other districts of Mizoram, rice, maize supported by generous quantity of meat are the most wanted staple food of the people. Fish and various types of locally grown vegetables are also popular among the local inhabitants. Since the district has substantial population of Chakma, variety of social religions and traditional festivals vary from other districts of the state which has already been briefly mentioned elsewhere.

#### **(xi) Scope of Village and Town Directory**

The Village Directory is the compilation of basic information pertaining to a particular village. The format of the Directory has been revised from time to time but it has been continued to remain as the traditional source of village level basic data. It contains a list of villages with Location Code Numbers, Population, amenities namely Educational and Medical facilities, availability of Drinking Water, Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities, Commercial and Co-operative Banks, Agricultural and Non-agricultural and other Credit Societies, Recreational and Cultural facilities, Communication, Approach Roads to village, Power Supply and Newspaper/Magazine etc.. The name of villages of each Rural Development Block of the District has been arranged alphabetically and location codes number of the Census of India 2001 and corresponding code number of 1991 Census have been given for each village for easy reference.

Generally a village is taken as a statutorily recognised unit of an area having definite and recognised boundary and separate land records. Thus in Census the basic unit of rural areas is taken as a revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. A revenue village may comprise of several hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In Mizoram, however, the concept of village is different from what have been mentioned above since there is no surveyed village in the State. Therefore an inhabited area with locally recognised boundaries and having a name of its own is treated as a village. The un-inhabited villages i.e., the villages where no population was found during Census Operations have also be included in the list of villages and R.D. Block wise in the Village Directory.

Although there is no Panchayat Institution in the District, the villages have Village Councils which are democratically elected local bodies. In addition to the information as to the availability or otherwise of the basic amenities as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, following nine appendices have also been included :

1. Appendix I Abstract of Educational, Medical and other amenities in villages - R.D. Block level.
2. Appendix II Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities.
3. Appendix III Land Utilization Data in respect of Census Towns/ Non-Municipal Towns.
4. Appendix IV R.D. Block-wise list of inhabited villages where no amenities other than drinking water facility is available.
5. Appendix V Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.
6. Appendix VI Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.
7. Appendix VII List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.
8. Appendix VIII Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (R.D. Block wise)
9. Appendix IX State showing number of girls schools in the villages.

Since a large number of abbreviations had to be used due to space problems, a detail and explanatory notes on each of these abbreviations has also been incorporated for easy clarification of the subject concerned.

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**PART-A**  
**VILLAGE DIRECTORY**

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## Section-I : Village Directory

### Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory :

The 'Village Directory' is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply, availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are considered as a Census Town, the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The 'un-inhabited' villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23.

The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column for the village are as follows:-

### Columns 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the RD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

### Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

### Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures were not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

### Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

### Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

### Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column-wise details are given below :

### Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

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

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i) Primary School	P
(ii) Middle School	M
(iii) Secondary School	S
(iv) Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v) College	C
(vi) Industrial School	I
(vii) Training School	Tr
(viii) Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix) Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

#### Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i) Allopathic Hospital	H
Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
Unani Hospital	HU
Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii) Allopathic Dispensary	D
Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
Unani Dispensary	DU
Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii) Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv) Maternity Home	MH
(v) Child Welfare Centre	CWC

(vi) Health Centre	HC
(vii) Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii) Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix) Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x) T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi) Nursing Home	NH
(xii) Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii) Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv) Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv) Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

#### Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i) Tap Water	T
(ii) Well Water	W
(iii) Tank Water	TK
(iv) Tubewell Water	TW
(v) Handpump	HP
(vi) River Water	R
(vii) Canal	C
(viii) Lake	L
(ix) Spring	S
(x) Others	O
(xi) Summer Source	SS-

#### Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:

(i) Post Office	PO
(ii) Telegraph Office	TO
(iii) Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv) Telephone Connection	PH

**Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks**

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

- |                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| (i) Commercial Bank    | CM |
| (ii) Co-operative Bank | CP |

**Column 11 : Credit Societies**

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

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

**Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities**

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village, the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

- |                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| (i) Cinema/Video Hall    | CV |
| (ii) Sports Club         | SP |
| (iii) Stadium/Auditorium | ST |

**Column 13 : Communications**

If the village is served by any mode of public/private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

- |                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| (i) Bus                  | BS |
| (ii) Railway Station     | RS |
| (iii) Navigable Waterway | NW |

**Column 14 : Approach to village**

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (i) Paved Road                                   | PR |
| (ii) Mud road                                    | MR |
| (iii) Foot path                                  | FP |
| (iv) Navigable River                             | NR |
| (v) Navigable Canal                              | NC |
| (vi) Navigable waterways other than River, Canal | NW |

**Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance**

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

**Column 16 : Power supply**

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

- |                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Electricity for domestic use      | ED  |
| (ii) Electricity for agricultural use | EAG |
| (iii) Electricity for other purposes  | EO  |
| (iv) Electricity for all purposes     | EA  |

**Column 17 : News Paper/Magazine**

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| (i) News Paper | N |
| (ii) Magazine  | M |

**Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured**

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

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

Land use data maintained by the State/ UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown

against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Dash ÷÷ is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below:

(i) Government Canal	GC
(ii) Private Canal	PC
(iii) Well (without electricity)	W
(iv) Well (with electricity)	WE
(v) Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
(vi) Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii) Tank	TK
(viii) River	R
(ix) Lake	L
(x) Waterfall	WF
(xi) Others	O
(xii) Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I	It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages RD Block wise of the district.
Appendix-I-A	Indicates number of villages RD Block wise having one or more primary schools.
Appendix-I-B	Indicates number of villages RD Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C	Shows number of villages RD Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.
Appendix-II	Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.
Appendix-II-A	Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.
Appendix-III	It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal Towns.
Appendix-IV	RD Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.
Appendix-V	Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.
Appendix-VI	Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.
Appendix-VII	The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the A, VII B Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.
Appendix-VIII	Indicates RD Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.
Appendix-IX	Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

MIZORAM  
**CHAWNGTE R.D. BLOCK**  
 LAWNGTLAI DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)

- 655 Chhotaguisuri I
- 657 Silbanga
- 662 Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)  
New Chhippui
- 663 Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)

TOTAL AREA OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK (IN SQ.KM.)	.. N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	.. 34529
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	.. NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	.. 61
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	.. 90

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	----	----
" DISTRICT	----	----
" R.D. BLOCK	----	----
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT I.C. NUMBER.		00058700
HEADQUARTERS- R.D. BLOCK		⊙
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES:		
BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999,		○ ● ● ●
1000 & ABOVE		○ ● ● ● ●
UNMETALLED ROAD	----	----
RIVER AND STREAM	~~~~~	~~~~~
POST OFFICE	PO	●
SENIOR/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S	●
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	H	●
HANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE.	B	●

## Alphabetical list of villages

### Name of the District : Lawngtlai

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
<b>Name of RD Block : Chawngte (0001)</b>			
1	Adubangasora	00062700	030010001000100029
2	Ajasora	00063800	030010001000100040
3	Bajeisora	00061300	030010001000100017
4	Betbonya	00064400	030010001000100046
5	Bilosora	00066700	030001000100100066
6	Boganpara	00061200	030010001000100016
7	Bondukbangsora	00067500	030010001000100074
8	Boraguisuri	00066400	030010001000100064
9	Boraituli	00066100	030010001000100061
10	Borakabakhali	00063700	030010001000100039
11	Borapansury I	00059900	030010001000100003
12	Borapansury II	00060000	030010001000100004
13	Borkolok	00063900	030010001000100041
14	Bormon	00062400	030010001000100027
15	Boronasury	00059700	030010001000100001
16	Bortuli	00063600	030010001000100038
17	Bungkawn -Sø	00062900	030010001000100032
18	Chaminisora	00064800	030010001000100050
19	Charluitlang	00064900	030010001000100051
20	Chhippui (Fultuli)	00066500	030010001000100065
21	Chhotaguisuri I	00065500	030010001000100057
22	Chhotaguisuri II	00065600	030010001000100058
23	Chhotapansury	00060900	030010001000100013
24	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)	00066200	030010001000100062
25	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)	00066300	030010001000100063
26	Devasora	00065100	030010001000100053
27	Devasora -Sø	00066900	030010001000100068
28	Duduksora	00067700	
29	Dursora	00066000	030010001000100060
30	Futsora	00065200	030010001000100054
31	Futsury	00064700	030010001000100049
32	Geraguluksora	00062100	030010001000100024
33	Gerasury	00065400	030010001000100056
34	Gobabsuri	00067400	030010001000100073
35	Golasuri	00064300	030010001000100045
36	Gulsingbabsora	00061900	030010001000100022
37	Jamersury (Serlui)	00062800	030010001000100031
38	Jaruldulbasora	00065900	030010001000100059
39	Jarulsury	00062500	030010001000100028
40	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)	00061600	030010001000100020

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
<b>Name of RD Block : Chawngte (0001)</b>			
41	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)	00061400	030010001000100018
42	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III)	00061500	030010001000100019
43	Kamtuli	00067300	030010001000100072
44	Kukurduleya	00063000	030010001000100033
45	Kurbalavasora	00059800	030010001000100002
46	Lokhisuri	00065000	030010001000100052
47	Longpuighat	00064600	030010001000100048
48	Ludisora	00065300	030010001000100055
49	Mainababsora I	00063300	030010001000100036
50	Mainababsora II	00063500	030010001000100037
51	Mandirasora	00063200	030010001000100035
52	Montola	00060500	030010001000100009
53	Nagdarasora	00062000	030010001000100023
54	Nalbanya	00061800	030010001000100021
55	New Chhippui	00066600	
56	Ngharum	00060600	030010001000100010
57	Old Bajeisora	00061700	
58	Pablakhali	00065800	
59	Parva I	00067000	030010001000100069
60	Parva II	00067100	030010001000100070
61	Parva III	00067200	030010001000100071
62	Peglababsora	00063400	
63	Rajmandal II	00060300	030010001000100007
64	Rajmandal I	00060200	030010001000100006
65	Rengashya	00064500	030010001000100047
66	Silbanga	00065700	
67	Silosora	00066800	030010001000100067
68	Silsury	00060700	030010001000100011
69	Simeinasora	00067600	030010001000100075
70	Simeisuri	00064000	030010001000100042
71	Songrasury	00061000	030010001000100014
72	Tongasora	00060800	030010001000100012
73	Udalthana I	00062300	030010001000100026
74	Udalthana II	00062200	030010001000100025
75	Ugudasury	00060400	030010001000100008
76	Ugudasury -Sø	00062600	030010001000100029
77	Ugulsury	00060100	030010001000100005
78	Ulusury	00063100	030010001000100034
79	Vaseitlang I	00064100	030010001000100043
80	Vaseitlang II	00064200	030010001000100044
81	W.Saizawh	00061100	030010001000100028

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## RD Block : Chawngte (0001)

1	Boranasury (00059700)	-	96	22	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Kurbalavasora (00059800)	-	641	113	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Borapansury I (00059900)	-	1,090	203	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Borapansury II (00060000)	-	1,029	187	P(2) M(2) S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Ugulsury (00060100)	-	515	92	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Rajmandal I (00060200)	-	324	52	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Rajmandal II (00060300)	-	200	35	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Ugudasury (00060400)	-	271	43	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

**Village Directory****Land Use (As on 1999)**

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Lunglei (180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Boranasury	1
FP	Tlabung (42)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Kurbalavasora	2
MR FP	Tlabung (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Borapansury I	3
MR FP	Tlabung (50)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Borapansury II	4
FP	Lunglei (180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ugulsury	5
FP	Lunglei (115)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Rajmandal I	6
FP	Lunglei (115)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Rajmandal II	7
FP	Lunglei (280)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ugudasury	8



## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## RD Block : Chawngte (0001)

9	Montola (00060500)	-	351	62	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Ngharum (00060600)	-	157	29	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Silsury (00060700)	-	505	91	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Tongasora (00060800)	-	179	25	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Chhotapansury (00060900)	-	413	67	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Songrasury (00061000)	-	216	36	- P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	W.Saizawh (00061100)	-	422	67	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(<5)	TK R SS-R	- PO(<5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Boganpara (00061200)	-	548	79	P M(<5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	R SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)

**Village Directory****Land Use (As on 1999)**

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Montola	9
FP	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ngharum	10
FP	Tlabung (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Silsury	11
FP	Lunglei (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Tongasora	12
MR FP	Lunglei (180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chhotapansury	13
FP	Lunglei (135)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Songrasury	14
MR	Lunglei (103)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	W.Saizawh	15
MR FP	Lunglei (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Boganpara	16

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Chawngte (0001)</b>												
17	Bajeisora (00061300)	-	573	87	P M C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	R SS-R	PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II) (00061400)	-	1,443	248	P(4) M(3) S C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	R SS-R	PO PH	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III) (00061500)	-	1,784	343	P M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	TW R SS-R	PH PO(< 5)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I) (00061600)	-	952	195	P M S C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TW R SS-S	PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Old Bajeisora (00061700)	-	224	32	P M(< 5) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	R SS-R	PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Nalbanya (00061800)	-	377	64	P M(5-10) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-R	PO(5-10) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Gulsingbabsora (00061900)	-	290	54	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(5-10) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Nagdarasora (00062000)	-	236	43	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Lunglei (120)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Bajeisora	17
PR FP	Lunglei (100)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)	18
PR FP	Lunglei (100)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III)	19
PR FP	Lunglei (100)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)	20
FP	Lunglei (110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Old Bajeisora	21
FP	Lunglei (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Nalbanya	22
MR FP	Lunglei (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Gulsingbabsora	23
FP	Lunglei (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Nagdarasora	24

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	Geraguluksora (00062100)	-	299	51	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Udalthana II (00062200)	-	655	100	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Udalthana I (00062300)	-	703	115	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Bormon (00062400)	-	204	36	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Jarulsury (00062500)	-	646	131	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Ugudasury -Sø (00062600)	-	1,107	169	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Asubangasora (00062700)	-	220	36	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Jamersury (Serlui) (00062800)	-	523	85	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**														
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land				Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
FP	Lunglei (130)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Geraguluksora	25	
FP	Lunglei (107)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Udalthana II	26	
MR FP	Lunglei (107)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Udalthana I	27	
FP	Lunglei (117)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Bormon	28	
FP	Lunglei (130)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Jarulsury	29	
MR FP	Lunglei (180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ugudasury -Sø	30	
MR FP	Lunglei (108)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Adubangasora	31	
MR FP	Lunglei (118)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Jamersury (Serlui)	32	

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33	Bungkawn -Sø (00062900)	-	133	22	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	Kukurduleya (00063000)	-	479	90	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Ulusury (00063100)	-	338	53	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Mandirasora (00063200)	-	506	71	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Mainababsora I (00063300)	-	336	49	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Peglababsora (00063400)	-	102	16	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Mainababsora II (00063500)	-	377	64	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Bortuli (00063600)	-	106	19	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Lunglei (135)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Bungkawn -Sø	33
FP	Lunglei (155)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Kukurduleya	34
MR FP	Lunglei (112)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ulusury	35
FP	Lunglei (120)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Mandirasora	36
FP	Lunglei (130)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Mainababsora I	37
FP	Lunglei (195)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Peglababsora	38
FP	Lunglei (180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Mainababsora II	39
FP	Lunglei (170)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Bortuli	40



## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## RD Block : Chawngte (0001)

41	Borakabakhali (00063700)	-	355	58	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
42	Ajasora (00063800)	-	1,244	197	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
43	Borkolok (00063900)	-	508	79	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
44	Simeisuri (00064000)	-	186	29	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
45	Vaseitlang I (00064100)	-	378	99	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
46	Vaseitlang II (00064200)	-	346	54	P M(<5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
47	Golasuri (00064300)	-	449	69	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
48	Betbonya (00064400)	-	202	31	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Lunglei (132)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Borakabakhali	41
MR FP	Lunglei (124)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ajasora	42
FP	Lunglei (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Borkolok	43
FP	Lunglei (127)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Simeisuri	44
MR FP	Lunglei (140)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vaseitlang I	45
MR FP	Lunglei (140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vaseitlang II	46
FP	Lunglei (170)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Golasuri	47
FP	Lunglei (160)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Betbonya	48

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## RD Block : Chawngte (0001)

49	Rengashya (00064500)	-	618	97	P M C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
50	Longpuighat (00064600)	-	840	161	P M S C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
51	Futsury (00064700)	-	396	65	P M(5-10) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
52	Chaminisora (00064800)	-	70	12	P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
53	Charluitlang (00064900)	-	120	22	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
54	Lokhisuri (00065000)	-	287	52	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
55	Devasora (00065100)	-	598	108	P(2) M(<5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
56	Futsora (00065200)	-	197	29	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**														
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land				Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
FP	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Rengashya	49	
FP	Lunglei (130)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Longpuighat	50	
FP	Lunglei (160)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Futsury	51	
FP	Lawngtlai (140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chaminisora	52	
FP	Lunglei (180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Charluitlang	53	
FP	Lunglei (152)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Lokhisuri	54	
FP	Lunglei (170)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Devasora	55	
FP	Lunglei (140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Futsora	56	

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## RD Block : Chawngte (0001)

57	Ludisora (00065300)	-	123	23	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
58	Gerasury (00065400)	-	210	33	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
59	Chhotaguisuri I (00065500)	-	265	43	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
60	Chhotaguisuri II (00065600)	-	148	23	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
61	Silbanga (00065700)	-	144	25	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
62	Pablakhali (00065800)	-	69	11	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
63	Jaruldulbasora (00065900)	-	327	47	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
64	Dursora (00066000)	-	205	36	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**														
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land				Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
FP	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ludisora	57	
FP	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Pady & Maize	-	Gerasury	58	
FP	Lunglei (140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chhotaguisuri I	59	
FP	Lunglei (141)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chhotaguisuri II	60	
FP	Lunglei (185)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Silbanga	61	
FP	Lunglei (190)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Pablakhali	62	
FP	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Jaruldulbasora	63	
FP	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Dursora	64	

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Chawngte (0001)</b>												
65	Boraituli (00066100)	-	171	29	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
66	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I) (00066200)	-	816	132	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
67	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II) (00066300)	-	281	48	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
68	Boraguisuri (00066400)	-	484	75	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
69	Chhippui(Fultuli) (00066500)	-	249	43	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
70	New Chhippui (00066600)	-	90	14	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
71	Bilosora (00066700)	-	339	55	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
72	Silosora (00066800)	-	192	32	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
73	Devasora -ꯀꯃꯆ (00066900)	-	719	114	P M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Cultivable land													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Lunglei (130)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Boraituli	65
FP	Lunglei (145)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)	66
FP	Lunglei (148)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)	67
FP	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Boraguisuri	68
FP	Lunglei (145)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chhippui(Fultuli)	69
FP	Lunglei (215)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy	-	New Chhippui	70
FP	Lunglei (175)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Bilosora	71
FP	Lunglei (175)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Silosora	72
FP	Lunglei (285)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Devasora -Sø	73



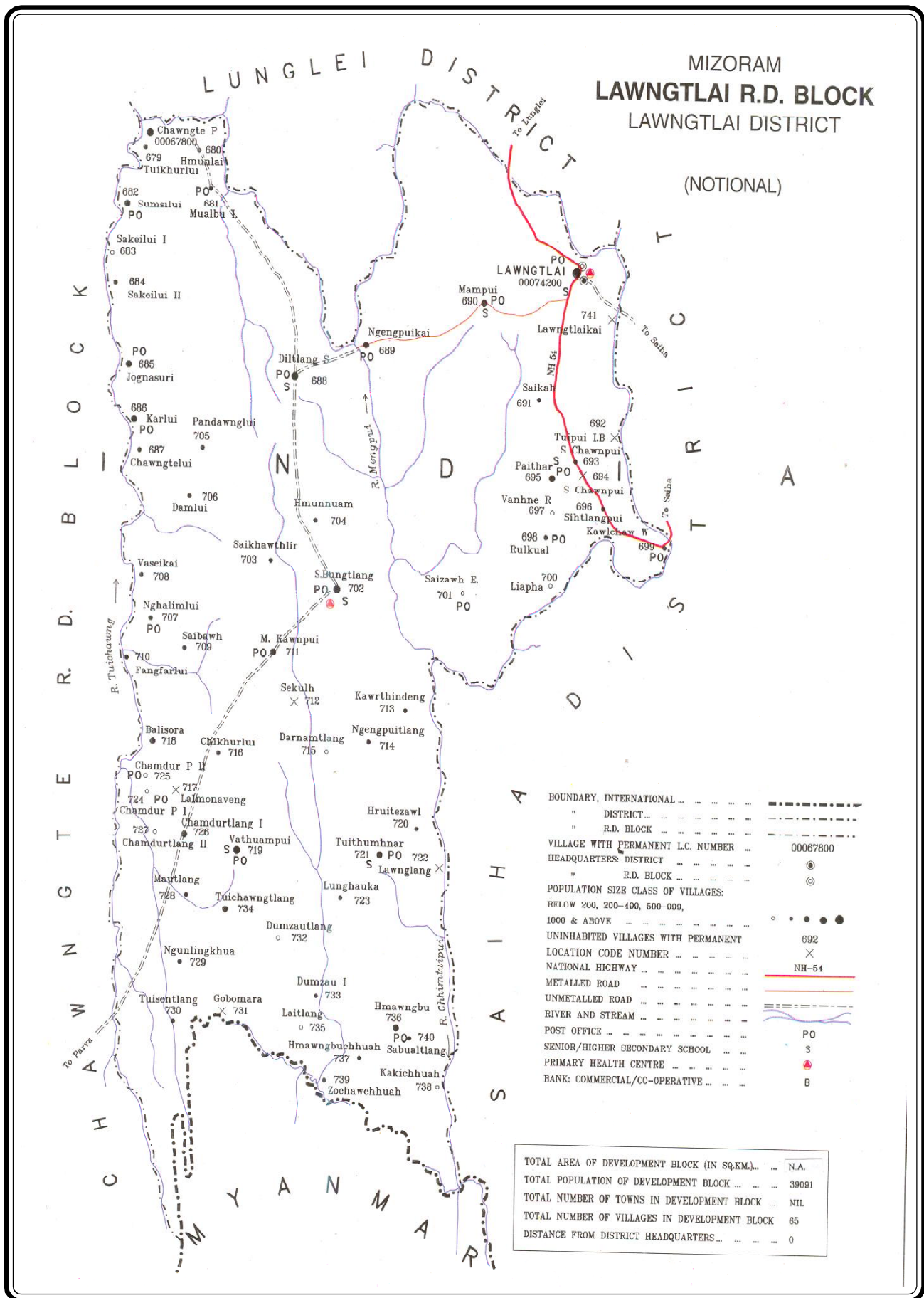
## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Chawngte (0001)</b>												
74	Parva I (00067000)	-	1,251	272	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
75	Parva II (00067100)	-	316	49	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
76	Parva III (00067200)	-	388	66	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
77	Kamtuli (00067300)	-	474	77	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
78	Gobabsuri (00067400)	-	190	29	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
79	Bondukbangsora (00067500)	-	341	48	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
80	Simeinasora (00067600)	-	355	50	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
81	Duduksora (00067700)	-	18	3	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
<b>Block Total</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>34,529</b>	<b>5,915</b>	<b>P(85) M(20) S(5)</b>	<b>PHC(2) PHS(9)</b>	<b>T(8) W TK TW(2) R(81) S(2)</b>	<b>PO(9) PH(2)</b>			<b>CV(3) SP(3)</b>	





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

## Alphabetical list of villages

### Name of the District : Lawngtlai

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
<b>Name of RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)</b>			
1	-SøChawnpui	00069400	030020002000200021
2	Balisora	00071800	030020002000200046
3	Chamdur -PøI	00072400	030020002000200052
4	Chamdur -PøII	00072500	
5	Chamdurtlang I	00072600	030020002000200053
6	Chamdurtlang II	00072700	
7	Chawngte -Pø	00067800	030020002000200001
8	Chawngtelui	00068700	
9	Chawntlangpui	00069300	030020002000200020
10	Chikhurlui	00071600	030020002000200044
11	Damlui	00070600	030020002000200033
12	Darnamtlang	00071500	030020002000200043
13	Diltlang -Sø	00068800	030020002000200010
14	Dumzau I	00073300	030020002000200059
15	Dumzautlang	00073200	030020002000200057
16	Fangfarlui	00071000	030020002000200037
17	Gobasora	00073100	030020002000200056
18	Hmawngbu	00073600	030020002000200064
19	Hmawngbuchhuah	00073700	030020002000200065
20	Hmunlai	00068000	030020002000200003
21	Hmunnuam	00070400	030020002000200031
22	Hruitezawl	00072000	030020002000200048
23	Jognasuri	00068500	030020002000200008
24	Kakichhuah	00073800	030020002000200066
25	Karlui	00068600	030020002000200009
26	Kawlchaw -Wø	00069900	030020002000200026
27	Kawrthindeng	00071300	030020002000200041
28	Laitlang	00073500	030020002000200063
29	Lalmonaveng	00071700	030020002000200045
30	Lawnglang	00072200	030020002000200050
31	Lawngtlai	00074200	030020002000200014
32	Lawngtlaikai	00074100	030020002000200015
33	Liapha	00070000	030020002000200027

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
<b>Name of RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)</b>			
34	Lunghauka	00072300	030020002000200051
35	M.Kawnpui	00071100	030020002000200039
36	Mampui	00069000	030020002000200012
37	Mautlang	00072800	030020002000200054
38	Mualbu -Lø	00068100	030020002000200004
39	Ngengpuikai	00068900	030020002000200011
40	Ngengpuitlang	00071400	030020002000200042
41	Nghalimlui	00070700	030020002000200035
42	Ngunlingkhua	00072900	030020002000200055
43	Paithar	00069500	030020002000200022
44	Pandawnglui	00070500	030020002000200032
45	Rulkual	00069800	030020002000200025
46	S.Bungtlang	00070200	030020002000200029
47	Sabualtlang	00074000	
48	Saibawh	00070900	030020002000200038
49	Saikah	00069100	030020002000200018
50	Saikhawthlir	00070300	030020002000200030
51	Saizawh -Eø	00070100	030020002000200028
52	Sakeilui I	00068300	030020002000200006
53	Sakeilui II	00068400	030020002000200007
54	Sekulh	00071200	030020002000200040
55	Sihtlangpui	00069600	030020002000200023
56	Sumsilui	00068200	030020002000200005
57	Tuichawngtlang	00073400	030020002000200061
58	Tuikhurlui	00067900	030020002000200002
59	Tuipui I.B	00069200	030020002000200019
60	Tuisentlang	00073000	030020002000200062
61	Tuithumhnar	00072100	030020002000200049
62	Vanhne -Rø	00069700	030020002000200024
63	Vaseikai	00070800	030020002000200036
64	Vathuampui	00071900	030020002000200047
65	Zochawchhuah	00073900	030020002000200067

## Census of India 2001 -

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)</b>												
1	Chawngte -Pø (00067800)	-	1,019	170	P(2) M C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Tuikhurlui (00067900)	-	344	59	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Hmunlai (00068000)	-	440	74	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Mualbu -Lø (00068100)	-	320	59	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Sumsilui (00068200)	-	840	153	P M C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Sakeilui I (00068300)	-	189	32	P M C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Sakeilui II (00068400)	-	328	51	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Jognasuri (00068500)	-	765	157	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Karlui (00068600)	-	887	148	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Cultivable land													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Lunglei (130)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy	-	Chawngte ꯃꯇ	1
FP	Lunglei (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-7 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Tuikhurlui	2
MR FP	Lunglei (110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-7 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Hmunlai	3
MR	Saiha (151)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Mualbu ꯃꯇ	4
MR	Lunglei (130)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sumsilui	5
MR	Lunglei (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sakeilui I	6
MR	Saiha (183)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sakeilui II	7
MR	Lunglei (135)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Jognasuri	8
MR	Saiha (226)	-	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Karlui	9

## Census of India 2001 -

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Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)

10	Chawngtelui (00068700)	-	273	54	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Diltlang -Sø (00068800)	-	1,038	229	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Ngengpuikai (00068900)	-	556	213	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R L S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Mampui (00069000)	-	814	153	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R L S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Saikah (00069100)	-	345	68	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Tuipui LB (00069200)	-										
16	Chawntlangpui (00069300)	-	211	42	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	-SøChawnpui (00069400)	-										
18	Paithar (00069500)	-	571	121	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Sihtlangpui (00069600)	-	326	64	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Vanhne -Rø (00069700)	-	147	28	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**														
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land				Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
MR	Saiha (141)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy 7 Maize	-	Chawngtelui	10	
PR	Saiha (131)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Diltlang -Sø	11	
PR	Saiha (113)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ngengpuikai	12	
PR MR	Saiha (93)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Mampui	13	
PR	Saiha (53)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Saikah	14	
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuipui LB	15	
PR	Saiha (56)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chawntlangpui	16	
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-SøChawnpui	17	
PR	Saiha (58)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Paithar	18	
PR	Saiha (53)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sihtlangpui	19	
PR	Saiha (42)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vanhne -Rø	20	



## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)</b>												
21	Rulkual (00069800)	-	305	55	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Kawlchaw ᩈWø (00069900)	-	353	79	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Liapha (00070000)	-	17	5	- P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(<5) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Saizawh ᩈEø (00070100)	-	147	29	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	S.Bungtlang (00070200)	-	1,816	528	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	TK R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Saikhawthlir (00070300)	-	220	40	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(<5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Hmunnuam (00070400)	-	288	51	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Pandawnglui (00070500)	-	398	67	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Damlui (00070600)	-	442	79	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**														
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land				Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
PR	Saiha (43)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Rulkual	21	
PR	Saiha (37)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Kawlchaw -Wø	22	
MR	Saiha (91)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Liapha	23	
MR	Saiha (90)	-	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Saizawh -Eø	24	
PR	Saiha (162)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	S.Bungtlang	25	
FP	Saiha (167)	-	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Saikhawthlir	26	
PR	Saiha (148)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Hmunnuam	27	
FP	Lunglei (140)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Pandawnglui	28	
MR	Saiha (215)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Damlui	29	

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)</b>												
30	Nghalimlui (00070700)	-	460	77	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Vaseikai (00070800)	-	362	66	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Saibawh (00070900)	-	477	79	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Fangfarlui (00071000)	-	240	48	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	M.Kawnpui (00071100)	-	753	238	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Sekulh (00071200)	-										
----- Uninhabited -----												
36	Kawrthindeng (00071300)	-	355	68	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Ngengpuitlang (00071400)	-	416	153	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Damamtlang (00071500)	-	105	20	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**														
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land				Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
MR	Saiha (207)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Nghalimlui	30	
MR	Saiha (190)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vaseikai	31	
MR	Saiha (195)	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Saibawh	32	
MR	Saiha (200)	-	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Fangfarlui	33	
PR MR	Saiha (183)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	M.Kawnpui	34	
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sekulh	35	
FP	Saiha (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Kawrthindeng	36	
PR	Saiha (160)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ngengpuitlang	37	
MR	Saiha (192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Darnamtlang	38	

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)</b>												
39	Chikhurlui (00071600)	-	237	36	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Lalmonaveng (00071700)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
41	Balisora (00071800)	-	554	81	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
42	Vathuampui (00071900)	-	1,083	177	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R C S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
43	Hruitezawl (00072000)	-	418	85	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
44	Tuithumhnar (00072100)	-	715	394	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
45	Lawnglang (00072200)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
46	Lunghauka (00072300)	-	409	65	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
47	Chamdur -PøI (00072400)	-	146	24	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
48	Chamdur -PøII (00072500)	-	117	21	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Cultivable land													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Saiha (192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chikhurlui	39
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lalmonaveng	40
FP	Saiha (201)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Balisora	41
MR FP	Saiha (223)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Vathuampui	42
FP	Saiha (200)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Hruitezawl	43
MR	Saiha (200)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Tuithumhnar	44
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawnglang	45
MR	Saiha (206)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Lunghauka	46
MR	Saiha (197)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chamdur -PøI	47
FP	Saiha (197)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chamdur -PøII	48

## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)</b>												
49	Chamdurtlang I (00072600)	-	509	92	P M C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
50	Chamdurtlang II (00072700)	-	114	25	P M(< 5) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
51	Mautlang (00072800)	-	355	66	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R L S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
52	Ngunlingkhua (00072900)	-	238	40	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
53	Tuisentlang (00073000)	-	441	68	P M(5-10) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T K S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
54	Gobasora (00073100)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
55	Dumzautlang (00073200)	-	108	20	P M(10+) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
56	Dumzau I (00073300)	-	226	39	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
57	Tuichawngtlang (00073400)	-	500	81	P M(5-10) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**													
Cultivable land													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Saiha (206)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chamdurtlang I	49
MR FP	Saiha (206)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Chamdurtlang II	50
MR	Saiha (235)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Mautlang	51
MR FP	Saiha (244)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Ngunlingkhua	52
MR	Saiha (220)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Tuisentlang	53
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gobasora	54
FP	Saiha (223)	-	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Dumzautlang	55
FP	Saiha (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Dumzau I	56
MR FP	Saiha (238)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Tuichawngtlang	57



## Census of India 2001 -

## Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>RD Block : Lawngtlai (0002)</b>												
58	Laitlang (00073500)	-	113	25	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
59	Hmawngbu (00073600)	-	589	104	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
60	Hmawngbuchhuah (00073700)	-	415	79	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
61	Kakichhuah (00073800)	-	125	28	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
62	Zochawchhuah (00073900)	-	235	42	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
63	Sabualtlang (00074000)	-	277	36	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
64	Lawngtlaikai (00074100)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
65	Lawngtlai (00074200)	-	14,600	2,802	P(16) M(9) S(5) PUC C	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP S SS-S	PO TO PH	CM CP(2)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
<b>Block Total</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>39,091</b>	<b>7,987</b>	<b>P(78) M(31) S(11) PUC C</b>	<b>PHC(2) PHS(11)</b>	<b>T(13) TK(16) HP TW(2) R(51) C L(3) S(52)</b>	<b>PO(20) TO PH</b>	<b>CM CP(2)</b>	<b>ACS(2) NCS(2)</b>		<b>BS(16)</b>

## Village Directory

### Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**														
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land				Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
MR FP	Saiha (197)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Laitlang	58	
MR	Saiha (220)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Hmawngbu	59	
MR	Saiha (215)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Hmawngbuchhuah	60	
FP	Saiha (210)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Kakichhuah	61	
FP	Saiha (244)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Zochawchhuah	62	
FP	Saiha (245)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Sabualtlang	63	
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawngtlaikai	64	
PR	Saiha (58)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Lawngtlai	65	
<b>PR(15)</b> <b>MR(33)</b> <b>FP(20)</b>		<b>ED(17)</b>	<b>N(24)</b> <b>M(16)</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>					

**APPENDIX I -  
ABSTARCT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of R.D. Block	Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation/ Secondary school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chawngte	81	34,529	78	85	17	20	5	5
2	Lawngtlai	58	39,091	56	78	23	31	7	11
<b>District (Rural) :</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>

Medical institutions

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre/ Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Chawngte	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	9
2	Lawngtlai	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	11
<b>District (Rural) :</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>

Drinking water source (contd.)

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
											46
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Chawngte	8	1	1	2	81	2	0	0	14	0
2	Lawngtlai	13	0	16	2	51	52	1	4	51	0
<b>District (Rural) :</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies			
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Chawngte	0	0	10	71	0	0	0	0
2	Lawngtlai	1	3	17	41	2	2	2	2
<b>District (Rural) :</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## VILLAGE DIRECTORY

## OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - R.D. BLOCK LEVEL

## Educational institutions (contd.)

Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Chawngte	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	Lawngtlai	2
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>District (Rural)</b>	

## Medical institutions (contd.)

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/ Maternity Home/Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions			
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	Chawngte	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	Lawngtlai	2
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>District (Rural)</b>	

## Post, Telegraph &amp; Telephone

## Transport communications

Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	2	1
9	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	Chawngte	1
20	1	0	1	1	0	1	16	0	0	Lawngtlai	2
<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>District (Rural)</b>	

## Credit societies

## Recreational facility

## Newspaper/Magazine

Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema/ Video hall	Sports club	Stadium/ Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine	Name of R.D.Block	Serial number
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	2	1
0	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	Chawngte	1
0	0	0	0	0	24	16	16	Lawngtlai	2
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>District (Rural)</b>	

**APPENDIX 1A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chawngte	81	3	73	4	0	1
2	Lawngtlai	58	2	48	7	0	1
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

**APPENDIX 1B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
VILLAGES BY PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chawngte	81	3	61	17	5
2	Lawngtlai	58	2	33	23	7
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>

**APPENDIX 1C - VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
VILLAGES WITH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AVAILABLE**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tube well, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chawngte	0	0	0	0	0
2	Lawngtlai	0	0	0	0	1
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**APPENDIX II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DONOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Serial number	Name of village	Location code	Name of R. D. Block	Population	Amenities not available ( indicate N. A. where amenity not available )			Amenities not available ( indicate N. A. where amenity not available )			
					Senior Secondary School	Primary Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Approach by Pucca road	Bus facility	Commercial Bank	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Lawngtlai	00074200	Lawngtlai	14,600	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available

**APPENDIX II - A CENSUS TOWN  
CENSUS TOWNS WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES**

This table is not required for this district as this district has no Census Town.

**APPENDIX III - VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF CENSUS TOWNS/NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS**

This table is not required for this district as this district has no Census Towns or non-municipal towns.

**APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
R.D. BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN  
DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE**

Name of the district : Lawngtlai

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
<b>Name of RD Block : Chawngte</b>		
1	00061000	Songrasury
2	00063600	Bortuli
3	00064800	Chaminisora
<b>Name of RD Block : Lawngtlai</b>		
4	00070000	Liapha
5	00073800	Kakichhuah

**APPENDIX V - VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION**

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chawngte	81	0	81	80
2	Lawngtlai	65	7	58	57
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>137</b>

**APPENDIX VI - VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION**

Serial number	Name of R. D. Block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chawngte	81	0	81	0
2	Lawngtlai	65	7	58	0
<b>District Total :</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>0</b>

**APPENDIX VIIA - VILLAGE DIRECTORY**  
**LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES**  
**TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
<b>Less than 5</b>	<b>Name of RD Block: Chawngte</b> 00061600	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)
<b>Less than 5</b>	<b>Name of RD Block: Lawngtlai</b> 00074200	Lawngtlai

**Note** : Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded.

**APPENDIX VIIB - VILLAGE DIRECTORY**  
**LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES**  
**TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
<b>76 and above</b>	<b>Name of RD Block : Chawngte</b> 00061600	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)
	00064100	Vaseitlang I
	00067000	Parva I
	00064600	Longpuighat
	00062500	Jarulsury
	00059900	Borapansury I
	00061500	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III)
	00065100	Devasora
	00061400	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)
	00063000	Kukurduleya
	00060000	Borapansury II
	00062200	Udalthana II
	00062400	Bormon
	00067300	Kamtuli
	00063800	Ajasora
	00061800	Nalbanya
	00061100	W.Saizawh
	00061300	Bajeisora
	00062300	Udalthana I
	00066200	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)
	00059700	Boronasury
	00059800	Kurbalavasora
	00060100	Ugulsury
	00060200	Rajmandal I
	00060300	Rajmandal II
	00060400	Ugudasury
	00060500	Montola
	00060600	Ngharum

**APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY**  
**LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES**  
**TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
<b>76 and above</b>	00060700	Silsury
	00060800	Tongasora
	00060900	Chhotapansury
	00061000	Songrasury
	00061200	Boganpara
	00061700	Old Bajeisora
	00061900	Gulsingbabsora
	00062000	Nagdarasora
	00062100	Geraguluksora
	00062600	Ugudasury -Sø
	00062700	Adubangasora
	00062800	Jamersury(Serlui)
	00062900	Bungkawn -Sø
	00063100	Ulusury
	00063200	Mandirasora
	00063300	Mainababsora I
	00063400	Peglababsora
	00063500	Mainababsora II
	00063600	Bortuli
	00063700	Borakabakhali
	00063900	Borkolok
	00064000	Simeisuri
	00064200	Vaseitlang Ii
	00064300	Golasuri
	00064400	Betbonya
	00064500	Rengashya
	00064700	Futsury
	00064800	Chaminisora
	00064900	Charluitlang
	00065000	Lokhisuri
	00065200	Futsora
	00065300	Ludisora
	00065400	Gerasury
	00065500	Chhotaguisuri I
	00065600	Chhotaguisuri II
	00065700	Silbanga
	00065800	Pablakhali
	00065900	Jaruldulbasora
	00066000	Dursora
	00066100	Boraituli
	00066300	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)
	00066400	Boraguisuri
	00066500	Chhippai (Fultuli)



**APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY**  
**LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES**  
**TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
<b>76 and above</b>	00066600	New Chhippui
	00066700	Bilosora
	00066800	Silosora
	00066900	Devasora -Sø
	00067100	Parva Ii
	00067200	Parva Iii
	00067400	Gobabsuri
	00067500	Bondukbangsora
	00067600	Simeinasora
00067700	Duduksora	
<b>Name of RD Block : Lawngtlai</b>		
<b>5-10</b>	00073700	Hmawngbuchhuah
<b>51-75</b>	00072100	Tuithumhnar
	00073900	Zochawchhuah
	00071400	Ngengpuitlang
	00071100	M.Kawnpui
	00068900	Ngengpuikai
<b>76 and above</b>	00073800	Kakichhuah
	00072700	Chamdurtlang Ii
	00068100	Mualbu -Lø
	00070200	S.Bungtlang
	00069500	Paithar
	00068500	Jognasuri
	00068800	Diltlang -Sø
	00074200	Lawngtlai
	00069100	Saikah
	00069900	Kawlchaw -Wø
	00069800	Rulkual
	00072600	Chamdurtlang I
	00069000	Mampui
	00072000	Hruitezawl
	00071900	Vathuampui
	00068000	Hmunlai
	00071800	Balisora
	00067800	Chawngte -Pø
	00073600	Hmawngbu
	00070700	Nghalimlui
	00070400	Hmunnuam
	00067900	Tuikhurlui
	00068200	Sumsilui
	00068300	Sakeilui I
	00068400	Sakeilui Ii
	00068600	Karlui

**APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY**  
**LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES**  
**TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES**

**Name of the district : Lawngtlai**

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
<b>76 and above</b>	00068700	Chawngtelui
	00069300	Chawntlangpui
	00069600	Sihtlangpui
	00069700	Vanhne ꯃꯂꯃ
	00070000	Liapha
	00070100	Saizawh ꯃꯂꯃ
	00070300	Saikhawthlir
	00070500	Pandawnglui
	00070600	Damlui
	00070800	Vaseikai
	00070900	Saibawh
	00071000	Fangfarlui
	00071300	Kawrthindeng
	00071500	Darnamtlang
	00071600	Chikhurlui
	00072300	Lunghauka
	00072400	Chamdur ꯃꯂꯃ
	00072500	Chamdur ꯃꯂꯃ
	00072800	Mautlang
	00072900	Ngunlingkhua
	00073000	Tuisentlang
	00073200	Dumzautlang
	00073300	Dumzau I
	00073400	Tuichawngtlang
	00073500	Laitlang
	00074000	Sabualtlang

**Note :** Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded

**APPENDIX VIII**  
**NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (R.D. BLOCK WISE)**

In Mizoram as per relevant Acts and Rules Village Councils have been functioning in the whole district for which introduction of Panchayati Raj has not yet been done any where in the District/State. Hence the above mentioned appendix could not be compiled.

**APPENDIX IX**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF GIRLS SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES**

In Mizoram no school for girls only are established at yet. Hence such data can be treated as NIL in respect of Lawngtlai District.

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**PART B**  
**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

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## Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14<sup>th</sup> continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation. The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

### Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential prerequisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For Census

2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

### Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the

quality and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encountered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes

and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

### **Primary Census Abstract**

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total Population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both main workers and marginal workers are included. In 1981 census only main workers were presented in to four categories. One of the novel features of the primary census abstract

of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data.

#### **Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks :**

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels. The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under :

<b>Name of the Primary Census Abstract</b>	<b>Level of presentation</b>
1. District Primary Census Abstract	District/RD Block/UA/City/Town
2. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/RD Block/Town
3. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/RD Block/Town
4. Village Primary Census Abstract	RD Block/Village wise
5. Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

The PCA Data for villages was presented RD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each RD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the RD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the RD Block. In case a RD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the RD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading -Census Concepts in the Analytical Note. The term -Total Population includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures

presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

#### **Area Figures**

The area figures supplied by local revenue authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometers. The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tahsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares. The area figures of the RD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each RD Block. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the tahsils/RD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only. Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/Tahsil. The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tahsils and P.S. level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages. Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.



## CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/ U.A./City/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
5	5	-	70,234	36,083	34,151	38,603	22,374	16,229	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>
5	5	-	70,234	36,083	34,151	38,603	22,374	16,229	<b>Rural</b>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>	
1	1	-	34,019	17,535	16,484	16,508	9,584	6,924	Total	Chawngte
1	1	-	34,019	17,535	16,484	16,508	9,584	6,924	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
4	4	-	36,215	18,548	17,667	22,095	12,790	9,305	Total	Lawngtlai
4	4	-	36,215	18,548	17,667	22,095	12,790	9,305	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	





## CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers													Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/U.A./ City/Town
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41			
<b>18,730</b>	<b>11,327</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>	
<b>18,730</b>	<b>11,327</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>		
9,144	6,019	3,125	358	251	107	110	67	43	1,686	1,497	189	Total	Chawngte	
9,144	6,019	3,125	358	251	107	110	67	43	1,686	1,497	189	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
9,586	5,308	4,278	450	323	127	150	93	57	4,704	3,796	908	Total	Lawngtlai	
9,586	5,308	4,278	450	323	127	150	93	57	4,704	3,796	908	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		



**CENSUS ABSTRACT**

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/ U.A./City/Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2	1
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59			
<b>564</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>39,527</b>	<b>19,039</b>	<b>20,488</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>564</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>39,527</b>	<b>19,039</b>	<b>20,488</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>		
437	32	405	261	99	162	18,354	8,978	9,376	Total	Chawngte	0001
437	32	405	261	99	162	18,354	8,978	9,376	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
127	39	88	376	215	161	21,173	10,061	11,112	Total	Lawngtlai	0002
127	39	88	376	215	161	21,173	10,061	11,112	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		

**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

Location code number	District/RD Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Caste member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>07</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	-
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	-
		<b>Urban</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Chawngte	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Lawngtlai	Total	2	4	4	-	-	-	-
		Rural	2	4	4	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>
5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	<b>Rural</b>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>	
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Total	Chawngte
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Total	Lawngtlai
4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	



**FOR SCHEDULED CASTES**

of main workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>
-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	<b>Rural</b>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Total	Chawngte
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	Total	Lawngtlai
-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	





**FOR SCHEDULED CASTES**

of marginal workers

Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>	<b>07</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Rural</b>		
-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Total	Chawngte	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Total	Lawngtlai	0002
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		

**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

Location code number	District/RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>07</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,063</b>	<b>70,234</b>	<b>36,083</b>	<b>34,151</b>	<b>13,667</b>	<b>7,047</b>	<b>6,620</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>12,063</b>	<b>70,234</b>	<b>36,083</b>	<b>34,151</b>	<b>13,667</b>	<b>7,047</b>	<b>6,620</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Chawngte	Total	5,618	34,019	17,535	16,484	7,053	3,635	3,418
		Rural	5,618	34,019	17,535	16,484	7,053	3,635	3,418
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Lawngtlai	Total	6,445	36,215	18,548	17,667	6,614	3,412	3,202
		Rural	6,445	36,215	18,548	17,667	6,614	3,412	3,202
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
<b>36,805</b>	<b>20,798</b>	<b>16,007</b>	<b>33,429</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>18,144</b>	<b>31,580</b>	<b>17,479</b>	<b>14,101</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>
<b>36,805</b>	<b>20,798</b>	<b>16,007</b>	<b>33,429</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>18,144</b>	<b>31,580</b>	<b>17,479</b>	<b>14,101</b>	<b>Rural</b>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>	
16,089	9,223	6,866	17,930	8,312	9,618	15,835	8,646	7,189	Total	Chawngte
16,089	9,223	6,866	17,930	8,312	9,618	15,835	8,646	7,189	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
20,716	11,575	9,141	15,499	6,973	8,526	15,745	8,833	6,912	Total	Lawngtlai
20,716	11,575	9,141	15,499	6,973	8,526	15,745	8,833	6,912	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	



**FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

of main workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
<b>245</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>7,766</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>
<b>245</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>7,766</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>Rural</b>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>	
110	67	43	1,378	1,191	187	4,863	1,131	3,732	Total	Chawngte
110	67	43	1,378	1,191	187	4,863	1,131	3,732	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
135	80	55	3,185	2,304	881	2,903	1,123	1,780	Total	Lawngtlai
135	80	55	3,185	2,304	881	2,903	1,123	1,780	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	



**FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

of marginal workers

Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/RD Block/Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
<b>513</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>38,654</b>	<b>18,604</b>	<b>20,050</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lawngtlai</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>513</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>38,654</b>	<b>18,604</b>	<b>20,050</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Urban</b>		
249	87	162	18,184	8,889	9,295	Total	Chawngte	0001
249	87	162	18,184	8,889	9,295	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
264	107	157	20,470	9,715	10,755	Total	Lawngtlai	0002
264	107	157	20,470	9,715	10,755	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		



**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Total)</b>		<b>5,915</b>	<b>34,529</b>	<b>17,956</b>	<b>16,573</b>	<b>7,092</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>3,438</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>		<b>5,915</b>	<b>34,529</b>	<b>17,956</b>	<b>16,573</b>	<b>7,092</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>3,438</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Urban)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>								
00059700	Boronasury	-	22	96	51	45	21	10	11
00059800	Kurbalavasora	-	113	641	316	325	162	75	87
00059900	Borapansury I	-	203	1,090	578	512	200	107	93
00060000	Borapansury II	-	187	1,029	537	492	197	101	96
00060100	Ugulsury	-	92	515	272	243	101	59	42
00060200	Rajmandal I	-	52	324	166	158	58	28	30
00060300	Rajmandal II	-	35	200	114	86	50	29	21
00060400	Ugudasury	-	43	271	151	120	60	34	26
00060500	Montola	-	62	351	175	176	75	32	43
00060600	Ngharum	-	29	157	84	73	22	13	9
00060700	Silsury	-	91	505	272	233	109	63	46
00060800	Tongasora	-	25	179	92	87	47	22	25
00060900	Chhotapansury	-	67	413	213	200	96	45	51
00061000	Songrasury	-	36	216	108	108	63	30	33
00061100	W.Saizawh	-	67	422	213	209	85	39	46
00061200	Boganpara	-	79	548	281	267	139	79	60
00061300	Bajeisora	-	87	573	294	279	123	61	62
00061400	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)	-	248	1,443	725	718	314	152	162
00061500	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C III)	-	343	1,784	939	845	344	179	165
00061600	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)	-	195	952	516	436	184	94	90
00061700	Old Bajeisora	-	32	224	102	122	37	15	22
00061800	Nalbanya	-	64	377	193	184	87	43	44
00061900	Gulsingbabsora	-	54	290	156	134	38	21	17
00062000	Nagdarasora	-	43	236	131	105	65	37	28
00062100	Geraguluksora	-	51	299	158	141	47	28	19
00062200	Udalthana II	-	100	655	339	316	144	81	63
00062300	Udalthana I	-	115	703	365	338	133	66	67
00062400	Bormon	-	36	204	119	85	49	34	15
00062500	Jarulsury	-	131	646	338	308	52	27	25
00062600	Ugudasury -Sø	-	169	1,107	554	553	225	116	109
00062700	Adubangasora	-	36	220	115	105	59	31	28
00062800	Jamersury(Serlui)	-	85	523	259	264	103	47	56
00062900	Bungkawn -Sø	-	22	133	73	60	16	5	11
00063000	Kukurduleya	-	90	479	250	229	104	49	55
00063100	Ulusury	-	53	338	180	158	68	41	27
00063200	Mandirasora	-	71	506	249	257	102	49	53
00063300	Mainababsora I	-	49	336	175	161	75	39	36
00063400	Peglababsora	-	16	102	52	50	21	9	12
00063500	Mainababsora II	-	64	377	200	177	74	35	39

**CENSUS ABSTRACT**  
**CHAWNGTE**

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>34,019</b>	<b>17,535</b>	<b>16,484</b>	<b>16,508</b>	<b>9,584</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>Chawngte (Total)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>34,019</b>	<b>17,535</b>	<b>16,484</b>	<b>16,508</b>	<b>9,584</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>- Chawngte (Urban)</b>
									<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>
-	-	-	96	51	45	61	33	28	Boronasury
-	-	-	641	316	325	281	180	101	Kurbalavasora
-	-	-	1,053	545	508	426	321	105	Borapansury I
-	-	-	1,020	530	490	522	353	169	Borapansury II
-	-	-	515	272	243	242	163	79	Ugulsury
-	-	-	324	166	158	182	111	71	Rajmandal I
-	-	-	200	114	86	70	58	12	Rajmandal II
-	-	-	271	151	120	114	86	28	Ugudasury
-	-	-	351	175	176	152	87	65	Montola
-	-	-	157	84	73	68	49	19	Ngharum
-	-	-	505	272	233	229	169	60	Silsury
-	-	-	179	92	87	93	58	35	Tongasora
-	-	-	413	213	200	199	141	58	Chhotapansury
-	-	-	216	108	108	86	55	31	Songrasury
-	-	-	421	212	209	317	170	147	W.Saizawh
-	-	-	548	281	267	283	148	135	Boganpara
-	-	-	572	293	279	301	177	124	Bajeisora
-	-	-	1,427	717	710	1,002	519	483	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)
-	-	-	1,733	890	843	1,290	709	581	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III)
1	1	-	763	385	378	732	405	327	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)
-	-	-	224	102	122	117	65	52	Old Bajeisora
-	-	-	376	192	184	161	98	63	Nalbanya
-	-	-	290	156	134	177	88	89	Gulsingbabsora
-	-	-	236	131	105	101	65	36	Nagdarasora
-	-	-	299	158	141	104	73	31	Geraguluksora
-	-	-	650	335	315	250	159	91	Udalthana II
-	-	-	702	364	338	486	252	234	Udalthana I
-	-	-	203	118	85	124	61	63	Bormon
-	-	-	622	316	306	501	232	269	Jarulsury
-	-	-	1,107	554	553	486	259	227	Ugudasury -Sø
-	-	-	220	115	105	128	58	70	Adubangasora
-	-	-	523	259	264	356	175	181	Jamersury(Serlui)
-	-	-	133	73	60	58	38	20	Bungkawn -Sø
-	-	-	474	246	228	219	141	78	Kukurduleya
-	-	-	338	180	158	216	107	109	Ulusury
-	-	-	506	249	257	336	144	192	Mandirasora
-	-	-	336	175	161	184	116	68	Mainababsora I
-	-	-	102	52	50	61	28	33	Peglababsora
-	-	-	377	200	177	262	129	133	Mainababsora II

**VILLAGE PRIMARY  
RD BLOCK—**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>0001</b>	<b>Ngopa (Total)</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>10,744</b>	<b>5,644</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>8,224</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>3,527</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Total)</b>	<b>18,021</b>	<b>8,372</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>16,175</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>3,464</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>	<b>18,021</b>	<b>8,372</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>16,175</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>3,464</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Urban)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>									
00059700	Boronasury	35	18	17	53	27	26	52	27	25
00059800	Kurbalavasora	360	136	224	323	154	169	267	151	116
00059900	Borapansury I	664	257	407	411	268	143	269	258	11
00060000	Borapansury II	507	184	323	512	270	242	339	230	109
00060100	Ugulsury	273	109	164	212	135	77	133	127	6
00060200	Rajmandal I	142	55	87	193	100	93	191	98	93
00060300	Rajmandal II	130	56	74	116	66	50	95	50	45
00060400	Ugudasury	157	65	92	131	73	58	84	68	16
00060500	Montola	199	88	111	202	108	94	202	108	94
00060600	Ngharum	89	35	54	105	54	51	36	36	-
00060700	Silsury	276	103	173	279	140	139	102	51	51
00060800	Tongasora	86	34	52	88	44	44	53	35	18
00060900	Chhotapansury	214	72	142	235	129	106	172	96	76
00061000	Songrasury	130	53	77	121	59	62	121	59	62
00061100	W.Saizawh	105	43	62	159	84	75	136	79	57
00061200	Boganpara	265	133	132	259	128	131	178	125	53
00061300	Bajeisora	272	117	155	216	128	88	150	113	37
00061400	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)	441	206	235	409	286	123	404	282	122
00061500	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III)	494	230	264	356	282	74	246	215	31
00061600	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)	220	111	109	223	206	17	200	185	15
00061700	Old Bajeisora	107	37	70	120	51	69	32	32	-
00061800	Nalbanya	216	95	121	176	93	83	146	84	62
00061900	Gulsingbabsora	113	68	45	160	87	73	155	84	71
00062000	Nagdarasora	135	66	69	149	84	65	82	44	38
00062100	Geraguluksora	195	85	110	201	101	100	91	70	21
00062200	Udalthana II	405	180	225	294	148	146	176	140	36
00062300	Udalthana I	217	113	104	342	170	172	220	166	54
00062400	Bormon	80	58	22	95	53	42	56	46	10
00062500	Jarulsury	145	106	39	536	280	256	514	271	243
00062600	Ugudasury -Sø	621	295	326	531	275	256	289	258	31
00062700	Adubangasora	92	57	35	110	50	60	102	50	52
00062800	Jamersury(Serlui)	167	84	83	259	134	125	140	131	9
00062900	Bungkawn -Sø	75	35	40	80	46	34	78	46	32
00063000	Kukurduleya	260	109	151	216	131	85	206	124	82
00063100	Ulusury	122	73	49	161	85	76	96	78	18
00063200	Mandirasora	170	105	65	278	133	145	160	124	36
00063300	Mainababsora I	152	59	93	147	74	73	143	73	70
00063400	Peglababsora	41	24	17	55	31	24	54	31	23
00063500	Mainababsora II	115	71	44	194	104	90	172	96	76

**CENSUS ABSTRACT**  
**CHAWNGTE**

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
<b>6,828</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>Ngopa (Total)</b>
<b>9,144</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>Chawngte (Total)</b>
<b>9,144</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Chawngte (Urban)</b>
												<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>
37	21	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	6	8	Boronasury
230	120	110	-	-	-	6	6	-	31	25	6	Kurbalavasora
148	146	2	3	3	-	2	2	-	116	107	9	Borapansury I
219	135	84	10	6	4	14	6	8	96	83	13	Borapansury II
44	41	3	77	76	1	1	-	1	11	10	1	Ugulsury
171	85	86	4	1	3	7	4	3	9	8	1	Rajmandal I
95	50	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajmandal II
69	56	13	10	9	1	-	-	-	5	3	2	Ugudasury
201	107	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Montola
35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Ngharum
95	47	48	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	2	Silsury
49	31	18	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	Tongasora
164	90	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	2	Chhotapansury
120	58	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Songrasury
80	37	43	-	-	-	5	4	1	51	38	13	W.Saizawh
151	104	47	7	3	4	-	-	-	20	18	2	Boganpara
99	69	30	3	2	1	-	-	-	48	42	6	Bajeisora
131	68	63	64	31	33	5	4	1	204	179	25	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)
11	7	4	-	-	-	6	3	3	229	205	24	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III)
6	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	191	176	15	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)
31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Old Bajeisora
141	79	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	Nalbanya
148	78	70	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	6	-	Gulsingbabsora
80	42	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Nagdarasora
83	62	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	Geraguluksora
168	133	35	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	6	1	Udalthana II
193	142	51	1	1	-	1	1	-	25	22	3	Udalthana I
54	44	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Bormon
395	201	194	88	39	49	-	-	-	31	31	-	Jarulsury
258	229	29	1	1	-	-	-	-	30	28	2	Ugudasury -Sø
102	50	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adubangasora
134	125	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Jamersury(Serlui)
76	46	30	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bungkawn -Sø
151	84	67	-	-	-	9	6	3	46	34	12	Kukurduleya
93	75	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Ulusury
157	121	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Mandirasora
134	65	69	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	8	-	Mainababsora I
51	29	22	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	Peglababsora
168	92	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Mainababsora II

**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK—**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Total)</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>0001</b>	<b>Chawngte (Urban)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>									
00059700	Boronasury	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00059800	Kurbalavasora	56	3	53	39	3	36	-	-	-
00059900	Borapansury I	142	10	132	2	1	1	7	6	1
00060000	Borapansury II	173	40	133	59	21	38	3	1	2
00060100	Ugulsury	79	8	71	-	-	-	2	2	-
00060200	Rajmandal I	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00060300	Rajmandal II	21	16	5	9	4	5	5	5	-
00060400	Ugudasury	47	5	42	38	3	35	1	-	1
00060500	Montola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00060600	Ngharum	69	18	51	68	18	50	-	-	-
00060700	Silsury	177	89	88	139	66	73	37	23	14
00060800	Tongasora	35	9	26	30	6	24	2	1	1
00060900	Chhotapansury	63	33	30	59	30	29	-	-	-
00061000	Songrasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00061100	W.Saizawh	23	5	18	21	5	16	-	-	-
00061200	Boganpara	81	3	78	67	2	65	13	1	12
00061300	Bajeisora	66	15	51	60	12	48	-	-	-
00061400	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)	5	4	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
00061500	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III)	110	67	43	58	31	27	13	10	3
00061600	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)	23	21	2	8	7	1	-	-	-
00061700	Old Bajeisora	88	19	69	88	19	69	-	-	-
00061800	Nalbanya	30	9	21	30	9	21	-	-	-
00061900	Gulsingbabsora	5	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
00062000	Nagdarasora	67	40	27	67	40	27	-	-	-
00062100	Geraguluksora	110	31	79	109	31	78	1	-	1
00062200	Udalthana II	118	8	110	117	8	109	1	-	1
00062300	Udalthana I	122	4	118	55	4	51	2	-	2
00062400	Bormon	39	7	32	34	4	30	5	3	2
00062500	Jarulsury	22	9	13	13	6	7	8	2	6
00062600	Ugudasury -Sø	242	17	225	228	14	214	9	1	8
00062700	Aubangasora	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-
00062800	Jamersury(Serlui)	119	3	116	80	3	77	-	-	-
00062900	Bungkawn -Sø	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00063000	Kukurduleya	10	7	3	9	6	3	-	-	-
00063100	Ulusury	65	7	58	64	7	57	1	-	1
00063200	Mandirasora	118	9	109	118	9	109	-	-	-
00063300	Mainababsora I	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
00063400	Peglababsora	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00063500	Mainababsora II	22	8	14	22	8	14	-	-	-

**CENSUS ABSTRACT**  
**CHAWNGTE**

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward	2
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
<b>437</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>18,354</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>Chawngte (Total)</b>	<b>0001</b>
<b>437</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>18,354</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>	<b>0001</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Chawngte (Urban)</b>	<b>0001</b>
									<b>Chawngte (Rural)</b>	
-	-	-	1	-	1	43	24	19	Boronasury	00059700
1	-	1	16	-	16	318	162	156	Kurbalavasora	00059800
130	3	127	3	-	3	679	310	369	Borapansury I	00059900
60	2	58	51	16	35	517	267	250	Borapansury II	00060000
70	-	70	7	6	1	303	137	166	Ugulsury	00060100
-	-	-	2	2	-	131	66	65	Rajmandal I	00060200
-	-	-	7	7	-	84	48	36	Rajmandal II	00060300
-	-	-	8	2	6	140	78	62	Ugudasury	00060400
-	-	-	-	-	-	149	67	82	Montola	00060500
-	-	-	1	-	1	52	30	22	Ngharum	00060600
-	-	-	1	-	1	226	132	94	Silsury	00060700
-	-	-	3	2	1	91	48	43	Tongasora	00060800
-	-	-	4	3	1	178	84	94	Chhotapansury	00060900
-	-	-	-	-	-	95	49	46	Songrasury	00061000
-	-	-	2	-	2	263	129	134	W.Saizawh	00061100
-	-	-	1	-	1	289	153	136	Boganpara	00061200
-	-	-	6	3	3	357	166	191	Bajeisora	00061300
1	1	-	2	2	-	1,034	439	595	Kamlanagar II (Chawngte C II)	00061400
30	18	12	9	8	1	1,428	657	771	Kamlanagar III (Chawngte C III)	00061500
-	-	-	15	14	1	729	310	419	Kamlanagar I (Chawngte C I)	00061600
-	-	-	-	-	-	104	51	53	Old Bajeisora	00061700
-	-	-	-	-	-	201	100	101	Nalbanya	00061800
1	1	-	3	2	1	130	69	61	Gulsingbabsora	00061900
-	-	-	-	-	-	87	47	40	Nagdarasora	00062000
-	-	-	-	-	-	98	57	41	Geraguluksora	00062100
-	-	-	-	-	-	361	191	170	Udalthana II	00062200
63	-	63	2	-	2	361	195	166	Udalthana I	00062300
-	-	-	-	-	-	109	66	43	Bormon	00062400
-	-	-	1	1	-	110	58	52	Jarulsury	00062500
-	-	-	5	2	3	576	279	297	Ugudasury -Sø	00062600
-	-	-	-	-	-	110	65	45	Adubangasora	00062700
38	-	38	1	-	1	264	125	139	Jamersury(Serlui)	00062800
-	-	-	-	-	-	53	27	26	Bungkawn -Sø	00062900
1	1	-	-	-	-	263	119	144	Kukurduleya	00063000
-	-	-	-	-	-	177	95	82	Ulusury	00063100
-	-	-	-	-	-	228	116	112	Mandirasora	00063200
-	-	-	-	-	-	189	101	88	Mainababsora I	00063300
-	-	-	-	-	-	47	21	26	Peglababsora	00063400
-	-	-	-	-	-	183	96	87	Mainababsora II	00063500

**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00063600	Bortuli	-	19	106	51	55	19	9	10
00063700	Borakabakhali	-	58	355	185	170	70	37	33
00063800	Ajasora	-	197	1,244	647	597	258	136	122
00063900	Borkolok	-	79	508	259	249	99	48	51
00064000	Simeisuri	-	29	186	87	99	21	6	15
00064100	Vaseitlang I	-	99	378	200	178	81	41	40
00064200	Vaseitlang II	-	54	346	161	185	68	31	37
00064300	Golasuri	-	69	449	220	229	107	50	57
00064400	Betbonya	-	31	202	102	100	45	25	20
00064500	Rengashya	-	97	618	323	295	120	64	56
00064600	Longpuighat	-	161	840	444	396	208	109	99
00064700	Futsury	-	65	396	201	195	88	50	38
00064800	Chaminisora	-	12	70	34	36	18	6	12
00064900	Charluitlang	-	22	120	60	60	31	10	21
00065000	Lokhisuri	-	52	287	152	135	48	31	17
00065100	Devasora	-	108	598	315	283	159	81	78
00065200	Futsora	-	29	197	100	97	47	21	26
00065300	Ludisora	-	23	123	65	58	28	14	14
00065400	Gerasury	-	33	210	103	107	37	24	13
00065500	Chhotaguisuri I	-	43	265	141	124	58	34	24
00065600	Chhotaguisuri II	-	23	148	71	77	40	17	23
00065700	Silbanga	-	25	144	80	64	28	15	13
00065800	Pablakhali	-	11	69	31	38	16	5	11
00065900	Jaruldulbasora	-	47	327	190	137	67	36	31
00066000	Dursora	-	36	205	108	97	40	25	15
00066100	Boraituli	-	29	171	88	83	42	21	21
00066200	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)	-	132	816	397	419	192	94	98
00066300	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)	-	48	281	143	138	63	35	28
00066400	Boraguisuri	-	75	484	249	235	95	46	49
00066500	Chhippui(Fultuli)	-	43	249	136	113	52	26	26
00066600	New Chhippui	-	14	90	48	42	18	9	9
00066700	Bilosora	-	55	339	184	155	56	30	26
00066800	Silosora	-	32	192	108	84	36	22	14
00066900	Devasora -Sø	-	114	719	388	331	155	79	76
00067000	Parva I	-	272	1,251	696	555	257	137	120
00067100	Parva II	-	49	316	170	146	57	31	26
00067200	Parva III	-	66	388	196	192	65	37	28
00067300	Kamtuli	-	77	474	248	226	121	64	57
00067400	Gobabsuri	-	29	190	103	87	13	9	4
00067500	Bondukbangsora	-	48	341	176	165	54	25	29
00067600	Simeinasora	-	50	355	180	175	63	37	26
00067700	Duduksora	-	3	18	11	7	3	2	1

**CENSUS ABSTRACT**  
**CHAWNGTE**

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	106	51	55	78	33	45	Bortuli
-	-	-	355	185	170	244	117	127	Borakabakhali
-	-	-	1,240	644	596	876	426	450	Ajasora
-	-	-	508	259	249	249	145	104	Borkolok
-	-	-	186	87	99	117	53	64	Simeisuri
-	-	-	347	169	178	241	118	123	Vaseitlang I
-	-	-	346	161	185	254	121	133	Vaseitlang II
-	-	-	449	220	229	292	144	148	Golasuri
-	-	-	202	102	100	136	64	72	Betbonya
-	-	-	618	323	295	412	215	197	Rengashya
-	-	-	803	411	392	533	295	238	Longpuighat
-	-	-	396	201	195	59	49	10	Futsury
-	-	-	70	34	36	5	5	-	Chaminisora
-	-	-	120	60	60	39	29	10	Charluitlang
-	-	-	287	152	135	31	25	6	Lokhisuri
-	-	-	585	307	278	80	75	5	Devasora
-	-	-	197	100	97	18	17	1	Futsora
-	-	-	123	65	58	12	11	1	Ludisora
-	-	-	210	103	107	10	10	-	Gerasury
-	-	-	265	141	124	68	49	19	Chhotaguisuri I
-	-	-	148	71	77	12	8	4	Chhotaguisuri II
-	-	-	144	80	64	30	26	4	Silbanga
-	-	-	69	31	38	14	12	2	Pablakhali
-	-	-	327	190	137	60	54	6	Jaruldulbasora
-	-	-	205	108	97	43	34	9	Dursora
-	-	-	171	88	83	20	17	3	Boraituli
-	-	-	815	396	419	183	145	38	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)
-	-	-	281	143	138	152	87	65	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)
-	-	-	484	249	235	16	13	3	Boraguisuri
-	-	-	249	136	113	11	11	-	Chhippui(Fultuli)
-	-	-	90	48	42	5	5	-	New Chhippui
-	-	-	339	184	155	86	84	2	Bilosora
-	-	-	192	108	84	24	23	1	Silosora
-	-	-	719	388	331	201	172	29	Devasora -Sø
-	-	-	1,170	615	555	236	207	29	Parva I
-	-	-	316	170	146	66	51	15	Parva II
-	-	-	388	196	192	138	89	49	Parva III
-	-	-	472	247	225	230	127	103	Kamtuli
-	-	-	190	103	87	63	33	30	Gobabsuri
-	-	-	341	176	165	167	88	79	Bondukbangsora
-	-	-	355	180	175	17	14	3	Simeinasora
-	-	-	18	11	7	3	3	-	Duduksora



**VILLAGE PRIMARY  
RD BLOCK—**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
00063600	Bortuli	28	18	10	58	30	28	25	23	2
00063700	Borakabakhali	111	68	43	184	107	77	152	99	53
00063800	Ajasora	368	221	147	565	335	230	218	214	4
00063900	Borkolok	259	114	145	236	118	118	230	118	112
00064000	Simeisuri	69	34	35	92	47	45	66	42	24
00064100	Vaseitlang I	137	82	55	142	119	23	123	113	10
00064200	Vaseitlang II	92	40	52	181	88	93	165	83	82
00064300	Golasuri	157	76	81	175	99	76	124	96	28
00064400	Betbonya	66	38	28	52	42	10	38	38	-
00064500	Rengashya	206	108	98	325	166	159	145	109	36
00064600	Longpuighat	307	149	158	266	213	53	230	201	29
00064700	Futsury	337	152	185	176	93	83	144	86	58
00064800	Chaminisora	65	29	36	38	20	18	33	17	16
00064900	Charluitlang	81	31	50	48	25	23	46	24	22
00065000	Lokhisuri	256	127	129	168	91	77	90	70	20
00065100	Devasora	518	240	278	303	166	137	287	159	128
00065200	Futsora	179	83	96	103	52	51	101	51	50
00065300	Ludisora	111	54	57	68	39	29	52	36	16
00065400	Gerasury	200	93	107	116	57	59	110	54	56
00065500	Chhotaguisuri I	197	92	105	128	65	63	89	61	28
00065600	Chhotaguisuri II	136	63	73	72	37	35	69	36	33
00065700	Silbanga	114	54	60	75	38	37	37	31	6
00065800	Pablakhali	55	19	36	35	16	19	28	12	16
00065900	Jaruldulbasora	267	136	131	175	100	75	145	83	62
00066000	Dursora	162	74	88	109	55	54	90	49	41
00066100	Boraituli	151	71	80	93	47	46	52	38	14
00066200	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)	633	252	381	405	192	213	212	161	51
00066300	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)	129	56	73	146	71	75	135	68	67
00066400	Boraguisuri	468	236	232	273	146	127	259	140	119
00066500	Chhippui(Fultuli)	238	125	113	148	79	69	110	57	53
00066600	New Chhippui	85	43	42	53	28	25	19	17	2
00066700	Bilosora	253	100	153	205	109	96	132	82	50
00066800	Silosora	168	85	83	127	67	60	38	37	1
00066900	Devasora -Sø	518	216	302	370	201	169	147	135	12
00067000	Parva I	1,015	489	526	664	388	276	403	367	36
00067100	Parva II	250	119	131	132	71	61	42	37	5
00067200	Parva III	250	107	143	169	83	86	122	76	46
00067300	Kamtuli	244	121	123	278	136	142	134	125	9
00067400	Gobabsuri	127	70	57	101	56	45	57	47	10
00067500	Bondukbangsora	174	88	86	216	118	98	161	112	49
00067600	Simeinasora	338	166	172	191	94	97	90	86	4
00067700	Duduksora	15	8	7	7	3	4	6	3	3



**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
00063600	Bortuli	33	7	26	31	7	24	-	-	-
00063700	Borakabakhali	32	8	24	32	8	24	-	-	-
00063800	Ajasora	347	121	226	3	2	1	342	119	223
00063900	Borkolok	6	-	6	2	-	2	4	-	4
00064000	Simeisuri	26	5	21	25	5	20	1	-	1
00064100	Vaseitlang I	19	6	13	2	2	-	-	-	-
00064200	Vaseitlang II	16	5	11	1	-	1	-	-	-
00064300	Golasuri	51	3	48	41	3	38	6	-	6
00064400	Betbonya	14	4	10	14	4	10	-	-	-
00064500	Rengashya	180	57	123	173	53	120	-	-	-
00064600	Longpuighat	36	12	24	5	1	4	11	7	4
00064700	Futsury	32	7	25	26	7	19	-	-	-
00064800	Chaminisora	5	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
00064900	Charluitlang	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00065000	Lokhisuri	78	21	57	40	14	26	-	-	-
00065100	Devasora	16	7	9	14	7	7	-	-	-
00065200	Futsora	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00065300	Ludisora	16	3	13	14	3	11	2	-	2
00065400	Gerasury	6	3	3	6	3	3	-	-	-
00065500	Chhotaguisuri I	39	4	35	34	4	30	5	-	5
00065600	Chhotaguisuri II	3	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1
00065700	Silbanga	38	7	31	33	7	26	5	-	5
00065800	Pablakhali	7	4	3	5	2	3	2	2	-
00065900	Jaruldulbasora	30	17	13	29	17	12	-	-	-
00066000	Dursora	19	6	13	14	4	10	5	2	3
00066100	Boraituli	41	9	32	40	9	31	-	-	-
00066200	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)	193	31	162	188	28	160	5	3	2
00066300	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)	11	3	8	10	2	8	1	1	-
00066400	Boraguisuri	14	6	8	5	1	4	9	5	4
00066500	Chhippui(Fultuli)	38	22	16	37	21	16	1	1	-
00066600	New Chhippui	34	11	23	34	11	23	-	-	-
00066700	Bilosora	73	27	46	38	10	28	35	17	18
00066800	Silosora	89	30	59	89	30	59	-	-	-
00066900	Devasora -Sø	223	66	157	171	47	124	52	19	33
00067000	Parva I	261	21	240	253	13	240	-	-	-
00067100	Parva II	90	34	56	89	34	55	1	-	1
00067200	Parva III	47	7	40	39	6	33	-	-	-
00067300	Kamtuli	144	11	133	144	11	133	-	-	-
00067400	Gobabsuri	44	9	35	42	8	34	-	-	-
00067500	Bondukbangsora	55	6	49	51	5	46	-	-	-
00067600	Simeinasora	101	8	93	86	8	78	1	-	1
00067700	Duduksora	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-

**CENSUS ABSTRACT**  
**CHAWNGTE**

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward	2
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
2	-	2	-	-	-	48	21	27	Bortuli	00063600
-	-	-	-	-	-	171	78	93	Borakabakhali	00063700
-	-	-	2	-	2	679	312	367	Ajasora	00063800
-	-	-	-	-	-	272	141	131	Borkolok	00063900
-	-	-	-	-	-	94	40	54	Simeisuri	00064000
-	-	-	17	4	13	236	81	155	Vaseitlang I	00064100
7	1	6	8	4	4	165	73	92	Vaseitlang II	00064200
-	-	-	4	-	4	274	121	153	Golasuri	00064300
-	-	-	-	-	-	150	60	90	Betbonya	00064400
2	1	1	5	3	2	293	157	136	Rengashya	00064500
3	2	1	17	2	15	574	231	343	Longpuighat	00064600
5	-	5	1	-	1	220	108	112	Futsury	00064700
-	-	-	-	-	-	32	14	18	Chaminisora	00064800
-	-	-	-	-	-	72	35	37	Charluitlang	00064900
-	-	-	38	7	31	119	61	58	Lokhisuri	00065000
-	-	-	2	-	2	295	149	146	Devasora	00065100
-	-	-	-	-	-	94	48	46	Futsora	00065200
-	-	-	-	-	-	55	26	29	Ludisora	00065300
-	-	-	-	-	-	94	46	48	Gerasury	00065400
-	-	-	-	-	-	137	76	61	Chhotaguisuri I	00065500
1	-	1	-	-	-	76	34	42	Chhotaguisuri II	00065600
-	-	-	-	-	-	69	42	27	Silbanga	00065700
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	15	19	Pablakhali	00065800
1	-	1	-	-	-	152	90	62	Jaruldulbasora	00065900
-	-	-	-	-	-	96	53	43	Dursora	00066000
1	-	1	-	-	-	78	41	37	Boraituli	00066100
-	-	-	-	-	-	411	205	206	Damdep I (New Jognasuri I)	00066200
-	-	-	-	-	-	135	72	63	Damdep II (New Jognasuri II)	00066300
-	-	-	-	-	-	211	103	108	Boraguisuri	00066400
-	-	-	-	-	-	101	57	44	Chhippui(Fultuli)	00066500
-	-	-	-	-	-	37	20	17	New Chhippui	00066600
-	-	-	-	-	-	134	75	59	Bilosora	00066700
-	-	-	-	-	-	65	41	24	Silosora	00066800
-	-	-	-	-	-	349	187	162	Devasora -Sø	00066900
-	-	-	8	8	-	587	308	279	Parva I	00067000
-	-	-	-	-	-	184	99	85	Parva II	00067100
5	-	5	3	1	2	219	113	106	Parva III	00067200
-	-	-	-	-	-	196	112	84	Kamtuli	00067300
2	1	1	-	-	-	89	47	42	Gobabsuri	00067400
1	1	-	3	-	3	125	58	67	Bondukbangsora	00067500
12	-	12	2	-	2	164	86	78	Simeinasora	00067600
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	3	Duduksora	00067700

**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Total)</b>		<b>7,987</b>	<b>39,091</b>	<b>20,820</b>	<b>18,271</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>3,334</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>		<b>7,987</b>	<b>39,091</b>	<b>20,820</b>	<b>18,271</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>3,334</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Urban)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>								
00067800	Chawngte ꨀꨀ	-	170	1,019	535	484	196	109	87
00067900	Tuikhurlui	-	59	344	179	165	78	47	31
00068000	Hmunlai	-	74	440	214	226	88	36	52
00068100	Mualbu ꨀꨀ	-	59	320	164	156	67	31	36
00068200	Sumsilui	-	153	840	435	405	145	69	76
00068300	Sakeilui I	-	32	189	92	97	42	19	23
00068400	Sakeilui II	-	51	328	176	152	63	32	31
00068500	Jognasuri	-	157	765	405	360	151	83	68
00068600	Karlui	-	148	887	482	405	178	103	75
00068700	Chawngtelui	-	54	273	140	133	54	24	30
00068800	Diltlang ꨀꨀ	-	229	1,038	580	458	186	104	82
00068900	Ngengpuikai	-	213	556	349	207	61	33	28
00069000	Mampui	-	153	814	418	396	150	70	80
00069100	Saikah	-	68	345	171	174	74	36	38
00069200	Tuipui I.B	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					
00069300	Chawntlangpui	-	42	211	114	97	38	19	19
00069400	ꨀꨀ Chawnpui	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					
00069500	Paithar	-	121	571	285	286	114	55	59
00069600	Sihtlangpui	-	64	326	166	160	73	35	38
00069700	Vanhne ꨀꨀ	-	28	147	81	66	51	30	21
00069800	Rulkual	-	55	305	180	125	54	33	21
00069900	Kawlchaw ꨀꨀ	-	79	353	194	159	67	39	28
00070000	Liapha	-	5	17	11	6	4	4	-
00070100	Saizawh ꨀꨀ	-	29	147	80	67	30	18	12
00070200	S.Bungtlang	-	528	1,816	1,029	787	329	164	165
00070300	Saikhawthlir	-	40	220	110	110	46	24	22
00070400	Hmunnuam	-	51	288	142	146	81	38	43
00070500	Pandawnglui	-	67	398	211	187	26	11	15
00070600	Damlui	-	79	442	225	217	100	47	53
00070700	Nghalimlui	-	77	460	233	227	104	50	54
00070800	Vaseikai	-	66	362	194	168	58	32	26
00070900	Saibawh	-	79	477	242	235	89	45	44
00071000	Fangfarlui	-	48	240	132	108	17	10	7
00071100	M.Kawnpui	-	238	753	468	285	120	72	48
00071200	Sekulh	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					
00071300	Kawrthindeng	-	68	355	179	176	90	46	44
00071400	Ngengpuitlang	-	153	416	255	161	57	25	32
00071500	Darnamtlang	-	20	105	48	57	30	13	17
00071600	Chikhurlui	-	36	237	115	122	50	22	28
00071700	Lalmonaveng	- ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					
00071800	Balisora	-	81	554	297	257	112	55	57

**CENSUS ABSTRACT  
LAWNGTLAI**

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
4	4	-	36,215	18,548	17,667	22,095	12,790	9,305	Lawngtlai (Total)
4	4	-	36,215	18,548	17,667	22,095	12,790	9,305	Lawngtlai (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Lawngtlai (Urban)
									<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>
-	-	-	1,012	528	484	740	400	340	Chawngte ꯃꯈ
-	-	-	344	179	165	29	23	6	Tuikhurlui
-	-	-	436	211	225	350	178	172	Hmunlai
-	-	-	252	128	124	237	128	109	Mualbu ꯃꯈ
-	-	-	840	435	405	262	189	73	Sumsilui
-	-	-	189	92	97	25	19	6	Sakeilui I
-	-	-	328	176	152	73	67	6	Sakeilui II
-	-	-	711	356	355	158	134	24	Jognasuri
-	-	-	887	482	405	128	100	28	Karlui
-	-	-	273	140	133	125	91	34	Chawngtelui
-	-	-	968	519	449	719	412	307	Diltlang ꯃꯈ
-	-	-	416	212	204	292	189	103	Ngengpuikai
-	-	-	799	405	394	609	321	288	Mampui
-	-	-	335	161	174	248	131	117	Saikah
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô									Tuipui I.B
-	-	-	211	114	97	166	93	73	Chawntlangpui
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô									ꯃꯈ Chawnpui
-	-	-	518	244	274	381	204	177	Paithar
-	-	-	326	166	160	191	109	82	Sihtlangpui
-	-	-	147	81	66	71	44	27	Vanhne ꯃꯈ
-	-	-	297	174	123	218	133	85	Rulkual
-	-	-	343	186	157	153	93	60	Kawlichaw ꯃꯈ
-	-	-	17	11	6	-	-	-	Liapha
-	-	-	147	80	67	62	36	26	Saizawh ꯃꯈ
-	-	-	1,476	742	734	1,191	683	508	S.Bungtlang
-	-	-	220	110	110	17	16	1	Saikhawthlir
-	-	-	287	141	146	184	94	90	Hmunnuam
-	-	-	398	211	187	55	50	5	Pandawnglui
-	-	-	442	225	217	69	63	6	Damlui
-	-	-	458	231	227	121	94	27	Nghalimlui
-	-	-	362	194	168	70	56	14	Vaseikai
-	-	-	477	242	235	131	100	31	Saibawh
-	-	-	240	132	108	15	14	1	Fangfarlui
-	-	-	551	309	242	357	236	121	M.Kawnpui
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô									Sekulh
-	-	-	355	179	176	103	72	31	Kawrthindeng
-	-	-	296	150	146	231	139	92	Ngengpuitlang
-	-	-	105	48	57	17	13	4	Darnamtlang
-	-	-	237	115	122	44	31	13	Chikhurlui
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô									Lalmonaveng
-	-	-	550	295	255	79	77	2	Balisora

**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK—**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Total)</b>	<b>16,996</b>	<b>8,030</b>	<b>8,966</b>	<b>17,918</b>	<b>10,759</b>	<b>7,159</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>5,370</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>	<b>16,996</b>	<b>8,030</b>	<b>8,966</b>	<b>17,918</b>	<b>10,759</b>	<b>7,159</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>5,370</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Urban)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>									
00067800	Chawngte -Pø	279	135	144	294	237	57	285	234	51
00067900	Tuikhurlui	315	156	159	195	102	93	84	75	9
00068000	Hmunlai	90	36	54	177	87	90	176	87	89
00068100	Mualbu -Lø	83	36	47	148	77	71	148	77	71
00068200	Sumsilui	578	246	332	536	277	259	187	178	9
00068300	Sakeilui I	164	73	91	93	46	47	66	38	28
00068400	Sakeilui II	255	109	146	169	83	86	107	56	51
00068500	Jognasuri	607	271	336	542	291	251	403	213	190
00068600	Karlui	759	382	377	493	253	240	451	237	214
00068700	Chawngtelui	148	49	99	196	103	93	196	103	93
00068800	Diltlang -Sø	319	168	151	592	340	252	590	338	252
00068900	Ngengpuikai	264	160	104	433	287	146	308	233	75
00069000	Mampui	205	97	108	493	257	236	300	233	67
00069100	Saikah	97	40	57	132	84	48	127	80	47
00069200	Tuipui I.B	ø ø ø ø ø ø	Un-inhabitedø ø ø ø ø ø							
00069300	Chawntlangpui	45	21	24	67	54	13	24	22	2
00069400	-Sø Chawnpui	ø ø ø ø ø ø	Un-inhabitedø ø ø ø ø ø							
00069500	Paithar	190	81	109	299	158	141	295	156	139
00069600	Sihntlangpui	135	57	78	186	96	90	186	96	90
00069700	Vanhne -Rø	76	37	39	65	34	31	61	33	28
00069800	Rulkual	87	47	40	133	89	44	103	62	41
00069900	Kawlichaw -Wø	200	101	99	194	100	94	194	100	94
00070000	Liapha	17	11	6	10	5	5	10	5	5
00070100	Saizawh -Eø	85	44	41	75	42	33	65	36	29
00070200	S.Bungtlang	625	346	279	1,008	630	378	341	315	26
00070300	Saikhawthlir	203	94	109	117	63	54	117	63	54
00070400	Hmunnuam	104	48	56	77	62	15	77	62	15
00070500	Pandawnglui	343	161	182	336	188	148	323	181	142
00070600	Damlui	373	162	211	234	117	117	204	106	98
00070700	Nghalimlui	339	139	200	107	102	5	101	101	-
00070800	Vaseikai	292	138	154	180	93	87	133	69	64
00070900	Saibawh	346	142	204	265	130	135	260	127	133
00071000	Fangfarlui	225	118	107	173	88	85	-	-	-
00071100	M.Kawnpui	396	232	164	427	285	142	410	278	132
00071200	Sekulh	ø ø ø ø ø ø	Un-inhabitedø ø ø ø ø ø							
00071300	Kawrthindeng	252	107	145	193	96	97	192	96	96
00071400	Ngengpuitlang	185	116	69	256	178	78	256	178	78
00071500	Darnamtlang	88	35	53	62	29	33	51	26	25
00071600	Chikhurlui	193	84	109	121	57	64	121	57	64
00071700	Lalmonaveng	ø ø ø ø ø ø	Un-inhabitedø ø ø ø ø ø							
00071800	Balisora	475	220	255	352	189	163	350	188	162

## CENSUS ABSTRACT

### LAWNGTLAI

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	
<b>9,586</b>	<b>5,308</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Total)</b>	
<b>9,586</b>	<b>5,308</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Lawngtlai (Urban)</b>	
												<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>	
207	165	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	69	9	Chawngte ꨮø	
82	73	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Tuikhurlui	
147	65	82	1	1	-	-	-	-	28	21	7	Hmunlai	
143	72	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	Mualbu ꨮø	
159	151	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	27	27	-	Sumsilui	
66	38	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sakeilui I	
103	52	51	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	Sakeilui II	
339	157	182	3	2	1	2	-	2	59	54	5	Jognasuri	
445	232	213	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	5	-	Karlui	
192	100	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	Chawngtelui	
471	231	240	1	1	-	-	-	-	118	106	12	Diltlang ꨮø	
80	71	9	1	1	-	2	1	1	225	160	65	Ngengpuikai	
228	169	59	7	6	1	-	-	-	65	58	7	Mampui	
111	69	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11	5	Saikah	
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô										Tuipui I.B	
13	13	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	9	7	2	Chawntlangpui	
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô										ꨮø Chawnpui	
229	95	134	-	-	-	1	1	-	65	60	5	Paithar	
164	76	88	-	-	-	1	1	-	21	19	2	Sihlangpui	
55	29	26	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	3	2	Vanhne ꨮø	
69	36	33	-	-	-	1	-	1	33	26	7	Rulkual	
174	85	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	5	Kawlchaw ꨮWø	
10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liapha	
59	33	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	Saizawh ꨮø	
5	5	-	6	6	-	2	1	1	328	303	25	S.Bungtlang	
117	63	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saikhawthlir	
67	55	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	7	2	Hmunnuam	
322	180	142	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Pandawnglui	
201	103	98	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Damlui	
90	90	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	Nghalimlui	
132	68	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Vaseikai	
250	118	132	-	-	-	3	3	-	7	6	1	Saibawh	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fangfarlui	
225	113	112	15	10	5	15	8	7	155	147	8	M.Kawnpui	
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô										Sekulh	
186	90	96	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	Kawrthindeng	
143	71	72	5	4	1	1	-	1	107	103	4	Ngengpuitlang	
49	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Darnamtlang	
118	55	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Chikhurlui	
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô										Lalmonaveng	
336	179	157	4	1	3	6	5	1	4	3	1	Balisora	



**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Total)</b>	<b>3,028</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>	<b>3,028</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>0002</b>	<b>Lawngtlai (Urban)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Lawngtlai (Rural)</b>									
00067800	Chawngte ꨀꨀ	9	3	6	8	3	5	-	-	-
00067900	Tuikhurlui	111	27	84	106	27	79	3	-	3
00068000	Hmunlai	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00068100	Mualbu ꨀꨀ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00068200	Sumsilui	349	99	250	344	95	249	3	3	-
00068300	Sakeilui I	27	8	19	27	8	19	-	-	-
00068400	Sakeilui II	62	27	35	62	27	35	-	-	-
00068500	Jognasuri	139	78	61	135	76	59	-	-	-
00068600	Karlui	42	16	26	41	15	26	-	-	-
00068700	Chawngtelui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00068800	Diltlang ꨀꨀ	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00068900	Ngengpuikai	125	54	71	2	2	-	7	3	4
00069000	Mampui	193	24	169	96	11	85	52	6	46
00069100	Saikah	5	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00069200	Tuipui I.B	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						
00069300	Chawntlangpui	43	32	11	6	6	-	34	23	11
00069400	ꨀꨀ Chawnpui	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						
00069500	Paithar	4	2	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
00069600	Sihtlangpui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00069700	Vanhne ꨀꨀ	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
00069800	Rulkual	30	27	3	6	5	1	-	-	-
00069900	Kawlchaw ꨀꨀ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00070000	Liapha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00070100	Saizawh ꨀꨀ	10	6	4	10	6	4	-	-	-
00070200	S.Bungtlang	667	315	352	12	6	6	616	273	343
00070300	Saikhawthlir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00070400	Hmunnuam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00070500	Pandawnglui	13	7	6	-	-	-	13	7	6
00070600	Damlui	30	11	19	27	10	17	-	-	-
00070700	Nghalimlui	6	1	5	6	1	5	-	-	-
00070800	Vaseikai	47	24	23	33	16	17	13	8	5
00070900	Saibawh	5	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
00071000	Fangfarlui	173	88	85	173	88	85	-	-	-
00071100	M.Kawnpui	17	7	10	1	-	1	4	1	3
00071200	Sekulh	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						
00071300	Kawrthindeng	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00071400	Ngengpuitlang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00071500	Darnamtlang	11	3	8	8	3	5	-	-	-
00071600	Chikhurlui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00071700	Lalmonaveng	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						
00071800	Balisora	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-

**CENSUS ABSTRACT  
LAWNGTLAI**

Industrial category of marginal workers									
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2
127	39	88	376	215	161	21,173	10,061	11,112	Lawngtlai (Total) 0002
127	39	88	376	215	161	21,173	10,061	11,112	Lawngtlai (Rural) 0002
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Lawngtlai (Urban) 0002
									Lawngtlai (Rural)
-	-	-	1	-	1	725	298	427	Chawngte ꨄꨆ 00067800
1	-	1	1	-	1	149	77	72	Tuikhurlui 00067900
-	-	-	-	-	-	263	127	136	Hmunlai 00068000
-	-	-	-	-	-	172	87	85	Mualbu ꨄꨆ 00068100
-	-	-	2	1	1	304	158	146	Sumsilui 00068200
-	-	-	-	-	-	96	46	50	Sakeilui I 00068300
-	-	-	-	-	-	159	93	66	Sakeilui II 00068400
2	1	1	2	1	1	223	114	109	Jognasuri 00068500
-	-	-	1	1	-	394	229	165	Karlui 00068600
-	-	-	-	-	-	77	37	40	Chawngtelui 00068700
-	-	-	1	1	-	446	240	206	Diltlang ꨄꨆ 00068800
82	23	59	34	26	8	123	62	61	Ngengpuikai 00068900
1	-	1	44	7	37	321	161	160	Mampui 00069000
-	-	-	3	3	-	213	87	126	Saikah 00069100
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô				Tuipui I.B 00069200
2	2	-	1	1	-	144	60	84	Chawntlangpui 00069300
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô				ꨄꨆ Chawnpui 00069400
-	-	-	1	1	-	272	127	145	Paithar 00069500
-	-	-	-	-	-	140	70	70	Sihltlangpui 00069600
-	-	-	-	-	-	82	47	35	Vanhne ꨄꨆ 00069700
-	-	-	24	22	2	172	91	81	Rulkual 00069800
-	-	-	-	-	-	159	94	65	Kawichaw ꨄꨆ 00069900
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	Liapha 00070000
-	-	-	-	-	-	72	38	34	Saizawh ꨄꨆ 00070100
2	-	2	37	36	1	808	399	409	S.Bungtlang 00070200
-	-	-	-	-	-	103	47	56	Saikhawthlir 00070300
-	-	-	-	-	-	211	80	131	Hmunnuam 00070400
-	-	-	-	-	-	62	23	39	Pandawnglui 00070500
3	1	2	-	-	-	208	108	100	Damlui 00070600
-	-	-	-	-	-	353	131	222	Nghalimlui 00070700
1	-	1	-	-	-	182	101	81	Vaseikai 00070800
1	-	1	2	1	1	212	112	100	Saibawh 00070900
-	-	-	-	-	-	67	44	23	Fangfarlui 00071000
6	-	6	6	6	-	326	183	143	M.Kawnpui 00071100
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô				Sekulh 00071200
-	-	-	-	-	-	162	83	79	Kawrthindeng 00071300
-	-	-	-	-	-	160	77	83	Ngengpuitlang 00071400
3	-	3	-	-	-	43	19	24	Darnamtlang 00071500
-	-	-	-	-	-	116	58	58	Chikhurlui 00071600
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô				Lalmonaveng 00071700
-	-	-	-	-	-	202	108	94	Balisora 00071800

**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00071900	Vathuampui	-	177	1,083	580	503	236	134	102
00072000	Hruitezawl	-	85	418	223	195	88	47	41
00072100	Tuithumhnar	-	394	715	508	207	76	36	40
00072200	Lawnglang	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					
00072300	Lunghauka	-	65	409	211	198	95	55	40
00072400	Chamdur -Pø I	-	24	146	72	74	48	24	24
00072500	Chamdur -Pø II	-	21	117	61	56	33	17	16
00072600	Chamdurtlang I	-	92	509	268	241	122	70	52
00072700	Chamdurtlang II	-	25	114	57	57	18	12	6
00072800	Mautlang	-	66	355	165	190	87	38	49
00072900	Ngunlingkhua	-	40	238	119	119	31	15	16
00073000	Tuisentlang	-	68	441	242	199	48	27	21
00073100	Gobasora	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					
00073200	Dumzautlang	-	20	108	54	54	17	9	8
00073300	Dumzau I	-	39	226	119	107	47	19	28
00073400	Tuichawngtlang	-	81	500	266	234	90	43	47
00073500	Laitlang	-	25	113	61	52	21	13	8
00073600	Hmawngbu	-	104	589	286	303	133	67	66
00073700	Hmawngbuchhuah	-	79	415	230	185	79	44	35
00073800	Kakichhuah	-	28	125	64	61	31	16	15
00073900	Zochawchhuah	-	42	235	119	116	50	24	26
00074000	Sabualltang	-	36	277	153	124	64	39	25
00074100	Lawngtlaikai	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					
00074200	Lawngtlai	-	2,802	14,600	7,631	6,969	2,212	1,133	1,079

**CENSUS ABSTRACT**  
**LAWNGTLAI**

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	1,073	574	499	696	413	283	Vathuampui
-	-	-	411	218	193	137	89	48	Hruitezawl
-	-	-	363	176	187	406	278	128	Tuithumhnar
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô									
-	-	-	409	211	198	147	102	45	Lunghauka
-	-	-	146	72	74	70	39	31	Chamdur -Pø I
-	-	-	117	61	56	41	29	12	Chamdur -Pø II
-	-	-	498	262	236	231	146	85	Chamdurtlang I
-	-	-	89	46	43	11	10	1	Chamdurtlang II
-	-	-	355	165	190	198	104	94	Mautlang
-	-	-	238	119	119	38	30	8	Ngunlingkhua
-	-	-	441	242	199	121	105	16	Tuisentlang
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô									
-	-	-	108	54	54	14	9	5	Dumzautlang
-	-	-	226	119	107	93	71	22	Dumzau I
-	-	-	500	266	234	105	87	18	Tuichawngtlang
-	-	-	113	61	52	23	20	3	Laitlang
-	-	-	585	283	302	294	177	117	Hmawngbu
-	-	-	21	10	11	9	7	2	Hmawngbuchhuah
-	-	-	97	48	49	15	14	1	Kakichhuah
-	-	-	146	72	74	34	30	4	Zochawchhuah
-	-	-	277	153	124	59	56	3	Sabualltlang
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô									
4	4	-	13,752	6,932	6,820	11,432	6,142	5,290	Lawngtlaikai Lawngtlai

**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK—**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
00071900	Vathuampui	387	167	220	475	237	238	469	237	232
00072000	Hruitezawl	281	134	147	180	92	88	178	92	86
00072100	Tuithumhnar	309	230	79	495	401	94	457	364	93
00072200	Lawnglang	ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô								
00072300	Lunghauka	262	109	153	209	93	116	209	93	116
00072400	Chamdur -Pø I	76	33	43	44	30	14	44	30	14
00072500	Chamdur -Pø II	76	32	44	38	31	7	38	31	7
00072600	Chamdurtlang I	278	122	156	235	122	113	234	122	112
00072700	Chamdurtlang II	103	47	56	67	36	31	67	36	31
00072800	Mautlang	157	61	96	172	76	96	172	76	96
00072900	Ngunlingkhua	200	89	111	110	58	52	107	58	49
00073000	Tuisentlang	320	137	183	254	134	120	254	134	120
00073100	Gobasora	ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô								
00073200	Dumzautlang	94	45	49	78	40	38	78	40	38
00073300	Dumzau I	133	48	85	159	88	71	110	57	53
00073400	Tuichawngtlang	395	179	216	221	109	112	109	106	3
00073500	Laitlang	90	41	49	69	37	32	69	37	32
00073600	Hmawngbu	295	109	186	264	134	130	264	134	130
00073700	Hmawngbuchhuah	406	223	183	241	133	108	241	133	108
00073800	Kakichhuah	110	50	60	76	42	34	76	42	34
00073900	Zochawchhuah	201	89	112	125	60	65	124	59	65
00074000	Sabuaitlang	218	97	121	138	67	71	138	67	71
00074100	Lawngtlaikai	ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô								
00074200	Lawngtlai	3,168	1,489	1,679	4,838	3,330	1,508	4,150	3,033	1,117

**CENSUS ABSTRACT**  
**LAWNGTLAI**

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	
400	186	214	-	-	-	11	2	9	58	49	9	Vathuampui	
176	90	86	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hruitezawl	
97	56	41	3	3	-	2	1	1	355	304	51	Tuithumhnar	
ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												Lawnglang	
155	86	69	-	-	-	2	-	2	52	7	45	Lunghauka	
37	27	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	Chamdur -Pø I	
25	21	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	9	3	Chamdur -Pø II	
205	109	96	-	-	-	16	4	12	13	9	4	Chamdurtlang I	
63	34	29	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	Chamdurtlang II	
158	67	91	1	1	-	2	1	1	11	7	4	Mautlang	
101	53	48	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	4	-	Ngunlingkhua	
244	127	117	-	-	-	3	-	3	7	7	-	Tuisentlang	
ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												Gobasora	
78	40	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumzautlang	
108	55	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Dumzau I	
97	94	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	11	-	Tuichawngtlang	
69	37	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Laitlang	
252	126	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	4	Hmawngbu	
238	130	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Hmawngbuchhuah	
74	41	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Kakichhuah	
122	57	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Zochawchhuah	
132	63	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	Sabualtlang	
ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												Lawngtlaikai	
968	577	391	394	280	114	64	53	11	2,724	2,123	601	Lawngtlai	

**VILLAGE PRIMARY**  
**RD BLOCK —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers									
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
00071900	Vathuampui	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00072000	Hruitezawl	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
00072100	Tuithumhnar	38	37	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
00072200	Lawnglang	ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									
00072300	Lunghauka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00072400	Chamdur -Pø I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00072500	Chamdur -Pø II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00072600	Chamdurtlang I	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
00072700	Chamdurtlang II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00072800	Mautlang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00072900	Ngunlingkhua	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	
00073000	Tuisentlang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00073100	Gobasora	ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									
00073200	Dumzautlang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00073300	Dumzau I	49	31	18	32	21	11	-	-	-	
00073400	Tuichawngtlang	112	3	109	112	3	109	-	-	-	
00073500	Laitlang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00073600	Hmawngbu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00073700	Hmawngbuchhuah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00073800	Kakichhuah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00073900	Zochawchhuah	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00074000	Sabualltlang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
00074100	Lawngtlaikai	ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									
00074200	Lawngtlai	688	297	391	306	101	205	204	124	80	

**CENSUS ABSTRACT**  
**LAWNGTLAI**

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward		
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2		
2	-	2	4	-	4	608	343	265	Vathuampui	00071900	
-	-	-	-	-	-	238	131	107	Hruitezawl	00072000	
-	-	-	37	37	-	220	107	113	Tuithumhnar	00072100	
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô										Lawnglang	00072200
-	-	-	-	-	-	200	118	82	Lunghauka	00072300	
-	-	-	-	-	-	102	42	60	Chamdur -Pø I	00072400	
-	-	-	-	-	-	79	30	49	Chamdur -Pø II	00072500	
-	-	-	-	-	-	274	146	128	Chamdurtlang I	00072600	
-	-	-	-	-	-	47	21	26	Chamdurtlang II	00072700	
-	-	-	-	-	-	183	89	94	Mautlang	00072800	
-	-	-	-	-	-	128	61	67	Ngunlingkhua	00072900	
-	-	-	-	-	-	187	108	79	Tuisentlang	00073000	
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô										Gobasora	00073100
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	16	Dumzautlang	00073200	
11	6	5	6	4	2	67	31	36	Dumzau I	00073300	
-	-	-	-	-	-	279	157	122	Tuichawngtlang	00073400	
-	-	-	-	-	-	44	24	20	Laitlang	00073500	
-	-	-	-	-	-	325	152	173	Hmawngbu	00073600	
-	-	-	-	-	-	174	97	77	Hmawngbuchhuah	00073700	
-	-	-	-	-	-	49	22	27	Kakichhuah	00073800	
-	-	-	1	1	-	110	59	51	Zochawchhuah	00073900	
-	-	-	-	-	-	139	86	53	Sabualtlang	00074000	
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô										Lawngtlaikai	00074100
10	6	4	168	66	102	9,762	4,301	5,461	Lawngtlai	00074200	



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# **ANNEXURES**

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**ANNEXURE-I**  
**NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT**

This annexure is not applicable for this district as this district has no Gram Panchayat.

**ANNEXURE - II**  
**FERTILITY AND MORTALITY, 1991 CENSUS**

Serial number	State/District	CBR	TFR	GFR	Persons				Male				Female			
					q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>
1	Chhimituipui	41.9	5.9	180	79	84	94	96	81	86	97	98	76	82	85	94

**Note :** As per 1991 Census present Lawgntlai District was located under Chhimituipui District. So the data of Lawgntlai District is not been able to shown separately.

In 1991 census the question about the number of children born alive by ever married woman was asked of each of them and the question whether any child was born during the last year preceding the date of enumeration is asked of each currently married woman. On the answers given to their questions, the fertility of the woman are measured by various indices. The indices of fertility are many. The questions asked for obtaining important data for special fertility table were age at marriage, number of

children survived, number of children ever born and whether any child was born during the last one year. While the first three questions were asked from all ever married woman, the last one was meant only for currently married women.

In India it is observed that the Infant Mortality has shown static decline from 129 in 1971 to 80 in 1991. In Mizoram the child mortality rate was 53 and male and female mortality rates were 51 and 56 respectively in 1991.

**ANNEXURE - III**  
**VARIOUS MEASURES OF FERTILITY AND MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1991 CENSUS**

Serial number	State/District	Various fertility measures for all the districts and the state (1991 census)							
		CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR	Child Woman Ratio	No. of children ever born per woman in age group 45-49	Mean age at marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
1	Chhimituipui	41.9	5.9	8.7	180	252	NA	NA	NA

**Note :** As per 1991 Census present Lawgntlai District was located under Chhimituipui District. So the data of Lawgntlai District is not been able to shown separately.

Annexure III shows the fertility measures of Chhimituipui district which indicate that except GMFR all fertility rates CBR, TFR, TMFR are higher than the State figure. And the data related to child woman

ratio, number of children ever born per woman in age group 45-49 and Mean age at marriage are not available in the above annexure.

**ANNEXURE - IV**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH/  
 PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, 2001 CENSUS**

Name of State/ District	Migrants by place of birth								
	From other district of the state			From other States/UTs			From other countries		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>84,851</b>	<b>43,061</b>	<b>41,790</b>	<b>38,570</b>	<b>25,266</b>	<b>13,304</b>	<b>17,160</b>	<b>8,842</b>	<b>8,318</b>
	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Lawngtlai	5,394	2,821	2,573	811	647	164	1,051	559	492
	7.3	7.3	7.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

Name of State/ District	Migrants by place of last residence								
	From other district of the state			From other States/UTs			From other countries		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>42,459</b>	<b>41,963</b>	<b>40,496</b>	<b>35,293</b>	<b>22,907</b>	<b>12,386</b>	<b>15,487</b>	<b>7,887</b>	<b>7,600</b>
	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Lawngtlai	4,683	2,435	2,248	746	590	156	656	365	291
	6.4	6.3	6.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8

It can be seen from the Annexure IV that as per 2001 Census in Lawngtlai District all migrant was categorised into two i.e., migrant by place of birth and migrant by place of last residence. These two reason of migration was again categorised into three, these are from other district of the State, from other State/UTs and from other countries. Migration is one

of the important component for measuring population growth in the State as well as the country. The above annexure indicate in detail that how many people were migrated within the State or outside the State. As the annexure is self explanatory no detail explanation is given at write up.

**ANNEXURE V**  
**BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE DISTRICT/R.D.BLOCKS AS PER 2001 CENSUS**

State/District/R.D.Block	Population	Main religions 2001 Census					
		Christians	Buddhists	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>888,573</b>	<b>772,809</b>	<b>70,494</b>	<b>31,562</b>	<b>10,099</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>179</b>
		<b>87.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Lawngtlai District	73,620	32,877	38,410	1,910	230	73	88
		44.7	52.2	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Chawngte R.D. Block	34,529	2,385	31,526	449	24	55	80
		6.9	91.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Lawngtlai R.D. Block	39,091	30,492	6,884	1,461	206	18	8
		78.0	17.6	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0

Among six main religious groups in Mizoram in 2001 Census viz., Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Muslims, Sikh and Jain, Christianity was the predominant religion (87%) of the State followed by Buddhist

(7.9%) where Hindu (3.6%) ranks the third position. As far as Chhimituipui district is concerned Buddhist was in first place with a population of 38,410 (52.2%) followed by Christian with 32,877 (44.7%).

**ANNEXURE**  
**MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION**

Age group	Marital Status								
	Total Population			Never married			Married		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>All ages</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>42,127</b>	<b>23,044</b>	<b>19,083</b>	<b>29,148</b>	<b>14,993</b>	<b>14,155</b>
0-9	19,763	10,201	9,562	19,763	10,201	9,562	0	0	0
10-14	9,491	4,910	4,581	9,410	4,878	4,532	67	28	39
15-19	7,630	3,883	3,747	6,944	3,749	3,195	663	130	533
20-24	6,993	3,638	3,355	3,624	2,483	1,141	3,262	1,129	2,133
25-29	6,452	3,482	2,970	1,394	1,034	360	4,895	2,386	2,509
30-34	4,691	2,503	2,188	440	325	115	4,106	2,110	1,996
35-39	4,593	2,549	2,044	212	158	54	4,234	2,339	1,895
40-44	3,535	1,804	1,731	84	60	24	3,291	1,685	1,606
45-49	3,021	1,700	1,321	64	48	16	2,769	1,588	1,181
50-54	2,382	1,319	1,063	34	24	10	2,121	1,236	885
55-59	1,593	936	657	20	14	6	1,383	866	517
60-64	1,233	692	541	27	12	15	940	597	343
65-69	786	406	380	19	8	11	592	351	241
70-74	674	354	320	27	12	15	412	269	143
75-79	338	171	167	7	2	5	215	142	73
80+	386	193	193	15	8	7	184	131	53
Age not stated	59	35	24	43	28	15	14	6	8
Less than 18	33,633	17,340	16,293	33,365	17,273	16,092	245	60	185
Less than 21	39,205	20,224	18,981	37,647	19,846	17,801	1,489	367	1,122

The distribution of population according to marital status is useful and important in demographic analysis as it can easily reflect the existing demographic conditions. Proportion of persons remaining unmarried, proportion married with further categorization as proportion currently married and proportion ever married, widowed, divorced or separated are the common classifications used to study marital composition (status) of the population.

This table present the age, sex and marital status (önever marriedö, ömarriedö, öwidowedö and ödivorced or separatedö) composition of population for Aizawl district. The age group adopted are 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80+, age not stated and less than 18 and also less than 21 are presented at the annesure. As the data are self-explanatory further explanation is not attempted.

**VI**  
**AS PER 2001 CENSUS**

Marital Status										Age Group
Widowed			Divorced or Separated			Unspecified Status				
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	
<b>1,787</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>All ages</b>	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-9	
7	0	7	7	4	3	0	0	0	10-14	
11	3	8	12	1	11	0	0	0	15-19	
42	9	33	65	17	48	0	0	0	20-24	
86	33	53	77	29	48	0	0	0	25-29	
79	29	50	66	39	27	0	0	0	30-34	
93	27	66	54	25	29	0	0	0	35-39	
111	34	77	49	25	24	0	0	0	40-44	
153	44	109	35	20	15	0	0	0	45-49	
185	45	140	42	14	28	0	0	0	50-54	
157	44	113	33	12	21	0	0	0	55-59	
229	70	159	37	13	24	0	0	0	60-64	
160	44	116	15	3	12	0	0	0	65-69	
204	59	145	31	14	17	0	0	0	70-74	
105	24	81	11	3	8	0	0	0	75-79	
163	45	118	24	9	15	0	0	0	80+	
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	
13	2	11	10	5	5	0	0	0	Less than 18	
28	4	24	41	7	34	0	0	0	Less than 21	

**ANNEXURE**  
**AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION**

Age group	Educational Level								
	Total population			Illiterate			Literate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>All ages</b>	<b>73,620</b>	<b>38,776</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>35,017</b>	<b>16,402</b>	<b>18,615</b>	<b>38,603</b>	<b>22,374</b>	<b>16,229</b>
0-6	13,991	7,219	6,772	13,991	7,219	6,772	0	0	0
7	1,784	927	857	827	405	422	957	522	435
8	2,247	1,156	1,091	974	446	528	1,273	710	563
9	1,741	899	842	616	300	316	1,125	599	526
10	2,582	1,314	1,268	881	404	477	1,701	910	791
11	1,137	591	546	298	130	168	839	461	378
12	2,549	1,343	1,206	691	320	371	1,858	1,023	835
13	1,549	786	763	347	140	207	1,202	646	556
14	1,674	876	798	364	159	205	1,310	717	593
15	1,804	926	878	492	202	290	1,312	724	588
16	1,630	830	800	400	161	239	1,230	669	561
17	945	473	472	201	74	127	744	399	345
18	2,237	1,161	1,076	570	232	338	1,667	929	738
19	1,014	493	521	260	88	172	754	405	349
20-24	6,993	3,638	3,355	1,983	862	1,121	5,010	2,776	2,234
25-29	6,452	3,482	2,970	1,989	851	1,138	4,463	2,631	1,832
30-34	4,691	2,503	2,188	1,618	661	957	3,073	1,842	1,231
35-39	4,593	2,549	2,044	1,637	749	888	2,956	1,800	1,156
40-44	3,535	1,804	1,731	1,529	600	929	2,006	1,204	802
45-49	3,021	1,700	1,321	1,355	626	729	1,666	1,074	592
50-54	2,382	1,319	1,063	1,107	502	605	1,275	817	458
55-59	1,593	936	657	768	382	386	825	554	271
60-64	1,233	692	541	686	304	382	547	388	159
65-69	786	406	380	461	184	277	325	222	103
70-74	674	354	320	443	179	264	231	175	56
75-79	338	171	167	222	85	137	116	86	30
80+	386	193	193	271	112	159	115	81	34
Age not stated	59	35	24	36	25	11	23	10	13

**VII**  
**AS PER 2001 CENSUS**

Educational Level (Contd.)									
Literate without any formal schooling including educational level									
unclassified			Below primary			Primary			Age group
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	1
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
<b>4,990</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>15,194</b>	<b>8,624</b>	<b>6,570</b>	<b>8,268</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>All ages</b>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-6
48	32	16	909	490	419	0	0	0	7
75	38	37	1,198	672	526	0	0	0	8
84	36	48	1,019	553	466	22	10	12	9
85	37	48	1,510	816	694	106	57	49	10
30	16	14	696	381	315	113	64	49	11
125	55	70	1,328	740	588	393	221	172	12
63	30	33	662	370	292	449	231	218	13
91	43	48	550	321	229	554	299	255	14
167	81	86	427	261	166	513	289	224	15
165	76	89	309	180	129	467	265	202	16
83	33	50	185	100	85	238	142	96	17
279	118	161	343	197	146	476	285	191	18
104	40	64	165	94	71	181	102	79	19
685	247	438	1,038	550	488	1,227	727	500	20-24
639	234	405	874	512	362	969	592	377	25-29
449	140	309	676	391	285	572	357	215	30-34
494	182	312	737	409	328	561	350	211	35-39
325	103	222	583	330	253	413	263	150	40-44
308	115	193	550	330	220	334	237	97	45-49
210	81	129	448	263	185	295	212	83	50-54
177	74	103	322	205	117	153	118	35	55-59
122	63	59	236	161	75	105	86	19	60-64
70	33	37	165	105	60	55	49	6	65-69
52	37	15	126	90	36	40	35	5	70-74
35	23	12	60	48	12	17	11	6	75-79
20	10	10	68	50	18	13	11	2	80+
5	1	4	10	5	5	2	1	1	Age not stated



**ANNEXURE  
AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION**

Age group	Educational Level								
	Middle			Matriculation/ Secondary			Higher Sec./Intermediate/Pre-uni/Sr. secondary		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>All ages</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>263</b>
0-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	28	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	115	54	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	182	83	99	23	10	13	0	0	0
16	230	125	105	59	23	36	0	0	0
17	162	87	75	76	37	39	0	0	0
18	385	232	153	150	80	70	34	17	17
19	183	103	80	96	51	45	25	15	10
20-24	1,014	598	416	734	461	273	226	140	86
25-29	850	561	289	691	448	243	223	134	89
30-34	547	362	185	473	324	149	147	112	35
35-39	548	388	160	397	280	117	83	72	11
40-44	327	229	98	239	177	62	51	45	6
45-49	210	162	48	162	137	25	42	37	5
50-54	142	110	32	117	93	24	29	26	3
55-59	70	62	8	65	59	6	16	15	1
60-64	26	24	2	30	26	4	7	7	0
65-69	11	11	0	19	19	0	0	0	0
70-74	9	9	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
75-79	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
80+	6	5	1	6	3	3	0	0	0
Age not stated	4	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0

Literacy is one of the important demographic characteristics. Apart from collecting data on number of literate, the level, nature and type of education attained by the literates are also ascertained. The concept of literacy adopted in the census has already been explained in the beginning of this publication.

A proper index for measuring literacy is proportion of literate and educated persons to the total population. The absolute figure of literate for Lawngtlai at the time of 2001 census was the total of 38,603 for all

ages with males 22,374 and females 16,229. This annexure furnish information regarding absolute number of illiterate and literate as well as the distribution of literate by different level of education by different age groups. Out of total literates in Lawngtlai district the highest number (5,010) are found at the range of 20-24 and the lowest number (23) at the range of 80+. Among the single age year return the highest was found at 12 year age of 1,858 and the lowest was found at age 7 years of 957.



**ANNEXURE VIII**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 2001 CENSUS**

Serial number	Language	Number of persons who returned the language as their mother tongue					
		Total	Percent to total population		Proportion		
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chakma	33,618	45.7	33,618	0	100.0	0.0
2	Pawi	14,808	20.1	14,808	0	100.0	0.0
3	Lushai/Mizo	7,918	10.8	7,918	0	100.0	0.0
4	Reang	5,005	6.8	5,005	0	100.0	0.0
5	Bhotia	3,250	4.4	3,250	0	100.0	0.0
6	Mogh	631	0.9	631	0	100.0	0.0
7	Santali	612	0.8	612	0	100.0	0.0
8	Bengali	595	0.8	595	0	100.0	0.0
9	Hindi	524	0.7	524	0	100.0	0.0
10	Tripuri	491	0.6	491	0	100.0	0.0
11	Pawri	458	0.6	458	0	100.0	0.0
12	Lakher	332	0.4	332	0	100.0	0.0
13	Nepali	125	0.2	125	0	100.0	0.0
14	Malayalam	70	0.1	70	0	100.0	0.0
15	Khortha/Khotta	63	0.1	63	0	100.0	0.0
16	Paite	47	0.1	47	0	100.0	0.0
	Total of Other Mother Tongues	5,073	6.9	5,073	0	100.0	0.0
	All mother tongues total	73,620	100.0	73,620	0	100.0	0.0

The above annexure contains the distribution of mother tongues returned in 2001 Census. There are number of languages returned as mother tongue in Lawngtlai District in 2001 Census with the total population of 73,620 and among them 16 major mother

tongues (on the basis of number of population) are shown in descending order in the table. Chakma recorded the highest number of persons i.e., 33,618 (45.7%) followed by Pawi of 14,808 (20.1%) and Lushai/Mizo with population of 7,918 (10.1%).