



CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-16

MIZORAM

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

MAMIT DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

**VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**



लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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Sanga Pa Thelret at Dampui Ngaw, Mamit

Along the National Highway No. 44 between Dampui and Mamit District Hqtrs. lies a vast span of thick forest known as 'Dampui Ngawø which is the abode of different kinds of wildlife, countless varieties of flowers and rare orchids. Fore those who come to Mamit, the sweet melody of the singing bird and the humming insects along this cool virgin forest linger on for years together.

Deep down in the middle of the forest and more than 1 km. away from the main road, stands a famous rubber tree known as 'Sanga Pa Thelretø which is believed to have been planted at the turn of the 20th Century by a bereaved father 'Sanga Paø a villager of Zotlang Thinglubul, in memory of his beloved one who passed away. The old magnificent trunk produces its branches in all directions and every branch produces a number of branches downward which take roots on the ground and act as supporters to the main branches. The towering tree has not stopped growing and its ever widening branches now covers almost an acre of land.

Few kilometers away from this Dampui Ngaw, largest wildlife sanctuary known as Dampa Sanctuary covering an overall area of 681 sq. km. had been set up. A variety of wildlife like Tiger, Elephant, Leopard, Bear, Deer, Sombre, Serow, Wildpigs and a variety of birds are now enjoying sanctuary protection in this Dampa Tiger Forest Reserve.

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Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 Census, is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at grass-root level. The publication, which is brought 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 village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA upto tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to 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 illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at 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 commodity manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance (s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In town directory, the statement of Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including

Preface

In 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
8th July 2003

P.K. Bhattacharjee
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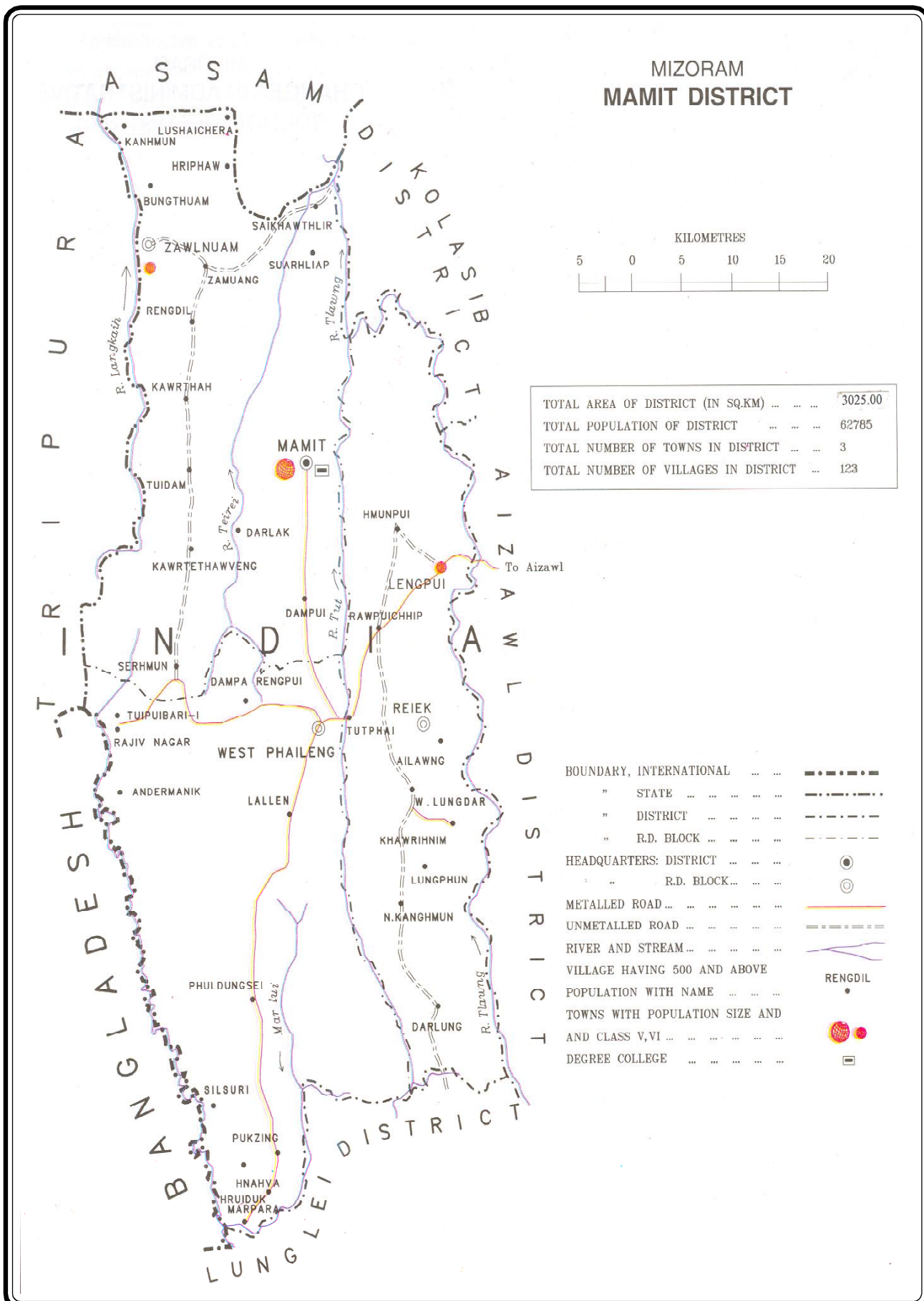
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District Highlights 2001 Census

1. Mamit is the second least urbanised districts of Mizoram with 17.0 percent of total population living in urban areas whereas 49.6 percent of the states population live in urban areas. As Lawngtlai District is having no urban population, Mamit is the lowest among eight districts in the category of Urban Rural population status.
2. Against the state level Sex Ratio of 935, the Sex Ratio of 896 of the district is the lowest among all eight districts in the State.
3. In terms of literacy rate Mamit occupies 7th position out of eight districts of the State.
4. West Phaileng village is the most populated village with population of 3,920 while Lungmawi with a population of only 14 persons is the smallest village in the district.
5. Against a total population of 94.5% Scheduled Tribes in the State, the Scheduled Tribes Population of Mamit is 93.9% of its local population.
6. The district is famous for abundant production of Orange for which the district is often called the Orange garden of Mizoram.
7. Mamit is the only District of Mizoram where a negative growth of 2.8% population against the average growth of population of the State during the decade 1991-2001 was recorded 28.8%.

MIZORAM MAMIT DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT (IN SQ.KM)	3025.00
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT	62785
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DISTRICT	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT	123

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
" STATE
" DISTRICT
" R.D. BLOCK
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT	●
" R.D. BLOCK	○
METALLED ROAD	———
UNMETALLED ROAD
RIVER AND STREAM	~~~~~
VILLAGE HAVING 500 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME	●
TOWNS WITH POPULATION SIZE AND CLASS V,VI	●●
DEGREE COLLEGE	□

Important Statistics 2001

		STATE		DISTRICT	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	817		123	
	Inhabited	707		82	
	Uninhabited	110		41	
NUMBER OF TOWNS	Statutory Towns	22		3	
	Census Towns	0		0	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	Normal	176,134		12,253	
	Institutional	518		48	
	Houseless	70		4	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	888,573		62,785
		Males	459,109		33,114
		Females	429,464		29,671
	RURAL	Persons	447,567		52,132
		Males	232,726		27,603
		Females	214,841		24,529
	URBAN	Persons	441,006		10,653
		Males	226,383		5,511
		Females	214,623		5,142
PERCENTAGE					
URBAN POPULATION		49.6%		17.0%	
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Persons	198,817	28.8	(-)1,787	(-)2.8
	Males	100,131	27.9	(-)1,033	(-)3.0
	Females	98,686	29.8	(-) 754	(-)2.5
AREA (in sq. km.)		21,081		3,025	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilometre)		42		21	
SEX RATIO (Number of females per 1000 males)	Total	935		896	
	Rural	923		889	
	Urban	948		933	
LITERATES	Persons	661,445	88.8	40,849	79.1
	Males	350,105	90.7	22,693	83.0
	Females	311,340	86.7	18,156	74.8

Important Statistics about Educational Institutions (State/District)

Serial Number	Type of Institution	State	District
1.	College	30	2
2.	H.S.S.	32	2
3.	H.S.	371	30
4.	M.S.	852	66
5.	P.S.	1422	135

Medical facilities at a glance

Serial Number	Type of Institution	State	District
1.	Hospitals	10	-
2.	State Referral Hospitals	1	-
3.	Community Health Centre (CHC)	7	1 (30 Bed)
4.	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	56	8
5.	Supervising Main Centre	75	9
6.	Sub Centre	346	29
7.	Regional Para-Medical and Nursing Training Institute	1	-
8.	Nursing School	4	-
9.	ANM (Health Worker) School	1	-

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

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

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.	Lawngtlai 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
District Total		105	43	82	92	33	49	46	41	491

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 Binghamun	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
Grand Total			320	76	396
			(+) Aizawl HPO		1
					397

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	Mamit*	Mamit	Urban (NT)	0

Note : 1. NT = Notified Town.

2. As there is no Tahsil in the District, no information regarding this could be provided.

3. * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

It can be seen from the Statement 1 given above that the Headquarters of Mamit District is located at Mamit. The distance between Mamit and Aizawl, the Capital of Mizoram is 112 km. Mamit is a notified Town and is located at the North Western part of the State. As there is no Tahsil in Mizoram, relevant

information in the Statement 1 above may be treated as Nil. However all required information in respect of Mamit District and various Rural Development Blocks located within the District are given at Statement 2.

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	Mamit District*	Mamit	Urban	0
2	Zawlnuam R.D. Block	Zawlnuam	Urban	67
3	West Phaileng R.D. Block	West Phaileng	Rural	48
4	Reiek R.D. Block	Reiek	Rural	81

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

Statement 2 above contains certain basic information like the name of the district, name of all Rural Development Blocks, their respective Headquarters and distance of R.D. Block Headquarters from the District Headquarters.

It can be seen from the above statement that the names of the district and all three R.D. Blocks are identical with the names of their respective headquarters. Out of 22 Notified Towns in Mizoram, the

district headquarters of Mamit and the R.D. Block Headquarters of Zawlnuam are the only two such Notified Towns. Although West Phaileng and Reiek are the R.D. Block Headquarters, these are located in rural areas.

R.D. Block Headquarters of Reiek is located at the farthest distance of 81 km. from Mamit and West Phaileng situated at a distance of 48 km. from Mamit is the nearest.

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
1	Mamit *	Total	3,025	21	82	41	3	0	12,253	62,785	33,114	29,671
		Rural	2,984	18	82	41	0	0	10,112	52,132	27,603	24,529
		Urban	41	260	0	0	3	0	2,141	10,653	5,511	5,142
2	Zawlnuam R.D. Block	Total	NA	NA	34	23	2	0	5,273	27,693	14,386	13,307
		Rural	NA	NA	34	23	0	0	3,664	19,463	10,106	9,357
		Urban	24	343	0	0	2	0	1,609	8,230	4,280	3,950
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	Urban	11	284	0	0	1	0	632	3,120	1,608	1,512
4	Mamit (NT)	Urban	13	393	0	0	1	0	977	5,110	2,672	2,438
5	W. Phaileng R.D. Block	Total	NA	NA	27	16	0	0	4,229	21,177	11,487	9,690
		Rural	NA	NA	27	16	0	0	4,229	21,177	11,487	9,690
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Reiek R.D. Block	Total	NA	NA	21	2	1	0	2,751	13,915	7,241	6,674
		Rural	NA	NA	21	2	0	0	2,219	11,492	6,010	5,482
		Urban	17	143	0	0	1	0	532	2,423	1,231	1,192
7	Lengpui (NT)	Urban	17	143	0	0	1	0	532	2,423	1,231	1,192

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

Statement 4 above contains details of area of the District and R.D. Blocks, population per square kilometers, number of Towns, inhabited and un-inhabited villages in the District as well as in each R.D. Block area. Number of occupied residential houses, number of households and total number of population of the district and R.D. Blocks areas with rural urban classification have also been indicated in the Statement. It can be seen that out of total area of 3,025 Sq. Km. of the district as much as 2,984 Sq. Km. are within rural areas and only 41.0 Sq. Kms. are in urban areas. There is no urban area in West Pahileng R.D. Blocks. It may be of interest to note that against the average population density of 21 of

the district only 18 persons live in one Sq. Km. of rural areas and as many as 260 persons live in one Sq. Km. of urban area of the district. Out of the total number of villages (123) in the district, more than one third of the total villages are un-inhabited (41) and that among the R.D. Block areas Zawlnuam with 23 such un-inhabited villages is having the highest number of such villages, Reiek R.D. Block with only 2 un-inhabited villages is having the least number of this category. Regarding total number of occupied residential houses, number of households and total population among the R.D. Blocks Zawlnuam is at number one position followed by West Phaileng and Reiek R.D. Blocks.

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	Zawlnuam	57	34	19,463	10,106	9,357
2	West Phaileng	43	27	21,177	11,487	9,690
3	Reiek	23	21	11,492	6,010	5,482
District (Rural) Total:		123	82	52,132	27,603	24,529

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
1	Mamit *	Total	4	22	17	5	48	322	234	88
		Rural	4	22	17	5	48	322	234	88
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Zawlnuam	Total	-	-	-	-	11	179	117	62
		Rural	-	-	-	-	11	179	117	62
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mamit (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	West Phaileng	Total	-	-	-	-	36	119	93	26
		Rural	-	-	-	-	36	119	93	26
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Reiek	Total	4	22	17	5	1	24	24	-
		Rural	4	22	17	5	1	24	24	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Lengpui (NT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : * indicates newly created district in 2001 Census.

The above statement presents No. of Houseless population and Institutional population in the district at R.D. Blocks as well as towns. There are 4 houseless households consisting of 22 population of 17 males and 5 females. These houseless households are concentrated at Reiek R.D. Block in rural areas. No houseless households are found in any town of the district. Out of 3 R.D. Blocks houseless households are found at 1 (one) R.D. Block only.

There are 48 households of Institutional households in the district consisting of 322 population of 234 males and 88 females. The institutional households also concentrated at rural areas only in the district. Among the three R.D. Blocks Zawlnuam R.D. Block having largest number of Institutional households population of 179 while West Phaileng R.D. Block having 36 households with a population of 119 followed by Reiek R.D. Block of 24 population.

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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 Mamit District.

(ii) Brief history of the district

Mamit District is a newly created district and is located in North-Western part of the State. It has been carved out of the then Aizawl District. In fact it has been made a district by upgradation of the Civil Sub-Division of Mamit vide Government of Mizoram Notification issued under Memo No. A.60011/21/95-GAD Dated 11.03.1998. It has three Rural Development Blocks namely Zawlnuam, West Phaileng and Reiek.

As in the case of all other districts or even the State of Mizoram, due to absence of any written and historical document pertaining to the period before the arrival of British Expeditionary Column from outside the State, nothing is authentically known about the ancient or medieval ages of history of the place. However, before the occupation of the area by the British Administration in the later part of Nineteenth Century, major portion of the district was inhabited by small tribal groups of population called Riang (Bru), Chakma, Chawrai and Hrangkhawls. For some time these people residing in various part of the present day Mamit District were claimed by the Raja of Tripura as his subjects but at a later date the Lushais went there and pushed back all these tribal people towards Tripura and some to Cachar of Assam. Since then the Mizos settled in the areas along the Tut, the Teirei and the Langkaih rivers more or less permanently. At present although Hrangkhawls and a substantial number of Chakmas have been residing in Tripura, a moderately large number of Riang (Bru) and some Chakmas still found to be permanently settled in the district along with large section of Mizo population.

In Mamit there is village called Rengdil (Riangø Pond). Riang in local vocabulary indicated the Raja of Tripura. The earlier inhabitants of this place resided near a natural pond and had extended the size of the pond, planned trees like lichi etc. At the edge of the range facing Cachar down below, some caves have been discovered at a later stage and certain materials made of iron have been found in those caves. The whole area of the district become a part of British Ruled Lushai Hills from the last part of nineteenth century as mentioned earlier.

(iii) Administrative setup

Mamit District is located in the North Western part of the State. The district has been created out of the then Aizawl District after 1991 Census vide

Govt. of Mizoram Notification No. A.60011/21/95-GAD dt. 11.03.1998. Prior to that, it was a Sub ò division under Aizawl District. Apart from the Sadar Sub-division with Headquarters at Mamit, there is one more Sub-division with Kawtha as the Headquarters. In addition to the above there are three Rural Development Blocks in the District with Headquarters at Zawlnuam, West Phaileng and Reiek. The Dy. Commissioner is the seniormost Civil Office In-charge of the District Administration assisted by the Superintendent of Police, Sub-divisional Officer and Block Development Officers are responsible for day to day function of the administrative and development activities in their respective jurisdiction. During the Census of India 2001, there were three Statutory Towns in the district namely Mamit, Zawlnuam and Lengpui. There were 81 inhabited and 42 un-inhabited villages in the District. It may be of interest to note that although all these three towns are Urban Areas notified by the State Government (Notified Towns), there is no municipality or any type of urban bodies in any of these towns and that even though these three places are treated as towns, locally elected Village Councils continued to function in all these areas.

(iv) Physical features

Location and size :

Mamit district is located between 92°15ø and 92°45ø Longitude and 23°15ø and 24°15ø Latitude. The district occupies the North Western part of the State and is flanked in the West by Bangladesh and Tripura, by Cachar and Hailakandi Districts of Assam in the North, Kolasib and Aizawl District in the East and by Lunglei District in the south. The district covers an area of 3,025 Sq. Km. and compared to other districts in terms of area it occupies 4th position in the State.

The North-South extension of the district is 90 km. and from east to west it is 36 km.

Physiography :

The District falls within the Mizo Hills Zone (Division) of Eastern Hills Zones consisting of Mizoram and other States of eastern section of Himalayan Zone extending over Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Part of Assam and Meghalaya. The topography of the district is rugged having steep hill slopes thereby making road communication extremely

difficult. Cartographically most of the areas of the district (2,087 sq. km.) having a population of more than 50,000 falls of Hachhek Tlang Region, which in other words, is a sub-micro region classified on the basis of geology, soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation. It covers the R.D. Blocks of Zawlnuam and West Phaileng. The remaining part i.e., Reiek R.D. Block falls under the neighbouring division of Aizawl Mountainous Region. As in the case of most of the other parts of the State, the hill ranges run from north to south directions with ranges being very steep at many places with average height 2656 ft. from M.S.L. intercepted by deep rivines. Its geology belongs to Surma series and Baghmara formation of Miocene era and Tipam series and Chenga para formation of Pliocene age. A small part in the north comes under Alluvium of recent age. The soil sub-order associations are Ochrepts ó Aquepts ó Fluvents and Udalfs ó Ochrepts ó Aquepts.

Drainage :

Three rivers namely Tlawng, Tut and Langkaih which are comparatively small, deep and turbulant, flow from south to north direction within the District. All these rivers are fed by rain water and hence swell rapidly during rainy season and almost dry up during winter. Except one small lake called Rengdil no other lake or reservoir or waterfalls have been formed anywhere in the district.

Climate :

Temperature ranges from 20°C to 38°C during summer and between 9°C to 23°C during winter, the hottest month in the year is generally June. When without rains, the maximum temperature rises to as high as 38°C. With or without any rainfall, the coldest month in the year is January when the mercury very often drops down to 9°C. During summer, except a short period when large scale Jhum burning takes place, mild to cold wind blows during March to October every year. During November to February the wind is generally cold. Average annual rainfall in the district is 1750 ml. Normally the heaviest rainfall is experienced during the month of July ó August every often early monsoon rains start falling from April and continue upto October. As a result to such continuous rains the temperature is kept within comfortable limits. However, as briefly mentioned

earlier if there is no rain for some days in the month of June, the temperature shoots up to 38°C in some places in the district. The climate is therefore suitable for production of most of the sub-tropical crops like paddy and maize, cash crops like sugar cane, ginger, cotton, chillies, oilseeds, pulses and various horticultural crops. Lowying small patches of land in a few places in the district are used for Wet Rice Cultivation owned and cultivated by individual farmers under the system of periodic patta and lease. Shifting cultivation and horticulture are practiced on hill slopes by most of the rural population. Due to suitability of the soil condition coupled with specific climatic condition, a huge quantity of orange is produced in the district every year. for this reason the area (district) is sometimes called the -Orange Garden of Mizoram. The climatic condition and soil quality of the district is also suitable for teak plantation. Mineral and mines produced has not yet been explored in the district. Animal husbandry like rearing of pigs, poultry etc. is widely practiced. Since there is hardly any minor or major irrigation project in the district, the WRC and Jhum cultivations depends only on timely rainfall and when there is some failure of the monsoon rainfall, very often large scale famines conditions are faced by the public. Till today no commercial production of fishery or any industrial activity worth mentioning are noticed in the district and trade and commerce are limited to agro-horti based products including oranges and other citrous fruits. Due to the ruggedness of the terrain, no cheap mode of communication or transportation system could be established and hence even if large quantity of agro-horti based products are grown in far flung area, such items cannot be transported to Aizawl or other big market at a reasonable cost of transportation. For this reason rural electrification and arrangement of supply of safe drinking water are also extremely costly and time consuming affair. It may be mentioned here that although Panchayati Raj institutions are being established and empowered throughout India, the system of District Council, Regional Council and Village Councils had been introduced in the State immediately after the independence. However, at present the District Council System is in existence only in the southern part of the State. In Mamit District, the Village Councils have been functioning throughout the district. Village Councils are esta-

blished under provisions of relevant Acts and Rules and periodical election to each of the village councils are held after which from among the elected members and President and one Vice-president of the Village Council are elected. Apart from functioning as a village level court for settlement of cases between two tribal parties under provisions of village council and customary laws, the village council plays an important role in the execution of all development schemes within their respective jurisdictions. The village council is also responsible for orderly, impartial and free allocation of land for house construction, establishment of Schools, Churches, PHCs and all other Govt. or private establishment and selection of Jhum land and its subsequent allocation to each willing cultivator of the village.

(v) Concepts and definitions

Census concepts

Building :

A building 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, Bhangl
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) Lupheng
 - (xxvi) Mangjel
 - (xxvii) Misao
 - (xxviii) Riang
 - (xxix) Sairhem
 - (xxx) Selnam
 - (xxxii) Singson
 - (xxxiii) Sitlhou
 - (xxxiv) Sukte
 - (xxxv) Thado
 - (xxxvi) Thangngeu
 - (xxxvii) Uibuh
 - (xxxviii) 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, syck 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.

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

Crude death rate (CDR) :

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

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 (ASMR) :

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 1st 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 49,999 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, fault 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 Mamit District is 62,785 out of which 33,114 males and 29,671 females. In other wards 7.1% of the population of Mizoram has been residing over 14.3% of the area of

the State. District comprises of three R.D. Blocks out of which Zawlnuam having the highest number of population (27,693). The R.D. Block Reiek was having the lowest number of population (13,915). The remaining R.D. Block i.e., West Phaileng was not having any urban population and the whole population consisted of 21,177 rural population.

- b) In the district there are only 3 (three) Notified Towns of Zawlnuam, Mamit and Lengpui, out of which Mamit Town is classified as Class V category of town and remaining two towns are classified as Class VI category of towns. In the district as whole 10,653 persons reside in urban areas consisting of 5,511 males and 5,142

females. The growth of population during 1991-2001 in urban areas of Mamit has been found to be 20.9%. The density and sex ratio of population of urban areas of Mamit District were 260 and 933 respectively. The percentage of literates of the urban areas of the district was as high as 93.7% out of which 94.8% were males and 92.6% females there by having a gap of 2.2% between male and female literacy status. Work participation rate for the urban areas of the district was 56% consisting of 59.8% males, 51.8% females. In general the urban population consisted Christian followed by Buddhist. For higher education no separate University is located within the district. The nearest University is located at Aizawl.

TABLE 1 : DECADAL 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	Zawlnuam	30,853	23,852	7,001	27,693	19,463	8,230	(-)10.2	(-) 18.4	17.6	22.7	29.7
2	West Phaileng	21,591	21,591	-	21,177	21,177	-	(-) 1.9	(-) 1.9	-	-	-
3	Reiek	12,128	10,320	1,808	13,915	11,492	2,423	14.7	11.4	34	14.9	17.4
District Total:		64,572	55,763	8,809	62,785	52,132	10,653	(-) 2.8	(-) 6.5	20.9	13.6	17

The above table indicates total population at 1991 and 2001 Censuses of rural and urban break-up. Out of three R.D. Blocks one R.D. Block is having no urban status during the last two censuses. It is noticed that the decadal variation of 1991-2001 census is negative in the district, this is due to the local ethnic clash in the district.

Again it is noticed that decadal variation of urban area is recorded as 20.9 while rural decadal variation is -6.5 percent. The table also indicates that percentage of urban population in the district is 13.6 during 1991 Census and it is 17 during 2001 Census. The percentage of urban population thus increases during the decade by mainly 3.4 percent.

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	Zawlnuam	34	19,463	10,106	9,357	10 (29.4)	544	436
2	West Phaileng	27	21,177	11,487	9,690	5 (18.5)	322	251
3	Reiek	21	11,492	6,010	5,482	2 (9.5)	133	110
Districts (Rural) Total:		82	52,132	27,603	24,529	17 (20.7)	999	797

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

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	Zawlnuam	10 (29.4)	1,683	1,552	9 (26.5)	3,171	2,900	3 (8.8)	2,355	2,183
2	West Phaileng	11 (40.7)	1,865	1,649	4 (14.8)	1,533	1,344	4 (14.8)	3,051	2,486
3	Reiek	9 (42.9)	1,702	1,456	8 (38.1)	2,906	2,684	2 (9.5)	1,269	1,232
Districts (Rural) Total : 30 (36.6)			5,250	4,657	21 (25.6)	7,610	6,928	9 (11.0)	6,675	5,901

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	Zawlnuam	2 (5.9)	2,353	2,286	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	West Phaileng	3 (11.1)	4,716	3,960	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Reiek	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total : 5 (6.1)			7,069	6,246	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0

The above table indicates total number of inhabited villages in the district and also in R.D. Blockwise. Among the three R.D. Blocks it is found that 34 inhabited villages are in Zawlnuam R.D. Block, this block is having largest number of habited villages while Reiek R.D. Block has 21 inhabited villages only. It is interesting to note that while there were 11,492 population in Reiek R.D. Block, in Zawlnuam R.D. Block there were 19,463 and the highest population was residing in W. Phaileng R.D. Block (21,177).

It may also be seen that the largest number of

villages (30) were having population of 200-499 range which decreased abruptly in the higher ranges of population.

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

During 1991 to 2001 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		Population	Percentage distribution of population
		3	4		
1	2	3	4	5	
0-10	82	100.0	52,132	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	
District Total :	82	100.0	52,132	100.0	
Population Density (Rural) of the district :		17.5			

It can be observed that all 82 villages under Mamit District are in the range of population density of 0-10. This indicates that a vast area of the district is covered by Forest. For this reason Dampa Wild Life Sanctuary has been established in this district covering a large area of virgin forests.

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	891	881	957
2001	935	923	948	896	889	933

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

A scrutiny of the above table will indicate that there was a continuous reduction in the sex ratio of the State from 1901 (Sex ratio 1,113) to 1981 (919) except 1911 (sex ratio 1,120). Since Mamit district was created after 1991 Census only the recast figure of sex ratio of 1991 has been found to be 891 against the state average of 921. The ratio did not improve during the decade 1991 to 2001 as the same for the district was 896 against state figure of 935.

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	Zawlnuam	925	926	923
2	West Phaileng	844	844	-
3	Reiek	922	912	968
District Total :		896	889	933

It can be seen from the above table that the highest sex ratio of 968 was in the urban areas of Reiek R.D. Block and the sex ratio in the urban areas of Zawlnuam R.D. Block was 923 against the average sex ratio of the district was 896.

Among the R.D. Block areas, West Phaileng with rural sex ratio of 844 was having the lowest figure and that the same for Zawlnuam was the highest.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of R.D. Block	Sex ratio
1	2	5
1	Zawlnuam	926
2	West Phaileng	844
3	Reiek	912
District (Rural) Total :		889

Data compiled above are simple and self explanatory. Hence no further analysis may be required.

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	8	9.8	1,879	3.6
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	5	6.1	5,085	9.8
800-849	9	11.0	3,967	7.6
850-899	25	30.5	13,974	26.8
900-949	21	25.6	17,887	34.3
950-999	8	9.8	4,246	8.1
1000-1099	6	7.3	5,094	9.8
1100+	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	82	100.0	52,132	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District :				889

Table 8 indicates sex ratio of rural population by ranges in the year 2001. It is observed that under the ranges of sex ratio of villages 850 ó 899 there are 25 villages with percentage of villages as 30.5 and percentage distribution of population is 26.8. The sex ratio ranges of 700 ó 749 and 1100+ there are no villages in the district i.e., the range of 750 ó 799 there are only 5 villages with a population of 5,085. It may be noted that while there are 25 villages in the range of 850 - 899 with a population of 13,974, 21 villages in the range of 900 ó 949 are having more population (17,887) in comparison with the former and all other ranges.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Lengpui (NT)	VI	968
2	Mamit (NT)	V	912
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	VI	940
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :			933

Note : NT = Notified Town

Out of 3 Notified Towns as shown above, the sex ratio of Lengpui (968) was the highest and that of Mamit (912) was the lowest. The sex ratio of the

urban areas comprising of these three Notified Towns was 933 against the States average 935.

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	Zawlnuam	Total	4,891	2,531	2,360	932
		Rural	3,638	1,841	1,797	976
		Urban	1,253	690	563	816
2	West Phaileng	Total	4,056	2,104	1,952	928
		Rural	4,056	2,104	1,952	928
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Reiek	Total	2,223	1,132	1,091	964
		Rural	1,813	920	893	971
		Urban	410	212	198	934
District Total :		Total	11,170	5,767	5,403	937
		Rural	9,507	4,865	4,642	954
		Urban	1,663	902	761	844

It can be seen that in the age group of 0-6, among all three R.D. Blocks, the sex ratio of 964 recorded against Reiek R.D. Block is the highest. The sex ratio

of the district in the same range of age is 937. The lowest sex ratio is found in Zawlnuam R.D. Block urban area which is 816.

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	Zawlnuam	3,638	1,841	1,797	976
2	West Phaileng	4,056	2,104	1,952	928
3	Reiek	1,813	920	893	971
District (Rural) Total :		9,507	4,865	4,642	954

Data compiled above are simple and self explanatory. Hence no further analysis may be required.

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

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	10	12.2	453	4.8
700-749	7	8.5	622	6.5
750-799	5	6.1	314	3.3
800-849	6	7.3	1,013	10.7
850-899	4	4.9	447	4.7
900-949	4	4.9	652	6.9
950-999	12	14.6	1,816	19.1
1000-1099	17	20.7	2,546	26.8
1100+	17	20.7	1,644	17.3
District (Rural) Total	82	100.0	9,507	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			954	

The above table indicates ranges of sex ratio on rural areas of the district among the age group of 0-6 population. The highest number of villages is found in the range of 1000-1099 and 1100+. Highest population and the highest percentage distribution is

also found in the ranges of sex ratio of 1000-1099. Least inhabited villages fall within the ranges of 850-899 and 900-949 and the smallest population is found in the range of 750 - 799 with a population of 314 with percentage distribution of 3.3.

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Lengpui (NT)	VI	410	212	198	934
2	Mamit (NT)	V	797	445	352	791
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	VI	456	245	211	861
District (Urban) Total :			1,663	902	761	844

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen that against the sex ratio of 844 for the whole district in the above category, the same

for Lengpui (NT) (934) was the highest and the lowest being in Mamit (791).

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	Percentage of
						Scheduled Castes population to total population	Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Zawlnuam	Total	27,693	3	25,215	0.0	91.1
		Rural	19,463	1	18,094	0.0	93.0
		Urban	8,230	2	7,121	0.0	86.5
2	West Phaileng	Total	21,177	14	20,143	0.1	95.1
		Rural	21,177	14	20,143	0.1	95.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3	Reiek	Total	13,915	1	13,592	0.0	97.7
		Rural	11,492	1	11,228	0.0	97.7
		Urban	2,423	0	2,364	0.0	97.6
District Total :		Total	62,785	18	58,950	0.0	93.9
		Rural	52,132	16	49,465	0.0	94.9
		Urban	10,653	2	9,485	0.0	89.0

The largest Scheduled Caste (SC) population of 14 was found in West Phaileng R.D. Block. At the same time there is only one SC population under Reiek R.D. Block and 3 in Zawlnuam R.D. Block. All together there are 18 SC populations in the district consisting of 16 males and 2 females.

The percentage of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the total population is 93.9% in the district.

In Zawlnuam R.D. Block the percentage of population is lower than the district percentage. It is interesting to note that percentage of ST population to total population at Reiek R.D. Block of rural and urban are 97.7% and 97.6% respectively, which are the highest among all R. D. Blocks in the district and is also higher than the district figure of 93.9.

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	Zawlnuam	19,463	1	18,094	0.0	93.0
2	West Phaileng	21,177	14	20,143	0.1	95.1
3	Reiek	11,492	1	11,228	0.0	97.7
District (Rural) Total :		52,132	16	49,465	0.0	94.9

Data compiled above are simple and self explanatory. Hence no further analysis is necessary.

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 of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage for villages
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	76	92.7	0	0.0
Less than 5	6	7.3	16	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
District Total :	82	100.0	16	100.0

Out of total 18 persons as many as 16 persons are in rural areas of the district for which most of the entries are shown as -00 as there are negligibly small for taking into account.

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 of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage for villages
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	1	1.2	0	0.0
Less than 5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	1	1.2	19	0.0
51-75	5	6.1	1,614	3.3
76 and above	75	91.5	47,832	96.7
District Total :	82	100.0	49,465	100.0

Out of the total of 49,465 ST populations in Mamit District, the largest number of ST population are found at the range of 76 and above. As many as 75 villages with 96.7% of population (47,832). One village was found at the range of 41-50 and 5 villages are found at the range of 51-75.

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

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	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	Lengpui (NT)	2,423	0	2,364	0	97.6
2	Mamit (NT)	5,110	2	4,421	0	86.5
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	3,120	0	2,700	0	86.5
District(Urban) Total :		10,653	2	9,485	0	89.0

Note : NT = Notified Town

There were only 2 persons belonging to SC in Mamit Town and nil in other 2 Towns. In regards to ST population it can be seen that the highest percentage of 97.6 was in Lengpui and the remaining 2 towns consisted of 86.5% respectively.

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	Zawlnuam	0	943
2	West Phaileng	0	897
3	Reiek	0	923
District (Rural) Total :		0	920

As the number of Scheduled Caste population is extremely negligible 0 percentage has been recorded. Among the Scheduled Tribe population in R.D. Block level sex ratio of all 3 R.D. Blocks is higher in comparison with the district sex ratio.

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

Serial number	Name of U.A./Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Lengpui (NT)	0	992
2	Mamit (NT)	0	984
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	0	977
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		0	984

Note : NT = Notified Town

As mentioned earlier the Scheduled Caste population being negligibly small 0 percentage is shown. Among the Scheduled Tribe population the sex ratio in Lengpui was the highest and in Mamit it was equal to that of the district. The sex ratio in Zawlnuam was the lowest among 3 towns which was also lower than the district average.

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	Zawlnuam	Total	19,711	10,528	9,183	7,982	3,858	4,124	86.4	88.8	83.9	4.9
		Rural	13,189	7,145	6,044	6,274	2,961	3,313	83.3	86.5	80.0	6.5
		Urban	6,522	3,383	3,139	1,708	897	811	93.5	94.2	92.7	1.6
2	West Phaileng	Total	10,177	6,359	3,818	11,000	5,128	5,872	59.4	67.8	49.3	18.4
		Rural	10,177	6,359	3,818	11,000	5,128	5,872	59.4	67.8	49.3	18.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Reiek	Total	10,961	5,806	5,155	2,954	1,435	1,519	93.8	95.0	92.3	2.7
		Rural	9,057	4,819	4,238	2,435	1,191	1,244	93.6	94.7	92.4	2.3
		Urban	1,904	987	917	519	244	275	94.6	96.9	92.3	4.6
District Total :	Total	40,849	22,693	18,156	21,936	10,421	11,515	79.1	83.0	74.8	8.2	
		32,423	18,323	14,100	19,709	9,280	10,429	76.1	80.6	70.9	9.7	
		8,426	4,370	4,056	2,227	1,141	1,086	93.7	94.8	92.6	2.2	

In the above table the total number of literate and illiterate population by rural and urban breakup and percentage of male female break up have been incorporated. The literacy rate of Mamit District (79.1%) is much lower than the state average of 88.8 percent and in the descending order of literacy rate, Mamit District occupies 7th place.

It can also be seen that the highest literacy rate at R.D. Blocks level was found in Reiek R.D. Block (93.8%) and the lowest literacy rate was found in West Phaileng R.D. Block (59.4%) and the gap in the male female literacy was also the highest in West Phaileng (18.4%).

**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	Zawlnuam	13,189	7,145	6,044	6,274	2,961	3,313	83.3	86.4	79.9	6.5
2	West Phaileng	10,177	6,359	3,818	11,000	5,128	5,872	59.4	67.8	49.3	18.4
3	Reiek	9,057	4,819	4,238	2,435	1,191	1,244	93.6	94.7	92.4	2.3
District (Rural) Total :		32,423	18,323	14,100	19,709	9,280	10,429	76.1	80.6	70.9	9.7

Data compiled above are simple and self explanatory. Hence no further analysis is necessary.

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	1	1.2	87	0.2
11-20	2	2.4	842	1.6
21-30	3	3.7	3,427	6.6
31-40	6	7.3	5,382	10.3
41-50	6	7.3	2,521	4.8
51-60	4	4.9	1,925	3.7
61-70	4	4.9	1,444	2.8
71-80	9	11.0	3,710	7.1
81-90	16	19.5	9,196	17.6
91-99	29	35.4	23,227	44.6

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

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
100	2	2.4	371	0.7
District Total : 82		100.0	52,132	100.0
Literacy rate for District :			79.1	

The above table reveals that in the range literacy rate of 91 to 99 there are 29 villages consisting of 23,227 populations. The percentage of villages in this range is 35.4 and the percentage distribution of population is 44.6. Again in the range of 1-10 there is only one village and the population is 87 (0.2%). It is interesting to note that at the range of 100 there are 2 villages consisting of 371 populations with the percentage distribution of population as 0.7%.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/Town	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	Lengpui (NT)	1,904	987	917	519	244	275	94.6	96.9	92.3	4.6
2	Mamit (NT)	4,102	2,104	1,998	1,008	568	440	95.1	94.5	95.8	-1.3
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	2,420	1,279	1,141	700	329	371	90.8	93.8	87.7	6.1
District (Urban) Total :		8,426	4,370	4,056	2,227	1,141	1,086	93.7	94.8	92.6	2.2

Note : NT = Notified Town

A scrutiny of the data given above will show that although at district level the percentage of male literates in all urban areas was slightly higher than that of females with a gap of 2.2% the percentage of female literates was higher (95.8) in Mamit in

comparison with that of male population. The gap was therefore in favour of females. The average gap in respect of the other 2 towns was more than the district average (2.2).

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			
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			male/female literacy rate
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Zawlnuam	1	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	100.0
2	West Phaileng	11	11	0	3	3	0	78.6	78.6	0	78.6
3	Reiek	1	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	100.0
District (Rural) Total :		13	13	0	3	3	0	81.3	81.3	0	81.3

Since there are only total 13 Scheduled Caste literate population in the rural areas of Mamit although various breakups have been included in the above table, it may not be necessary to explain them again as the figures given 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	1	16.7	5	31.3
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	5	83.3	11	68.8
District Total :	6	100.0	16	100.0
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :			81.3	

As already mentioned against table 25 it is not necessary to explain these negligible figures.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Gap in			
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			male/female literacy rate
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mamit (NT)	2	2	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
Mamit * (Urban)		2	2	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100

Note : 1. NT = Notified Town

2. * indicates the district newly created in 2001 Census.

The figures reflected above are very simple and easily understood. Hence no explanatory note is required.

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	Zawlnuam	12,766	6,814	5,952	5,328	2,497	2,831	86.5	89.4	83.3	6.1
2	West Phaileng	9,530	5,763	3,767	10,613	4,853	5,760	58.9	67.3	49.5	17.8
3	Reiek	8,846	4,685	4,161	2,382	1,155	1,227	93.7	94.9	92.3	2.6
District (Rural)											
Total :		31,142	17,262	13,880	18,323	8,505	9,818	77.1	81.7	72.1	9.7

From the above it can be seen that as in the case of the total population of the district, the gap in male - female category among the literate population of West Phaileng R.D. Block (17.8) was also the highest among the 3 R.D. Blocks of the district. Reiek R.D. Blocks with a gap of 2.6 was the lowest.

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	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	1	1.2	87	0.2
11-20	2	2.5	837	1.7
21-30	4	4.9	4,370	8.8
31-40	6	7.4	5,194	10.5
41-50	4	4.9	947	1.9
51-60	2	2.5	1,286	2.6
61-70	7	8.6	1,816	3.7
71-80	5	6.2	1,878	3.8
81-90	18	22.2	5,794	11.7
91-99	31	38.3	26,904	54.4
100	1	1.2	352	0.7
District Total :	81	100.0	49,465	100.0
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		77.1		

It can be seen that as many as 54.4 percent villages were having literacy rate between 91-99 and only one village was having 100% and 1-10 literacy rates respectively. The second highest percentage (11.7) was in the range of 81-90. It may be of interest to note that as many as 10.5 and 8.8 percent village were having the literacy rates of only 31-40 and 21-30 respectively.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates									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	Zawlnuam (NT)	2,107	1,082	1,025	593	284	309	91.9	94.3	89.4	4.9
2	Mamit (NT)	3,577	1,779	1,798	844	449	395	96.8	97.8	95.8	2.0
3	Lengpui (NT)	1,866	954	912	498	233	265	94.9	97.2	92.6	4.7
Mamit* (Urban) :		7,550	3,815	3,735	1,935	966	969	94.9	96.7	93.2	3.4

Note : 1. NT = Notified Town

2. * indicates the district newly created in 2001 Census.

From the above it can be seen that while there were less number of females (ST) literates in the district as a whole, in Mamit Town such number of females (1,798) were more than that of males (1,779).

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	Zawlnuam	Persons	27,693	12,436	44.9	2,789	10.1	15,225	55.0	12,468	45.0
		Males	14,386	7,569	52.6	787	5.5	8,356	58.1	6,030	41.9
		Females	13,307	4,867	36.6	2,002	15.0	6,869	51.6	6,438	48.4
2	West Phaileng	Persons	21,177	8,063	38.1	3,362	15.9	11,425	54.0	9,752	46.0
		Males	11,487	5,768	50.2	722	6.3	6,490	56.5	4,997	43.5
		Females	9,690	2,295	23.7	2,640	27.2	4,935	50.9	4,755	49.1
3	Reiek	Persons	13,915	6,929	49.8	1,586	11.4	8,515	61.2	5,400	38.8
		Males	7,241	4,061	56.1	497	6.9	4,558	62.9	2,683	37.1
		Females	6,674	2,868	43.0	1,089	16.3	3,957	59.3	2,717	40.7
District Total :		Persons	62,785	27,428	43.7	7,737	12.3	35,165	56.0	27,620	44.0
		Males	33,114	17,398	52.5	2,006	6.1	19,404	58.6	13,710	41.4
		Females	29,671	10,030	33.8	5,731	19.3	15,761	53.1	13,910	46.9

From the above it may be noted that against the average percentage of 56 for total workers in the district, the RD Block of Reiek with a figure of 61.2 was having highest percentage in this category and that this figure in respect of West Phaileng and

Zawlnuam were 54% and 55% respectively and that the number as well as percentage of workers in all three RD Blocks in respect of males were higher than that of females.

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	Zawlnuam	Persons	19,463	8,851	45.5	1,840	9.5	10,691	54.9	8,772	45.1
		Males	10,106	5,338	52.8	475	4.7	5,813	57.5	4,293	42.5
		Females	9,357	3,513	37.5	1,365	14.6	4,878	52.1	4,479	47.9
2	West Phaileng	Persons	21,177	8,063	38.1	3,362	15.9	11,425	54.0	9,752	46.0
		Males	11,487	5,768	50.2	722	6.3	6,490	56.5	4,997	43.5
		Females	9,690	2,295	23.7	2,640	27.2	4,935	50.9	4,755	49.1
3	Reiek	Persons	11,492	5,914	51.5	1,173	10.2	7,087	61.7	4,405	38.3
		Males	6,010	3,401	56.6	402	6.7	3,803	63.3	2,207	36.7
		Females	5,482	2,513	45.8	771	14.1	3,284	59.9	2,198	40.1
District		Persons	52,132	22,828	43.8	6,375	12.2	29,203	56.0	22,929	44.0
(Rural) Total :		Males	27,603	14,507	52.6	1,599	5.8	16,106	58.3	11,497	41.7
		Females	24,529	8,321	33.9	4,776	19.5	13,097	53.4	11,432	46.6

A scrutiny of above data will reveal that in Main Workers category males outnumbered females in the district as well as in all three RD Blocks. However there were more female marginal workers in the

district as well as in all three RD Blocks but non-workers were more in female population in Zawlnuam RD Block only.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Lengpui (NT)	Persons	2,423	1,015	41.9	413	17.0	1,428	58.9	995	41.1
		Males	1,231	660	53.6	95	7.7	755	61.3	476	38.7
		Females	1,192	355	29.8	318	26.7	673	56.5	519	43.5
2	Mamit (NT)	Persons	5,110	2,405	47.1	284	5.6	2,689	52.6	2,421	47.4
		Males	2,672	1,435	53.7	71	2.7	1,506	56.4	1,166	43.6
		Females	2,438	970	39.8	213	8.7	1,183	48.5	1,255	51.5
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	Persons	3,120	1,180	37.8	665	21.3	1,845	59.1	1,275	40.9
		Males	1,608	796	49.5	241	15.0	1,037	64.5	571	35.5
		Females	1,512	384	25.4	424	28.0	808	53.4	704	46.6
District		Persons	10,653	4,600	43.2	1,362	12.8	5,962	56.0	4,691	44.0
(Urban) Total :		Males	5,511	2,891	52.5	407	7.4	3,298	59.8	2,213	40.2
		Females	5,142	1,709	33.2	955	18.6	2,664	51.8	2,478	48.2

Note : NT = Notified Town

In urban areas of the district it was found that the total number of workers in male category was higher than female worker. The same was the case in respect of all three towns. Zawlnuam with 59.1%

was the highest followed by Lengpui (58.9) and Mamit (52.6). Hence non-workers were also proportionately distributed among these three towns.

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	Zawlnuam	Persons	27,693	15,225 (55.0)	11,201 (73.6)	1,046 (6.9)	145 (1.0)	2,833 (18.6)
		Males	14,386	8,356 (58.1)	5,783 (69.2)	582 (7.0)	95 (1.1)	1,896 (22.7)
		Females	13,307	6,869 (51.6)	5,418 (78.9)	464 (6.8)	50 (0.7)	937 (13.6)
2	West Phaileng	Persons	21,177	11,425 (54.0)	9,092 (79.6)	506 (4.4)	74 (0.6)	1,753 (15.3)
		Males	11,487	6,490 (56.5)	4,848 (74.7)	189 (2.9)	52 (0.8)	1,401 (21.6)
		Females	9,690	4,935 (50.9)	4,244 (86.0)	317 (6.4)	22 (0.4)	352 (7.1)
3	Reiek	Persons	13,915	8,515 (61.2)	6,484 (76.1)	677 (8.0)	96 (1.1)	1,258 (14.8)
		Males	7,241	4,558 (62.9)	3,419 (75.0)	304 (6.7)	57 (1.3)	778 (17.1)
		Females	6,674	3,957 (59.3)	3,065 (77.5)	373 (9.4)	39 (1.0)	480 (12.1)
District Total :		Persons	62,785	35,165 (56.0)	26,777 (76.1)	2,229 (6.3)	315 (0.9)	5,844 (16.6)
		Males	33,114	19,404 (58.6)	14,050 (72.4)	1,075 (5.5)	204 (1.1)	4,075 (21.0)
		Females	29,671	15,761 (53.1)	12,727 (80.7)	1,154 (7.3)	111 (0.7)	1,769 (11.2)

It can be seen from the above table that 76.1% of the workers in the districts were Cultivators followed by Other workers (16.6), Agricultural labourers (6.3) and those engaged in Household Industry (0.9). Among the RD Blocks, West Phaileng was having the largest percentage of Cultivators (79.6)

followed by Reiek (76.1) and Zawlnuam (73.6) whereas the percentage of Other workers was highest in Zawlnuam (18.6) followed West Phaileng (15.3) and Reiek (14.8). It is worthwhile to note that in all three RD Blocks there were more female cultivators but less workers in the category of Other workers.

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	Zawlnuam	Persons	19,463	10,691 (54.9)	8,763 (82.0)	611 (5.7)	46 (0.4)	1,271 (11.9)
		Males	10,106	5,813 (57.5)	4,582 (78.8)	298 (5.1)	30 (0.5)	903 (15.5)
		Females	9,357	4,878 (52.1)	4,181 (85.7)	313 (6.4)	16 (0.3)	368 (7.5)
2	West Phaileng	Persons	21,177	11,425 (54.0)	9,092 (79.6)	506 (4.4)	74 (0.6)	1,753 (15.3)
		Males	11,487	6,490 (56.5)	4,848 (74.7)	189 (2.9)	52 (0.8)	1,401 (21.6)
		Females	9,690	4,935 (50.9)	4,244 (86.0)	317 (6.4)	22 (0.4)	352 (7.1)
3	Reiek	Persons	11,492	7,087 (61.7)	6,033 (85.1)	219 (3.1)	83 (1.2)	752 (10.6)
		Males	6,010	3,803 (63.3)	3,130 (82.3)	113 (3.0)	51 (1.3)	509 (13.4)
		Females	5,482	3,284 (59.9)	2,903 (88.4)	106 (3.2)	32 (1.0)	243 (7.4)
District (Rural)		Persons	52,132	29,203 (56.0)	23,888 (81.8)	1,336 (4.6)	203 (0.7)	3,776 (12.9)
Total :		Males	27,603	16,106 (58.3)	12,560 (78.0)	600 (3.7)	133 (0.8)	2,813 (17.5)
		Females	24,529	13,097 (53.4)	11,328 (86.5)	736 (5.6)	70 (0.5)	963 (7.4)

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

From the above it can be seen that there were highest percentage of workers in Reiek RD Block (61.7) followed by Zawlnuam (54.9) and West Phaileng (54.0). Similarly Reiek was having 85.1% cultivators which was the highest percentage in this

category among all RD Block areas of the district. However, the percentage of other workers was highest in West Phaileng (15.3), second and third position being occupied by Zawlnuam and Reiek R. D. Block respectively.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Lengpui (NT)	Persons	2,423	1,428	451	458	13	506
				(58.9)	(31.6)	(32.1)	(0.9)	(35.4)
		Males	1,231	755	289	191	6	269
				(61.3)	(38.3)	(25.3)	(0.8)	(35.6)
		Females	1,192	673	162	267	7	237
				(56.5)	(24.1)	(39.7)	(1.0)	(35.2)
2	Mamit (NT)	Persons	5,110	2,689	1,578	118	58	935
				(52.6)	(58.7)	(4.4)	(2.2)	(34.8)
		Males	2,672	1,506	806	59	40	601
				(56.4)	(53.5)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(39.9)
		Females	2,438	1,183	772	59	18	334
				(48.5)	(65.3)	(5.0)	(1.5)	(28.2)
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	Persons	3,120	1,845	860	317	41	627
				(59.1)	(46.6)	(17.2)	(2.2)	(34.0)
		Males	1,608	1,037	395	225	25	392
				(64.5)	(38.1)	(21.7)	(2.4)	(37.8)
		Females	1,512	808	465	92	16	235
				(53.4)	(57.5)	(11.4)	(2.0)	(29.1)
District (Urban)		Persons	10,653	5,962	2,889	893	112	2,068
Total :				(56.0)	(48.5)	(15.0)	(1.9)	(34.7)
		Males	5,511	3,298	1,490	475	71	1,262
				(59.8)	(45.2)	(14.4)	(2.2)	(38.3)
		Females	5,142	2,664	1,399	418	41	806
				(51.8)	(52.5)	(15.7)	(1.5)	(30.3)

Note : NT = Notified Town

Among the urban areas of the district Zawlnuam was having highest percentage of main and marginal workers (59.1%) followed by Lengpui (58.9%) and Mamit (52.6%). However, Lengpui was having highest percentage of other workers (35.4%), whereas the

same for Mamit and Zawlnuam were 34.8% and 34.0% respectively. In Lengpui there were 32.1% Agricultural labourers, the same information regarding Mamit and Zawlnuam were 4.4% and 17.2% respectively.

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\$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Zawlnuam	34	27	16	0	15	0	13	1	0	11	29
		(100)	(79.4)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(44.1)	(0.0)	(38.2)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(32.4)	(85.3)
2	West Phaileng	27	24	11	11	15	0	19	1	0	19	15
		(100)	(88.9)	(40.7)	(40.7)	(55.6)	(0.0)	(70.4)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(70.4)	(55.6)

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\$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	Reiek	21 (100)	21 (100.0)	8 (38.1)	7 (33.3)	11 (52.4)	0 (0.0)	5 (23.8)	2 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	4 (19.0)	19 (90.5)
District Total:		82 (100)	72 (87.8)	35 (42.7)	18 (22.0)	41 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	37 (45.1)	4 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	34 (41.5)	63 (76.8)

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.

On going through the summary of data on various important amenities available in all three RD Blocks it can be seen that except Education (100%) and Power Supply (90.5%) Reiek lags behind in all other

items. In fact Mamit District as a whole is yet to be termed as a developed district in the State, as hence can be stated as one of the very few under developed districts in Mizoram.

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 communications \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Zawlnuam	19,463 (100)	18,817 (96.7)	15,591 (80.1)	0 (0.0)	14,567 (74.8)	0 (0.0)	14,134 (72.6)	1,611 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	12,980 (66.7)	19,041 (97.8)
2	West Phaileng	21,177 (100)	20,896 (98.7)	13,981 (66.0)	11,395 (53.8)	17,465 (82.5)	0 (0.0)	17,377 (82.1)	3,920 (18.5)	0 (0.0)	16,996 (80.3)	14,932 (70.5)
3	Reiek	11,492 (100)	11,492 (100.0)	6,078 (52.9)	6,189 (53.9)	8,419 (73.3)	0 (0.0)	4,052 (35.3)	2,501 (21.8)	0 (0.0)	2,795 (24.3)	11,249 (97.9)
District Total :		52,132 (100)	51,205 (98.2)	35,650 (68.4)	17,584 (33.7)	40,451 (77.6)	0 (0.0)	35,563 (68.2)	8,032 (15.4)	0 (0.0)	32,771 (62.9)	45,222 (86.7)

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

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

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

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

It can be seen from the table 38 that coverage of person by educational facilities in all three R.D. Blocks is extremely high (96.7, 98.7 and 100 for Sl. No. 1, 2 and 3 above and 98.2 for the whole district), Medical, Postal Service, Transport & Communication

and Power Supply are high, Banking and Agricultural Credit Societies are very poor and nil respectively. There is no telephone facilities in any rural area and in Zawlnuam rural area there is even no improved water supply facilities in any village so far.

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	0	1	8	9
(b) Middle School	1	4	32	37
(c) Degree College	0	0	81	81
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	0	0	81	81
(b) PHC	2	9	65	76
3. Post Office	2	6	32	40
4. Telephone	0	0	81	81
5. Bus Service	0	3	43	46
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	1	1	77	79
(b) Cooperative Bank	1	0	78	79
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	0	81	81

A scrutiny of the data incorporated in the table above will reveal that only one village having Primary School in the range of between 5-10 km. and 8 villages having Primary School at a distance range of 10+ km. all other villages are having Primary Schools. Similarly villages not having Medical, Postal,

Telephones, Bus Services, Banking and Agricultural Credit Societies has also been shown in the same fashion in the relevant rows and columns of the table. As the data are self explanatory further explanation is not attempted.

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
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 -15	12	11	5	3	0	3	0	0	2
	(100.0)	(91.7)	(41.7)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)
16 - 50	37	32	17	20	0	15	4	0	13
	(100.0)	(86.5)	(45.9)	(54.1)	(0.0)	(40.5)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(35.1)
51+ 29	28	12	17	0	18	0	0	18	
	(100.0)	(96.6)	(41.4)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(62.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.1)
Unspecified	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
	(100.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)
District total :	82	72	35	41	0	37	4	0	34
	(100.0)	(87.8)	(42.7)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(45.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(41.5)

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

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

It can be seen that in the distance range of less than 5 km. from Statutory Towns no villages are located where education etc. amenities are available. The data in respect of 5-15 km. indicates that out of 12 such villages as many as 11 villages where education facility is available, 5 in respect of Medical,

3 for post offices and 3 in respect of transport & communication and lastly 2 villages where pucca approach roads are available. In the subsequent columns the range of 16-50 km. and 51+ km. have been taken into consideration and breakup given in the same manner as in the case of range 5-15 km.

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 communication \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	47 (100.0)	37 (78.7)	8 (17.0)	6 (12.8)	11 (23.4)	0 (0.0)	12 (25.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	12 (25.5)	32 (68.1)
500-999	21 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	15 (71.4)	6 (28.6)	16 (76.2)	0 (0.0)	12 (57.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (47.6)	18 (85.7)
1000-1999	9 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	8 (88.9)	4 (44.4)	9 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (100.0)	3 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	8 (88.9)	9 (100.0)
2000-4999	5 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	4 (80.0)	2 (40.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (80.0)	4 (80.0)
5000-9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	82 (100.0)	72 (87.8)	35 (42.7)	18 (22.0)	41 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	37 (45.1)	4 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	34 (41.5)	63 (76.8)

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.

A scrutiny of the data incorporated in the table 41 will indicate that in the population range of 1-499, there are 47 inhabited villages out of which 37 villages are having educational facility, 8 villages are having medical, 6 improved drinking water, 11 villages are having post offices, 12 villages are having transport & communication, 12 are having pucca roads, 32 villages are having power supply. In the same manner

amenities available for the population of inhabited villages in the population range of 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000-4999 have been included in the following columns and rows. Data for the population in the range of 5000-9999 and 10000+ population are shown as nil, since there is no such villages are located in the district.

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	Zawlunam	34	0	0	0
2	West Phaileng	27	0	0	0
3	Reiek	21	0	0	0
District Total :		82	0	0	0

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Since no data has been included, there is nothing to explain.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	From all		Total	Public health				
			Through taxes	other sources		General Administration	and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	VI Lengpui (NT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	V Mamit (NT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total :		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note : NT = Notified Town

Since no such procedure is introduced till the Census Enumeration period, respective data on coverage under this item can be treated as NIL.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary/Middle	Secondary/Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
		3	4	5	6	7
1	Lengpui (NT)	12.4	8.3	4.1	0.0	0.0
2	Mamit (NT)	15.7	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	19.2	9.6	6.4	3.2	3.2
District Total :		16.0	6.6	3.8	1.9	1.9

The above table reveals the availability of schools and colleges per 10,000 urban populations in the towns of the district. In Mamit District urban areas there are 16 Primary Schools, 7 Middle Schools, 4 High Schools, 2 Secondary Schools and 2 Colleges per 10,000 populations.

Zawlnuam Town is having largest number of institutions in all categories, while there are no Senior Secondary School and College in Lengpui Town. Zawlnuam Town is having 3 such institutions each per 10,000 populations. It may be noted that there are 8 Middle Schools in Lengpui Town only 4 of this category is found in Mamit Town.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Lengpui (NT)	41
2	Mamit (NT)	20
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	32
District Total :		28

Note : NT = Notified Town

It can be seen from the table that there are average of only 28 beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 populations in the district. The highest bed strength in the town is at Lengpui Town and the lowest bed strength among the towns in the district is found at Mamit Town.

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

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

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Lengpui (NT)	-	Chillies
		-	Raw Cotton
2	Mamit (NT)	Orange Squash	Furniture
		Candle	Bread
		Furniture	Orange
3	Zawlnuam (NT)	Furniture	Teak Log
		Candle	Fruit
		Reed	Furniture

Note : NT = Notified Town

The table indicated most important commodity exported and manufactured in the 3 Notified Towns. Only two towns (Mamit and Zawlnuam) are having all three items each manufactured therein and that nothing is manufactured in Lengpui Town. In Mamit and Zawlnuam Towns items like candle and furniture, orange squash are manufactured.

Among the items exported from these towns Chillies, Raw Cotton (Lengpui), Furniture, Bread and Orange (Mamit), Teak Log, fruits and furniture (Zawlnuam) are the main items.

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

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	264	260	4	2	2	0	258	254	4
	One room	3,828	3,524	304	20	19	1	3,779	3,492	287
	Two rooms	3,519	2,990	529	84	83	1	3,409	2,884	522
	Three rooms	1,520	1,116	404	22	19	3	1,488	1,089	399
	3+ rooms	457	266	191	5	4	1	451	261	190
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Rented	No exclusive room	27	25	2	1	1	0	26	24	2
	One room	629	460	169	27	17	10	565	420	145
	Two rooms	611	364	247	10	2	8	569	346	223
	Three rooms	250	132	118	4	0	4	232	123	109
	3+ rooms	94	28	66	0	0	0	88	26	62
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Others	No exclusive room	9	6	3	0	0	0	9	6	3
	One room	74	41	33	5	4	1	58	36	22
	Two rooms	71	41	30	0	0	0	69	41	28
	Three rooms	56	18	38	3	1	2	50	17	33
	3+ rooms	10	3	7	0	0	0	10	3	7
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2
District total :		11,419	9,274	2,145	183	152	31	11,058	9,022	2,036

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

As indicated in the table given above in 2001 Census there were all together 11,419 households in Mamit District as per the result of houselisting operation conducted during May 2000. Out of the total households, 3,519 households were having two rooms and were living in their own houses and 3,828 households were having only one living rooms owned by them. Among the total of 183 SC households more than 50 percent households were having 2 living rooms, while only 3,409 households of ST out of total of 11,058 were having only two living rooms at their respective houses.

In respect of households living in rented house, it can be seen that out of total number of the

household i.e., 1,611 households in this category, 629 households were having only one room and 611 with 2 rooms. The same trend has also been found in case of SC households. In case of ST household, 569 households were having 2 dwelling rooms and only a marginally lower number of household i.e., 565 were having one dwelling room.

Among this other category i.e., the households not covered by the above mentioned two categories, majority of the household were having only one room. Same is the case of sub-category SC but in case of ST households, 69 households were having two rooms while is marginally higher than those having only one room (58).

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

Serial 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	Zawlnuam R. D. Block	1,379 (30.3)	1,831 (36.3)	1,801 (35.7)	660 (19.1)	1,236 (35.8)	1,532 (44.4)	719 (44.9)	595 (37.2)	269 (16.8)
2	West Phaileng R. D. Block	785 (21.6)	857 (23.6)	1,887 (51.9)	785 (21.6)	857 (23.6)	1,887 (51.9)	-	-	-
3	Reiek R. D. Block	1,329 (48.6)	954 (34.9)	422 (15.4)	1,113 (50.9)	731 (33.4)	329 (15.0)	216 (39.2)	223 (41.0)	93 (17.1)
District total :		3,493 (30.6)	3,642 (31.9)	4,110 (36.0)	2,558 (27.6)	2,824 (30.5)	3,748 (40.4)	935 (43.6)	818 (38.1)	362 (16.9)

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

This tables shows percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi ó permanent and temporary houses in the district and in all three R.D. Blocks namely Zawlnuam, West Phaileng and Reiek R.D. Block.

Among these three R.D. Blocks, the highest percentage (48.6%) of households were living in permanent houses in Reiek R.D. Block followed by Zawlnuam R.D. Block (30.3%) and West Phaileng R.D. Block (21.6%).

In respect of households living in semi-permanent houses the highest percentage (36.3%) was in Zawlnuam R.D. Block followed by Reiek (34.9%) and West Phaileng (23.6%) respectively. Regarding the distribution of households living in temporary houses it can be seen that the highest percentage was found to be in West Phaileng (51.9%) followed by Zawlnuam (35.7%) and Reiek (15.4%) R.D. Blocks.

TABLE 50 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Serial number	R. D. Block	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Zawlnuam R. D. Block	Total	5,051 (2.9)	144 (48.1)	2,431 (31.1)	1,571 (86.3)	4,357 (23.0)	1,157
		Rural	3,450 (4.1)	141 (29.5)	1 (25.9)	892 (82.0)	2,830 (22.9)	789
		Urban	1,610 (0.0)	3 (88.3)	1,414 (42.4)	679 (95.4)	1,527 (23.1)	370
2	West Phaileng R. D. Block	Total	3,635 (1.3)	46 (17.5)	637 (17.3)	627 (32.1)	1,168 (3.3)	120
		Rural	3,635 (1.3)	46 (17.5)	637 (17.3)	627 (32.1)	1,168 (3.3)	130
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Reiek R. D. Block	Total	2,733 (16.3)	445 (51.8)	1,416 (51.6)	1,411 (96.7)	2,643 (29.2)	799
		Rural	2,189 (19.9)	436 (42.9)	940 (52.7)	1,154 (96.3)	2,107 (28.9)	633
		Urban	544 (1.7)	9 (87.5)	476 (47.2)	257 (98.5)	536 (30.5)	166
Mamit District total :			11,419 (5.6)	635 (39.3)	4,484 (31.6)	3,609 (71.5)	8,168 (18.2)	2,078

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

It can be seen in that Table 50 only 635 households were having improved drinking water facility (5.6%) out of the total household of 11,419 in the district. In case of drainage facility 2,078 household were having this facility. Besides above facility a total of 3,609 households (71.5%) were having attached bathroom in their houses whereas majority of the households in the district i.e., 8,168 households were having toilet facilities which is 18.2% of the total households in the district.

In respect of R.D. Blocks, the highest percentage of improved drinking water facility were found in Reiek R.D. Block. In other words out of total 2,733

households in this R.D. Block, 445 households were having improved drinking water facility. In Zawlnuam R.D. Block only 144 (48.1%) households and in West Phaileng R.D. Block only 46 (17.5%) households were having this facility. In case of Electricity, the highest number of households i.e., 2,431 (31.1%) were having this facility Zawlnuam R.D. Block followed by Reiek R.D. Block in 1,416 (51.6%) households and West Phaileng R.D. Block with 637 (17.3%) households. Number of households having Bathroom, Toilet and drainage facilities in the district and in various R.D. Blocks are also shown in the table.

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

Serial number	R.D. Block	Total/Rural/Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal/Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Zawlnuam	Total	5,051	4,305	81	-	14	2	525	15	80	25	4
	R. D. Block			(85.2)	(1.6)		(0.3)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(0.1)
		Rural	3,450	3,149	73	-	13	2	156	14	15	25	3
				(91.3)	(2.1)		(0.4)	(0.1)	(4.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.1)
	Urban	1,601	1,156	8	-	1	-	369	1	65	-	1	
			(72.2)	(0.5)		(0.1)		(23.1)	(0.1)	(4.1)		(0.1)	
2	West Phaileng	Total	3,635	3,402	35	-	3	-	51	2	36	102	4
	R. D. Block			(93.6)	(1.0)		(0.1)		(1.4)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(2.8)	(0.1)
		Rural	3,635	3,402	35	-	3	-	51	2	36	102	4
				(93.6)	(1.0)		(0.1)		(1.4)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(2.8)	(0.1)
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Reiek	Total	2,733	2,481	19	14	-	10	190	1	17	-	1
	R. D. Block			(90.8)	(0.7)	(0.5)		(0.4)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)		(0.0)
		Rural	2,189	2,129	14	14	-	-	28	-	4	-	-
				(97.3)	(0.6)	(0.6)			(1.3)		(0.2)		
	Urban	544	352	5	-	-	10	162	1	13	-	1	
			(64.7)	(0.9)			(1.8)	(29.8)	(0.2)	(2.4)		(0.2)	
District total :			11,419	10,188	135	14	17	12	766	18	133	127	9
				(89.2)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(6.7)	(0.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(0.1)

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

Among the different types of fuel used for cooking, Fire Wood was used by maximum households (10,188) which was 89.2% to the total households (11,419) followed by L.P.G. (766) with 6.7%. Only a very small numbers of households used kerosene i.e., 133 households of the (1.2%) to total households (11,419) of the district.

In respect of R.D. Blocks Fire Wood was used by maximum households in all three R.D. Blocks.

Thus in Zawlnuam R.D. 4,305 households (out of 5,051) in West Phaileng R.D. Block 3,402 (out of 3,635) households followed by 2,481 households of Reiek R.D. (out of 2,733) were using Fire Wood as the fuel. L.P.G. was used by a small number of households (525) and 10.4% of the total households (5,051) of Zawlnuam R.D. followed by the households of Reiek R.D. (190) with 7.0% to the total households (2,733).

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	Zawlnuam	Total	5,051	1,185	1,756	504	229	212	282	75	3,042
	R. D. Block	Rural	3,450	506	1,088	263	18	121	155	40	2,231
		Urban	1,601	679	668	241	211	91	127	35	811
2	West Phaileng	Total	3,655	351	806	172	57	51	80	14	2,747
	R. D. Block	Rural	3,655	351	806	172	57	51	80	14	2,747
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Reiek	Total	2,733	750	1,303	313	109	49	57	49	1,364
	R. D. Block	Rural	2,189	582	1,015	244	41	11	17	40	1,134
		Urban	544	168	288	69	68	38	40	9	230
District total :			11,419	2,286	3,865	989	395	312	419	138	7,153

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

In this table it can be seen that out of 11,419 households only 2,286 households were availing Banking services which is 20.0% of the total households availing such services. In case of availability of other amenities Radio was available in a large number of households (3,865) followed by a small number of T. V. Sets (989 households) and Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped (419 households). Telephone was available only in 395 households.

In respect of R.D. Blocks 1,185 households out of 5,051 households of Zawlnuam R.D. Block 351 households out of 3,635 of West Phaileng R.D. Block and 750 households out of 2,733 of Reiek R.D. Block were availing the Banking services in their respective areas. In case of availability of other assets in Zawlnuam R.D. the number of households having Radio, T. V. and Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped were 1,756, 504 and 282 respectively and that for West Phaileng and Reiek R.D. were 806, 172, 80 and 1303, 313, 57 households were having these amenities respectively.

(viii) Major social and cultural events :

During the decade 1991 to 2001, except creation of the new District during the year 1998 by elevating it from a sub-division to district status and establishment of Dampa Wild Life Sanctuary there

was hardly any significant social cultural or administrative event.

(ix) Places of religious, historical and archaeological importance

Dampa Tiger Reserve :

The Dampa Tiger Reserve is situated in the International border with Bangladesh about 127 km. from Aizawl, the state capital at 92°13'12" - 92°27'27" East and 23°32'42" - 23°41'36" North and altitude 200m ó 1200m above MSL. This Reserve consists of moist deciduous Forests at the lower reaches and Evergreen and Semi-evergreen Forest with the Natural grassland at light altitude. Dampa is the largest Sanctuary in the State and notified in 1985 and as declared Tiger Reserve in 1994. It covers an area of approximately 500sq. km. The Virgin Forests of Dampa tlang and Chhawrpial tlang are the unique natural feature of the sanctuary. The important wild animals found in the sanctuary are Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Gam (Indian Bison), Wild dog, Sambar, Bailing Deer, Sloth Bear, Bear, Loolock, Gibbon, Leaf Monkey, Common Languor, Rhesus, Macaque, Giant Squirrel, Porcupero, Slow Lions, Jungle Cat, Wild boars etc. and population roughly 10,000 tribal. Mostly Mizo and Riang tribes are practicing Jhum System for their livelihood.

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

Pukzing Cave :

Pukzing village is under West Phaileng R.D. Block. There is a large cave near this village known as -Pukzing Pukø (Pukzing Cave) because this cave is situated near Pukzing village. It is believed that this cave is known as one of the biggest cave in Mizoram and is about 75 feet wide.

According to Mizo legend, in olden times there was a very strong man named Mualzavata. His name is called Mualzavata because he could clear hundred ranges of forests in a single day. In Mizo -mualømean range, -zaømeans hundred, and -vatømeans -to clearø As such he was known as Mualzavata. Not only that his wife was also a very strong woman who could cleared mostly ninety nine hill ranges in a day. The Mizo legend again says that Mualzavata divorced his wife because she could not even cleared one hundred ranges in a single day.

The Mizo legend has it that a strong man like Mualzavata could mighty thing without using weapons as in our days. It was also believed that the Pukzing cave was curved with his hairpin. To make such huge and big cave, it would need many tools. But it was said that Mualzavata could curve this cave by using one hairpin. A smoothen conical shaped stone which is known as Mualzavata tahreuh fallen from the hale of his bag is located at Rawpui village in Lunglei District.

Rengdil Lake :

Rengdil Lake is situated in the North Western Part of Mamit District, about 3 kms away from Zamuang. This Lake is 58 kms from the District capital Mamit. The lake actually has two parts - the upper part being smaller than the lower part.

It is said that the Lake was made by a certain unknown Reng Chief who once reigned over the surrounding areas along the Hachhek Hill Range. The larger lake is around 300 ft. in length and 100 ft. across and about 15 ft. at its deepest.

At a short distance from the lake lies an old Fort locally known as -Lungkulhø which is also believed to

have been built by the same Chief. A few stone artifacts can still be seen here.

Rengdil and Lungkawlh areas are now under the protection of the Department of Environment and Forest.

(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 -villageø 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 nit 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.

PART-A
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

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

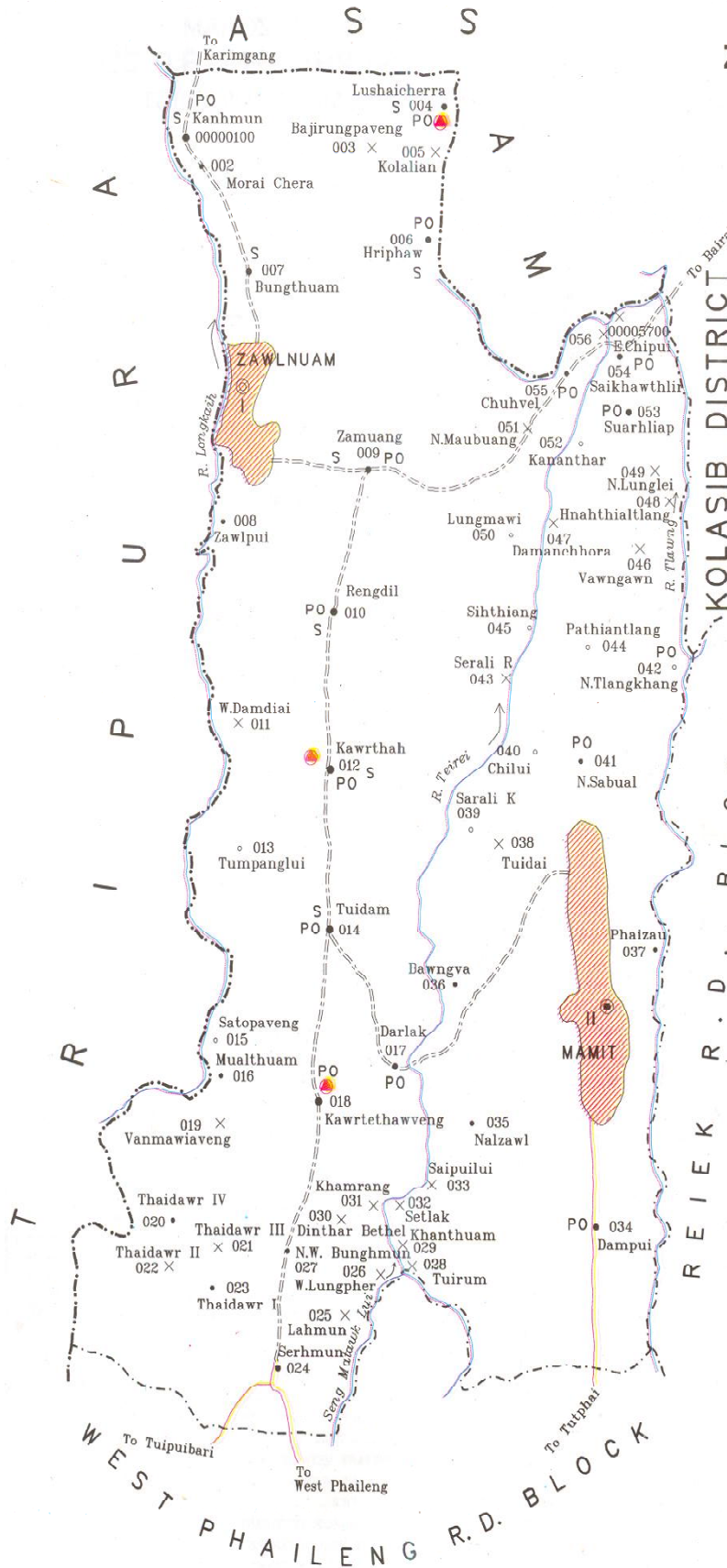
The village directory also carries the following appendices.

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 (INDIA)
ZAWLNUAM R.D. BLOCK
 MAMIT DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



TOTAL AREA OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK (IN SQ.KM.)	... N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	... 27693
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	... 2
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	... 57
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	... 67

BOUNDARY, STATE	---
" DISTRICT	----
" R.D. BLOCK
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C. NUMBER	00000100
HEADQUARTERS: DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	●
" R.D. BLOCK	⊙
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES:	
BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999,	○ ● ● ●
1000 & ABOVE	○ ● ● ● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT	○
LOCATION CODE NUMBER	×
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NAME	▨
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	—
UNMETALLED ROAD	---
RIVER AND STREAM	~~~~~
POST OFFICE	PO
SENIOR/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	B
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	■

Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Mamit

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Zawlnuam (0001)			
1	Bajirungpaveng	0000300	010010001000100003
2	Bawngva	00003600	010010001000100035
3	Bungthuam	00000700	010010001000100007
4	Chilui	00004000	010010001000100029
5	Chuhvel	00005500	010010001000100009
6	Damanchhora	00004700	010010001000100021
7	Dampui	00003400	010010001000100043
8	Darlak	00001700	010010001000100037
9	Dinthar Bethel	00003000	010010001000100058
10	E.Chipui	00005700	010010001000100011
11	Hnahthialtlang	00004800	010010001000100020
12	Hriphaw	00000600	010010001000100006
13	Kananthar	00005200	010010001000100014
14	Kanhmun	00000100	010010001000100001
15	Kawrtethawveng	00001800	010010001000100041
16	Kawrthah	00001200	010010001000100028
17	Khamrang	00003100	010010001000100047
18	Khanthuam	00002900	010010001000100052
19	Kolalian	00000500	010010001000100005
20	Lahmun	00002500	010010001000100055
21	Lungmawi	00005000	010010001000100018
22	Lushaicherra	00000400	010010001000100004
23	Moraicherra	00000200	010010001000100002
24	Mualthuam	00001600	010010001000100039
25	N.Lunglei	00004900	010010001000100019
26	N.Maubuang	00005100	010010001000100008
27	N.Sabual	00004100	010010001000100030
28	N.Tlangkhang	00004200	010010001000100025

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Zawlnuam (0001)			
29	N.W.Bunghmun	00002700	010010001000100051
30	Nalzawl	00003500	010010001000100042
31	Pathiantlang	00004400	010010001000100024
32	Phaizau	00003700	010010001000100036
33	Rengdil	00001000	010010001000100017
34	Saikhawthlir	00005400	010010001000100012
35	Saipuilui	00003300	010010001000100045
36	Sarali K	00003900	010010001000100031
37	Serali R	00004300	010010001000100026
38	Serhmun	00002400	010010001000100056
39	Setlak	00003200	010010001000100046
40	Sihthiang	00004500	010010001000100023
41	Sotapa Veng	00001500	010010001000100038
42	Suarhliap	00005300	010010001000100013
43	Thaidawr I	00002300	010010001000100050
44	Thaidawr II	00002200	010010001000100049
45	Thaidawr III	00002100	010010001000100048
46	Thaidawr IV	00002000	010010001000100057
47	Tuidai	00003800	010010001000100032
48	Tuidam	00001400	010010001000100034
49	Tuirum	00002800	010010001000100053
50	Tumpanglui	00001300	010010001000100033
51	Vanmawiaveng	00001900	010010001000100040
52	Vawngawn	00004600	010010001000100022
53	W.Chipui	00005600	010010001000100010
54	W.Damdiai	00001100	010010001000100027
55	W.Lungpher	00002600	010010001000100054
56	Zamuang	00000900	010010001000100015
57	Zawlpui	00000800	010010001000100016

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 : Zawlnuam (0001)												
1	Kanhmun (00000100)	-	1,611	301	P(3) M(2) S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)
2	Moraicherra (00000200)	-	415	84	P M(10+) C(10+)	CHW 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Bajirungpaveng (00000300)	-										
----- Uninhabited -----												
4	Lushaicherra (00000400)	-	739	140	P M S C(10+)	PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S O SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
5	Kolalian (00000500)	-										
----- Uninhabited -----												
6	Hriphaw (00000600)	-	664	118	P(2) 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Bungthuam (00000700)	-	710	142	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Zawlpu (00000800)	-	279	59	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+)
9	Zamuang (00000900)	-	878	166	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
10	Rengdil (00001000)	-	1,454	301	P(2) M(2) S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
11	W.Damdai (00001100)	-										
----- Uninhabited -----												

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
PR	Zawlnuam (16)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Till, Sesemum, Maize, Ginger	-	Kanhmun	1
MR	Zawlnuam (14)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 Years	Paddy And Maize	-	Moraicherra	2
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bajirungpaveng	3
FP	Zawlnuam (30)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 Years	Paddy & Maize	-	Lushaicherra	4
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kolalian	5
MR	Zawlnuam (10)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Rice, Ginger, Maize	-	Hriphaw	6
PR	Zawlnuam (8)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger	-	Bungthuam	7
MR	Zawlnuam (7)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger	-	Zawlpu	8
PR	Zawlnuam (17)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger, Chillie	-	Zamuang	9
PR	Zawlnuam (10)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yaers	Rice, Ginger, Maize	-	Rengdil	10
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W.Damdiai	11

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 : Zawlnuam (0001)												
12	Kawrthah (00001200)	-	2,544	491	P(6) M(3) S(2) PUC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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	Tumpanglui (00001300)	-	56	11	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+)
14	Tuidam (00001400)	-	1,473	280	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
15	Sotapa Veng (00001500)	-	87	19	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S O 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+)
16	Mualthuam (00001600)	-	366	55	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+)
17	Darlak (00001700)	-	619	128	P M 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Kawrthawveng (00001800)	-	2,095	367	P(4) M(2) S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	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	Vanmawiaveng (00001900)	-										
----- Uninhabited -----												
20	Thaidawr IV (00002000)	-	210	34	- P(10+) 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+)
21	Thaidawr III (00002100)	-										
----- Uninhabited -----												

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 crop s 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	
PR	Mamit (32)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Ginger Chilies	-	Kawrthah	12	
MR	Mamit (32)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	-	Tumpanglui	13	
PR	Mamit (22)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Yeras	Rice, Ginger, Chillies, Maize	-	Tuidam	14	
MR FP	Zawlnuam (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paddy	-	Sotapa Veng	15	
FP	Mamit (81)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	-	Mualthuam	16	
PR	Mamit (0)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Chillies, Ginger	-	Darlak	17	
PR	Mamit (22)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Chillies, Sesemum	-	Kawrtethawveng	18	
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vanmawiaveng	19
FP	Mamit (44)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	-	Thaidawr IV	20	
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thaidawr III	21

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
22	Thaidawr II (00002200)	-										
23	Thaidawr I (00002300)	-	460	80	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+)
24	Serhmun (00002400)	-	611	99	P M 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Lahmun (00002500)	-										
26	W.Lungpher (00002600)	-										
27	N.W.Bunghmun (00002700)	-	373	70	P M 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Tuirum (00002800)	-										
29	Khanthuam (00002900)	-										
30	Dinthar Bethel (00003000)	-										
31	Khamrang (00003100)	-										
32	Setlak (00003200)	-										
33	Saipuilui (00003300)	-										
34	Dampui (00003400)	-	612	118	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
35	Nalzawl (00003500)	-	228	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(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	Cultivable land						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Thaidawr II	22
FP	Mamit (42)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Chillies	-	- Thaidawr I	23
PR	Mamit (52)	ED	NM	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger	-	- Serhmun	24
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Lahmun	25
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- W.Lungpher	26
PR	Mamit (44)	ED	NM	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger, Chillies	-	- N.W.Bunghmun	27
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Tuirum	28
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Khanthum	29
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Dinthar Bethel	30
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Khamrang	31
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Setlak	32
												----- Uninhabited -----	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Saipuilui	33
PR	Mamit (24)	ED	NM	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	-	- Dampui	34
MR	Mamit (14)	ED	NM	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	-	- Nalzawl	35

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	
36	Bawngva (00003600)	-	365	67	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	Phaizau (00003700)	-	196	37	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+)	
38	Tuidai (00003800)	-			----- Uninhabited -----								
39	Sarali K (00003900)	-	143	24	- P(10+) 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+)	
40	Chilui (00004000)	-	65	11	- P(10+) 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+)	
41	N.Sabual (00004100)	-	207	33	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)	
42	N.Tlangkhang (00004200)	-	101	18	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)	
43	Serali R (00004300)	-			----- Uninhabited -----								
44	Pathiantlang (00004400)	-	41	9	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S O 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	Cultivable land							Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
MR	Mamit (10)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Chillies	- Bawngva		36	
MR	Mamit (15)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	- Phaizau		37	
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	- Tuidai		38	
FP	Zawnuam (32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Chillies	- Sarali K		39	
FP	Mamit (14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	- Chilui		40	
MR	Mamit (19)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger, Chillies	- N.Sabual		41	
FP	Mamit (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	- N.Tlangkhang		42	
----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	- Serali R		43	
FP	Zawnuam (28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Paddy & Maize	- Pathiantlang		44	

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
45	Sihthiang (00004500)	-	191	35	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+)
46	Vawngawn (00004600)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
47	Damanchhora (00004700)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
48	Hnahthialtlang (00004800)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
49	N.Lunglei (00004900)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
50	Lungmawi (00005000)	-	14	3	- P(5-10) M(5-10) 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+)
51	N.Maubyang (00005100)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
52	Kananthar (00005200)	-	86	20	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S O 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+)
53	Suarhliap (00005300)	-	513	95	P M 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
54	Saikhawthlir (00005400)	-	725	145	P M 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
55	Chuhvel (00005500)	-	332	64	P M(10+) 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(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	Cultivable land							Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
FP	Zawlnuam (29)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	- Sihthiang		45	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Vawngawn		46	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Damanchhora		47	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Hnahthialtlang		48	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- N.Lunglei		49	
MR	Zawlnuam (35)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	- Lungmawi		50	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- N.Maubuang		51	
FP	Zawlnuam (36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	-	- Kananthar		52	
MR	Mamit (47)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger, Sesemum	- Suarhliap		53	
MR	Zawlnuam (47)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger	- Saikhawthlir		54	
MR	Zawlnuam (30)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize, Ginger, Sesemum	- Chuhvel		55	

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 : Zawlnuam (0001)

56	W.Chipui (00005600)	-						----- Uninhabited -----				
57	E.Chipui (00005700)	-						----- Uninhabited -----				
Block Total		0.0	19463	3664	P(42) S(10)	M(21) PUC		PHC PHS(14) CHW(2)	R(16) S(34)	PO(15)	CM	BS(12) NW(2)

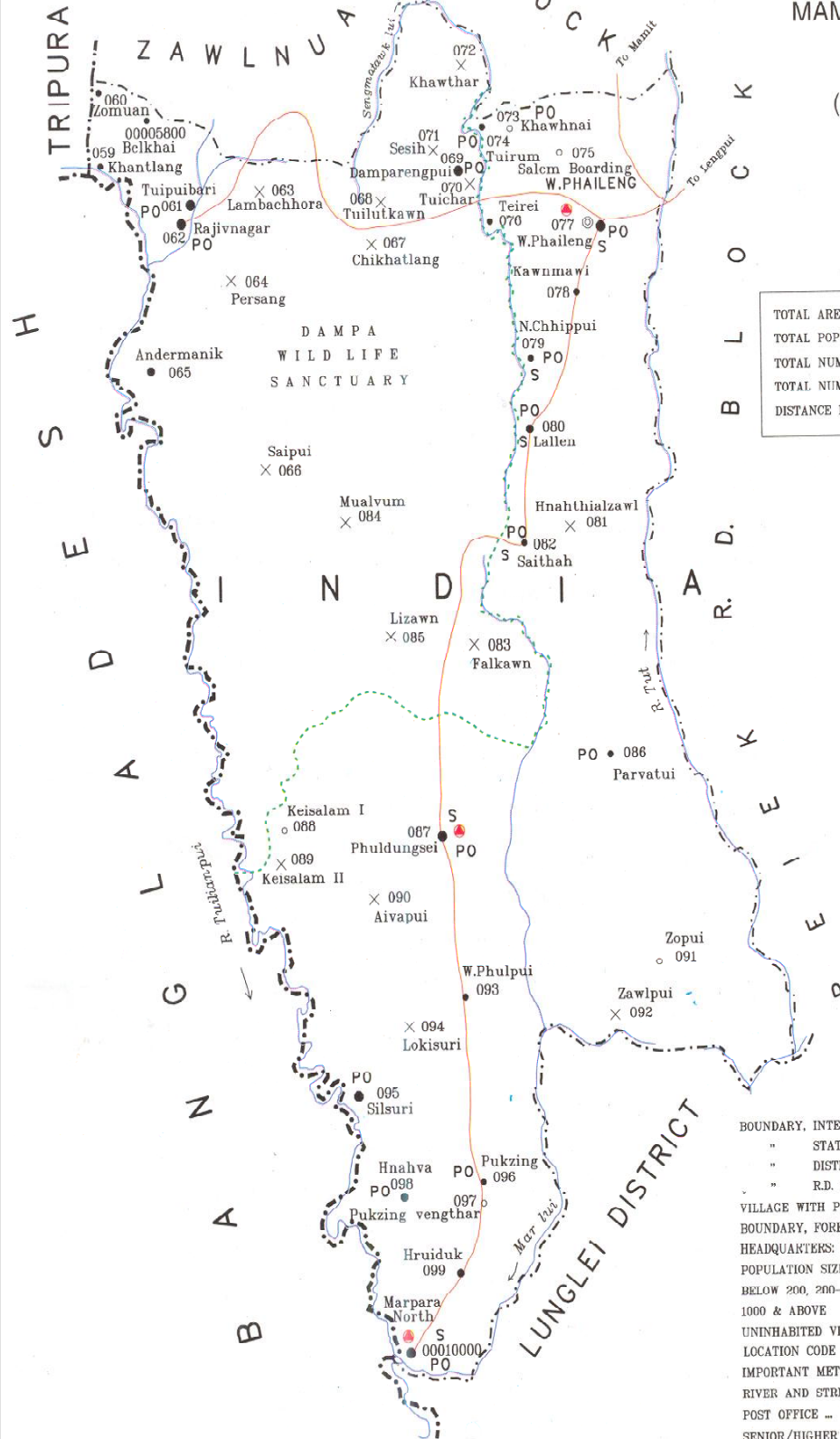
In Zawlnuam R.D. Block area there are 57 villages out of which 34 are inhabited and 23 are uninhabited.

A quick glance at the data on various amenities contained in the Village Directory of Zawlnuam R.D. Block will reveal that :-

- i) Out of inhabited villages 27 such villages have at least one Primary School and the remaining 7 villages do not have any Primary School.
- ii) Kawrtha is the only village which has a Higher Secondary School.
- iii) Secondary (High) Schools are available in 9 villages.
- iv) Middle Schools are located in 16 villages.
- v) 15 villages have Postal facilities.
- vi) Some type of availability of drinking water is available in all 34 villages.
- vii) Basic Medical facilities are available in 16 villages and that the population of the remaining. Villages are required to travel at least 10 km. to avail of such facility.
- viii) Out of 34 inhabited villages, 29 such villages are electrified.
- ix) 29 villages have access to Newspapers or Magazines (both locally published).
- x) Land use data is very poor and survey of villages are yet to be undertaken.
- xi) Jhum Cultivation is still the most popular method of crop production and only a few families practice WRC.
- xii) Period of rotation of the traditional Jhum Cultivation varies from 5 to 8 years.
- xiii) Paddy, Maize, Ginger, Chillies, various types of green vegetables are the most important agro-produce.
- xiv) Apart from the above production of orange and other citrous fruits like lemon, hatkora etc. are the most popular horticultural practice in the District.

MIZORAM
WEST PHAILENG R.D. BLOCK
MAMIT DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



TOTAL AREA OF R.D. BLOCK (IN SQ.KM.)...	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF R.D. BLOCK ...	21177
TOTAL NUMBERS OF TOWNS IN R.D. BLOCK ...	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN R.D. BLOCK ...	43
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ...	44

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ...	---
" STATE ...	---
" DISTRICT ...	---
" R.D. BLOCK ...	---
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C. NUMBER ...	00005800
BOUNDARY, FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME...	---
HEADQUARTERS: R.D. BLOCK ...	⊙
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES:	
BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999.	○ ● ● ●
1000 & ABOVE ...	○ ● ● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER ...	064
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD ...	X
RIVER AND STREAM ...	---
POST OFFICE ...	PO
SENIOR/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ...	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE ...	●
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE ...	B

Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Mamit

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : West Phaileng (0002)			
1	Aivapui	00009000	010020002000200030
2	Andermanik	00006500	010020002000200006
3	Belkhai	00005800	010050005000500010
4	Chikhatlang	00006700	010020002000200008
5	Damparengpui	00006900	010020002000200010
6	Falkawn	00008300	010020002000200023
7	Hnahthialzawl	00008100	010020002000200021
8	Hnahva	00009800	010020002000200038
9	Hruiduk	00009900	
10	Kawnmawi	00007800	010020002000200018
11	Keisalam I	00008800	010020002000200028
12	Keisalam II	00008900	010020002000200029
13	Khantlang	00005900	
14	Khawhnai	00007300	010020002000200014
15	Khawthar	00007200	010020002000200013
16	Lallen	00008000	010020002000200020
17	Lambachhora	00006300	010020002000200004
18	Lizawn	00008500	010020002000200025
19	Lokisuri	00009400	010020002000200034
20	Marpara North	00010000	010020002000200037
21	Mualvum	00008400	010020002000200024

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : West Phaileng (0002)			
22	N.Chhippui	00007900	010020002000200019
23	Parvatui	00008600	010020002000200026
24	Persang	00006400	010020002000200005
25	Phuldungsei	00008700	010020002000200027
26	Pukzing	00009600	010020002000200036
27	Pukzing vengthar	00009700	
28	Rajivnagar	00006200	010020002000200003
29	Saipui	00006600	010020002000200007
30	Saithah	00008200	010020002000200022
31	Salem Boarding	00007500	010020002000200015
32	Sesih	00007100	010020002000200012
33	Silsuri	00009500	010020002000200035
34	Teirei Forest	00007600	010020002000200016
35	Tuichar	00007000	010020002000200011
36	Tuilutkawn	00006800	010020002000200009
37	Tuipuibari	00006100	010020002000200002
38	Tuirum	00007400	010010001000100053
39	W.Phaileng	00007700	010020002000200017
40	W.Phulpui	00009300	010020002000200033
41	Zawlpui	00009200	010020002000200032
42	Zomuan	00006000	
43	Zopui	00009100	010020002000200031

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
1	Belkhai (00005800)	-	353	54	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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 10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Khantlang (00005900)	-	236	42	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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+)
3	Zomuan (00006000)	-	233	35	- P(10+) 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+)
4	Tuipuibari (00006100)	-	1,159	357	P(5) M(5-10) C(10+)	RMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP 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+)
5	Rajivnagar (00006200)	-	2,380	373	P(2) M(2) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(<5)	T HP 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+)
6	Lambachhora (00006300)	-				----- Uninhabited -----						
7	Persang (00006400)	-				----- Uninhabited -----						
8	Andermanik (00006500)	-	705	119	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+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
9	Saipui (00006600)	-				----- Uninhabited -----						
10	Chikhatlang (00006700)	-				----- Uninhabited -----						
11	Tuilutkawn (00006800)	-				----- Uninhabited -----						
12	Damparengpui (00006900)	-	1,233	222	P(3) M(3) 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 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	Cultivable land							Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1	
FP	Mamit (115)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-10 Years	Rice, Cotton, Chillies	- Belkhai		1	
PR	Mamit (120)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-10 Years	Rice, Chillies, Cotton	- Khantlang		2	
FP	Mamit (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rice, Chillies, Ginger	- Zomuan		3	
PR	Mamit (100)	ED	-	Wodden Furniture	-	-	-	-	8-10 Years	Rice, Chillies, Sesemum	- Tuipuibari		4	
PR	Mamit (105)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-10 Years	Rice, Sesamum, Cotton, Chillie	- Rajivnagar		5	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Lambachhora		6	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Persang		7	
FP	Mamit (120)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-10 Years	Rice, Cotton	- Andermanik		8	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Saipui		9	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Chikhatlang		10	
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Tuilutkawn		11	
PR	Mamit (180)	ED	M	-	-	-	-	-	4-5 Years	Paddy, Sesamum, Green Chillies	- Damparengpui		12	

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
24	Hnahthialzawl (00008100)	-										
												----- Uninhabited -----
25	Saithah (00008200)	-	352	69	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Falkawn (00008300)	-										----- Uninhabited -----
27	Mualvum (00008400)	-										----- Uninhabited -----
28	Lizawn (00008500)	-										----- Uninhabited -----
29	Parvatui (00008600)	-	324	50	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
30	Phuldungsei (00008700)	-	1,593	326	P(5) M(2) S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP 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+)
31	Keisalam I (00008800)	-	19	19				SS-				
32	Keisalam II (00008900)	-										----- Uninhabited -----
33	Aivapui (00009000)	-										----- Uninhabited -----
34	Zopui (00009100)	-	29	8	- P(10+) 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+)
35	Zawlpui (00009200)	-										----- Uninhabited -----
36	W.Phulpui (00009300)	-	403	77	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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+)
37	Lokisuri (00009400)	-										----- Uninhabited -----

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	Cultivable land						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
												- Hnahthialzawl	24
PR	Mamit (75)	ED	N	Cane Furniture, Timber	-	-	-	-	8-10 Years	Rice, Cotton		- Saithah	25
												- Falkawn	26
												- Mualvum	27
												- Lizawn	28
PR	Mamit (90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-10 Years	Rice, Cotton		- Parvatui	29
PR	Mamit (140)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	4 Years	Rice, Chillies		- Phuldungsei	30
		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		- Keisalam I	31
												- Keisalam II	32
												- Aivapui	33
FP	Mamit (95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-12 Years	Rice, Ginger, Chillies		- Zopui	34
												- Zawlpu	35
PR	Mamit (150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 Years	Rice, Cotton		- W.Phulpui	36
												- Lokisuri	37

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)

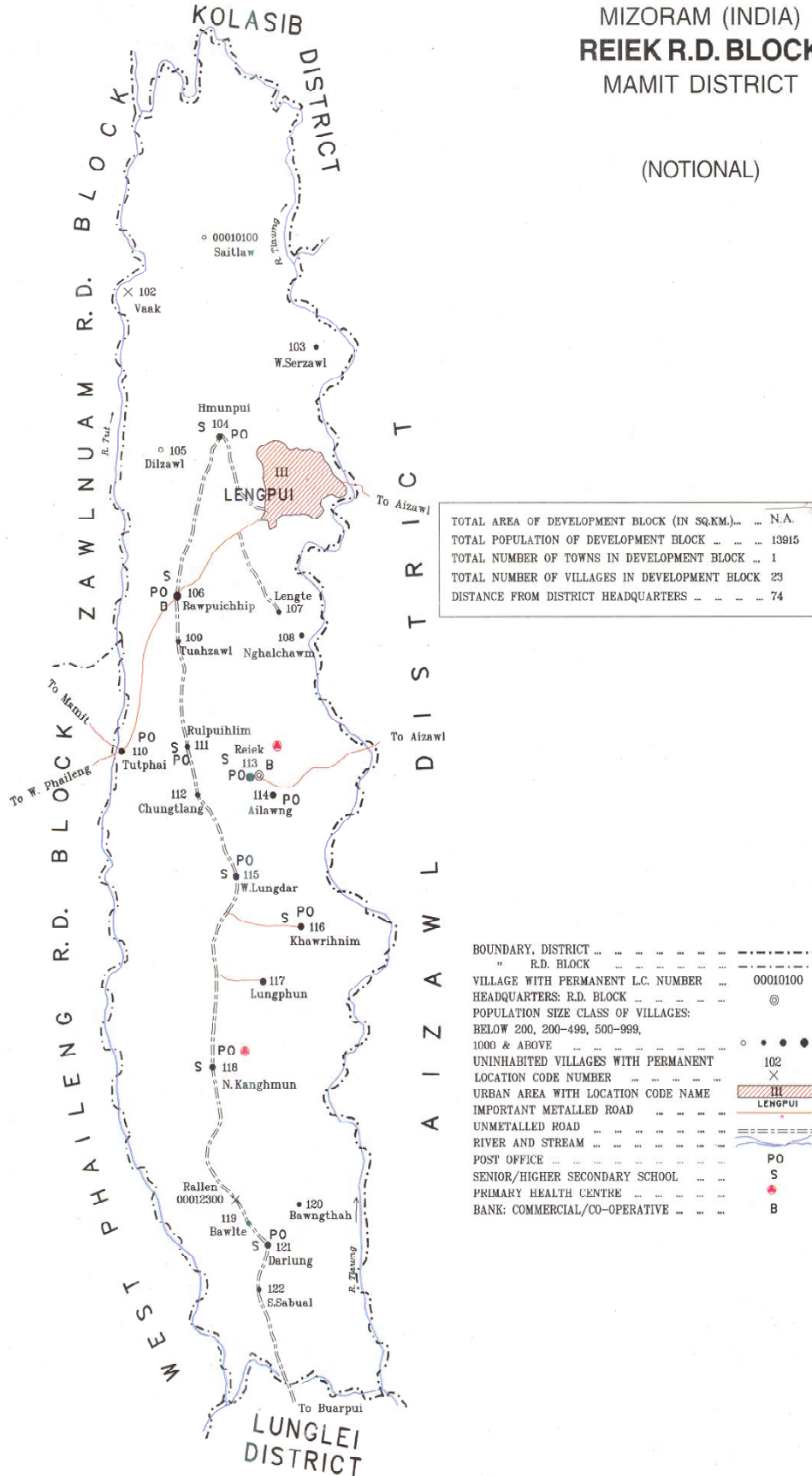
Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	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
38	Silsuri (00009500)	-	2,376	390	P(2) M 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Pukzing (00009600)	-	401	99	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP 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+)
40	Pukzing Vengthar (00009700)	-	199	41	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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+)
41	Hnahva (00009800)	-	698	107	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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+)
42	Hruiduk (00009900)	-	670	115	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
43	Marpara North (00010000)	-	1,552	338	P(4) M(3) 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
Block Total		0.0	21177	4229	P(46) M(21) S(7)	PHC(2) PHS(8) RMP	T(4) HP(9) R(12) S(26)	PO(15)	CM		SP(4)	BS(18) NW

A scrutiny of the data on amenities and land use in villages of West Phaileng R. D. Block reveals that

- i) There are 43 villages in the R. D. Block out of which 16 villages are un-inhabited.
 - ii) Out of these 27 inhabited villages as many as 24 villages have at least one Primary School.
 - iii) No Higher Secondary Schools are located in any village, 14 villages have at least Middle School and only 6 villages have High Schools. There is no College anywhere in these 27 villages.
 - iv) Basic Medical facilities are available in 11 villages and the rest of the villages are 5 to 10 km. away from such facility.
 - v) Some type of drinking water facility is available in all inhabited villages.
 - vi) Postal facilities are available in 15 villages
- and others have to move 5 to 10 km. for availing such facility.
- vii) Banking facility is available only in one place (W. Phaileng R. D. Block Hqtrs.) and no agricultural or non-agricultural credit society is available in any village within the R. D. Block.
 - viii) Sports Clubs are located in only 2 villages.
 - ix) 18 villages are connected by Bus Service.
 - x) 19 villages are connected by Pucca Road and the rest by Foot Path.
 - xi) 15 villages have Power Supply.
 - xii) Only 6 villages get Newspaper or Magazines of any kind.
 - xiii) Information regarding land use are not available and Jhum Cultivation is still practiced by most of the villagers producing Paddy, Maize, Chillies, Sesamum, Ginger and Cotton.

MIZORAM (INDIA)
REIEK R.D. BLOCK
 MAMIT DISTRICT

(NOTIONAL)



TOTAL AREA OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK (IN SQ.KM.)...	N.A.
TOTAL POPULATION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCK ...	13915
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK ...	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCK ...	23
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ...	74

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	---
" R.D. BLOCK	---
VILLAGE WITH PERMANENT L.C. NUMBER	00010100
HEADQUARTERS: R.D. BLOCK	---
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES:	
BELOW 200	○
200-499	●
500-999	●
1000 & ABOVE	●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER	X
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NAME	III
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	---
UNMETALLED ROAD	---
RIVER AND STREAM	---
POST OFFICE	PO
SENIOR/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	●
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	B

Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District : Mamit

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Reiek (0003)			
1	Ailawng	00011400	010030003000300015
2	Bawlte	00011900	010030003000300025
3	Bawngthah	00012000	010030003000300026
4	Chungtlang	00011200	010030003000300013
5	Dapchhuah (Tutphai)	00011000	010030003000300011
6	Darlung	00012100	010030003000300027
7	Dilzawl	00010500	010030003000300005
8	Hmunpui	00010400	010030003000300004
9	Khawrihnim	00011600	010030003000300019
10	Lengte	00010700	010030003000300008
11	Lungphun	00011700	010030003000300020

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block : Reiek (0003)			
12	N. Kanghmun	00011800	010030003000300022
13	Nghalchawm	00010800	010030003000300009
14	Rallen	00012300	010030003000300024
15	Rawpuichhip	00010600	010030003000300006
16	Reiek	00011300	010030003000300014
17	Rulpuihlum	00011100	010030003000300012
18	S.Sabual	00012200	010030003000300028
19	Saitlaw	00010100	010030003000300001
20	Tuahzawl	00010900	010030003000300010
21	Vaak	00010200	010030003000300002
22	W.Lungdar	00011500	010030003000300016
23	W.Serzawl	00010300	010030003000300003

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	Cultivable land						Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	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	Mamit (35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	- Saitlaw		1		
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	-	-	- Vaak		2		
FP	Lengpui (15)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	- W.Serzawl		3		
MR FP	Lengpui (10)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	- Hmunpui		4		
MR FP	Mamit (35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice, Maize	- Dilzawl		5		
PR	Lengpui (20)	ED EO	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	- Rawpuichhip		6		
MR FP	Lengpui (10)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	- Lengte		7		
MR FP	Lengpui (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	- Nghalchawm		8		
PR	Lengpui (25)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years	Rice	- Tuahzawl		9		

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

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

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RD Block : Reiek (0003)												
10	Dapchhuah (Tutphai) (00011000)	-	660	139	P(2) M C(10+)	- 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Rulpuihlim (00011100)	-	392	78	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
12	Chungtlang (00011200)	-	327	54	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+)
13	Reiek (00011300)	-	1,257	273	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	ST CV(10+) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Ailawng (00011400)	-	510	104	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(<5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	W.Lungdar (00011500)	-	668	109	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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+)
16	Khawrihnim (00011600)	-	789	128	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)
17	Lungphun (00011700)	-	501	97	P(2) M 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+)

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 crop s 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
PR	Mamit (25)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years	Rice	-	Dapchhuah (Tutph	10
MR FP	Aizawl (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	-	Rulpuihlum	11
MR	Aizawl (40)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Rice	-	Chungtlang	12
MR FP	Aizawl (30)	ED EO	N M	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	-	Reiek	13
PR	Aizawl (25)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	-	Ailawng	14
MR	Aizawl (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years	Rice	-	W.Lungdar	15
MR	Aizawl (55)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Rice	-	Khawrihnim	16
MR	Aizawl (55)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	-	Lungphun	17

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 : Reiek (0003)													
18	N. Kanghai (00011800)	-	858	166	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	ST CV(10+) SP(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
19	Bawlte (00011900)	-	234	47	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W S SS-S	- 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+)	
20	Bawngthah (00012000)	-	349	59	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W 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+)	
21	Darlung (00012100)	-	871	152	P(2) M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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+)	
22	S.Sabual (00012200)	-	437	87	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	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+)	
23	Rallen (00012300)	-	----- Uninhabited -----										
Block Total		0.0	11492	2219	P(30) M(14) S(8)	PHC(2) PHS(6)	T(7) W(2) HP R(3) S(21)	PO(11)	CP(2)			ST(3)	BS(5)

From the list of amenities and land use compiled above it can be seen that in Reiek R.D. Block there are 23 villages out of which only 2 are un-inhabited. It can also be found that:-

- There is at least one Primary School in each of the 21 inhabited villages.
- In 14 villages at least one Middle is located.
- There are High Schools in 8 villages.

- Basic Medical facility is available in 8 villages and for the rest of the villages 5 to 10 km. will have to covered for availing such basic facility.
- Some sort of facility for drinking water is available in all the inhabited villages.
- Postal facilities are available in 11 villages and in only 2 villages Cooperative Banks are

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 crop s 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
MR	Aizawl (65)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-8 Years	Rice	-	N. Kanghai	18
FP	Aizawl (50)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Rice	-	Bawlte	19
MR	Aizawl (40)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Rice	-	Bawngthah	20
MR	Aizawl (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Rice	-	Darlung	21
MR	Aizawl (55)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years	Rice	-	S.Sabual	22
	----- Uninhabited -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	Rallen	23
PR(4)		ED(19)	N(4)			0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0			
MR(14)		EO(2)	M(2)										
FP(9)													

located but no Credit Society is available in any village.

- vii) Recreational Halls are available only in 3 villages.
- viii) Only 5 villages are having Bus Service facility.
- ix) Only 4 villages have Pucca approach road, 14 villages Mud Road and the rest Foot path.
- x) Power supply is available in all villages but

Newspaper or Magazines are available only in 6 villages.

- xi) Information regarding most important commodity manufactured and those regarding land use are not available.
- xii) Period of rotation of Jhum Cultivation is 5 to 8 yrs. And only Paddy is shown to have grown in the Jhum.

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

Name of the district : Mamit

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	Zawlnuam	34	19,463	27	42	16	21	9	10
2	West Phaileng	27	21,177	24	46	14	21	6	7
3	Reiek	21	11,492	21	30	14	14	8	8
District (Rural) :		82	52,132	72	118	44	56	23	25

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	Zawlnuam	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	14
2	West Phaileng	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	8
3	Reiek	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	6
District (Rural) :		0	0	0	0	5	5	28	28

Drinking water source (contd.)

Serial number	Name of R.D.Block	Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	No drinking water	
										More than one source	facilities
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Zawlnuam	0	0	0	0	16	34	0	4	19	0
2	West Phaileng	4	0	0	0	12	26	0	10	18	0
3	Reiek	7	2	0	0	3	21	0	1	11	0
District (Rural) :		11	2	0	0	31	81	0	15	48	0

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	Zawlnuam	1	1	29	5	0	0	0	0
2	West Phaileng	1	1	15	11	0	0	0	0
3	Reiek	2	2	19	2	0	0	0	0
District (Rural) :		4	4	63	18	0	0	0	0

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
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	Zawlnuam	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	West Phaileng	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reiek	3
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	District (Rural)	

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	2	2	0	0	18	Zawlnuam	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	West Phaileng	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	Reiek	3
0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	46	District (Rural)	

Post, Telegraph & 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
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	Zawlnuam	1
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	1	West Phaileng	2
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	Reiek	3
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	3	District (Rural)	

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	0	0	0	20	19	19	Zawlnuam	1
0	0	0	4	0	4	2	1	West Phaileng	2
0	0	0	0	3	4	2	2	Reiek	3
0	0	0	4	3	28	23	22	District (Rural)	

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

Name of the district : Mamit

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	Zawlnuam	34	7	19	5	1	2
2	West Phaileng	27	3	17	2	1	4
3	Reiek	21	0	14	6	0	1
District Total :		82	10	50	13	2	7

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

Name of the district : Mamit

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	Zawlnuam	34	7	11	16	9
2	West Phaileng	27	3	10	14	6
3	Reiek	21	0	7	14	8
District Total :		82	10	28	44	23

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

Name of the district : Mamit

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	Zawlnuam	0	0	0	0	0
2	West Phaileng	0	0	0	0	2
3	Reiek	0	0	0	0	1
District Total :		0	0	0	0	3

**APPENDIX II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE**

This table is not required for this district as this district has no villages with 5,000 and above population.

**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 : Mamit

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block : Zawlnuam		
1	00001500	Sotapa Veng
2	00003900	Sarali K
3	00004000	Chilui
4	00004400	Pathiantlang
5	00005200	Kananthar
Name of RD Block : West Phaileng		
6	00006000	Zomuan
7	00008800	Keisalam I
8	00009100	Zopui
Name of RD Block : Reiek		
Nil		

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	Zawlnuam	57	23	34	33
2	West Phaileng	43	16	27	23
3	Reiek	23	2	21	20
District Total :		123	41	82	76

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	Zawlnuam	57	23	34	0
2	West Phaileng	43	16	27	1
3	Reiek	23	2	21	0
District Total :		123	41	82	1

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 : Mamit

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Zawnuam	
Less than 5	0000900	Zamuang
	Name of RD Block : West Phaileng	
Less than 5	00007700	W.Phaileng
	00006100	Tuipuibari
	00010000	Marpara North
	00006000	Zomuan
	Name of RD Block : Reiek	
Less than 5	00011700	Lungphun

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 : Mamit

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	Name of RD Block : Zawnuam	
41-50	00004400	Pathiantlang
51-75	00000200	Moraicherra
	00005400	Saikhawthlir
	00000400	Lushaicherra
76 and above	00000100	Kanhmun
	00001600	Mualthuam
	00003400	Dampui
	00005500	Chuhvel
	00001700	Darlak
	00001000	Rengdil
	00000700	Bungthuam
	00003600	Bawngva
	00000900	Zamuang
	00001200	Kawrthah
	00001400	Tuidam
	00001800	Kawrtethawveng
	00000600	Hriphaw
	00000800	Zawlpui
	00001300	Tumpanglui
	00001500	Sotapa Veng
	00002000	Thaidawr Iv
	00002300	Thaidawr I
	00002400	Serhmun
	00002700	N.W.Bunghmun

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 : Mamit

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
76 and above	00003500	Nalzawl
	00003700	Phaizau
	00003900	Sarali K
	00004000	Chilui
	00004100	N.Sabual
	00004200	N.Tlangkhang
	00004500	Sihthiang
	00005000	Lungmawi
	00005200	Kananthar
00005300	Suarhliap	
Name of RD Block : West Phaileng		
51-75	00006000	Zomuan
	00009700	Pukzing Vengthar
76 and above	00006100	Tuipuibari
	00007700	W.Phaileng
	00008000	Lallen
	00007800	Kawnmawi
	00010000	Marpara North
	00009600	Pukzing
	00006500	Andermanik
	00009300	W.Phulpui
	00007400	Tuirum
	00005800	Belkhai
	00006200	Rajivnagar
	00009500	Silsuri
	00009900	Hruidak
	00007300	Khawhnai
	00008700	Phuldungsei
	00008600	Parvatui
	00006900	Damparengpui
	00005900	Khantlang
	00007500	Salem Boarding
	00007600	Teirei Forest
00007900	N.Chhippui	
00008200	Saithah	
00009100	Zopui	
00009800	Hnahva	
Name of RD Block : Reiek		
	00012200	S.Sabual
	00011100	Rulpuihlum
	00010600	Rawpuichhip
	00011200	Chungtlang
	00010300	W.Serzawl

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 : Mamit

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block : Reiek		
	00010400	Hmunpui
	00010900	Tuahzawl
	00011500	W.Lungdar
	00011300	Reiek
	00011000	Dapchhuah (Tutphai)
	00011400	Ailawng
	00012000	Bawngthah
	00011800	N. Kanghai
	00011700	Lungphun
	00010100	Saitlaw
	00010500	Dilzawl
	00010700	Lengte
	00010800	Nghalchawm
	00011600	Khawrihnim
	00011900	Bawlte
	00012100	Darlung

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 Mamit District.

Section-II : Town Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory :

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic administration status of town :

Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels. It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows :

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

Town with a population of one hundred thousand (1,00,000) and above is treated as a city.

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

(i) Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(ii) Municipal Committee	MC
(iii) Municipal Council	M CI
(iv) City Municipal Council	CMC
(v) Town Municipal Council	TMC
(vi) Municipal Board	MB
(vii) Municipality	M
(viii) Cantonment Board/ Cantonment	CB
(ix) Notified Area	NA
(x) Notified Town	NT

(xi) Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
(xii) Notified Town Area	NTA
(xiii) Industrial Notified Area	INA
(xiv) Industrial Township	ITS
(xv) Township	TS
(xvi) Town Panchayat	TP
(xvii) Nagar Panchayat	NP
(xviii) Town Committee/Town Area Committee	TC
(xix) Small Town Committee	ST
(xx) Estate office	EO
(xxi) Gram Panchayat	GP
(xxii) Census Town	CT

Others columns need no comments.

Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

In these columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is to be recorded respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Column 9 and 10 :

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakhs and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal, its name is to be mentioned. If not available, then the

name of nearest place with distance, where such facility exists is to be mentioned.

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded.

Statement IV : Civic and other amenities, 1999

Column (1 to 5) : Self explanatory.

Column (6) : Road length (in kms.)

Information about kutch/pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

- | | |
|-----------------|----|
| (i) Pucca Road | PR |
| (ii) Kutch Road | KR |

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| (i) Sewer | S |
| (ii) Open Surface Drains | OSD |
| (iii) Box Surface Drains | BSD |
| (iv) Syk Drains | SD |
| (v) Cesspool method | CP |
| (vi) Pit System | Pt |
| (vii) Others | O |

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns.

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

- | | |
|----------------|----|
| (i) Head Loads | HL |
| (ii) Basket | B |

- | | |
|---------------------|----|
| (iii) Wheel Barrows | WB |
| (iv) Septic Tank | ST |
| (v) Pit System | Pt |
| (vi) Sewerage | S |
| (vii) Others | O |

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

Source and capacity of storage system. The following codes are used in these columns:

Column 13 :

- | | |
|----------------------|----|
| (i) Tap water | T |
| (ii) Tube-well water | TW |
| (iii) Tank Water | TK |
| (iv) Well water | W |

Column 14 :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (v) Over Head Tank | OHT |
| (vi) Service Reservoir | SR |
| (vii) River Infiltration Gallery | RIG |
| (viii) Bore Well Pumping System | BWP |
| (ix) Pressure Tank | PT |

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 13 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 14.

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town -yes- is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town, the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/

Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

(i) Hospital	H
(ii) Dispensary	D
(iii) Health Centre	HC
(iv) Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(v) T.B. Clinic	TB
(vi) Nursing Home	NH
(vii) Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e.g. D(3), NH(8), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows

(i) Arts only	A
(ii) Science only	S
(iii) Commerce only	C
(iv) Arts & Science only	AS
(v) Arts & Commerce only	AC
(vi) Combined for all categories-Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii) Law	L
(viii) University	U
(ix) Others	O

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

Recognised should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc. of the government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc.

The following codes are used :

(i) Shorthand	SH
(ii) Typewriting	Type
(iii) Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(iv) Others	O

The vocational institutions like - Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B.Ed. College, Teacher's Training Institute, Music/Dance School, Nursing School etc. are covered under 'Others'

Column 11 to 14 :

Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Senior Secondary/PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools.

School up to class V are treated as Primary or elementary schools. These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools, Junior Basic schools upto class V and Primary schools upto class IV.

Schools upto VIII are considered as Middle school or Junior Secondary.

Schools upto class X are considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools.

Schools upto XI or XII classes are considered as Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre University/Junior College etc. This would cover 10+2 classes whether held in schools or college.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are also included in the number of Primary and Middle schools, respectively. For example, if in a town, there are two Primary Schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the town is given as three and that of Middle schools as one though there are only three educational institutions.

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket along with the abbreviation, e.g. P(4), M(3).

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 16 : Working Women's hostels with number of seats

The number of working women's hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium/Drama/Community Hall are covered under recreational & cultural facilities. The particulars of permanent recreational facilities are considered for these columns.

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

Number of public libraries and reading rooms available in the referent town are recorded in codes as follows :

- | | |
|--------------------|----|
| (i) Public Library | PL |
| (ii) Reading room | RR |

Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Column 3 to 8 :

Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

Column 9 : Number of Banks

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

Column 10 & 11 : Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

STATEMENT - I
STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/Tahsil/Police Station/Island etc.		Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl.houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of			
				Name of R.D. block			1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	40101000	Mamit	Zawlnuam	11.0	632				
2	V Mamit (NT)	40102000	Mamit	Zawlnuam	3.0	977				
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	40103000	Mamit	Reiek	17.0	532				

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of							Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
		1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)						3,455	3,120	283.6		946	940
								(-9.7)				
2	V Mamit (NT)						3,546	5,110	1703.3		963	912
								(+44.1)				
3	VI Lengpui (NT)						1,808	2,423	142.5		963	968
								(+34.0)				

STATEMENT - II
PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from		
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.	Sub-division/ Taluk/Tahsil/Police station/Development Block/ Island HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	2,748	35	17	Aizawl (219)	Mamit (62)	(0)
2	V Mamit (NT)	2,864	35	15	Aizawl (109)	Mamit (0)	Zawlnuam (0)
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	-	30	20	Aizawl (40)	Mamit (65)	Reiek (0)

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from				
		Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	Aizawl (219)	-	Silchar (0)	Zawlnuam (0)	-
2	V Mamit (NT)	Aizawl (109)	-	Silchar (246)	Mamit (0)	R. Teirei (R) (10)
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	Aizawl (40)	-	Silchar (155)	Lengpui (0)	-

**STATEMENT-III
MUNICIPAL FINANCE**

Receipt (in Rs.'000)									
Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation			Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt
			Government grant						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	V Mamit (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Expenditure (in Rs.'000)									
Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	General administration	Public health and conveniences			Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
			Public safety						
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	V Mamit (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**STATEMENT-IV
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES**

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	3,120	0	2,700	6	OSD	0	0	0	0
2	V Mamit (NT)	5,110	2	4,421	9	OSD	0	0	0	0
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	2,423	0	2,364	5	OSD	550	10	0	540

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply			Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections)			
			Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)			Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	ST, Pt	T	TK	Aizawl	411	3	15	41	19
2	V Mamit (NT)	ST, Pt	TK, T	-	Aizawl	542	3	18	42	0
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	ST, Pt	W, TK	-	Aizawl	400	-	10	50	0

STATEMENT - V
MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities			Educational facilities			
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	3,120	HC	10	1	Silchar (180)	Silchar (180)	Silchar (180)	
2	V Mamit (NT)	5,110	HC H-Aizawl (109) D-Aizawl (109) HC-Aizawl (109) TB-Aizawl (109) NH-Aizawl (109)	10	1	Silchar (246)	Silchar (246)	Silchar (246)	
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	2,423	HC H-Aizawl (40) D-Aizawl (40) HC-Aizawl (40) TB-Aizawl (40) NH-Aizawl (40)	10	Aizawl (40)	Silchar (155)	Silchar (155)	Silchar (155)	

Serial number	Educational facilities (Contd....)							Number of recreational and cultural			
	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Recognised shorthand, type-writing and vocational training institutions	Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	0	1	2	3	6	Aizawl (219)	Aizawl (219)	-	-	1	1
2	0	1	1	2	8	Aizawl (109)	Aizawl (109)	-	-	1	1
3	0	Aizawl (40)	1	2	3	Aizawl (40)	Aizawl (40)	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-VI
TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	Teak Log	Fruit	Furniture	Furniture	Candle	Reed
2	V Mamit (NT)	Furniture	Bread	Orange	Orange Squash	Candle	Furniture
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	Chillies	Raw Cotton	-	-	-	-

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1	2	9	10	11
1	VI Zawlnuam (NT)	2	-	-
2	V Mamit (NT)	1	-	-
3	VI Lengpui (NT)	2	-	-

STATEMENT VII
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN SLUMS

This statement is not applicable for this district.

APPENDIX TO TOWN DIRECTORY
TOWNS SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTH WITH POPULATION

As no Towns having any outgrowth in the district was found, relevant information could not be compiled and therefore may be treated as ~~NIL~~

PART B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

BLANK

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

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

The gigantic 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 :

Name of the Primary Census Abstract	Level of presentation
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.

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/RD Block/ U.A./City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area of Town/Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Mamit *	Total		12,253	62,785	33,114	29,671	11,170	5,767	5,403
		Rural		10,112	52,132	27,603	24,529	9,507	4,865	4,642
		Urban		2,141	10,653	5,511	5,142	1,663	902	761
0001	Zawlnuam	Total		3,664	19,463	10,106	9,357	3,638	1,841	1,797
		Rural		3,664	19,463	10,106	9,357	3,638	1,841	1,797
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	West Phaileng	Total		4,229	21,177	11,487	9,690	4,056	2,104	1,952
		Rural		4,229	21,177	11,487	9,690	4,056	2,104	1,952
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Reiek	Total		2,219	11,492	6,010	5,482	1,813	920	893
		Rural		2,219	11,492	6,010	5,482	1,813	920	893
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		URBAN								
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Urban		632	3,120	1,608	1,512	456	245	211
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Urban		977	5,110	2,672	2,438	797	445	352
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Urban		532	2,423	1,231	1,192	410	212	198

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		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2
18	18	-	58,950	30,548	28,402	40,849	22,693	18,156	Total	Mamit *
16	16	-	49,465	25,767	23,698	32,423	18,323	14,100	Rural	
2	2	-	9,485	4,781	4,704	8,426	4,370	4,056	Urban	
1	1	-	18,094	9,311	8,783	13,189	7,145	6,044	Total	Zawlnuam
1	1	-	18,094	9,311	8,783	13,189	7,145	6,044	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
14	14	-	20,143	10,616	9,527	10,177	6,359	3,818	Total	West Phaileng
14	14	-	20,143	10,616	9,527	10,177	6,359	3,818	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	1	-	11,228	5,840	5,388	9,057	4,819	4,238	Total	Reiek
1	1	-	11,228	5,840	5,388	9,057	4,819	4,238	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	2,700	1,366	1,334	2,420	1,279	1,141	Urban	Zawlnuam (NT)
2	2	-	4,421	2,228	2,193	4,102	2,104	1,998	Urban	Mamit (NT)
-	-	-	2,364	1,187	1,177	1,904	987	917	Urban	Lengpui (NT)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ RD Block/U.A./City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
01	Mamit *	Total	21,936	10,421	11,515	35,165	19,404	15,761	27,428	17,398	10,030
		Rural	19,709	9,280	10,429	29,203	16,106	13,097	22,828	14,507	8,321
		Urban	2,227	1,141	1,086	5,962	3,298	2,664	4,600	2,891	1,709
0001	Zawlnuam	Total	6,274	2,961	3,313	10,691	5,813	4,878	8,851	5,338	3,513
		Rural	6,274	2,961	3,313	10,691	5,813	4,878	8,851	5,338	3,513
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	West Phaileng	Total	11,000	5,128	5,872	11,425	6,490	4,935	8,063	5,768	2,295
		Rural	11,000	5,128	5,872	11,425	6,490	4,935	8,063	5,768	2,295
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Reiek	Total	2,435	1,191	1,244	7,087	3,803	3,284	5,914	3,401	2,513
		Rural	2,435	1,191	1,244	7,087	3,803	3,284	5,914	3,401	2,513
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Urban	700	329	371	1,845	1,037	808	1,180	796	384
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Urban	1,008	568	440	2,689	1,506	1,183	2,405	1,435	970
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Urban	519	244	275	1,428	755	673	1,015	660	355

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				
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	3	2		
21,260	12,763	8,497	903	632	271	220	169	51	5,045	3,834	1,211	Total	Mamit *		
18,821	11,368	7,453	511	339	172	142	108	34	3,354	2,692	662	Rural			
2,439	1,395	1,044	392	293	99	78	61	17	1,691	1,142	549	Urban			
7,316	4,217	3,099	345	232	113	34	27	7	1,156	862	294	Total	Zawlnuam		
7,316	4,217	3,099	345	232	113	34	27	7	1,156	862	294	Rural			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban			
6,384	4,337	2,047	64	41	23	58	45	13	1,557	1,345	212	Total	West Phaileng		
6,384	4,337	2,047	64	41	23	58	45	13	1,557	1,345	212	Rural			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban			
5,121	2,814	2,307	102	66	36	50	36	14	641	485	156	Total	Reiek		
5,121	2,814	2,307	102	66	36	50	36	14	641	485	156	Rural			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban			
												URBAN			
560	323	237	181	154	27	25	19	6	414	300	114	Urban	Zawlnuam (NT)		
1,447	785	662	31	21	10	47	37	10	880	592	288	Urban	Mamit (NT)		
432	287	145	180	118	62	6	5	1	397	250	147	Urban	Lengpui (NT)		

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/RD Block/ U.A./City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
01	Mamit *	Total	7,737	2,006	5,731	5,517	1,287	4,230	1,326	443	883
		Rural	6,375	1,599	4,776	5,067	1,192	3,875	825	261	564
		Urban	1,362	407	955	450	95	355	501	182	319
0001	Zawnuam	Total	1,840	475	1,365	1,447	365	1,082	266	66	200
		Rural	1,840	475	1,365	1,447	365	1,082	266	66	200
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	West Phaileng	Total	3,362	722	2,640	2,708	511	2,197	442	148	294
		Rural	3,362	722	2,640	2,708	511	2,197	442	148	294
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Reiek	Total	1,173	402	771	912	316	596	117	47	70
		Rural	1,173	402	771	912	316	596	117	47	70
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Zawnuam (NT)	Urban	665	241	424	300	72	228	136	71	65
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Urban	284	71	213	131	21	110	87	38	49
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Urban	413	95	318	19	2	17	278	73	205

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			
95	35	60	799	241	558	27,620	13,710	13,910	Total	Mamit *	01
61	25	36	422	121	301	22,929	11,497	11,432	Rural		
34	10	24	377	120	257	4,691	2,213	2,478	Urban		
12	3	9	115	41	74	8,772	4,293	4,479	Total	Zawlnuam	0001
12	3	9	115	41	74	8,772	4,293	4,479	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
16	7	9	196	56	140	9,752	4,997	4,755	Total	West Phaileng	0002
16	7	9	196	56	140	9,752	4,997	4,755	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
33	15	18	111	24	87	4,405	2,207	2,198	Total	Reiek	0003
33	15	18	111	24	87	4,405	2,207	2,198	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
16	6	10	213	92	121	1,275	571	704	Urban	Zawlnuam (NT)	40101000
11	3	8	55	9	46	2,421	1,166	1,255	Urban	Mamit (NT)	40102000
7	1	6	109	19	90	995	476	519	Urban	Lengpui (NT)	40103000

**APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE**

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	667	-	520
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	325	-	312
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	332	-	286
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	481	-	463
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	480	-	453
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 6	419	-	260
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 7	416	-	406
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	879	-	695
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	795	-	784
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	400	-	391
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	639	-	621
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	587	-	440
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	729	-	619
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 7	627	1	455
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 8	446	-	414
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 102	3	-	1
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 103	5	1	1
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	371	-	349
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	483	-	482
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	633	-	622
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	460	-	458
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	476	-	453

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
01	Mamit *	Total	18	18	18	-	-	-	-
		Rural	16	16	16	-	-	-	-
		Urban	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
0001	Zawnuam	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	West Phaileng	Total	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
		Rural	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Reiek	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN									
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Urban	2	2	2	-	-	-	-

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
15	15	-	3	3	-	18	18	-	Total	Mamit *
13	13	-	3	3	-	16	16	-	Rural	
2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Urban	
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Total	Zawlnuam
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
11	11	-	3	3	-	14	14	-	Total	West Phaileng
11	11	-	3	3	-	14	14	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Total	Reiek
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Urban	Mamit (NT)

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		
-	-	-	16	16	-	2	2	-	Total	Mamit *
-	-	-	14	14	-	2	2	-	Rural	
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Total	Zawlnuam
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	12	12	-	2	2	-	Total	West Phaileng
-	-	-	12	12	-	2	2	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Total	Reiek
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Urban	Mamit (NT)

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
2	2	-	-	-	-	Total	Mamit *	01
2	2	-	-	-	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Total	Zawnuam	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
2	2	-	-	-	-	Total	West Phaileng	0002
2	2	-	-	-	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Total	Reiek	0003
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	-		URBAN	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	Mamit (NT)	40102000

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01	Mamit *	Total	11,086	58,950	30,548	28,402	10,606	5,475	5,131
		Rural	9,161	49,465	25,767	23,698	9,075	4,641	4,434
		Urban	1,925	9,485	4,781	4,704	1,531	834	697
0001	Zawlnuam	Total	3,426	18,094	9,311	8,783	3,328	1,688	1,640
		Rural	3,426	18,094	9,311	8,783	3,328	1,688	1,640
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	West Phaileng	Total	3,567	20,143	10,616	9,527	3,964	2,050	1,914
		Rural	3,567	20,143	10,616	9,527	3,964	2,050	1,914
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Reiek	Total	2,168	11,228	5,840	5,388	1,783	903	880
		Rural	2,168	11,228	5,840	5,388	1,783	903	880
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN									
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Urban	545	2,700	1,366	1,334	407	219	188
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Urban	857	4,421	2,228	2,193	726	409	317
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Urban	523	2,364	1,187	1,177	398	206	192

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		
38,692	21,077	17,615	20,258	9,471	10,787	32,714	17,471	15,243	Total	Mamit *
31,142	17,262	13,880	18,323	8,505	9,818	27,487	14,711	12,776	Rural	
7,550	3,815	3,735	1,935	966	969	5,227	2,760	2,467	Urban	
12,766	6,814	5,952	5,328	2,497	2,831	9,965	5,304	4,661	Total	Zawlnuam
12,766	6,814	5,952	5,328	2,497	2,831	9,965	5,304	4,661	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
9,530	5,763	3,767	10,613	4,853	5,760	10,617	5,726	4,891	Total	West Phaileng
9,530	5,763	3,767	10,613	4,853	5,760	10,617	5,726	4,891	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
8,846	4,685	4,161	2,382	1,155	1,227	6,905	3,681	3,224	Total	Reiek
8,846	4,685	4,161	2,382	1,155	1,227	6,905	3,681	3,224	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
2,107	1,082	1,025	593	284	309	1,591	858	733	Urban	Zawlnuam (NT)
3,577	1,779	1,798	844	449	395	2,245	1,180	1,065	Urban	Mamit (NT)
1,866	954	912	498	233	265	1,391	722	669	Urban	Lengpui (NT)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Main workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
01	Mamit *	Total	25,273	15,534	9,739	20,491	12,199	8,292	783	524	259
		Rural	21,328	13,152	8,176	18,310	10,954	7,356	441	279	162
		Urban	3,945	2,382	1,563	2,181	1,245	936	342	245	97
0001	Zawlnuam	Total	8,280	4,845	3,435	6,991	3,942	3,049	295	189	106
		Rural	8,280	4,845	3,435	6,991	3,942	3,049	295	189	106
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	West Phaileng	Total	7,287	5,021	2,266	6,284	4,254	2,030	57	34	23
		Rural	7,287	5,021	2,266	6,284	4,254	2,030	57	34	23
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Reiek	Total	5,761	3,286	2,475	5,035	2,758	2,277	89	56	33
		Rural	5,761	3,286	2,475	5,035	2,758	2,277	89	56	33
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Urban	988	642	346	476	271	205	141	115	26
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Urban	1,977	1,113	864	1,278	691	587	31	21	10
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Urban	980	627	353	427	283	144	170	109	61

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		
209	160	49	3,790	2,651	1,139	7,441	1,937	5,504	Total	Mamit *
138	104	34	2,439	1,815	624	6,159	1,559	4,600	Rural	
71	56	15	1,351	836	515	1,282	378	904	Urban	
31	24	7	963	690	273	1,685	459	1,226	Total	Zawlnuam
31	24	7	963	690	273	1,685	459	1,226	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
57	44	13	889	689	200	3,330	705	2,625	Total	West Phaileng
57	44	13	889	689	200	3,330	705	2,625	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
50	36	14	587	436	151	1,144	395	749	Total	Reiek
50	36	14	587	436	151	1,144	395	749	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
25	19	6	346	237	109	603	216	387	Urban	Zawlnuam (NT)
40	32	8	628	369	259	268	67	201	Urban	Mamit (NT)
6	5	1	377	230	147	411	95	316	Urban	Lengpui (NT)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/RD Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
01	Mamit *	Total	5,358	1,268	4,090	1,288	437	851	93	34	59
		Rural	4,932	1,177	3,755	794	259	535	60	24	36
		Urban	426	91	335	494	178	316	33	10	23
0001	Zawlnuam	Total	1,348	358	990	241	65	176	12	3	9
		Rural	1,348	358	990	241	65	176	12	3	9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	West Phaileng	Total	2,696	508	2,188	438	147	291	16	7	9
		Rural	2,696	508	2,188	438	147	291	16	7	9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Reiek	Total	888	311	577	115	47	68	32	14	18
		Rural	888	311	577	115	47	68	32	14	18
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	Urban	278	69	209	131	68	63	16	6	10
40102000	Mamit (NT)	Urban	129	20	109	86	37	49	10	3	7
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	Urban	19	2	17	277	73	204	7	1	6

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
702	198	504	26,236	13,077	13,159	Total	Mamit *	01
373	99	274	21,978	11,056	10,922	Rural		
329	99	230	4,258	2,021	2,237	Urban		
84	33	51	8,129	4,007	4,122	Total	Zawlnuam	0001
84	33	51	8,129	4,007	4,122	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
180	43	137	9,526	4,890	4,636	Total	West Phaileng	0002
180	43	137	9,526	4,890	4,636	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
109	23	86	4,323	2,159	2,164	Total	Reiek	0003
109	23	86	4,323	2,159	2,164	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
178	73	105	1,109	508	601	Urban	Zawlnuam (NT)	40101000
43	7	36	2,176	1,048	1,128	Urban	Mamit (NT)	40102000
108	19	89	973	465	508	Urban	Lengpui (NT)	40103000

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
0001	Zawnuam (Total)		3,664	19,463	10,106	9,357	3,638	1,841	1,797
0001	Zawnuam (Rural)		3,664	19,463	10,106	9,357	3,638	1,841	1,797
0001	Zawnuam (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Zawnuam (Rural)								
00000100	Kanhmun	-	301	1,611	832	779	243	109	134
00000200	Moraicherra	-	84	415	215	200	85	45	40
00000300	Bajirungpaveng	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00000400	Lushaicherra	-	140	739	381	358	191	97	94
00000500	Kolalian	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00000600	Hriphaw	-	118	664	320	344	157	77	80
00000700	Bunghuam	-	142	710	365	345	107	54	53
00000800	Zawlpu	-	59	279	144	135	60	36	24
00000900	Zamuang	-	166	878	455	423	150	76	74
00001000	Rengdil	-	301	1,454	765	689	253	118	135
00001100	W.Damdiai	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00001200	Kawrthah	-	491	2,544	1,271	1,273	378	196	182
00001300	Tumpanglui	-	11	56	34	22	11	6	5
00001400	Tuidam	-	280	1,473	758	715	250	145	105
00001500	Sotapa Veng	-	19	87	47	40	13	8	5
00001600	Mualthuam	-	55	366	189	177	87	40	47
00001700	Darlak	-	128	619	334	285	147	73	74
00001800	Kawrtethawveng	-	367	2,095	1,082	1,013	358	178	180
00001900	Vanmawiaveng	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00002000	Thaidawr IV	-	34	210	101	109	46	22	24
00002100	Thaidawr III	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00002200	Thaidawr II	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00002300	Thaidawr I	-	80	460	244	216	82	47	35
00002400	Serhmun	-	99	611	321	290	138	61	77
00002500	Lahmun	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00002600	W.Lungpher	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00002700	N.W.Bunghmun	-	70	373	200	173	77	44	33
00002800	Tuirum	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00002900	Khanthuam	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00003000	Dinthar Bethel	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00003100	Khamrang	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00003200	Setlak	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00003300	Saipuilui	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00003400	Dampui	-	118	612	323	289	120	60	60
00003500	Nalzawl	-	40	228	122	106	56	25	31
00003600	Bawngva	-	67	365	194	171	87	44	43
00003700	Phaizau	-	37	196	104	92	50	30	20
00003800	Tuidai	-	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô				
00003900	Sarali K	-	24	143	81	62	23	11	12
00004000	Chilui	-	11	65	36	29	14	12	2

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ZAWLNUAM

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	1	-	18,094	9,311	8,783	13,189	7,145	6,044	Zawlnuam (Total)
1	1	-	18,094	9,311	8,783	13,189	7,145	6,044	Zawlnuam (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zawlnuam (Urban)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zawlnuam (Rural)
-	-	-	1,256	655	601	971	554	417	Kanhmun
-	-	-	268	132	136	144	80	64	Moraicherra
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Bajirungpaveng
-	-	-	539	281	258	391	216	175	Lushaicherra
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Kolalian
-	-	-	663	320	343	481	234	247	Hriphaw
-	-	-	679	345	334	537	279	258	Bungthuam
-	-	-	279	144	135	158	80	78	Zawlpuoi
1	1	-	865	442	423	675	360	315	Zamuang
-	-	-	1,332	664	668	1,133	615	518	Rengdil
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									W.Damdiai
-	-	-	2,522	1,253	1,269	2,046	1,027	1,019	Kawrthah
-	-	-	56	34	22	24	18	6	Tumpanglui
-	-	-	1,461	747	714	1,171	590	581	Tuidam
-	-	-	87	47	40	5	5	-	Sotapa Veng
-	-	-	306	158	148	103	80	23	Mualthuam
-	-	-	556	297	259	400	228	172	Darlak
-	-	-	2,084	1,074	1,010	1,685	886	799	Kawrtethawveng
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Vanmawiaveng
-	-	-	210	101	109	74	44	30	Thaidawr IV
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Thaidawr III
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Thaidawr II
-	-	-	460	244	216	182	132	50	Thaidawr I
-	-	-	611	321	290	437	244	193	Serhmun
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Lahmun
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									W.Lungpher
-	-	-	373	200	173	251	137	114	N.W.Bunghmun
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Tuirum
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Khanthuam
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Dinthar Bethel
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Khamrang
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Setlak
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Saipuilui
-	-	-	547	279	268	486	259	227	Dampui
-	-	-	228	122	106	129	79	50	Nalzawl
-	-	-	356	185	171	197	120	77	Bawngva
-	-	-	196	104	92	140	73	67	Phaizau
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Tuidai
-	-	-	143	81	62	39	33	6	Sarali K
-	-	-	65	36	29	46	24	22	Chilui

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
0001	Zawlnuam (Total)	6,274	2,961	3,313	10,691	5,813	4,878	8,851	5,338	3,513
0001	Zawlnuam (Rural)	6,274	2,961	3,313	10,691	5,813	4,878	8,851	5,338	3,513
0001	Zawlnuam (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Zawlnuam (Rural)									
00000100	Kanhmun	640	278	362	588	382	206	560	370	190
00000200	Moraicherra	271	135	136	189	96	93	118	78	40
00000300	Bajirungpaveng	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00000400	Lushaicherra	348	165	183	354	185	169	268	180	88
00000500	Kolalian	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00000600	Hriphaw	183	86	97	345	166	179	324	162	162
00000700	Bungthuam	173	86	87	428	222	206	340	186	154
00000800	Zawlpu	121	64	57	170	85	85	124	72	52
00000900	Zamuang	203	95	108	516	273	243	516	273	243
00001000	Rengdil	321	150	171	1,015	560	455	665	432	233
00001100	W.Damdai	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00001200	Kawrthah	498	244	254	1,283	692	591	1,102	655	447
00001300	Tumpanglui	32	16	16	32	19	13	32	19	13
00001400	Tuidam	302	168	134	836	430	406	615	420	195
00001500	Sotapa Veng	82	42	40	57	32	25	57	32	25
00001600	Mualthuam	263	109	154	233	123	110	232	123	109
00001700	Darlak	219	106	113	357	189	168	226	180	46
00001800	Kawrtethawveng	410	196	214	1,001	550	451	904	527	377
00001900	Vanmawiaveng	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00002000	Thaidawr IV	136	57	79	125	61	64	125	61	64
00002100	Thaidawr III	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00002200	Thaidawr II	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00002300	Thaidawr I	278	112	166	258	137	121	258	137	121
00002400	Serhmun	174	77	97	276	156	120	232	148	84
00002500	Lahmun	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00002600	W.Lungpher	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00002700	N.W.Bunghmun	122	63	59	194	108	86	187	106	81
00002800	Tuirum	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00002900	Khanthuam	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00003000	Dinthar Bethel	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00003100	Khamrang	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00003200	Setlak	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00003300	Saipuilui	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00003400	Dampui	126	64	62	375	203	172	310	181	129
00003500	Nalzawl	99	43	56	154	87	67	129	77	52
00003600	Bawngva	168	74	94	191	102	89	191	102	89
00003700	Phaizau	56	31	25	113	62	51	113	62	51
00003800	Tuidai	ô ô ô ô ô	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	ô ô ô ô ô
00003900	Sarali K	104	48	56	89	51	38	58	48	10
00004000	Chilui	19	12	7	40	22	18	40	22	18

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ZAWLNUAM

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
12	3	9	115	41	74	8,772	4,293	4,479	Zawlnuam (Total) 0001
12	3	9	115	41	74	8,772	4,293	4,479	Zawlnuam (Rural) 0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zawlnuam (Urban) 0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zawlnuam (Rural)
-	-	-	7	3	4	1,023	450	573	Kanhmun 0000100
-	-	-	69	18	51	226	119	107	Moraicherra 0000200
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Bajirungpaveng 0000300
-	-	-	2	1	1	385	196	189	Lushaicherra 0000400
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Kolalian 0000500
-	-	-	-	-	-	319	154	165	Hriphaw 0000600
-	-	-	-	-	-	282	143	139	Bungthuam 0000700
-	-	-	1	1	-	109	59	50	Zawlpui 0000800
-	-	-	-	-	-	362	182	180	Zamuang 0000900
-	-	-	12	8	4	439	205	234	Rengdil 00001000
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									W.Damdiai 00001100
7	1	6	3	-	3	1,261	579	682	Kawrthah 00001200
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	9	Tumpanglui 00001300
-	-	-	1	1	-	637	328	309	Tuidam 00001400
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	15	Sotapa Veng 00001500
-	-	-	-	-	-	133	66	67	Mualthuam 00001600
-	-	-	4	-	4	262	145	117	Darlak 00001700
-	-	-	2	1	1	1,094	532	562	Kawrtethawveng 00001800
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Vanmawiaveng 00001900
-	-	-	-	-	-	85	40	45	Thaidawr IV 00002000
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Thaidawr III 00002100
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Thaidawr II 00002200
-	-	-	-	-	-	202	107	95	Thaidawr I 00002300
3	2	1	1	-	1	335	165	170	Serhmun 00002400
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Lahmun 00002500
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									W.Lungpher 00002600
1	-	1	2	1	1	179	92	87	N.W.Bunghmun 00002700
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Tuirum 00002800
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Khanthuam 00002900
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Dinthar Bethel 00003000
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Khamrang 00003100
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Setlak 00003200
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Saipuilui 00003300
1	-	1	8	5	3	237	120	117	Dampui 00003400
-	-	-	-	-	-	74	35	39	Nalzawl 00003500
-	-	-	-	-	-	174	92	82	Bawngva 00003600
-	-	-	-	-	-	83	42	41	Phaizau 00003700
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô									Tuidai 00003800
-	-	-	1	1	-	54	30	24	Sarali K 00003900
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	14	11	Chilui 00004000

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
00004100	N.Sabual	-	33	207	104	103	41	22	19
00004200	N.Tlangkhang	-	18	101	52	49	16	9	7
00004300	Serali R	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô					
00004400	Pathiantlang	-	9	41	26	15	9	6	3
00004500	Sihthiang	-	35	191	108	83	27	15	12
00004600	Vawngawn	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô					
00004700	Damanchhora	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô					
00004800	Hnahthialtlang	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô					
00004900	N.Lunglei	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô					
00005000	Lungmawi	-	3	14	9	5	2	1	1
00005100	N.Maubuang	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô					
00005200	Kananthar	-	20	86	47	39	8	4	4
00005300	Suarhliap	-	95	513	274	239	123	54	69
00005400	Saikhawthlir	-	145	725	398	327	154	75	79
00005500	Chuhvel	-	64	332	170	162	75	41	34
00005600	W.Chipui	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô					
00005700	E.Chipui	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô					

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ZAWLNUAM

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
-	-	-	207	104	103	153	76	77	N.Sabual
-	-	-	101	52	49	65	39	26	N.Tlangkhang
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						Serali R
-	-	-	19	11	8	25	17	8	Pathiantlang
-	-	-	191	108	83	68	51	17	Sihthiang
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						Vawngawn
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						Damanchhora
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						Hnaththialtlang
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						N.Lunglei
-	-	-	14	9	5	9	7	2	Lungmawi
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						N.Maubyang
-	-	-	86	47	39	39	32	7	Kanantnar
-	-	-	513	274	239	334	191	143	Suarhliap
-	-	-	524	289	235	391	229	162	Saikhawthlir
-	-	-	297	151	146	200	106	94	Chuhvel
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						W.Chipui
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô						E.Chipui

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
00004100	N.Sabual	54	28	26	142	72	70	97	50	47
00004200	N.Tlangkhang	36	13	23	66	35	31	51	31	20
00004300	Serali R	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00004400	Pathiantlang	16	9	7	27	17	10	22	17	5
00004500	Sihthiang	123	57	66	159	89	70	125	72	53
00004600	Vawngawn	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00004700	Damanchhora	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00004800	Hnahthialtlang	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00004900	N.Lunglei	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00005000	Lungmawi	5	2	3	11	7	4	11	7	4
00005100	N.Maubuang	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00005200	Kananthar	47	15	32	75	41	34	55	34	21
00005300	Suarhliap	179	83	96	382	217	165	287	158	129
00005400	Saikhawthlir	334	169	165	438	246	192	319	221	98
00005500	Chuhvel	132	64	68	172	96	76	158	95	63
00005600	W.Chipui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00005700	E.Chipui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ZAWLNUAM

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
95	48	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	N.Sabual
51	31	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.Tlangkhang
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												Serali R
21	16	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Pathiantlang
122	70	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Sihthiang
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												Vawngawn
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												Damanchhora
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												Hnahthialtlang
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												N.Lunglei
11	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lungmawi
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												N.Maubyang
55	34	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kanantnar
269	143	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	3	Suarhliap
280	186	94	1	1	-	1	1	-	37	33	4	Saikhawthlir
122	68	54	17	13	4	-	-	-	19	14	5	Chuhvel
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												W.Chipui
ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô												E.Chipui

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
00004100	N.Sabual	45	22	23	45	22	23	-	-	-
00004200	N.Tlangkhang	15	4	11	15	4	11	-	-	-
00004300	Serali R	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00004400	Pathiantlang	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
00004500	Sihthiang	34	17	17	34	17	17	-	-	-
00004600	Vawngawn	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00004700	Damanchhora	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00004800	Hnahthialtlang	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00004900	N.Lunglei	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00005000	Lungmawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00005100	N.Maubuang	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00005200	Kananthar	20	7	13	20	7	13	-	-	-
00005300	Suarhliap	95	59	36	94	58	36	-	-	-
00005400	Saikhawthlir	119	25	94	119	25	94	-	-	-
00005500	Chuhvel	14	1	13	8	-	8	5	1	4
00005600	W.Chipui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00005700	E.Chipui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			

CENSUS ABSTRACT
ZAWLNUAM

Industrial category of marginal workers										Name of Village/Town/Ward
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers			2	
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
-	-	-	-	-	-	65	32	33	N.Sabual	00004100
-	-	-	-	-	-	35	17	18	N.Tlangkhang	00004200
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Serali R	00004300
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	5	Pathiantlang	00004400
-	-	-	-	-	-	32	19	13	Sihthiang	00004500
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Vawngawn	00004600
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Damanchhora	00004700
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Hnahthialtlang	00004800
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	ô ô ô ô ô				N.Lunglei	00004900
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Lungmawi	00005000
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	ô ô ô ô ô				N.Maubuang	00005100
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	5	Kananthar	00005200
-	-	-	1	1	-	131	57	74	Suarhliap	00005300
-	-	-	-	-	-	287	152	135	Saikhawthlir	00005400
-	-	-	1	-	1	160	74	86	Chuhvel	00005500
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	ô ô ô ô ô				W.Chipui	00005600
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	ô ô ô ô ô				E.Chipui	00005700

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
0002	West Phaileng (Total)		4,229	21,177	11,487	9,690	4,056	2,104	1,952
0002	West Phaileng (Rural)		4,229	21,177	11,487	9,690	4,056	2,104	1,952
0002	West Phaileng (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	West Phaileng (Rural)								
00005800	Belkhai	-	54	353	190	163	66	32	34
00005900	Khantlang	-	42	236	127	109	46	27	19
00006000	Zomuan	-	35	233	123	110	46	21	25
00006100	Tuipuibari	-	357	1,159	721	438	213	130	83
00006200	Rajivnagar	-	373	2,380	1,224	1,156	474	232	242
00006300	Lambachhora	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00006400	Persang	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00006500	Andermanik	-	119	705	382	323	128	72	56
00006600	Saipui	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00006700	Chikhatlang	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00006800	Tuilutkawn	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00006900	Damparengpui	-	222	1,233	665	568	269	143	126
00007000	Tuichar	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00007100	Sesih	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00007200	Khawthar	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00007300	Khawhnai	-	40	199	105	94	47	23	24
00007400	Tuirum	-	52	267	148	119	52	28	24
00007500	Salem Boarding	-	17	127	81	46	9	3	6
00007600	Teirei Forest	-	53	253	134	119	69	30	39
00007700	W.Phaileng	-	965	3,920	2,216	1,704	590	324	266
00007800	Kawnmawi	-	80	485	255	230	87	45	42
00007900	N.Chhippui	-	37	207	111	96	28	18	10
00008000	Lallen	-	144	804	416	388	135	58	77
00008100	Hnahtialzawl	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00008200	Saithah	-	69	352	186	166	75	43	32
00008300	Falkawn	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00008400	Mualvum	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00008500	Lizawn	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00008600	Parvatui	-	50	324	176	148	67	31	36
00008700	Phuldungsei	-	326	1,593	842	751	229	114	115
00008800	Keisalam I	-	19	19	19	-	-	-	-
00008900	Keisalam II	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00009000	Aivapui	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00009100	Zopui	-	8	29	14	15	5	4	1
00009200	Zawlpui	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00009300	W.Phulpui	-	77	403	199	204	99	50	49
00009400	Lokisuri	-	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited
00009500	Silsuri	-	390	2,376	1,276	1,100	551	282	269
00009600	Pukzing	-	99	401	216	185	66	28	38
00009700	Pukzing vengthar	-	41	199	103	96	48	23	25
00009800	Hnahva	-	107	698	379	319	173	96	77
00009900	Hruiduk	-	115	670	356	314	137	75	62
00010000	Marpara North	-	338	1,552	823	729	347	172	175

CENSUS ABSTRACT
WEST PHAILENG

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
14	14	-	20,143	10,616	9,527	10,177	6,359	3,818	West Phaileng (Total)
14	14	-	20,143	10,616	9,527	10,177	6,359	3,818	West Phaileng (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- West Phaileng (Urban)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Phaileng (Rural)
-	-	-	347	186	161	67	52	15	Belkhai
-	-	-	236	127	109	59	40	19	Khantlang
1	1	-	135	73	62	109	77	32	Zomuan
2	2	-	968	532	436	397	327	70	Tuipuibari
-	-	-	2,350	1,198	1,152	620	461	159	Rajivnagar
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Lambachhora
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Persang
-	-	-	685	362	323	228	184	44	Andermanik
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Saipui
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Chikhatlang
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Tuilutkawn
-	-	-	1,230	663	567	557	378	179	Damparengpui
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Tuichar
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Sesih
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Khawthar
-	-	-	198	104	94	129	78	51	Khawhnai
-	-	-	262	145	117	143	94	49	Tuirum
-	-	-	127	81	46	114	77	37	Salem Boarding
-	-	-	253	134	119	112	73	39	Teirei Forest
5	5	-	3,520	1,868	1,652	2,981	1,652	1,329	W.Phaileng
-	-	-	458	234	224	338	184	154	Kawnmawi
-	-	-	207	111	96	160	85	75	N.Chhippui
-	-	-	758	382	376	621	343	278	Lallen
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Hnahtialzawl
-	-	-	352	186	166	276	142	134	Saithah
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Falkawn
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Mualvum
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Lizawn
-	-	-	323	175	148	221	134	87	Parvatui
-	-	-	1,586	835	751	1,293	699	594	Phuldungsei
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	Keisalam I
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Keisalam II
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Aivapui
-	-	-	29	14	15	21	9	12	Zopui
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Zawlpui
-	-	-	394	192	202	182	105	77	W.Phulpui
ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô							Lokisuri
-	-	-	2,357	1,257	1,100	418	361	57	Silsuri
-	-	-	383	198	185	313	178	135	Pukzing
-	-	-	148	79	69	100	66	34	Pukzing vengthar
-	-	-	698	379	319	120	107	13	Hnahva
-	-	-	665	351	314	107	97	10	Hruiduk
6	6	-	1,474	750	724	472	337	135	Marpara North

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
0002	West Phaileng (Total)	11,000	5,128	5,872	11,425	6,490	4,935	8,063	5,768	2,295
0002	West Phaileng (Rural)	11,000	5,128	5,872	11,425	6,490	4,935	8,063	5,768	2,295
0002	West Phaileng (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	West Phaileng (Rural)									
00005800	Belkhai	286	138	148	208	110	98	175	101	74
00005900	Khantlang	177	87	90	64	54	10	55	54	1
00006000	Zomuan	124	46	78	81	73	8	74	73	1
00006100	Tuipuibari	762	394	368	761	496	265	514	427	87
00006200	Rajivnagar	1,760	763	997	1,114	591	523	672	572	100
00006300	Lambachhora	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006400	Persang	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006500	Andermanik	477	198	279	324	172	152	195	159	36
00006600	Saipui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006700	Chikhatlang	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006800	Tuilutkawn	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006900	Damparengpui	676	287	389	674	373	301	575	359	216
00007000	Tuichar	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00007100	Sesih	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00007200	Khawthar	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00007300	Khawhnai	70	27	43	105	58	47	93	56	37
00007400	Tuirum	124	54	70	167	92	75	152	85	67
00007500	Salem Boarding	13	4	9	36	19	17	29	15	14
00007600	Teirei Forest	141	61	80	141	74	67	90	67	23
00007700	W.Phaileng	939	564	375	2,542	1,474	1,068	1,613	1,194	419
00007800	Kawnmawi	147	71	76	281	148	133	224	134	90
00007900	N.Chhippui	47	26	21	108	62	46	108	62	46
00008000	Lallen	183	73	110	423	237	186	404	233	171
00008100	Hnahthialzawl	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00008200	Saithah	76	44	32	196	117	79	196	117	79
00008300	Falkawn	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00008400	Mualvum	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00008500	Lizawn	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00008600	Parvatui	103	42	61	178	97	81	147	92	55
00008700	Phuldungsei	300	143	157	830	497	333	660	425	235
00008800	Keisalam I	-	-	-	19	19	-	19	19	-
00008900	Keisalam II	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00009000	Aivapui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00009100	Zopui	8	5	3	21	8	13	17	8	9
00009200	Zawlpui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00009300	W.Phulpui	221	94	127	192	101	91	174	99	75
00009400	Lokisuri	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00009500	Silsuri	1,958	915	1,043	1,190	637	553	613	566	47
00009600	Pukzing	88	38	50	242	142	100	214	140	74
00009700	Pukzing vengthar	99	37	62	105	56	49	105	56	49
00009800	Hnahva	578	272	306	337	173	164	177	153	24
00009900	Hruidak	563	259	304	281	163	118	96	89	7
00010000	Marpara North	1,080	486	594	805	447	358	672	413	259

CENSUS ABSTRACT
WEST PHAILENG

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	
6,384	4,337	2,047	64	41	23	58	45	13	1,557	1,345	212	West Phaileng (Total)	
6,384	4,337	2,047	64	41	23	58	45	13	1,557	1,345	212	West Phaileng (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Phaileng (Urban)	
												West Phaileng (Rural)	
174	100	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Belkhai	
52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Khantlang	
47	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	Zomuan	
321	235	86	2	2	-	-	-	-	191	190	1	Tuipuibari	
586	502	84	8	6	2	4	3	1	74	61	13	Rajivnagar	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Lambachhora	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Persang	
165	130	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	29	1	Andermanik	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Saipui	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Chikhatlang	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Tuilutkawn	
518	312	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	47	10	Damparengpui	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Tuichar	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Sesih	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Khawthar	
78	47	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	6	Khawhnai	
146	79	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Tuirum	
12	2	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	13	3	Salem Boarding	
78	57	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	2	Teirei Forest	
867	574	293	42	26	16	28	25	3	676	569	107	W.Phaileng	
207	121	86	1	-	1	1	1	-	15	12	3	Kawnmawi	
100	58	42	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	3	3	N.Chhippui	
357	195	162	1	-	1	2	-	2	44	38	6	Lallen	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Hnahthialzawl	
181	105	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	3	Saithah	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Falkawn	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Mualvum	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Lizawn	
136	85	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	4	Parvatui	
533	323	210	2	2	-	15	10	5	110	90	20	Phuldungsei	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	Keisalam I	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Keisalam II	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Aivapui	
17	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zopui	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Zawlpui	
171	96	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	W.Phulpui	
ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô							Lokisuri	
551	511	40	6	5	1	3	2	1	53	48	5	Silsuri	
180	109	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	31	3	Pukzing	
103	55	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Pukzing vengthar	
174	151	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Hnahva	
91	84	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	Hruiduk	
539	300	239	1	-	1	2	2	-	130	111	19	Marpara North	

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
0002	West Phaileng (Total)	3,362	722	2,640	2,708	511	2,197	442	148	294
0002	West Phaileng (Rural)	3,362	722	2,640	2,708	511	2,197	442	148	294
0002	West Phaileng (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	West Phaileng (Rural)									
00005800	Belkhai	33	9	24	33	9	24	-	-	-
00005900	Khantlang	9	-	9	8	-	8	-	-	-
00006000	Zomuan	7	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-
00006100	Tuipuibari	247	69	178	242	64	178	-	-	-
00006200	Rajivnagar	442	19	423	434	16	418	3	-	3
00006300	Lambachhora	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006400	Persang	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006500	Andermanik	129	13	116	129	13	116	-	-	-
00006600	Saipui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006700	Chikhatlang	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006800	Tuilutkawn	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00006900	Damparengpui	99	14	85	96	14	82	2	-	2
00007000	Tuichar	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00007100	Sesih	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00007200	Khawthar	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00007300	Khawhnai	12	2	10	12	2	10	-	-	-
00007400	Tuirum	15	7	8	-	-	-	15	7	8
00007500	Salem Boarding	7	4	3	-	-	-	7	4	3
00007600	Teirei Forest	51	7	44	51	7	44	-	-	-
00007700	W.Phaileng	929	280	649	381	107	274	399	131	268
00007800	Kawnmawi	57	14	43	54	12	42	3	2	1
00007900	N.Chhippui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00008000	Lallen	19	4	15	17	3	14	-	-	-
00008100	Hnahthialzawl	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00008200	Saithah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00008300	Falkawn	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00008400	Mualvum	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00008500	Lizawn	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00008600	Parvatui	31	5	26	24	3	21	-	-	-
00008700	Phuldungsei	170	72	98	163	68	95	-	-	-
00008800	Keisalam I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00008900	Keisalam II	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00009000	Aivapui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00009100	Zopui	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
00009200	Zawlpui	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00009300	W.Phulpui	18	2	16	18	2	16	-	-	-
00009400	Lokisuri	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô			
00009500	Silsuri	577	71	506	556	69	487	5	1	4
00009600	Pukzing	28	2	26	25	2	23	2	-	2
00009700	Pukzing vengthar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00009800	Hnahva	160	20	140	160	20	140	-	-	-
00009900	Hruiduk	185	74	111	183	74	109	1	-	1
00010000	Marpara North	133	34	99	111	26	85	5	3	2

CENSUS ABSTRACT

WEST PHAILENG

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
16	7	9	196	56	140	9,752	4,997	4,755	W. Phaileng (Total) 0002
16	7	9	196	56	140	9,752	4,997	4,755	W. Phaileng (Rural) 0002
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- W. Phaileng (Urban) 0002
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Phaileng (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	145	80	65	Belkhai 00005800
-	-	-	1	-	1	172	73	99	Khantlang 00005900
-	-	-	-	-	-	152	50	102	Zomuan 00006000
-	-	-	5	5	-	398	225	173	Tuipuibari 00006100
2	2	-	3	1	2	1,266	633	633	Rajivnagar 00006200
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Lambachhora 00006300
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Persang 00006400
-	-	-	-	-	-	381	210	171	Andermanik 00006500
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Saipui 00006600
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Chikhatlang 00006700
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Tuilukawn 00006800
-	-	-	1	-	1	559	292	267	Damparengpui 00006900
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Tuichar 00007000
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Sesih 00007100
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Khawthar 00007200
-	-	-	-	-	-	94	47	47	Khawnai 00007300
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	56	44	Tuirum 00007400
-	-	-	-	-	-	91	62	29	Salem Boarding 00007500
-	-	-	-	-	-	112	60	52	Teirei Forest 00007600
-	-	-	149	42	107	1,378	742	636	W.Phaileng 00007700
-	-	-	-	-	-	204	107	97	Kawnmawi 00007800
-	-	-	-	-	-	99	49	50	N.Chhippui 00007900
-	-	-	2	1	1	381	179	202	Lallen 00008000
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Hnahtialzaw 100008100
-	-	-	-	-	-	156	69	87	Saithah 00008200
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Falkawn 00008300
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Mualvum 00008400
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Lizawn 00008500
-	-	-	7	2	5	146	79	67	Parvatui 00008600
6	4	2	1	-	1	763	345	418	Phuldungsei 00008700
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Keisalam I 00008800
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Keisalam II 00008900
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Aivapui 00009000
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	2	Zopui 00009100
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Zawlpui 00009200
-	-	-	-	-	-	211	98	113	W.Phulpui 00009300
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	ô ô ô ô ô				Lokisuri 00009400
1	-	1	15	1	14	1,186	639	547	Silsuri 00009500
-	-	-	1	-	1	159	74	85	Pukzing 00009600
-	-	-	-	-	-	94	47	47	Pukzing vengthar 00009700
-	-	-	-	-	-	361	206	155	Hnahva 00009800
-	-	-	1	-	1	389	193	196	Hruiduk 00009900
7	1	6	10	4	6	747	376	371	Marpara North 00010000

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
0003	Reiek (Total)		2,219	11,492	6,010	5,482	1,813	920	893
0003	Reiek (Rural)		2,219	11,492	6,010	5,482	1,813	920	893
0003	Reiek (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reiek (Rural)								
00010100	Saitlaw	-	13	71	45	26	16	9	7
00010200	Vaak	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					
00010300	W.Serzawl	-	76	330	188	142	55	32	23
00010400	Hmunpui	-	138	733	378	355	99	50	49
00010500	Dilzawl	-	30	172	88	84	35	14	21
00010600	Rawpuichhip	-	241	1,244	620	624	159	81	78
00010700	Lengte	-	88	406	211	195	91	46	45
00010800	Nghalchawm	-	60	302	161	141	70	29	41
00010900	Tuahzawl	-	80	381	198	183	62	29	33
00011000	Dapchhuah (Tutphai)	-	139	660	365	295	124	63	61
00011100	Rulpuihlum	-	78	392	233	159	41	24	17
00011200	Chungtlang	-	54	327	174	153	61	37	24
00011300	Reiek	-	273	1,257	649	608	196	97	99
00011400	Ailawng	-	104	510	267	243	81	36	45
00011500	W.Lungdar	-	109	668	340	328	104	49	55
00011600	Khawrihnim	-	128	789	401	388	117	59	58
00011700	Lungphun	-	97	501	281	220	73	42	31
00011800	N. Kanghmun	-	166	858	432	426	114	60	54
00011900	Bawlte	-	47	234	124	110	41	21	20
00012000	Bawngthah	-	59	349	176	173	77	43	34
00012100	Darlung	-	152	871	442	429	124	61	63
00012200	S.Sabual	-	87	437	237	200	73	38	35
00012300	Rallen	ô ô ô ô ô ô	Un-inhabited	ô ô ô ô ô ô					

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
0003	Reiek (Total)	2,435	1,191	1,244	7,087	3,803	3,284	5,914	3,401	2,513
0003	Reiek (Rural)	2,435	1,191	1,244	7,087	3,803	3,284	5,914	3,401	2,513
0003	Reiek (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reiek (Rural)									
00010100	Saitlaw	23	12	11	48	32	16	37	26	11
00010200	Vaak	ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô								
00010300	W.Serzawl	70	37	33	202	116	86	184	114	70
00010400	Hmunpui	125	61	64	357	189	168	313	184	129
00010500	Dilzawl	150	71	79	92	51	41	91	51	40
00010600	Rawpuichhip	213	96	117	712	365	347	709	363	346
00010700	Lengte	93	47	46	200	133	67	177	129	48
00010800	Nghalchawm	100	46	54	175	107	68	162	104	58
00010900	Tuahzawl	68	32	36	242	134	108	228	126	102
00011000	Dapchhuah (Tutphai)	196	92	104	392	220	172	391	220	171
00011100	Rulpuihlum	85	51	34	265	176	89	243	172	71
00011200	Chungtlang	92	49	43	181	96	85	174	93	81
00011300	Reiek	214	100	114	696	345	351	637	333	304
00011400	Ailawng	96	43	53	317	174	143	276	157	119
00011500	W.Lungdar	127	55	72	379	192	187	323	183	140
00011600	Khawrihnim	144	71	73	640	329	311	418	233	185
00011700	Lungphun	112	59	53	312	181	131	234	161	73
00011800	N. Kanghai	138	71	67	634	321	313	364	224	140
00011900	Bawlte	54	28	26	132	71	61	124	67	57
00012000	Bawngthah	93	49	44	206	102	104	191	92	99
00012100	Darlung	155	74	81	566	284	282	435	241	194
00012200	S.Sabual	87	47	40	339	185	154	203	128	75
00012300	Rallen	ô ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô								

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
0003	Reiek (Total)	1,173	402	771	912	316	596	117	47	70
0003	Reiek (Rural)	1,173	402	771	912	316	596	117	47	70
0003	Reiek (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reiek (Rural)									
00010100	Saitlaw	11	6	5	11	6	5	-	-	-
00010200	Vaak	ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô								
00010300	W.Serzawl	18	2	16	-	-	-	18	2	16
00010400	Hmunpui	44	5	39	4	1	3	2	2	-
00010500	Dilzawl	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00010600	Rawpuichhip	3	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	1
00010700	Lengte	23	4	19	21	4	17	1	-	1
00010800	Nghalchawm	13	3	10	13	3	10	-	-	-
00010900	Tuahzawl	14	8	6	14	8	6	-	-	-
00011000	Dapchhuah (Tutphai)	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00011100	Rulpuihlum	22	4	18	17	3	14	-	-	-
00011200	Chungtlang	7	3	4	3	2	1	2	-	2
00011300	Reiek	59	12	47	16	3	13	1	-	1
00011400	Ailawng	41	17	24	37	17	20	-	-	-
00011500	W.Lungdar	56	9	47	49	8	41	4	-	4
00011600	Khawrihnim	222	96	126	111	43	68	81	41	40
00011700	Lungphun	78	20	58	78	20	58	-	-	-
00011800	N. Kanghai	270	97	173	256	90	166	4	-	4
00011900	Bawlte	8	4	4	8	4	4	-	-	-
00012000	Bawngthah	15	10	5	15	10	5	-	-	-
00012100	Darlung	131	43	88	130	42	88	-	-	-
00012200	S.Sabual	136	57	79	127	52	75	1	-	1
00012300	Rallen	ô ô ô ô ô Un-inhabitedô ô ô ô ô ô ô								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
REIEK

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	
33	15	18	111	24	87	4,405	2,207	2,198	Reiek (Total)	0003
33	15	18	111	24	87	4,405	2,207	2,198	Reiek (Rural)	0003
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reiek (Urban)	0003
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reiek (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	13	10	Saitlaw	00010100
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 ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô ô				Vaak	00010200
-	-	-	-	-	-	128	72	56	W.Serzawl	00010300
1	1	-	37	1	36	376	189	187	Hmunpui	00010400
-	-	-	-	-	-	80	37	43	Dilzawl	00010500
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	255	277	Rawpuichhip	00010600
-	-	-	1	-	1	206	78	128	Lengte	00010700
-	-	-	-	-	-	127	54	73	Nghalchawm	00010800
-	-	-	-	-	-	139	64	75	Tuahzawl	00010900
-	-	-	-	-	-	268	145	123	Dapchhuah (Tutphai)	00011000
2	1	1	3	-	3	127	57	70	Rulpuihlim	00011100
1	-	1	1	1	-	146	78	68	Chungtlang	00011200
3	1	2	39	8	31	561	304	257	Reiek	00011300
-	-	-	4	-	4	193	93	100	Ailawng	00011400
-	-	-	3	1	2	289	148	141	W.Lungdar	00011500
22	8	14	8	4	4	149	72	77	Khawrihnim	00011600
-	-	-	-	-	-	189	100	89	Lungphun	00011700
3	3	-	7	4	3	224	111	113	N. Kanghai	00011800
-	-	-	-	-	-	102	53	49	Bawlte	00011900
-	-	-	-	-	-	143	74	69	Bawngthah	00012000
1	1	-	-	-	-	305	158	147	Darlung	00012100
-	-	-	8	5	3	98	52	46	S.Sabual	00012200
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 ô ô ô ô ô	ô ô ô ô ô ô				Rallen	00012300

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)		632	3,120	1,608	1,512	456	245	211
0001	Ward No. 1		473	2,285	1,178	1,107	338	181	157
0002	Ward No. 2		159	835	430	405	118	64	54
40102000	Mamit (NT)		977	5,110	2,672	2,438	797	445	352
0001	Ward No. 1		977	5,110	2,672	2,438	797	445	352
40103000	Lengpui (NT)		532	2,423	1,231	1,192	410	212	198
0001	Ward No. 1		532	2,423	1,231	1,192	410	212	198

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Town/Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	2,700	1,366	1,334	2,420	1,279	1,141	Zawlnuam (NT)
-	-	-	2,034	1,024	1,010	1,811	951	860	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	666	342	324	609	328	281	Ward No. 2
2	2	-	4,421	2,228	2,193	4,102	2,104	1,998	Mamit (NT)
2	2	-	4,421	2,228	2,193	4,102	2,104	1,998	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	2,364	1,187	1,177	1,904	987	917	Lengpui (NT)
-	-	-	2,364	1,187	1,177	1,904	987	917	Ward No. 1

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	700	329	371	1,845	1,037	808	1,180	796	384
0001	Ward No. 1	474	227	247	1,232	717	515	791	558	233
0002	Ward No. 2	226	102	124	613	320	293	389	238	151
40102000	Mamit (NT)	1,008	568	440	2,689	1,506	1,183	2,405	1,435	970
0001	Ward No. 1	1,008	568	440	2,689	1,506	1,183	2,405	1,435	970
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	519	244	275	1,428	755	673	1,015	660	355
0001	Ward No. 1	519	244	275	1,428	755	673	1,015	660	355

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Town/Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	
560	323	237	181	154	27	25	19	6	414	300	114	Zawlnuam (NT)	
257	154	103	180	153	27	21	17	4	333	234	99	Ward No. 1	
303	169	134	1	1	-	4	2	2	81	66	15	Ward No. 2	
1,447	785	662	31	21	10	47	37	10	880	592	288	Mamit (NT)	
1,447	785	662	31	21	10	47	37	10	880	592	288	Ward No. 1	
432	287	145	180	118	62	6	5	1	397	250	147	Lengpui (NT)	
432	287	145	180	118	62	6	5	1	397	250	147	Ward No. 1	

URBAN PRIMARY

		Industrial category								
Location code number	Name of Town/Ward	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
40101000	Zawlnuam (NT)	665	241	424	300	72	228	136	71	65
0001	Ward No. 1	441	159	282	222	63	159	136	71	65
0002	Ward No. 2	224	82	142	78	9	69	-	-	-
40102000	Mamit (NT)	284	71	213	131	21	110	87	38	49
0001	Ward No. 1	284	71	213	131	21	110	87	38	49
40103000	Lengpui (NT)	413	95	318	19	2	17	278	73	205
0001	Ward No. 1	413	95	318	19	2	17	278	73	205

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Town/Ward	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
16	6	10	213	92	121	1,275	571	704	Zawlnuam (NT)	40101000
9	5	4	74	20	54	1,053	461	592	Ward No. 1	0001
7	1	6	139	72	67	222	110	112	Ward No. 2	0002
11	3	8	55	9	46	2,421	1,166	1,255	Mamit (NT)	40102000
11	3	8	55	9	46	2,421	1,166	1,255	Ward No. 1	0001
7	1	6	109	19	90	995	476	519	Lengpui (NT)	40103000
7	1	6	109	19	90	995	476	519	Ward No. 1	0001

ANNEXURES

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
	Mizoram	37.0	5.2	158	53	64	66	68	51	68	69	72	56	59	60	65
1	Aizawl	35.3	5.0	151	60	63	69	75	61	64	71	76	58	62	67	74

Note : As per 1991 Census present Mamit District was located under Aizawl District. So the data of Mamit District is not been able to shown seperately.

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 drastic 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. However, due to the incomplete registration of births and deaths in the state latest mortality rate under Sample Registration System (SRS) and Civil Registration System (CRS) on an annual basis is not available at present. The Infant Mortality Rate in India was 79 in 1992 and in 2000 it was 68 that indicates a slight decline.

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)							Child Woman Ratio	No. of children ever born per woman in age group 45-49	Mean age at marriage
		CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	Mizoram	37.0	5.2	8.5	158	258	NA	NA	NA		
1	Aizawl	35.3	5.0	8.3	151	253	NA	NA	NA		

Note : As per 1991 Census present Mamit District was located under Aizawl District. So the data of Mamit District is not been able to shown seperately.

Annexure III shows that the fertility measures (from CBR to GMFR) for 1991 census are lower for Aizawl District 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
Mizoram	84,851	43,061	41,790	38,570	25,266	13,304	17,160	8,842	8,318
	9.5	9.4	9.7	4.3	5.5	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mamit	5,683	3,104	2,579	4,241	2,582	1,659	770	488	282
	9.1	9.4	8.7	6.8	7.8	5.6	1.2	1.5	1.0

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
Mizoram	42,459	41,963	40,496	35,293	22,907	12,386	15,487	7,887	7,600
	9.3	9.1	9.4	4.0	5.0	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Mamit	5,774	3,188	2,586	3,642	2,178	1,464	624	385	239
	9.2	9.6	8.7	5.8	6.6	4.9	1.0	1.2	0.8

It can be seen from the Annexure IV that as per 2001 Census in Mamit 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 form 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
Mizoram	888,573	772,809	70,494	31,562	10,099	326	179
		87.0	7.9	3.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
Mamit District	62,785	50,563	8,579	2,404	1,096	24	17
		80.5	13.7	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.0
Zawlnuam R. D. Block	27,693	25,459	153	1,061	981	5	0
		91.9	0.6	3.8	3.5	0.0	0.0
W. Phaileng R. D. Block	21,177	11,332	8,414	1,305	82	19	17
		53.5	39.7	6.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Reiek R. D. Block	13,915	13,772	12	38	33	0	0
		99.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	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

(7.98%) where Hindu (3.6%) ranks the third position. As far as Mamit District is concerned Christianity was first place with population of 50,563 (80.5%) followed by Buddhist with 8,579 (13.7%).

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
All ages	62,785	33,114	29,671	36,080	19,876	16,204	23,664	12,206	11,458
0-9	15,929	8,249	7,680	15,929	8,249	7,680	0	0	0
10-14	7,948	4,071	3,877	7,915	4,063	3,852	32	8	24
15-19	6,433	3,337	3,096	5,906	3,257	2,649	487	77	410
20-24	5,920	3,020	2,900	3,302	2,147	1,155	2,420	834	1,586
25-29	5,400	2,878	2,522	1,433	1,016	417	3,725	1,790	1,935
30-34	4,046	2,197	1,849	553	392	161	3,303	1,735	1,568
35-39	4,066	2,236	1,830	391	302	89	3,460	1,854	1,606
40-44	3,192	1,747	1,445	205	151	54	2,771	1,502	1,269
45-49	2,744	1,509	1,235	141	103	38	2,368	1,311	1,057
50-54	2,144	1,194	950	97	68	29	1,764	1,031	733
55-59	1,414	797	617	58	38	20	1,141	691	450
60-64	1,192	622	570	34	22	12	868	515	353
65-69	819	441	378	25	18	7	565	344	221
70-74	676	377	299	22	10	12	359	253	106
75-79	365	199	166	10	5	5	205	136	69
80+	440	209	231	17	12	5	184	119	65
Age not stated	57	31	26	42	23	19	12	6	6
Less than 18	27,734	14,351	13,383	27,594	14,328	13,266	135	23	112
Less than 21	31,945	16,498	15,447	30,831	16,273	14,558	1,017	214	803

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 (õnever marriedö, õmarriedö, õwidowedö and õdivorced 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	
1,805	504	1,301	1,236	528	708	0	0	0	All ages	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-9	
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10-14	
10	2	8	30	1	29	0	0	0	15-19	
38	7	31	160	32	128	0	0	0	20-24	
60	12	48	182	60	122	0	0	0	25-29	
55	10	45	135	60	75	0	0	0	30-34	
94	22	72	121	58	63	0	0	0	35-39	
107	40	67	109	54	55	0	0	0	40-44	
133	34	99	102	61	41	0	0	0	45-49	
184	40	144	99	55	44	0	0	0	50-54	
161	41	120	54	27	27	0	0	0	55-59	
220	54	166	70	31	39	0	0	0	60-64	
182	52	130	47	27	20	0	0	0	65-69	
240	88	152	55	26	29	0	0	0	70-74	
125	44	81	25	14	11	0	0	0	75-79	
194	57	137	45	21	24	0	0	0	80+	
1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	Age not stated	
4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	Less than 18	
22	3	19	75	8	67	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
All ages	62,785	33,114	29,671	21,936	10,421	11,515	40,849	22,693	18,156
0-6	11,170	5,767	5,403	11,170	5,767	5,403	0	0	0
7	1,710	907	803	701	372	329	1,009	535	474
8	1,631	817	814	567	283	284	1,064	534	530
9	1,418	758	660	337	176	161	1,081	582	499
10	1,903	1,006	897	444	229	215	1,459	777	682
11	1,300	691	609	166	85	81	1,134	606	528
12	1,820	920	900	369	167	202	1,451	753	698
13	1,499	759	740	191	85	106	1,308	674	634
14	1,426	695	731	220	92	128	1,206	603	603
15	1,385	734	651	231	93	138	1,154	641	513
16	1,391	732	659	195	71	124	1,196	661	535
17	1,081	565	516	147	65	82	934	500	434
18	1,555	786	769	247	99	148	1,308	687	621
19	1,021	520	501	147	73	74	874	447	427
20-24	5,920	3,020	2,900	949	391	558	4,971	2,629	2,342
25-29	5,400	2,878	2,522	955	379	576	4,445	2,499	1,946
30-34	4,046	2,197	1,849	754	305	449	3,292	1,892	1,400
35-39	4,066	2,236	1,830	783	353	430	3,283	1,883	1,400
40-44	3,192	1,747	1,445	665	270	395	2,527	1,477	1,050
45-49	2,744	1,509	1,235	662	279	383	2,082	1,230	852
50-54	2,144	1,194	950	481	201	280	1,663	993	670
55-59	1,414	797	617	383	152	231	1,031	645	386
60-64	1,192	622	570	350	139	211	842	483	359
65-69	819	441	378	251	82	169	568	359	209
70-74	676	377	299	227	94	133	449	283	166
75-79	365	199	166	133	51	82	232	148	84
80+	440	209	231	197	63	134	243	146	97
Age not stated	57	31	26	14	5	9	43	26	17

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
580	357	223	17,793	9,349	8,444	11,786	6,461	5,325	All ages
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-6
12	8	4	997	527	470	0	0	0	7
8	4	4	1,056	530	526	0	0	0	8
11	7	4	1,041	560	481	29	15	14	9
12	8	4	1,326	714	612	121	55	66	10
4	4	0	880	484	396	250	118	132	11
5	1	4	840	476	364	589	269	320	12
2	2	0	524	302	222	738	349	389	13
8	5	3	334	182	152	733	365	368	14
3	2	1	271	164	107	645	362	283	15
6	4	2	245	158	87	524	296	228	16
3	2	1	173	96	77	382	209	173	17
17	9	8	257	141	116	490	265	225	18
6	6	0	181	92	89	314	160	154	19
58	38	20	1,058	557	501	1,650	868	782	20-24
45	35	10	1,015	541	474	1,455	761	694	25-29
44	33	11	906	440	466	967	549	418	30-34
48	24	24	1,136	541	595	894	495	399	35-39
51	35	16	1,107	559	548	607	335	272	40-44
41	31	10	1,214	609	605	435	280	155	45-49
34	19	15	871	400	471	442	302	140	50-54
27	16	11	592	298	294	225	164	61	55-59
32	15	17	595	282	313	122	101	21	60-64
25	8	17	432	253	179	79	69	10	65-69
23	14	9	363	214	149	43	35	8	70-74
14	7	7	189	115	74	19	16	3	75-79
34	16	18	179	107	72	21	15	6	80+
7	4	3	11	7	4	12	8	4	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
All ages	6,611	3,775	2,836	2,306	1,469	837	897	601	296
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	17	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	44	21	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	131	51	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	217	103	114	18	10	8	0	0	0
16	360	178	182	61	25	36	0	0	0
17	300	158	142	76	35	41	0	0	0
18	392	200	192	121	58	63	31	14	17
19	255	126	129	93	49	44	25	14	11
20-24	1,433	731	702	462	259	203	191	109	82
25-29	1,064	616	448	402	250	152	222	130	92
30-34	719	420	299	310	202	108	156	100	56
35-39	664	423	241	283	188	95	116	86	30
40-44	411	257	154	194	145	49	88	82	6
45-49	218	162	56	109	86	23	30	29	1
50-54	179	145	34	82	74	8	20	20	0
55-59	95	80	15	59	55	4	12	11	1
60-64	61	55	6	16	14	2	2	2	0
65-69	19	16	3	7	7	0	0	0	0
70-74	13	13	0	3	3	0	2	2	0
75-79	4	4	0	5	5	0	1	1	0
80+	6	5	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	9	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	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 Mamit at the time of 2001 census was the total of 40,849 for all ages

with males 22,693 and females 18,156. 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 Mamit district the highest number (4,971) are found at the range of 20-24 and the lowest number (232) at the range of 75-79. Among the single age year return the highest number is recorded as 1,459 at the age of 10 and the lowest is found among people of age 7 years.

VII
AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Educational Level									
Non Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above			Age group
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	1
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
0	0	0	17	16	1	857	664	193	All ages
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
0	0	0	1	1	0	118	66	52	20-24
0	0	0	4	4	0	237	162	75	25-29
0	0	0	4	3	1	186	145	41	30-34
0	0	0	3	3	0	139	123	16	35-39
0	0	0	1	1	0	68	63	5	40-44
0	0	0	2	2	0	33	31	2	45-49
0	0	0	1	1	0	34	32	2	50-54
0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	55-59
0	0	0	1	1	0	12	12	0	60-64
0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	65-69
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	70-74
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75-79
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80+
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Age not stated

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	Lushai/Mizo	44,238	70.5	34,207	10,031	77.3	22.7
2	Chakma	8,803	14.0	8,802	1	100.0	0.0
3	Reang	6,369	10.1	6,269	100	98.4	1.6
4	Bengali	1,109	1.8	938	171	84.6	15.4
5	Santali	370	0.6	275	95	74.3	25.7
6	Hindi	366	0.6	345	21	94.3	5.7
7	Nepali	271	0.4	220	51	81.2	18.8
8	Tripuri	79	0.1	79	0	100.0	0.0
9	Pawi	48	0.1	35	13	72.9	27.1
10	Assamese	45	0.1	40	5	88.9	11.1
11	Manipuri	45	0.1	30	15	66.7	33.3
12	Punjabi	45	0.1	40	5	88.9	11.1
13	Malayalam	39	0.1	30	9	76.9	23.1
14	Oriya	39	0.1	38	1	97.4	2.6
15	Hmar	30	0.0	12	18	40.0	60.0
16	Telugu	18	0.0	17	1	94.4	5.6
	Total of Other Mother Tongues	871	1.3	755	116	86.7	13.3
	All mother tongues total	62,785	100.0	52,132	10,653	83.0	17.0

The above annexure contains the distribution of mother tongues returned in 2001 Census. There are number of languages returned as mother tongue in Mamit District in 2001 Census with the total population of 62,785 and among them 16 major mother

tongues (on the basis of number of population) are shown in descending order in the table. Lushai/Mizo recorded the highest number of persons i.e., 44,238 (70.5%) followed by Chakma of 8,803 (14.0%) and Reang with population of 6,369 (10.1%).