



CENSUS OF INDIA
1971

SERIES 15

A
PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION
NAGALAND

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NAGALAND

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PREFACE

This portrait of population of Nagaland presents the salient features of the 1971 census. It is for the first time that such a popular version of census data is presented in non-technical terms for the benefit of the average reader. The guidelines were provided by Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General, India, and Census Commissioner. It contains in brief the growth and distribution of population, density of population, classification of population by sex, literacy, mother-tongue, religion, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and classification of workers and non-workers of the state.

The first draft of this report was prepared by Shri S. Lima Aire, Deputy Director of Census Operations, Nagaland. He has been of great assistance to me in drafting this report and I place on record my thanks to him. I am also thankful to Shri J. C. Dutta, T. O. and Shri D. C. Pathak, S. A., who took the pain of going through the details and tables presented in this report. My thanks are due to Shri J. Raibaruah, Sr. Draughtsman, and Shri K. K. G. Pillai, D' man, who prepared the maps, charts and diagrams and to Shri C. Gnanasilan, Stenographer, who typed out the entire manuscript.

I express my deep debt of gratitude to Shri R. B. Chari, I. A. S., Registrar General, India for going through the manuscript and for making valuable suggestions for the improvement of the publication.

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FOREWORD

THIS attempt to produce a popular version of the large census data for the general reader is an important innovation of the 1971 Indian Census. Census publications concerning even a state run into a number of volumes. It is not possible for those who are not specialists to go through them all. At the same time, the basic information contained in the hundreds of census tables is rich and of significance to a much larger number of public than is likely to consult the census series. It is with a view to cater for this group of readers, grown up as also those who are now in high schools and colleges, that this portrait of population relating to every state has been produced. It seeks to present in a brief compass all that may be of interest to the general reader and that too in a non-technical language.

I trust this venture will be welcomed and will help to introduce every responsible citizen to the scope and variety of information that is contained in our decennial census reports.

NEW DELHI
17 October, 1973

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
Registrar General, India.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

List of Publications, Nagaland,

All the Publications of the State will bear the Series No .15

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part	I—A } Part I—B }	General Report.
Part	I—C	
Part	II—A	General Population Tables
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Part	II—C(ii)	
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Part	VIII—B	Administration Report (Tabulation).
Part	IX	Census Atlas.
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Misc.		A Portrait of Population.

STATE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

District Census Handbooks.

- Part X—A Village & Town Directory (Published)
- Part X—B Village & Town Primary Census Abstract (Published).
- Part X—C Census Tables and Administrative Welfare and Developmental Statistics.

Depending on the size there may be sub-parts to some of the parts. In addition, Village Survey Monographs will be published separately for each selected village.

INTRODUCTION

Naga Hills was established in 1881 as a district within Assam and the first census was taken in 1891. Prior to that, our ancestors used to take census in the villages in a crude form, counting the number of houses and number of persons in each house. This counting was done by means of split bamboos.

Tremendous changes are now taking place in Nagaland. India is a sub-continent which had 548 million souls at the 1971 census. The total population of our state is 516, 449 persons, which is about 1/1061 of the total population of India. This is a drop of water in a mighty ocean. However, each one of us is one of those 548 million persons having all facilities and opportunities guaranteed by the Constitution of our country.

In March 1971, when enumerators started taking the population census going from house to house, some misguided elements deliberately created doubts and suspicion in the minds of the simple people, saying that the details from the individuals were being collected for purposes of taxation. Owners of census houses were reluctant to provide details of census houses such as building material and type of structure again because of fear of taxation. Initially the census workers had to encounter those difficulties, but subsequently it was overcome by the effort of census workers. Thus each individual slip was completed, making a mini-biography of each person, presenting a whole picture of the family or of the village/town.

A population census is the counting of all persons in an area, recording certain basic characteristics of each persons such as age, sex, marital status, religion, mother-tongue, literacy and economic activity. The United Nations, document defines the census of a population as “the total process of collecting, dealing and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining to a specified time or time to all persons in a country or a limited territory”. Today, the census has become an indispensable instrument of policy making and planned development. The census is not a mere counting of heads but a scientific enquiry intended to present a complete and objective picture of man in his social, cultural and economic setting. In our country, a population census is taken at an interval of ten years.

Many people are of opinion that Census statistical details have no practical purpose and any book on such subject is dull and dry. We cannot leave that shallow opinion there. Only a mere step deeper into the utility of Census data shall land us at a land of treasures. Our state is fast developing and our people have

become keenly aware of such activities. Every village has a village council which is concerned primarily with development activities. Every village demands schools, dispensary, water supply, electricity, constructing road, etc. These demands cannot be justified without the number of persons being known whereas population is growing in geometric progression the size of land cannot be expanded. We are aware of the fact that land is subject to the law of diminishing returns. Unless we study population in its correct perspective and take steps to check its growth, a population explosion is bound to take place.

Historical background

During the British régime in India, the first imperial census was ordered 1871. Enumeration was spread over five years from 1867 to 1872. The census was neither uniform nor did it cover the entire country except that the census schedule was uniform. Yet this historic step laid the foundation for the modern decennial census in the country. The next census was taken in 1881 throughout the length and breadth of the country, making it a comprehensive operation. Since that year, Indian census has taken place with unerring regularity once in every ten years. The 1971 census was a landmark in the history of Indian census because it marked the completion of 100 years of modern census taking in our country. Till the 1931 census, enumeration was a one day affair throughout the country even though the houselist was prepared a few days in advance. A day is fixed for census taking and all census information must relate to that date. Persons born or dead after the census reference date are not taken into account. For the 1971 census, the sunrise of the first of April 1971 was the reference point of time. The object of census taking is to take a snapshot picture of the population of a given area at that particular point of time. It must be simultaneous all over the country. As you would

appreciate, conducting the enumeration of all the people living in every nook and corner of our country at a fixed hour is hardly possible. Therefore, a period of about three weeks preceding the reference date fixed as a period of enumeration. In 1971, the period from 10th March to 1st April was fixed for the purpose. In order to bring the book upto date, census enumerators quickly went round their jurisdiction again on a re-visit around the reference date. During this re-visit, the census taker enumerated any fresh arrival in this jurisdiction and also took into account any births or death that might have taken place in any of the households after his previous visit. He cancelled the census schedules for persons who had died since his last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st April. He filled new schedules for births and arrivals. Births, deaths or arrival of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st April were not taken into account. During the enumeration period, everybody is enumerated at the place of his residence *i. e.* at the respective household but not at the place of congregation. If a person resides away from his household during the enumeration period, he is eligible for enumeration at that place. Even if he stayed for a part during the enumeration period at his normal residence, he was enumerated there. If on the other hand he has been away throughout the enumeration period he was not considered for enumeration at his normal residence. He was enumerated wherever he was found during this period. As a precautionary measure against double counting, such persons were cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they moved out from those places during the period of enumeration.

Let us now know something about the households. The first kind of household is the normal household where a group of persons commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen. In our state

the joint family system is not prevalent and as such a household will normally contain the husband and wife with their unmarried children and some dependents. They can be a one-member household a two-member household, or a multi-member household. There are institutional households such as boarding houses, hostels, jails and hospitals, where normally unrelated persons stay together. Beggars, vagrants and pavement dwellers constitute the houseless population. They were enumerated on the night of 31 March 1971.

How census is organised

The objective of census enumeration is to see that the entire area in the state is fully covered without omission or overlapping and every individual is enumerated and the required particulars of individuals and households are recorded on certain prescribed schedules truthfully and accurately with reference to a particular point of time by the enumerators who are carefully and thoroughly trained for the purpose. One of the earliest tasks in preparing for the census, therefore, is the building up of district and circle maps indicating the boundaries of all administrative units down to the village level. The state is divided into definite administrative territories down to the smallest unit of village or town with a view to developing a location code under which each district in the state is allotted a distinguishing code number and within each district, each circle is allotted a serial number and ultimate within each circle every village and town is allotted separate series of numbers. After having finalised the village and town list, the enumerators are required to prepare a layout sketches of every village and town in which the location of every building and house, residential or non-residential, should be shown and important landmarks such as roads, rivers, wells, churches, temples and public buildings should be indicated. This serves as a basis for the allotment of house numbers which can be

indicated on the layout sketch and these can be marked on the doors of houses on the eve of the houselisting operation. The notional maps with adequate details, to identify every house go a long way in achieving the ultimate demarcation of the jurisdictions of the enumerators blocks so as to ensure equitable load on the enumeartors and complete coverage of area.

The housenumbering and houselisting operations for the 1971 census were completed on 14 June 1970 in this state. In view of the difficult terrain of the state, the enumeration date was advanced by a few days in some inaccessible areas to ensure complete coverage at the specified point of time.

The number of enumerator blocks into which the state was divided for census-taking was 1148. Altogether there were 1178 enumerators, 224 supervisors, 68 charge superintendents, 10 sub-divisional census officers and 3 district census officers. The bulk of enumeration work was done by the primary-middle and high school teachers; 95 per cent of the enumerators and supervisors were primary school teachers who richly deserved the gratitude of the census. deparment for the successful completion of the census. work of 1971.

Census law.

We should know that the census is a gigantic operation carried out throughout the country at regular intervals. Every citizen is expected to extend his willing co-operation in furnishing the requisite details to the census takers at the time of enumeration at all the stages. For the operation of the 1971 census, the Census act of 1948 was enforced all over the country.

This act clothes census officials with powers to obtain co-operation from the public, local bodies and government or non-government organizations. It also guarantees that the information given by any person in reply to the questions of the enumerators will be absolutely confidential and cannot be used against him or against any other person in any court of law.

First Population Result

In accordance with the time schedule, census enumeration in our state was completed on 3 April 1971 along with other states and union territories of the country. We released the first result of the 1971 census on 29 April 1971 in the form of a booklet. The extent of variation when the final population result was announced was only 0·17 per cent. Only 888 persons were added after a long manual processing of individual slips in the regional tabulation office at Kohima.

2

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

Now we know something about census taking in this country and why and how we go about counting our people once in every ten years. According to our last population count in 1971, there are 516,449 souls in our state. In the country as a whole, the number is 548 million, our state's population is, therefore, 0.09 per cent of the total population of India. One among seven persons in the world is from our country. Similarly, out of every 1,061 Indians, there is one from Nagaland.

Nagaland is one of the smallest states of the Union of India, occupying the 21st position in regard to population. Our sister states like Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya occupy the 18th, 19th and 20th position in respect of population.

The following table gives an idea about the comparative size of population.

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 2.1

Rank in 1971 1	Country/State 2	Population (1971) 3
	INDIA	548,159,652
1	Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144
2	Bihar	56,353,369
3	Maharashtra	50,412,235
4	West Bengal	44,312,011
5	Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708
6	Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119
7	Tamil Nadu	41,199,168
8	Mysore	29,299,014
9	Gujarat	26,697,475
10	Rajasthan	25,765,806
11	Orissa	21,944,615
12	Kerala	21,347,375
13	Assam*	14,957,542
14	Punjab	13,551,060
15	Haryana	10,036,808
16	Jammu & Kashmir	4,616,632
17	Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434
18	Tripura	1,556,342
19	Manipur	1,072,753
20	Meghalaya	1,011,699
21	Nagaland	516,449
22	Sikkim	209,843

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram

The district of Twentyfour Parganas in West Bengal has alone a population of 85 lakhs. The population of Sibsagar sub-division in Assam is 7 lakhs and that of Jorhat sub-division is 6 lakhs. Greater Bombay city has a population of 60 lakhs and the population of the Calcutta Urban Agglomeration is 70 lakhs. In other words the population of our state is much less than the population of a number of cities in India or sub-divisions in Assam.

Distribution of population

The district is the main administrative unit throughout India. During the 1971 census in our state there were three districts only, having sub-divisions and circles. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state in respect of population and this state is divided into 54 districts. The highest average population of a district is in Bihar, where the average population is 33 lakhs. The average population of our districts is 1.72 lakhs. Arunachal Pradesh is a neighbouring territory having a population of 467,511. But it is five times bigger than Nagaland.

Table 2.2 shall show the 1971 population in the three districts of our state.

TABLE 2.2

Rank in 1971	District	Population	Rank in 1961
1	2	3	4
1	Kohima	175,204	4 3
2	Tuensang	173,003	1
3	Mokokchung	168,242	2

In the 1961 census, Kohima had the least population even though the size of the district was bigger than that of Tuensang and Mokokchung. The room for the sudden rise of population in Kohima district is that Nagaland was inaugurated as a state in 1963, making Kohima the state capital. With the establishment of a state capital, various departments were expanded and new departments came into being, thereby leading to a rapid growth of population of the state capital along with Dimapur town and other circle headquarters.

Table 2.3 shall show a relative average population size of a district in respect of states and union territories.

TABLE 2.3

Rank in 1971	Country/State/UT	Average population size of a district
1	2	3
	INDIA	1,522,666
	<i>States</i>	
1	Bihar	3,314,904
2	Tamil Nadu	2,942,798
3	West Bengal	2,769,501
4	Kerala	2,134,738
5	Andhra Pradesh	2,071,558
6	Maharashtra	1,938,932

TABLE 2.3—*contd.*

Rank in 1971	Country/States/UT	Average population size of a district
1	2	3
7	Orissa	1,688,047
8	Uttar Pradesh	1,635,947
9	Mysore	1,542,053
10	Assam *	1,495,754
11	Haryana	1,433,830
12	Gujarat	1,405,130
13	Punjab	1,231,915
14	Rajasthan	990,993
15	Madhya Pradesh	968,700
16	Tripura	518,781
17	Meghalaya †	505,850
18	Jammu & Kashmir	461,663
19	Himachal Pradesh	346,043
20	Manipur	214,551
21	Nagaland	172,150
22	Sikkim	52,461

* Includes Mizo district which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram.

TABLE 2.3—*concl'd.*

Rank in 1971	Country/States/UT	Average population size of a district
1	2	3
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1	Delhi	4,065,698
2	Goa, Daman & Diu	285,924
3	Chandigarh	257,251
4	Pondicherry	117,927
5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115,133
6	Arunachal Pradesh	93,502
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,170
8	Lakshadweep	31,810

During the 1971 census the whole state was divided into 60 administrative circles within three districts. Only Kohima, Mokokchung and Dimapur were treated as Census towns during enumeration because for enumeration purposes a town shall fulfil the following conditions to be taken as a town. (a) Populations should be more than 5,000. (b) 75 per cent of the male population should be non-agriculturists. (c) The density of the population should not be less than 400 per km² (1,000 per sq. mile).

Table 2.4 gives the population of all the 60 circles and the 3 towns.

TABLE 2.4

Rank	Circle	Population
1	2	3
1	Wokha	19,936
2	OngpangKong	18,242
3	Dimapur	16,379
4	Mon	15,849
5	Longleng	15,579
6	Tuensang Sadar	15,491
7	Chiephobozou	14,610
8	Tobu	14,021
9	Chazouba	13,741
10	Jakhama	13,667
11	Champang	12,834
12	Pherima	12,683
13	Noklak	12,272
14	Alongkima	11,752
15	Naginimara	10,518
16	Pfutsero	9,613
17	Phomching	9,567
18	Zunheboto	8,863
19	Chuchuyimlang	8,859

TABLE 2.4—*contd.*

Rank	Circle	Population
1	2	3
20	Pughoboto	8,857
21	Phek Sadar	8,709
22	Chen	8,485
23	Satakha	8,364
24	Tseminyu	7,965
25	Kobulong	7,926
26	Pedi	7,457
27	Longchem	7,344
28	Chizami	7,256
29	Tizit	6,887
30	Kiphire	6,802
31	Pungro	6,161
32	Tuli	6,152
33	Akuluto	6,100
34	Suruhoto	5,976
35	Tenning	5,882
36	Longkhim	5,756
37	Atoizu	5,721
38	Noksen	5,251
39	Zubza	5,104

TABLE 2.4—*contd.*

Rank 1	Circle 2	Population 3
40	Shamatorr	5,096
41	Agh rato	5,057
42	Bhandari	5,054
43	Chare	4,862
44	Thanoknyu	4,687
45	Chai-gongya	4,643
46	Meluri	4,313
47	Aitepyong	4,146
48	Jaluke	4,035
49	Achikuchu	3,934
50	Tamlu	3,844
51	Sungro	3,748
52	Seyochung	3,623
53	Chessore	3,606
54	Sanis	3,190
55	Lotsu	2,223
56	Satoi	2,037
57	Sitimi	1,812
58	Hoshepu	1,041
59	Phokhungri	962
60	Mongkulemba	511

TABLE 2.4—concl'd.

Rank 1	Town 2	Population 3
1	Kohima	21,545
2	Mokokchung	17,423
3	Dimapur	12,426

Density of Population

The density of population is determined by dividing the total population of a given region by its total area, in other words density of population means land people ratio. As per the 1971 census in respect of density of population also, Nagaland occupies the 20th position among the states. The density of population for our country as a whole as recorded at the 1971 census is 177 persons per km². On the other hand the density of population of our state is 31 persons. Among the states, Kerala records the highest density at 549. Assam also has got a density of 150 persons. Arunachal Pradesh is a union territory which has got the lowest density of population in our country having 6 persons. Table 2. 5 shall give us a picture of density of population of the states and union territories.

TABLE 2. 5

Rank in 1971 1	Country/State/UT 2	Density of Population (Km ²) 3
	INDIA	177
	States.	
1	Kerala	549
2	West Bengal	504

TABLE 2.5—*contd.*

Rank in 1971	Country/State/ UT	Density of Population (Km ²)
1	2	3
3	Bihar	324
4	Tamil Nadu	317
5	Uttar Pradesh	300
6	Punjab	269
7	Haryana	227
8	Maharashtra	164
9	Andhra Pradesh	157
10	Mysore	153
11	Assam*	150
12	Tripura	149
13	Orissa	141
14	Gujarat	136
15	Madhya Pradesh	94
16	Rajasthan	75
17	Himachal Pradesh	62
18	Manipur	48
19	Meghalaya	45
20	Nagaland	31
21	Sikkim	29
22	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.

TABLE 2.5—concl'd.

Rank in 1971	Country/State/UT	Density of Population (Km ²)
1	2	3
Union Territories		
1	Delhi	2,738
2	Chandigarh	2,257
3	Lakshadweep	994
4	Pondicherry	983
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	225
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	151
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14
8	Arunachal Pradesh	6

Note :—While working out the density, the area and population of Jammu and Kashmir have been excluded as comparable data are not available.

* Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

Let us now see how the density of population in our state behaved during the past one decade.

Table 2.6

Rank in 1971	State/ District	Density of Population		Rank in 1961
		1971	1961	
1	2	3	4	5
	NAGALAND	31	22	
1	Mokokchung	44	25	1
2	Tuensang	32	25	2
3	Kohima	24	18	3

As we know, Nagaland is a new state which came into being only in 1963 and as such we can give a comparative statement for last ten years only. Even though Kohima and Dimapur towns are located in the district of Kohima, the density of population has not been appreciably increased during the last decade because of the vastness of the district compared to the areas of the other two districts. On the other hand, Mokokchung district has shown an increase of 19 persons against an increase of nine persons per km² of the state total. The geographical location of Mokokchung district is more favourable having potentiality to sustain a heavy density of population.

We are aware of the fact that a birth adds to the population even as it depletes it. These are two natural processes which go on unassumingly over the years so that population changes continuously. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths is defined as natural increase or decrease. There is one more factor which affects population, it is migration. A population decreases by the number which migrates outside and increases to the extent of persons migrating into it. These three factors namely, births, deaths and migration determine the growth of population in a given area. Population is a dynamic variable which varies at every instant of time. Hence this natural law is applicable to our small state too.

The density of population in our country in 1961 was 138 persons and 177 persons in 1971, a rise of 39 persons. In our state also there has been an increase of 9 persons during the last ten years. The density of population in our state is growing even if we have to struggle for our existence in the rugged hills.

How are we housed ?

Each individual requires shelter from sun, rain and wind and as such housing is one of the basic needs of life. Therefore, a house is the most elementary need next to two square meals a day and a few clothes to cover one's body with. Census deals with the particulars of this information regarding the conditions of

housing in our country. In this chapter we shall not deal with all the particulars about housing. These will be found in our housing reports.

The housing standard of our state is comparatively very poor. In our villages our people use thatch and palm leaf (takopat) roofs and most of the structures are of bamboo and wood only. While constructing a house ropes of creepers, climbers, bamboo split, bark, etc., are used. Walls are generally of bamboo-mat. Most of our houses are generally one-roomed, having one fireplace for cooking purposes and a few cots inside the same house to sleep on. In such houses only the wife and the husband with their minor children sleep at night because all the grown up children go to their dormitories. In all the villages there are male and female youth dormitories where boys and girls sleep at night until they reach the marriageable age. The moment a boy attains marriageable age, he constructs a new house for his family in the village. Thus the number of houses in a village goes on increasing every year.

TABLE 2.7 gives details about the number of houses, number of households and the average size of a household during the 1971 and 1961 censuses.

TABLE 2.7

State/District	No. of occupied census houses.	Number of households.	Average size of population.	
			1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5
NAGALAND	104,055	104,086	4.96	4.60
Kohima	37,698	37,698	4.65	4.36
Mokokchung	33,063	33,073	5.09	4.64
Tuensang	33,294	33,315	5.19	4.78

In Nagaland there are 104,055 occupied residential houses to accommodate a population of 516,449. The building material used for construction of residential houses is grass, leaves, reeds, bamboos and wood, which are very cheap but inflammable materials. In the villages the houses are constructed without any

pecific plan and as such fire accidents are frequent specially in the windy season. In most of the villages, the church buildings are very prominent. Most of the church buildings are having C. G. I. sheet roofing. the wall and the floors are of sawn timber. By and large, the church building is also the largest building in the village. There are also improved buildings such as the youth dormitories and the panchayat halls which are normally constructed by the village collectively on a permanent basis by raising collective funds. The youth dormitories and panchayat halls are also of sawn timber and C. G. I. sheet roofing. Every village has either a primary or middle school and the construction of such building is initially taken up by the village collectively. The state Government contribute liberally in the form of grant in aid towards construction of school buildings.

With the successful implementation of the fourth five-year plan there has been an improvement in various spheres initiated by the state Government and for the first time during the last decade R. C. C. building and hill type buildings are coming up all over the state, giving an entirely different look to the hilly features of the state.

Dimapur is the only town in the state capable of having pucca buildings in view of easy communications and availability of buildings material. Hence 75 per cent of the buildings in the town are pucca buildings. Kohima and Mokokchung towns are clustered with hill type buildings except a few pucca buildings.

As discussed earlier, most of the Naga houses in a village are one-roomed. They are self-contained, having an average length of 20 feet and a breadth of 15 feet. Any building with two rooms and above may be taken as an improved building. 44 per cent of the people in the states are staying in houses with one room, 34 per cent are in two-roomed households, 15 per cent are in 3-roomed households, 4 per cent are in households with 4 rooms and 3 per cent are in households with 5 rooms and above.

Table 2. 8.

Size of Household	Nagaland		Kohima District		Mokokchung Dist ^r		Tuensang Dist.	
	No. of persons	% to State pop.	No. of persons	% to Dist. pop.	No. of persons	% to Dist. pop.	No. of persons	% to Dist. pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Households divided by no. of rooms.								
One room	220,869	44	53,782	31	66,612	41	100,475	59
Two rooms	173,874	34	69,462	40	59,262	37	45,150	26
Three rooms	75,362	15	33,390	19	25,994	16	15,978	9
Four rooms	21,045	4	8,157	5	6,163	4	6,725	4
Five rooms	15,586	3	8,303	5	3,436	2	3,847	2
Unspecified no. of rooms.	31	0.01	7	0.004	4	0.002	20	0.01

According to the 1971 census, there are 21,734 persons who are living in institutions. Institutional population constitutes those persons living in hospitals, jails, hostels, etc.

Table 2. 9.

State District	No. of institu- tional house- holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	1,355	21,734	21,519	215
Kohima	519	8,588	8,538	50
Mokokchung	547	9,240	9,152	88
Tuensang	289	3,906	3,829	77

There are houseless persons even in our state. By houseless population we mean those persons who live on the roadside, platforms of railway stations and in jungles without having constructed a hut. The houseless population in the state came to 895 out of which 740 persons were found in Kohima district, mostly in Dimapur town. There were only 155 persons in Mokokchung district and in Tuensang district there was none. The houseless population consisted of porters in the railway station in Dimapur, beggars who are normally pavement dwellers and some engaged in sawing timber in the jungle temporarily, without constructing even huts. The last named category was found in Mokokchung district. They used to dwell in the jungle by making a fire and sleeping around it. Beggars and lunatics, were not being found during enumeration in the villages.

Growth rate of India

The growth rate of a population means the rate at which the population of a given area is growing over a given period of time. In 1961, India's population was 439,234,771 and in 1971, it was 548,159,652, resulting in a net addition during the decade of 108,924,881. This gave a growth rate of 24.80 per cent. In other words, the addition of population during the decade, if taken in a round figure is 109 million which is a little more than Japan's population of 104 million and more than half of the U. S. A 's population of 203 million.

Table 2.10 gives the decadal net change of population starting from 1901 to 1971 in our country

Table 2.10

Year	Population	Net change during decade	Growth rate during decade.
1	2	3	4
1901	238,396,327	..	..
1911	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+5.75
1921	251,321,213	- 772,177	- 0.31
1931	278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+11.00
1941	318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+14.22
1951	361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+13.31
1961	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+21.51
1971	548,159,652	+ 108,924,881	+24.80

Prior to 1921, famines and epidemics were widely prevalent which accounted for high mortality. During the last two decades, advances in medical science put an effective check on the death rate, leading to a sharp fall therein. The death rate during 1891-1901 was around 44 per cent. It fell to 23 per cent during 1951-1961 and subsequently to 16 per cent in 1971.

Birth, deaths and migration are the three components of population growth. Migration is the third component which is not so significant in our country for the growth of population, but the first and the second components are major factors to be taken into account for population study. The total number of births or deaths in an area is usually expressed in the form of rate per thousand population per year. These rates are called crude rates. The birth rate and the death rate are not derived directly from census records. These are usually obtained from the vital registration records or in addition through sample surveys. Though in advanced countries births and deaths are recorded regularly and systematically, in our country, unfortunately, there is no regular or reliable system to register vital statistics. Normally, therefore, sample surveys are undertaken to calculate birth and death rates.

Growth Rate of Population in Nagaland

Prior to the 1961 census, the present Nagaland was a district in Assam having its district headquarters at Kohima with a sub-division with its headquarters at Mokokchung. Tuensang was a part of the then N.E.F.A. Thus census data in respect of our state are available since 1901 for Kohima and Mokokchung only. Hence it is not possible to give comparative population figures for the three districts starting from 1901 upto 1951. The growth rate of population in

Nagaland starting from 1901 to 1951 will not present a clear picture as the present Tuensang district was not properly censused. Even during the 1951 census, an area covering 129.5 km² was taken into account for census out of the present area of 5,466 km².

Table 2.11 gives an idea of the growth rate of population from 1901 to 1971.

Table 2.11

Year	Population	Net change of population during the decade.	Growth rate of population during the decade.
1	2	3	4
1901	101,550	..	..
1911	149,038	+47,488	+46.76
1921	158,801	+ 9,763	+ 6.55
1931	178,844	+20,043	+12.62
1941	189,641	+10,797	+ 6.04
1951	212,975	+16,309 *	+ 8.60*
1961	369,200	+28,975 *	+14.07*
1971	516,449	+147,249	+39.88

*In working out 'net change' and 'growth rate' 1951 and 1961 population of Tuensang district have not been taken into account as only 129.5 km² of area of Tuensang district was censused for the first time in 1951 census.

The growth rate during 1901 to 1911 was the highest (46.76 per cent). This could be accounted for by stabilisation of administration in the then Naga Hills. The growth rate remained steady till 1960 except for a decade 1921-1931. During the 1941 census the Second World War was in full swing and many Nagas went out, either joining the army or the labour corps. Therefore, there was a fall of growth rate. During the decade 1941-51 also the Naga Hills suffered on account of the Japanese

invasion. The Japanese came as far as Kohima town in 1944. The decade was also not free from epidemics. The population of the district in 1951 was 205,950 against 189,641 in 1941. It gained 16,309 persons in the decade against 10,797 persons in the previous decade. The 1951 census report mentions that of the total increase of 16,309 in the decade (1941-51), displaced persons contributed only 333. The rest of the total increase is entirely due to normal growth of population.

The growth rate of population in our state during the last decade 1961 to 1971 was high. Against the all-India figure of 24.80 per cent, the percentage of increase of our state was 39.88.

Districtwise Growth Rate

If we study the growth rate of population for a period of 50 years from 1901 to 1951, the total net increase of population was 104,400 out of which the growth in Kohima district was 40,367 and in Mokokchung district was 64,033, indicating that Mokokchung was adding more to its population than Kohima. From 1951 to 1961 also, the net increase of population in Mokokchung district was 18,110, whereas Kohima's increase was only 10,865. But the last decade 1961 to 1971 shows an entirely reverse picture of the population growth between the two districts. Kohima's net increase was 66,280 but that of Mokokchung was 42,241. The sudden rise of population of Kohima district can be attributed to the establishment of the state capital at Kohima.

Against the growth rate of 39.88 per cent of the state, the growth rate of Kohima stands at 60.85 per cent and that of Mokokchung and Tuensang districts stand at 33.52 per cent and 28.84 per cent respectively. But on the other hand from 1901 to 1961 the growth rate of Mokokchung was the highest.

Table 2-12 presents district-wise growth rates of population and variation of population for the period 1901 to 1971.

Table 2-12

State/ District	Population		Variation in population					Growth rate		
	1901	1961	1901-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1901-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nagaland	101,550	212,975	369,200	516,449	+104,400	+28,975*	+147,249	+102.81*	+14.07*	+39.88
Kohima	57,692	98,059	108,924	175,204	+40,367	+10,865	+66,280	+69.97	+11.08	+60.85
Mokok- chung	43,858	107,891	125,001	168,242	+54,033	+18,110	+42,241	+146.00	+16.79	+33.52
Tuensang		7,025	134,275	173,003	†	†	+38,728	†	†	+28.84

Note.—*In working out decade variation and growth rate 1951 and 1961 population of Tuensang district has not been taken into account as only 129.5 km² of area of Tuensang district was censused for the first time in 1951.

†They have been omitted from the table as the census area is not comparable.

3

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

In Naga society, the village is the main pivot on which the activities of each individual revolve according to social norms and traditions of his village. All aspects pertaining to security, climate, water supply, fertility of soil, availability of cultivable land and woodland were taken into account before selecting a village site. Village founders had to perform rituals sacrificing animals and observing genna to establish the village, giving it a suitable and acceptable name. Therefore a Naga has great sentimental attachment for his village even if he is settled in an urban area. It is the place where all his kinsmen, clanfolk, *'Khei' folk are closely knit in ascending order. It is here where human values are realised through the success or failure of individuals.

Nearly 80 per cent of India's population live in over half a million villages. Only about 20 per cent of the total population live in urban areas. In our state, only 10 per cent of the population live in the urban areas and the remaining 90 per cent live in 960 villages. Urbanization is a process of population

*(a sub-division of a village.)

concentration. The proportion of population living in cities and towns to the total population has long been recognized as a concomitant of social and economic development.

In this chapter we shall analyse the distribution of population of our state between towns and villages.

Urban areas are centres of work, education, trade, industry and service. The definition of an urban area in the 1971 census was as follows : (1) All places with a municipality, corporation, or cantonment or notified town areas. (2) All other places satisfying the following conditions, (a) A minimum population of 5,000, (b) at least 75 per cent of male working population is non-agricultural, (c) a density of population of at least 400 persons per km² (1,000 per sq. mile).

Till the 1951 census, Kohima was the only town which was also a class VI town. After 1961 census two more towns, Dimapur and Mokokchung, were added and Kohima town became a Class V town. In the 1971 census Kohima became a Class III town and Dimapur and Mokokchung entered Class IV.

Between 1961 and 1971, the urban population rose by two per cent from 17.97 in 1961 to 19.91 in 1971. In Nagaland the rise was by 4.76 per cent, which is double that of India. Maharashtra (31.17 per cent) tops the list. Tamil Nadu comes next (30.26 per cent). Nagaland has about 10 per cent of its population in urban areas. Table 3.1 gives the percentages of urban population during the 1971 census.

Table 3.1

Country/State Union Territory	Urban Population	Percentage of urban to total population.
1	2	3
INDIA	109,113,977	19.91
Andhra Pradesh	8,402,527	19.31
Assam*	1,326,981	8.87
Bihar	5,633,966	10.00
Gujarat	7,496,500	28.08
Haryana	1,772,959	17.66
Himachal Pradesh	241,890	6.99
Jammu & Kashmir	858,221	18.59
Kerala	3,466,449	16.24
Madhya Pradesh	6,784,767	16.29
Maharashtra	15,711,211	31.17
Manipur	141,492	13.19
Meghalaya	147,170	14.55
Mysore	7,122,093	24.31
Nagaland	51,394	9.95
Orissa	1,845,395	8.41
Punjab	3,216,179	23.73
Rajasthan	4,543,761	17.63
Sikkim	19,668	9.37
Tamil Nadu	12,464,834	30.26

Table 3. 1—contd.

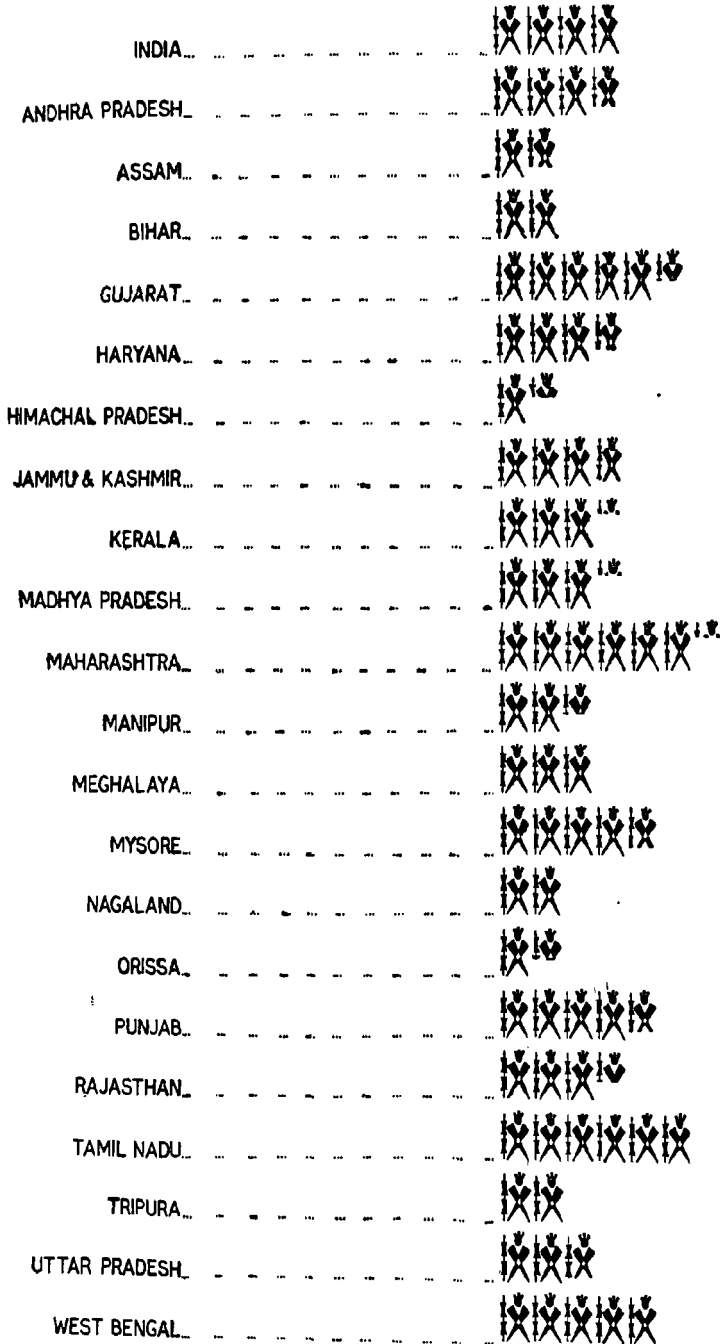
Country/State Union Territory	Urban Population	Percentage of urban to total population.
1	2	3
Tripura	162,360	10.43
Uttar Pradesh	12,388,596	14.02
West Bengal	10,967,033	24.75
<i>Union Territories</i>		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	26,218	22.77
Arunachal Pradesh	17,288	3.70
Chandigarh	232,940	90.55
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..
Delhi	3,647,023	89.70
Goa, Daman & Diu	226,774	26.44
Lakshadweep	..	..
Pondicherry	198,288	42.04

* Includes Mizo district which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram.

We see in table 3.2 the percentage of urban population to total population in our state from 1901 to 1971.

In the decade 1961 to 1971, there was a rise of about 2 per cent. in the urban population of India whereas our state had shown a rise of about 5 per cent. Today in our state, there are 51,394 town dwellers spread over three urban centres. The overall percentage of urban population in our country was 20 in 1971 against our states percentage of 10. The sharp rise during the decade in our state can be accounted for the progress in the implementation of the 4th five-year tplan. Table 3.2 shows the percentage of urban otal population from 1901 to 19 71.

URBANIZATION IN STATES OF INDIA



EACH FULL FIGURE REPRESENTS 5 P.C. OF URBAN POPULATION

Table 3.2

	Percentage of urban to total population in							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	10.84	10.29	11.18	11.99	13.86	17.29	17.97	19.91
Nagaland	3.05	1.63	1.76	1.54	1.85	1.94	5.19	9.95

A Naga village is usually well defined and demarcated by natural features based on customs and traditions. A village boundary with its neighbouring villages, is marked either by natural ridges or rivers. The village would contain village reserved land, wood land and sufficient jhum land as the villagers practise shifting cultivation. Establishment of new village is to be done now through permission of some of the old villages so that the new villages shall be able to acquire rights over the land surrounding the new villages.

In other states, a village has got a different definition. In other states a village is to be cadastrally surveyed for proper revenue administration, but in our state villages are not cadastrally surveyed but every village has a traditionally recognized boundary.

Altogether there are 960 inhabited villages in our state in 1971 as against 814 in 1961. Owing to growth of population in the old villages, the jhum land at the disposal of the people could not accommodate the excess population and therefore, the surplus population moves to a new place after having obtained the approval and permission of the mother villages to establish new villages where jhum land was available. Of late, new villages are situated at lower altitudes. In the past they were situated on top of hillocks.

Table 3.3 gives the number of inhabited villages in Nagaland districtwise.

Table 3.3

State/District	No. of inhabited villages
1	2
NAGALAND	960
Kohima	346
Mokokchung	326
Tuensang	288

Rural habitations by size and class of villages.

In Nagaland the average population of a village is about 484 persons. There are quite a number of small villages (69 per cent) with a population of less than 500 persons. They contain 31 per cent of the total population. There are 169 villages, each having a population of more than 500, but less than 999. There are 114 villages each having a population within the range of 1,000 to 1,999. There are 17 villages having a population in the range of 2,000 to 4,999. Tuensang is the only village having a population of 6,978.

Table 3.4

State/District	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1999		2,000—4,999		5,000 and above	
	% of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	% of population in this range to total rural population	% of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	% of population in this range to total rural population	% of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	% of population in this range to total rural population	% of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	% of population in this range to total rural population	% of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	% of population in this range to total rural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAGALAND	68.65	31.16	17.60	24.64	11.88	32.81	1.77	9.89	0.10	1.50
Kohima	74.28	35.74	15.03	25.35	9.82	32.37	0.87	6.54	..	..
Mokokchung	74.54	35.91	13.50	18.96	8.89	26.59	3.07	18.54	..	..
Tuensang	55.21	23.28	25.35	29.01	17.71	38.60	1.39	5.08	0.34	4.03

Population size of villages

The average size of a village in Nagaland is 484 persons. Among districts Tuensang comes first (601) followed by Mokokchung (463) and Kohima (408). A Kerala village has an average population of 14,102 persons, Tamil Nadu 1,826, Meghalaya has the lowest average (189) and Himachal Pradesh 190.

Table 3.5 gives the total number of villages having a population of 2,000 persons and above.

Table 3.5

District	Circle	Village	Population
1	2	3	4
Tuensang	Tuensang Sadar	Tuensang H. Q.	6,978
Mokokchung	Zunhe boto	Zunheboto	4,500
Kohima	Chiephobouzou	Kohima	4,269
Mokokchung	Wokha	Wokha H. Q.	4,023
Mokokchung	Ongpangkong	Ungma	3,319
Kohima	Jakhama	Viswema	2,725
Tuensang	Nagimimara	Nagimimara H. Q.	2,662
Mokokchung	Kobulong	Longjang	2,546
Mokokchung	Ongpangkong	Longsa	2,434
Mokokchung	Kobulong	Mopong chukit	2,349
Mokokchung	Alongkima	Changki	2,279
Mokokchung	Chuchuyimlang	Chuchuyimlang	2,261
Mokokchung	Sungro	Pangti	2,242

Table 3.5—*contd.*

District 1	Circle 2	Village 3	Population 4
Kohima	Jakharma	Jakhama	2,241
Tuensang	Naginimara	Wakching	2,084
Tuensang	Champhang	Angphang	2,036
Tuensang	Phomching	Lengwa	2,012
Mokokchung	Tuli	Merangkong Village.	2,010

There are only 18 villages in the entire state having a population of more than 2,000 persons each. The population for election purposes in respect of all the villages is found to be inflated because of the fact that everybody was enumerated against his original village whether he stayed somewhere within the state as a government servant or temporarily migrated to some other place. But during the general census everybody was enumerated against the place where they resided. Table 3.6 gives the average population of inhabited villages districtwise.

Table 3.6

State/District 1	Average population of an inhabited village 2
Nagaland	484
Kohima	38
Mokokchung	463
Tuensang	601

Classification of towns

In our state, there are only three towns, Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung. There are no class I and II towns in our state. Kohima is the only class III town having a population of 21,545 and Dimapur and Mokokchung are class IV towns having a combined population of 29,849. During the decade 1961—1971, not one new town had come up except that Kohima got promoted from Class V to III town. There is not one town in Tuensang district. Table 3.7 shows the percentage of urban to total population in the state from 1961 to 1971.

Table 3.7

State/District	No. of towns in		Percentage of urban to total population in	
	1971	1961	1971	1961
Nagaland	3	3	9.95	5.19
Kohima	2	2	19.39	11.93
Mokokchung	1	1	10.36	4.89
Tuensang				

There are in all 2,643 urban units in India. Of this, less than 6 per cent or 148 are class I towns. The majority of the urban dwellers in India, i. e., 56 per cent of total urban population of our country, live in these class I towns. The remaining 44 per cent of the total urban population are spread over the other five categories of towns. Table 3.8 shows the percentage of urban population in a particular class of towns to total urban population of India in 1971.

Table 3.8

Size class or urban units.	Number of urban units.	Percentage of population to total urban population of India in 1971.
1	2	3
All Classes	2,643	100
Class I	148	56
Class II	183	11
Class III	582	16
Class IV	874	11
Class V	678	5
Class VI	178	1

Towns have varied population size. At the Indian Census, they are brought under the following six categories according to their population. :

Class I Towns (or Cities)	..	100, 000 and above
Class II Towns	..	50, 000 to 99, 999
Class III Towns	..	20, 000 to 49, 999
Class IV Towns	..	10, 000 to 19, 999
Class V Towns	..	5, 000 to 9, 999
Class VI Towns	.	Less than 5, 000

As there are only three towns in the entire state there is not much to say about our urban population. Dimapur is supposed to be the *main* town in our state but it occupies the third position, because of the fact that it has a big floating population unlike that of Kohima and Mokokchung. The rapid growth of Kohima township can be attributed to the establishment of the state capital. From 1901 to 1951, Kohima was the only class VI town in Nagaland. In 1961, Mokokchung and Dimapur came up as class V towns. Table 3.9 shows the number of towns and the percentage of the population of each to total urban population of the state from 1901 to 1971.

Table 3.10

Year	All classes of towns			Class I towns			Class II towns			Class III towns			Class IV towns		
	No. of towns	pop. urban	pop. total	No. of towns	pop. urban	pop. total	No. of towns	pop. urban	pop. total	No. of towns	pop. urban	pop. total	No. of towns	pop. urban	pop. total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1901	1	3,093	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,093	100
1911	1	2,423	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,423	100
1921	1	2,790	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,790	100
1931	1	2,759	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,759	100
1941	1	3,507	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,507	100
1951	1	4,125	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,125	100
1961	3	19,157	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	19,157	100	..	..	..
1971	3	51,394	100	1	21,545	42	2	29,849	58	..	..	..	..	..	..

4

I

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED?

It is not possible to ensure that an equal number of male and female babies are born. Their chances of survival at various stages of life are also unequal. They face different types of hazards during different periods of life. For instance, maternal mortality is a hazard facing women. War takes a heavier toll of men than women. Migration also brings about an imbalance in the numbers of males and females. In spite of all these uncertainties, the balance between men and women is not often seriously disturbed.

Sex ratio in Indian census represents the number of females per 1,000 males. When we refer to the sex ratio being high, it will mean an excess of females over males in a population; a low sex ratio will denote a deficit of female population and masculine predominance. The sex ratio will be considered balanced if there are 1,000 females to 1,000 males. The sex ratio in India is 930 females per 1,000 males according to the 1971 census. When we study the sex ratio in Nagaland, we find that from 1901 upto 1971 the sex ratio was almost balanced except in 1971. The imbalance between 1961 and 1971 can be accounted for by the abnormal situation which resulted in the posting of se-

curity personnel who were enumerated without their families in many cases. Accelerated development activity also was one of the reasons which resulted in the incoming of businessmen and other Government employees who came and settled in the state without their families. In 1941, there were 1021 females per 1,000 males in our state which was the only census showing predominance of women. Otherwise, a balance of sex ratio was generally maintained in the period from 1911 to 1951.

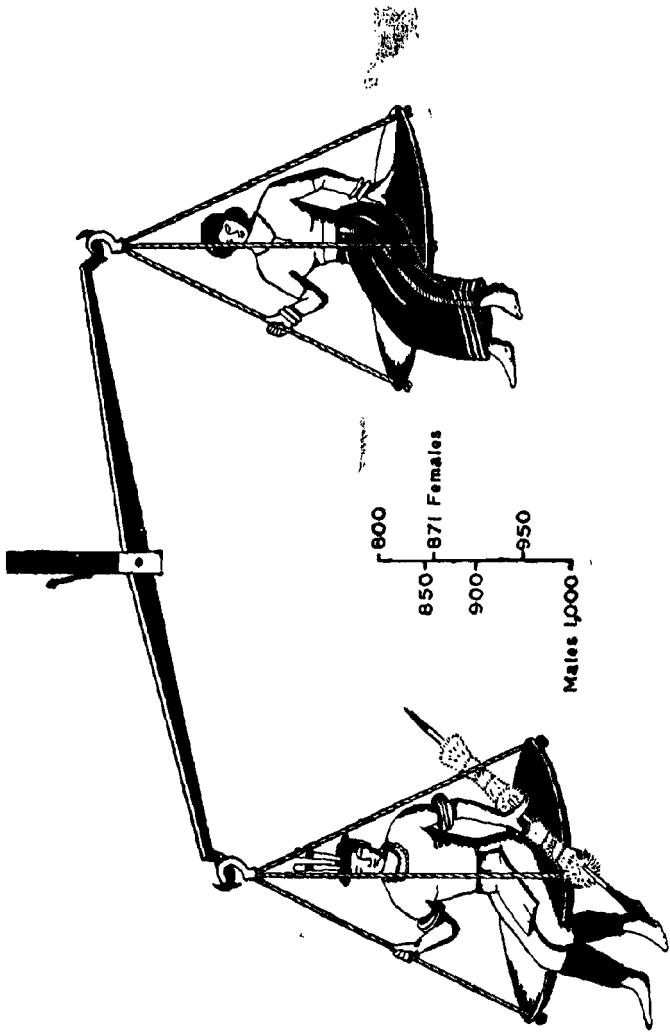
Table 4.1 shows the sex ratio in Nagaland over 70 years.

Table 4.1

Year	Sex ratio
1	2
1901	973
1911	993
1921	992
1931	997
1941	1021
1951	999
1961	933
1971	871

Kerala has 1,016 females per 1,000 males and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli has 1,007 females per 1,000 males. These are the only regions where there is a predominance of women. In all other states the number of males exceeds the number of females. The sex ratio of Assam is 897 and that of Manipur and Meghalaya is 980 and 942 respectively. Arunachal Pradesh has got a very low sex ratio of 861, almost at par with our state.

SEX RATIO, 1971



In our state, males and females occupy the same in status in society without any discrimination and there is no reason to keep the womenfolk hidden during censuses. That was why census figures from 1911 to 1951 maintained almost a uniform sex ratio in our state much above the national sex ratio. In the past, maternal mortality claimed a good number of females, but these days much has been done to prevent maternal mortality. If we ignore the recent factors like security personnel in their barracks and a roving business population, the state is bound to show an equilibrium in its sex ratio.

Table 4.2 gives the sex ratio in 1971 in respect of states and union territories.

Table 4.2

Country/State	Sex ratio in 1971
1	2
INDIA	930
Andhra Pradesh	977
Assam*	897
Bihar	954
Gujarat	934
Haryana	867
Himachal Pradesh	958
Jammu & Kashmir	878
Kerala	1,016
Madhya Pradesh	941
Maharashtra	930
Manipur	980

Table 4.2—contd.

Country/state	sex ratio in 1991
1	2
Meghalaya	942
Karnataka	957
Nagaland	871
Orissa	988
Punjab	865
Rajasthan	911
Sikkim	863
Tamil Nadu]	978
Tripura	943
Uttar Pradesh	879
West Bengal	891
<i>Union Territories—</i>	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644
Arunachal Pradesh	861
Chandigarh	749
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007
Delhi	801
Goa, Daman & Diu	989
Lakshadweep	978
Pondicherry	989

* Includes Mizo District which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram.

Against the all-India sex ratio of 930, we have only 871. Kohima has 804 followed by Mokokchung and Tuensang with 906 and 908 respectively. From

the above figures it is noticed that Kohima has a very low sex ratio which can be attributed to the population of the two townships, namely, Kohima and Dimapur. However, on the whole also when we study the sex ratio of Kohima district, we shall find that with the exception of Tseminyu circle with a sex ratio of 1012 and Tening circle with a sex ratio of 1012, all other circles and towns have maintained a low sex ratio, clearly indicating a surplus male population. Particularly Kohima and Dimapur towns and Dimapur circle have shown a very low sex ratio of 517, 477 and 717 respectively, very much below the state average.

Mokokchung district has a sex ratio of 906 females for 1000 males. When we study the sex ratio of Mokokchung Sadar sub-division we shall find that Orgpangkong, Chuchuyimlang, Alongkima and Kobulong Circles have maintained a high sex ratio indicating more females in these four circles. On the other hand Tuli, Longchem, Mongkolemba and Changtongya circles have maintained low sex ratios indicating more males.

In the Zunheboto sub-division we find that Aghunato, Satakha, Suruhoto, Akuluto, Atoizu, Satoi and Hoshepu have high sex ratios. There are only two circles, Zunheboto and Achikuchu, having low sex ratio. In Wokha sub-division an equal proportion of male and female population is maintained. Sanis, Aitepyong and Sungro are the circles which have high sex ratios and Wokha, Bhandari and Lotsu have maintained lower sex ratios but very much above the state average. The sex ratio of Mokokchung town (417) has been found to be very low.

Tuensang district has no urban population and its sex ratio is 908. The district is sub-divided into 21 circles, out of which only five circles namely, Noksen, Tobu, Chessore, Sitimi and Seyochung, have

got more female. The remaining circles except Kiphire, are having more males. In Kiphire circle the male and female populations are equal.

Table 4.3 gives the sex ratio in respect of the three districts and their circles and towns.

Table 4.3

District/Circle/Town	Sex ratio.
1	2
KOHIMA ..	804
Tseminyu ..	1,021
Pughoboto ..	958
Chiephobouzo ..	938
Jakhama ..	973
Zuhza ..	991
Phek ..	759
Pfutsero ..	928
Chizami ..	964
Chazouba ..	943
Meluri ..	960
Phokhungri ..	963
Dimapur ..	717
Pherima ..	732
Jaluke ..	940
Tenning ..	1,012

Table 4.3—*contd.*

District/Circle/Town	Sex ratio
1	2
Pedi ..	979
Kohima Town ..	517
Dimapur Town ..	477
MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT	906
Ongpangkong ..	1,053
Chuchuyimlang ..	1,009
Tuli ..	888
Alongkima ..	1,001
Kobulong ..	1,009
Longchem ..	926
Mangkulemba ..	799
Changtongya ..	940
Zunheboto ..	782
Aghunato ..	1,023
Satakha ..	1,027
Suruhoto ..	1,087
Akuluto ..	1,018
Atoizu ..	1,065
Satoi ..	1,025
Hoshepu ..	1,112

Table 4.3—*contd.*

District/Circle/Town	Sex ratio
1	2
Achikuchu ..	966
Wokhá ..	943
Sanis ..	1,006
Bhandari ..	947
Lotsu ..	983
Aitepyong ..	1,021
Sungro ..	1,178
Mokokchung Town ..	417
TUENSANG DISTRICT ..	908
Tuensang Sadar ..	727
Longkhim ..	901
Noksen ..	1,026
Chare ..	930
Tamlu ..	867
Longleng ..	921
Tobu ..	1,000
Shamatorr ..	967
Chessore ..	1,028
Noklak ..	908

Table 4.3—concl'd.

District/Circle/Town	Sex ratio
1	2
Thonoknyu ..	921
Mon ..	875
Tizit ..	845
Phomching ..	946
Chèn ..	941
Chompang ..	943
Naginimara ..	761
Kiphire ..	1,000
Pungro ..	996
Sitimi ..	1,107
Seyochung ..	1,041

As discussed earlier, the three urban areas, viz., Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung, are responsible for the low sex ratio in our state. The sex ratio of the urban areas is 472 only. The urban population of the state is 51,349 out of which the female population is only 16,481. Hence the fall of sex ratio during the decade is due to influx of males to the towns for the sake of education, employment and business.

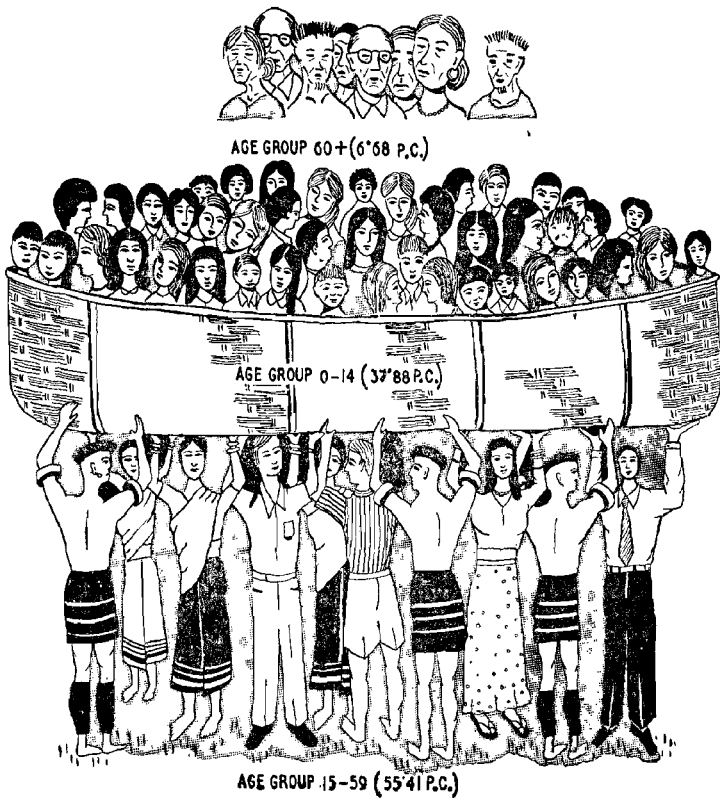
The sex ratio in the rural area being 928 is almost at par with the national level.

II

HOW OLD ARE WE ?

The age structure of the population is not everywhere the same. The more developed countries have a higher percentage of working force and also old people in their population. Let us divide the population into three functional age groups (i) children below 15 years of age (ii) workers between 15 and 59 years of age and (iii) elderly persons of 60 years and above. The first group consists of infants between 0 and 4 years of age and school-going children between 5 and 14 years of age. The workers in a country are drawn from the age group of 15 to 59 years. Some of them may still be studying and many of them may not be engaged in any occupation. However they are the potential workers on whom the rest of the population depends. The elderly persons will be mostly retired persons and those who are unable to work any longer. The comparative strength of each group has serious implications for the social and economic condition in the country. More than 60 per cent of the population in more developed countries and less than 55 per cent of the population in less developed countries are found in age group 15-59. As per the census of 1971, the proportion of population in this age group in India is about 52 per cent and 42 per cent of the population is the younger age group of 0-14. In all developing countries, the dependency ratio is high mainly owing to a large proportion of children which is a direct consequence of a high birth rate. Along with the children there is another segment of dependent population the old age group above 60 years old.

DEPENDENCY RATIO, NAGALAND 1971



The youthful age group coupled with the old age group constitute the dependency ratio. In India the dependency ratio is 0.92 and in our state 0.81. As a rule, the ratio is high in less developed countries and low in more developed countries.

The working group in our state is 55.4 per cent against our country's 52 per cent. Though the difference of percentage is not so perceptible, it is heartening to see that the percentage is slightly higher than the national level, which indicates a healthier economic life of the people of our state. All the 3 districts maintain almost the same percentage under this age group. The higher the percentage under this age group the more advanced is the country or the state. In our state, 37.9 per cent from the youthful population and 6.7 from the old age population who are dependent on the active age group population. The total population of the working age group in our state is 286, 154 and dependent population is 230, 165. Thus the working population does not perceptibly outnumber the dependent population. However, our dependent population is lower than the national ratio by 0.11 per cent.

Table 4.4 gives population and age group percentage.

Table 4.4

0—14 years Population with percentage in brackets	15—59 years Population with per-centage in brackets	60 years and above. Population with per centage in brackets.
1	2	3
NAGALAND		
195,656	286,154	34,509
(37.9)	(55.4)	(5.7)

Table—4.4—contd.

0—14 years Population with percentage in brackets	15—59 years Population with per-centage in brackets	60—years and above. Population with percentage in brackets.
1	2	3
Kohima		
67,405	98,274	9,467
(38.5)	(56.1)	(5.4)
Mokokchung		
63,805	93,165	11,206
(37.9)	(55.4)	(6.7)
Tuensang		
64,446	94,715	13,836
(37.3)	(54.7)	(8.0)

We may now look at the sex ratio in the different age groups. We know that the sex ratio is lower in our state than in our country as a whole. In the youthful age group, boys outnumber girls by 3,036, in the active working age group, males are more by 28,118 and in the old age group males outnumber females by 4,571. In the youthful age group, the excess number of boys is not so significant, but in the active working age group the number of males is rather abnormal. This may be accounted for by the influx of men to the new state for employment and business. In the age group of 60 years and above, the excess of males can be taken to indicate that the longevity of males is higher. Under this age group, Tuensang district has 8 per cent against the state's 7 per cent. Table 4.5 presents sex-wise population in different age groups.

Table 4.5

	Population in age-group.								
	0-14 years			15-59 years			60 years and above.		
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
NAGALAND									
99,346	96,310	969	157,136	129,018	821	19,540	14,969	766	
Kohima									
34,405	33,000	959	57,504	40,770	709	5,198	4,269	821	
Mokokchung									
32,095	31,710	988	50,044	43,121	862	6,083	5,123	842	
Tuensang									
32,846	31,600	962	49,588	45,123	910	8,259	5,577	675	

5

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE

The definition of a literate adopted in 1971 was as follows :

'A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word is taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.'

An illiterate is a person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language. All children of the age of four years or less are treated as illiterate even if the child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few words.

As we know a higher literacy percentage is an indicator of progress of a country. Literacy formed 29 per cent of the population in our country and the percentage of our state in this regard stood at 27. When we study the statewise percentage of literates in our country, we find that Kerala (60) tops the list followed by Tamil Nadu (39) and Maharashtra (39). The highest percentage (62) of literates is found in Chandigarh among the union territories.

Sexwise, according to the 1971 census 39 per cent of males were literates, and only 19 per cent of females were literates, Kerala (54) led in female literacy also followed by Tamil Nadu (27) and Maharashtra (26), Nagaland with 19 per cent female literacy occupied the 13th position. Table 5.1 gives the literacy percentages in respect of states and union territories of our country.

Table 5.1

Rank in Literacy rate.	India/State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literates to total population (including population in age group 0-4)		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	Total	29.45	39.45	18.69
		Rural	23.73	33.76	13.17
		Urban	52.44	61.27	42.14
	STATES				
1.	Kerala	Total	60.42	66.62	54.31
		Rural	59.28	65.57	53.10
		Urban	66.31	71.99	60.62
2.	Tamil Nadu	Total	39.46	51.78	26.86
		Rural	32.13	45.14	18.98
		Urban	56.36	66.76	45.42
3.	Maharashtra	Total	39.18	51.04	26.43
		Rural	30.63	43.22	17.84
		Urban	58.07	66.88	47.33

Table 5.1—contd.

Rank in Literacy rate.	India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literates to total population (including population in age group 0—4)		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	Total	35.79	46.11	24.75
		Rural	28.33	38.92	17.19
		Urban	54.90	63.96	44.77
5.	Punjab	Total	33.67	40.38	25.90
		Rural	27.81	34.69	19.88
		Urban	52.49	58.55	45.41
6.	West Bengal	Total	33.20	42.81	22.42
		Rural	25.72	35.80	15.02
		Urban	55.93	62.01	47.84
7.	Manipur	Total	32.91	46.04	19.53
		Rural	29.83	43.04	16.35
		Urban	53.24	65.80	40.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Total	31.96	43.19	20.23
		Rural	29.81	41.19	18.15
		Urban	60.54	66.76	52.24
9.	Karnataka	Total	31.52	41.62	20.97
		Rural	25.13	35.40	14.54
		Urban	51.43	60.40	41.61
10.	Tripura	Total	30.98	40.20	21.19
		Rural	27.13	36.43	17.27
		Urban	64.01	72.42	55.03
11.	Meghalaya	Total	29.49	34.12	24.56
		Rural	23.40	27.68	18.94
		Urban	65.22	69.93	59.69
12.	Assam *	Total	28.72	37.19	19.27
		Rural	25.80	34.28	16.51
		Urban	58.69	64.54	50.89
13.	Nagaland	Total	27.40	35.02	18.65
		Rural	23.71	30.51	16.39
		Urban	60.79	66.13	49.47

Table 5.1—*contd.*

Rank in Literacy rate	India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literates to total population (including population in age group 0—4)		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Haryana	Total	26.89	37.29	14.89
		Rural	21.72	32.57	9.24
		Urban	51.00	59.12	41.48
15.	Orissa	Total	26.18	38.29	13.92
		Rural	24.09	36.14	12.06
		Urban	49.00	59.94	36.05
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	24.57	33.18	15.75
		Rural	19.19	27.31	10.92
		Urban	47.08	57.30	36.31
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	22.14	32.70	10.92
		Rural	16.81	27.05	6.10
		Urban	49.55	60.46	36.98
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	21.77	31.50	10.70
		Rural	18.13	28.02	6.99
		Urban	44.10	52.08	34.48
19.	Bihar	Total	19.94	30.64	8.72
		Rural	17.17	27.64	6.39
		Urban	44.92	55.43	31.89
20.	Rajasthan	Total	19.07	28.74	8.46
		Rural	13.85	22.87	4.03
		Urban	43.47	55.53	29.69
21	Jammu & Kashmir	Total	18.58	26.75	9.28
		Rural	14.11	22.17	4.98
		Urban	38.17	46.60	28.38
22.	Sikkim	Total	17.74	25.37	8.90
		Rural	14.80	22.11	4.98
		Urban	46.17	53.48	35.43

Table 5.1—concl'd.

Rank in Literacy rate.	India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literates to total population (including population in age group 0-4)		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	Chandigarh	Total	61.56	66.97	54.35
		Rural	30.53	38.84	18.36
		Urban	64.80	70.03	57.89
2.	Delhi	Total	56.61	63.71	47.75
		Rural	36.23	49.00	20.75
		Urban	58.95	65.37	50.90
3.	Pondicherry	Total	46.02	57.29	34.62
		Rural	38.60	51.14	25.87
		Urban	56.23	65.83	46.60
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	44.75	54.31	35.09
		Rural	40.59	50.40	31.06
		Urban	56.32	64.39	47.21
5.	Lakshadweep	Total	43.66	56.48	30.56
		Rural	43.66	56.48	30.56
		Urban	..	...	...
6.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Total	43.59	51.64	31.11
		Rural	38.31	46.80	25.66
		Urban	61.53	66.93	51.85
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	14.97	22.15	7.84
		Rural	14.97	22.15	7.84
		Urban	..	...	...
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	11.29	17.82	3.71
		Rural	9.79	15.77	3.00
		Urban	50.46	59.28	31.18

* Includes Mizo district which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram.

Taking a twenty year period 1951-71, the all-India growth is about 77 per cent over that of 1951. It is a reassuring feature that Nagaland achieved the highest

position among the states in the regard with a rise of 164 per cent over that of 1951, followed by Madhya Pradesh (126) and Rajasthan (114).

When we study separately the growth rate of literacy in the last decade (1961-1971) the growth rate of our state stood 53 percent against the all-India growth rate of 23 percent.

The literacy percentage in 1971 of our State is 27.40 of the three diastriacts Mokokchung tops the list(38.15) followed by Kohima (30.99) and Tuensang (13.31). If we study the growth rate for the last decade (1961-1971), we see that the growth rate of literacy in Nagaland was 114 per cent over 1961. Tuensang district shows spectacular progress (528.80 percent). Table 5.2 gives the literacy rate and the growth rate of literacy during the last decade.

Table 5.2

State/District	Literacy rate (per cent)		Growth rate of literacy (percent) 1961 - 1971
	1971	1961	
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	27.40	17.91	114.04
Kohima	30.99	20.91	138.40
Mokokchung	38.15	29.63	71.94
Tuensang	13.31	4.47	528.80

In Kerala, the most advanced State in respect of literacy, the literacy rate in the urban areas is 66.31 percent. Our State's performance in the urban areas is almost at par with Kerala, having 60.79 per cent. The difference between male and female literacy is also not So much.

Table 5.3 gives a percentage of literacy in our urban areas.

Table 5.3

Percentage of literate to total population.

Town	Percentage of literate to total population.		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Kohima	61.14	68.10	47.68
Dimapur	58.35	64.25	45.98
Mokokchung	62.10	65.15	54.77

In our state the history of education is hardly a century old. Prior to independence there were only two private high schools, two government middle English schools and about a hundred primary schools. Christian missionaries were often the pioneers in setting up schools in different parts of Nagaland. The state has made tremendous progress in education in the postindependence years, specially after Nagaland had been made a full-fledged state. During 1970-71, there were 4 colleges, 49 high schools, 177 middle schools, 947 primary schools, 1 polytechnic, 1 basic training school and 15 adult literacy centres. In these temples of learning, 128, 737 are at present being educated.

Among the 3 districts, Mokokchung is considered to be the most literate district followed by Kohima and Tuensang. Table 5.4 gives literacy rates circle-wise. From the table it will be observed that the remote circles are having low literacy rates.

Table 5.4

Rank of literacy in district	District/Circle	Literacy rate (per cent)
1	2	
	KOHI MA DISTRICT	30.99
1.	Pherima	36.10

Table 5.4—contd.

Rank of literacy in district	District/Circle	Literacy rate (percent)
2.	Zubza	35.09
3	Dimapur	31.03
4.	Phek Sadar	31.01
5.	Jakhama	25.73
6.	Meluri	24.95
7.	Tseminyu	22.32
8.	Chiephobozou	21.86
9.	Jaluke	20.84
10.	Pedi	19.89
11.	Phokhungri	19.23
12.	Pfutsero	18.40
13.	Tenning	18.24
14.	Pnghoboto	18.16
15.	Chazouba	16.45
16.	Chizami	13.00
	MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT	38.15
1	Mangkulemba	60.47
2.	Alongkima	57.43
3.	Longchem	52.53
4.	Tuli	52.52
5.	Kobulong	47.59

Table 5.4—contd.

Rank of literacy in District 1	District/Circle 2	Literacy rate (percent) 3
6.	Changtongya	41.65
7.	Ongpangkong	39.40
8	Chuchuyimlang	36.22
9.	Zunheboto	35.06
10.	Akulnto	30.02
11.	Wokha	29.22
12.	Bhandari	28.75
13.	Sahis	27.90
14.	Lotsu	27.80
15.	Satakha	26.33
16.	Aitepyong	26.15
17.	Sungro	25.93
18.	Satoi	24.50
19.	Atoizu	24.35
20.	Suruhoto	22.04
21.	Hoshepu	21.20
22.	Achikuchu	21.68
23.	Aghunato	16.81
	TUENSANG DISTRICT	13.31
1.	TUENSANG DISTRICT	30.15
2.	Chare	27.70

Table 5.4—concl'd.

Rank of literacy in district 1	District/Circle 2	Literacy rate (percent) 3
3.	Tamlu	27.06
4.	Sitimi	23.90
5.	Longkhim	23.82
6.	Noksen	22.85
7.	Naganimara	19.86
8.	Seyochung	15.68
9.	Longleng	15.30
10.	Kiphire	11.28
11.	Pungro	9.92
12.	Mon	9.79
13.	Chessore	9.37
14.	Shamatorr	9.05
15.	Noklak	8.30
16.	Champang	7.82
17.	Tobu	7.26
18.	Tizit	6.16
19.	Chen	4.81
20.	Thonoknyu	3.35
21.	Phomching	1.75

We may sum up by saying that 29 per cent of the population of India are literates and 27 per cent of the population of Nagaland are literates.

6

OUR MOTHER TONGUE

India has a variety of Languages/mother tongues of which quite a few still remain to be properly studied and classified. Broadly speaking, the languages/mother tongues of our country can be classified into four families:—(1) Indo-Aryan family, the speakers of which are mainly concentrated along the northern and south-western parts of India. (2) Dravidian family, spoken in the south and the southeastern parts. (3) Austro-Asiatic whose speakers are found in Central India. (4) Tibeto-Chinese whose speakers are found in north-eastern India. The various mother-tongues recorded in our state belong to the Tibeto-Chinese family.

Table 6.1 lists the 15 languages figuring in Schedule VIII to the constitution of India, the total

number of speakers of each and their percentage to India's total population.

Table 6.1

Name of Language 1	Number of Speakers in India 2	Percentage of Speakers to total Population 3
1. Assamese	8,959,558	1.63
2. Bengali	44,792,312	8.17
3. Gujarati	25,865,012	4.72
4. Hindi	208,514,005	38.04
5. Kannada	21,710,649	3.96
6. Kashmiri	2,495,487	0.46
7. Malayalam	21,938,760	4.00
8. Marathi	41,765,190	7.62
9. Oriya	19,863,198	3.62
10. Punjabi	14,108,443	2.57
11. Sanskrit	2,212	N
12. Sindhi	1,676,875	0.31
13. Tamil	37,690,106	6.88
14. Telugu	44,756,923	8.17
15. Urdu	28,620,895	5.22

Source: Series I, Part II-C(I), Social and Cultural Table
'N' Denotes Negligible.

About 95 percent of India's population are accounted for by these 15 languages and only about 5 percent of the population speak other L/MTs.

The linguistic composition of the population of our state is somewhat peculiar. Only 7 percent of the total population of our state speak languages listed in Schedule VIII and 93 percent speak local L/MTs. Table 6.2 gives the number of speakers of the 15 languages in Nagaland and the percentages to Nagaland's total population. ▲

Table 6.2

Name of Language	No. of Speakers in Nagaland	Percentage of Speakers to total Population
1	2	3
1. Assamese	6,563	1.27
2. Bengali	8,582	1.66
3. Gujarati	13	N
4. Hindi	17,431	3.37
5. Kannada	38	0.01
6. Kashmiri	2	N
7. Malayalam	2,336	0.45
8. Marathi	101	0.02
9. Oriya	554	0.11
10. Punjabi	1,164	0.23
11. Sanskrit	—	—
12. Sindhi	20	N
13. Tamil	469	0.09
14. Telugu	294	0.06
15. Urdu	252	0.05

*N' Denotes Negligible.

According to the 1971 census, there are 16 tribes in Nagaland and each tribe is having a L/MT of its own. None of these is being used as a state language. There

is a speech form known as 'Nagamese', composed mainly of broken Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Nepali. This peculiar speech is used as a common language next to English. Naga L/MTs. use Roman script. The Angami and the Ao L/MTs have now been developed to an extent that students appearing for the High School Leaving certificate examination can also offer these two L/MTs as vernacular subjects.

In this small state, the 1971 census recorded L/MTs. 68. Table 6.3 gives a broad idea about the number of speakers of different languages/mother tongues.

Table 6.3

Language/Mother-tongue	Number of speakers in Nagaland
1	2
All Mother Tongues	516,449
1. Adi ...	3
2. Angami ...	68,272
3. Ao ...	73,630
4. Arabic/Arbi ...	1
5. Assamese ...	6,563
6. Bengali ...	8,582
7. Bhotia ...	2
8. Bishnupuriya ...	18
9. Bodo/Boro ...	1,359
10. Chang ...	15,813
11. Dimasa ...	1,457
12. Dogri ...	140

Table 6·3—contd.

Language/Mother-tongue 1	Number of speakers in Nagaland 2
13. English	55
14. Garo	710
15. Gondi	89
16. Gujarati	13
17. Gorkhali/Nepali	17,536
18. Hindi	17,431
19. Hmar	16
20. Kabui	1,141
21. Kannada	38
22. Kashmiri	2
23. Kharia	66
24. Khasi	271
25. Khezha	11,362
26. Khiemnungan	14,414
27. Konda	2
28. Konkani	2
29. Konyak	72,338
30. Koya	1
31. Kuki	5,953
32. Kurukh/Oraon	248
33. Lahnda	1

Table 6.3—*contd.*

Language/Mother-tongue 1	Number of speakers in Nagaland 2
34. Lakher ...	1
35. Lepcha ...	2
36. Lotha ...	36,728
37. Lushai/Mizo ...	577
38. Malayalam ...	2,336
39. Manipuri/Meithei ...	2,115
40. Mao ...	573
41. Marathi ...	101
42. Mikir ...	476
43. Miri/Mishing ...	2
44. Mogh ...	5
45. Munda ...	183
46. Mundari ...	291
47. Naga ...	15,571
48. Nissi/Dafle ...	2
. Oriya ...	554
0. Paite ...	2
51. Phom ...	18,017
52. Punjabi ...	1,164
53. Rabha ...	1
54. Sangtam ...	20,014

Table 6.3—concl*d.*

Language/Mother Tongue	No. of Speakers in Nagaland
1	2
55. Santali ...	1,523
56. Savara ...	4
57. Sema ...	64,484
58. Sindhi ...	20
59. Tamil ...	469
60. Tankhul ...	480
61. Telugu ...	294
62. Thado ...	346
63. Tibetan ...	19
64. Tripuri ...	5
65. Tulu ...	2
66. Urdu ...	252
67. Yimchungre ...	19,609
68. Others ...	12,697

In Kohima District, Angami is the principal L/MT. Its speakers comprise 39 per cent.¹ of the population. In Mokokchung district, the Ao-speaking population form 41 per cent. Sema speakers form 28 per cent followed by the Lothas with 21 per cent. In Tuensang district the Konyak speakers with a total of 42 per cent occupy the first position followed by Sangtam and Phom with 12 and 10 per cent respectively.

Speakers of tribal L/MT form smaller proportions in urban areas than in rural areas. The

Konyaks constitute 14.01 per cent of the total population of the state, out of which 14 per cent live in rural areas and speak Konyak. Only a negligible percentage of 0.01 live in towns. Similarly almost all the speakers of Phom and Chang live in villages. The proportion of speakers of Sema, Ao, Angami, Lotha, Sangtam and Nepali is no doubt, high in rural areas, but their population is proportionately higher in urban areas. The pattern of distribution of speakers of local L/MTs is more or less in keeping with the overall rural-urban distribution of population in the state.

Table 6.4 throws light on the distribution of L/MTs among ten numerically strong L/MTs of the state both in rural and urban areas.

Language/ Mother-tongue	Rural		Urban	
	Number of speakers	Percentage of total population of state	Number of speakers	Percentage of total population of state
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ao	65,490	12.68	8,140	1.58
2. Konyak	72,284	14.00	54	0.01
3. Angami	63,134	12.22	5,138	0.99
4. Sema	62,641	12.13	1,843	0.36
5. Lotha	35,720	6.92	1,008	0.20
6. Sangtam	19,791	3.83	223	0.04
7. Yimchungre	19,546	3.79	63	0.01
8. Phom	18,000	3.49	17	N
9. Chong	15,748	3.05	65	0.01
10. Gorkhali/ Nepali	10,914	2.11	6,622	1.28

Only 10 per cent of the State's population is urban and it is found in three towns, Kohima, Mokokchung and Dimapur. Analysing the ten numerically strong L/MTs in those three urban areas, we find that speakers of Hindi constitute 22 per cent of the urban population, followed by speakers of Ao who constitute 16 per cent of the urban population. Speakers of Gorkhali/Nepali and Bengali occupy the third and the fourth places, followed by those of Angami, Assamese, Sema, Santali, Malayalam and Lotha in a descending order. Only about 35 per cent of the local tribals form the urban population of the state.

Table 6.5 relates to the ten numerically strong L/MTs spoken in urban area of our state.

Table 6.5

Language/Mother Tongue	Nagaland		Kohima Town		Dimapur Town		Mokokchung Town		
	Number of speakers	% of speakers to total urban pop.	Number of speakers	% of speakers to total urban pop.	Number of speakers	% of speakers to total urban pop.	Number of speakers	% of speakers to total urban pop.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Hindi	11,303	21.99	3,751	7.30	4,269	8.30	3,283	6.39	
2. Ao	8,140	15.84	1,142	2.22	251	0.49	6,747	13.13	
3. Gorkhali/Nepali	6,622	12.88	3,983	7.75	584	1.13	2,055	4.00	
4. Bengali	5,668	11.03	1,172	2.28	4,000	7.78	496	0.97	
5. Angami	5,138	10.00	4,706	9.16	391	0.76	41	0.08	
6. Assamese	1,857	3.61	762	1.48	677	1.32	418	0.81	
7. Sema	1,843	3.59	769	1.50	79	0.15	555	1.94	
8. Santali	1,514	2.95	76	0.15	13	0.03	1,425	2.77	
9. Malayalam	1,418	2.76	722	1.41	186	0.36	510	0.99	
10. Lotha	1,008	1.96	660	1.28	172	0.34	176	0.34	

7

RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

There is no state religion in our country. Every citizen is free to profess any religion which satisfies his conscience. As the government does not patronize any particular religion, India is known as a secular state.

Religion plays a very important role in the life of a country because it influences its citizens in many aspects. Till 1941 census data like age, sex and literacy were presented separately for persons professing various religions. Since 1951 census data merely show the total population under each religion.

The census of 1971 listed six principal religions, namely, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism. Religions other than the six came under the head "other religions". During enumeration if some persons said that they had no religion, they were enumerated under the head "religion not

stated". Table 7.1 gives figures for different religions in our country with proportion to total population.

Table 7.1

Religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Hindus	453,436,630	82.72
Muslims	61,418,269	11.20
Christians	14,225,045	2.59
Sikhs	10,378,891	1.89
Buddhists	3,874,942	0.71
Jains	2,604,837	0.48
Other religions	2,184,955	0.40
Religion not stated	36,083	0.01
	548,159,652	100.00

Prior to 1872, Nagaland was a land of animism. Even now a number of Nagas are following this religions. They perform sacrifices by killing animals like the pigs, fowls and dogs to propitiate spirits, offer their prayers to the moon and sun and the spirits of the village. Their aim is to receive blessings from deities and spirits for a bumper harvest, for health and happiness in this world and beyond.

Table 7.2 gives the number of followers of different religions in Nagaland and their proportion to total population.

Table 7.2

NAGALAND

Religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Hindus	59,031	11.43
Muslims	2,966	0.58
Christians	344,798	66.76
Sikhs	687	0.13
Buddhists	179	0.04
Jains	627	0.12
Other religions	108,159	20.94
Religion not stated	2	Negligible.

The 1971 census showed that Nagaland was the only state in the country where the Christian population was more than 50 per cent. The other states and union territories in which 20 per cent or more of the population are Christians are Meghalaya (46.98), Goa, Daman & Diu (31.77), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (26.35), Manipur (26.03) and Kerala (21.05 per cent). During the decade 1961—1971, the Christian population registered the highest growth all over the country. If we analyse the population concentration at the national level, it will be found that the Christian population is predominantly concentrated in urban areas.

Hindus form 11.43 per cent of the population of our state. During the decade 1961 to 1971, their population rose by 70.23 per cent. The increase of Hindu population in the state can be attributed to the influx of outside population for employment and business purposes. Out of 59,031 Hindus of our state 30,731 live in rural areas and 28,300 in urban areas.

The followers of other religions such as Islam, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism do not occupy a significant proportion to the state's total population. The bulk of the population of these religious communities live in urban areas.

One feature in our state is that the followers of tribal religions under 'others' come next to the Christians, constituting 20.94 per cent of the total population. During the decade 1961—1971, there has been a decrease in their number from 137,444 to 108,159.

We find the maximum number of Christians in Mokokchung district. The percentage stands at 88.62 per cent against the state percentage of 66.76 per cent. The Hindus constitute 8.31 per cent of the district's population. Followers of Tribal religions form only 2.51 per cent of the population. There are no Jains in this district.

Apart from the Christian population (55.18 per cent), Kohima district has got the maximum number of Hindus as the state capital and Dimapur town being located in this district. Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains also occupy fairly high proportions compared to other two districts. Tribal faiths account for 21.47 per cent of the district's population.

Christians constitute 56.60 per cent of Tuensang district's population. The district has got the maximum number of followers of "other religions" *i.e.*, tribal religion (38.34 per cent of its population). As in Mokokchung district, followers of Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism and Buddhism are comparatively fewer. There is not a single follower of Jainism in the district.

In other states, Christianity has been taken as an "urban" religion, but in our state the reverse is the case. Hinduism can be taken as an "urban" religion because 51.96 per cent, 73.69 per cent and 45.62 per cent constitute the Hindu population at Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung towns respectively. The Christian population at Dimapur is 11.18 per cent. At Mokokchung and Kohima, it stands at 50.14 per cent and 42.80 per cent respectively. The followers of other "other religions" (mostly tribal faith) are fast declining in our three towns. They form 3.11 per cent, 0.01 per cent and 0.17 per cent at Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung. The Muslim population at Dimapur is 8.32 per cent, 1.32 at Kohima and 2.41 per cent at Mokokchung. Jains form 4.96 per cent of the population of Dimapur town. Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung have the following religions with population and percentage thereof.

Table 7.3

Religion	Pop. and % to total pop. of Kohima Town	Pop. and % to total pop. of Dimapur Town.	Pop. and % to total pop. of Mokokchung Town.
1	2	3	4
All religion	21,545	12,426	17,423
Buddhists	20 (0.09)	3 (0.02)	65 (0.37)
Christians	9,221 (42.80)	1,389 (11.18)	8,736 (50.14)
Hindus	11,194 (51.96)	9,157 (73.69)	7,949 (45.63)
Jains	6 (0.03)	616 (4.96)	
Muslims	284 (1.32)	1,034 (8.32)	420 (2.41)
Sikha	151 (0.70)	226 (1.82)	223 (1.28)
Other religion and persuasions	669 (3.10)	1 (0.01)	30 (0.17)
Religion not stated			

8

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

The directive principles of State policy in part 4 of the constitution envisage that “the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”.

Article 341 and 342 of the constitution provide that the “president of India may by public notification specify such castes and tribes which shall for the purposes of the constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State”. No person who professed a religion other than Hindu or Sikh could be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste. However, there is no such restriction on Scheduled Tribes.

Eighty million people in India, as per the 1971 census, belong to Scheduled Castes constituting 14.6 percent of the population in our country. Punjab has

the highest Scheduled Caste population 24.7 percent of the State's population belong to these castes. The tribal population of India according to the 1971 census was 38 million accounting for 6.94 percent of the total population. Nagaland has the highest tribal population constituting 88.61 percent of the State's total population. Meghalaya comes next with 80.48 percent of its population. In general owing to the peculiar pattern of settlements and traditional occupations, the Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in certain parts of the country.

The exact Tribal population according to 1971 census is 457,602 in our state making up 88.61 percent of the population. Of the total Tribal population 438,218 live in villages and the remaining 19,348 in towns. In our country also, almost the bulk of the Tribal population live in rural areas.

Table 8.1 presents a picture of the percentage distribution in 1971 of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in different States/Union Territories in our country.

Table 8.1

India/State	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Total	Scheduled Tribes	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
INDIA	14.60	16.05	8.75	6.94	8.36	1.19	
1. Andhra Pradesh	13.27	14.51	8.12	3.81	4.48	1.01	
2. Assam	6.10	6.07	6.46	12.84	13.72	3.71	
3. Bihar	14.11	14.66	9.12	8.75	9.32	3.68	
4. Gujarat	6.84	6.92	6.64	13.99	18.26	3.03	
5. Haryana	18.89	20.55	11.13	..	..	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	22.24	22.81	14.67	4.09	4.38	0.23	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	8.26	9.30	3.63	..	..	..
8. Kerala	8.30	8.95	4.95	1.26	1.45	0.31	
9. Madhya Pradesh	13.09	13.68	10.09	20.14	23.64	2.11	
10. Maharashtra	6.00	6.57	4.75	5.86	8.14	0.82	
11. Manipur	1.53	1.70	0.40	31.18	34.31	10.57	
12. Meghalaya	0.38	0.19	1.50	80.48	86.42	45.61	

Table 8.1—*contd.*

India/State	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Mysore	13.14	14.44	9.09	0.79	0.93	0.35
14. Nagaland	.	..	.	88.61	94.23	37.72
15. Orissa	15.09	15.44	11.25	23.11	24.50	7.99
16. Punjab	24.71	27.64	15.30	..	.	.
17. Rajasthan	15.82	16.46	12.81	12.13	14.41	1.49
18. Sikkim	4.53	4.08	3.83	..	..	.
19. Tamil Nadu	17.76	21.06	10.15	0.75	1.02	0.14
20. Tripura	12.39	13.10	6.28	28.95	31.93	3.38
21. Uttar Pradesh	21.00	22.58	11.31	0.22	0.24	0.13
22. West Bengal	19.90	24.27	6.59	5.72	7.43	0.52
UNION TERRITORIES						
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	15.72	20.36	0.01
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.07	0.02	79.02	81.28	20.07
3. Chandigarh	11.30	21.69	10.22	..	..	..
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79	1.79	..	86.89	86.89	..
5. Delhi	15.64	25.08	14.55	..	..	..
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	1.93	1.71	2.51	0.89	0.92	0.81
7. Lakshadweep	..	..	..	92.86	92.86	..
8. Pondicherry	15.46	21.07	7.72	..	..	..

If we study the general characteristics of the tribal in our country, we find that they prefer to live in rural areas. But if we look at the table of the percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribes in rural/urban areas of our state, we find that the tribals occupy a noticeable position in urban areas also, indicating an accelerated modernization. Table 8.2 shows the percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Nagaland.

Table 8.2
Scheduled Tribes

State/District	Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	88.61	94.23	37.72
1. Kohima	80.00	91.44	32.45
2. Mokokchung	91.30	96.30	47.98
3. Tuensang	94.70	94.70	..

There are a number difficulties in the way of promoting education among these classes. One major reason for their not sending grown up boys and girls to a school is essentially economic. It entails dislocation of the traditional pattern of division of labour in the family. That is why in almost all the states their percentage of literacy is found lagging behind.

As Nagaland is more or less a tribal state, the gap between the percentages of literacy of the state's population and that of its tribal population is not so wide. The literacy rate of the State stands at 27.40 percent to our country's rate at 29.45 percent. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in our state is 24.01 as against 6.94 for all-India. It may, therefore, be concluded that unlike other states in our country the growing literacy rate among our tribals is an encouraging sign.

Prior to the formation of a separate state, Nagaland was a district in Assam known as Naga Hills and

the present Tuensang district was a part of the then NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh). Hence the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Assam for this state was adopted in the 1961 census. In the 1971 Census, the Schedule Tribes as listed in the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribe order, 1970, have been adopted which are as follows :

- (1) Naga
- (2) Kuki
- (3) Kachari
- (4) Mikir
- (5) Garo

The major head Naga, covers the sixteen tribes as the Naga Scheduled Tribe.

Table 8.3 presents a picture of the population of individual scheduled tribes in Nagaland, 1971.

Table 8.3

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Population
1		2
1. Garo	...	934
2. Kachari	...	4,329
3. Kuki	...	6,206
4. Mikir	...	519
5. Naga	...	445,266
(i) Angami	...	43,994
(ii) Ao	...	74,016
(iii) Chakhesang	...	43,438
(iv) Chang	...	16,075
(v) Chirri	...	692

Table 8.3—contd.

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Population
1		2
(vi)	Kheimnungan ...	14,338
5. (vii)	Konyak ...	72,319
(viii)	Lotha ...	36,638
(ix)	Makware ...	2,501
(x)	Phom ...	18,019
(xi)	Rengma ...	8,174
(xii)	Sangtam ...	19,315
(xiii)	Sema ...	64,918
(xiv)	Tikhir ...	2,800
(xv)	Yimchungre ...	14,146
(xvi)	Zeliang ...	13,883
	Unspecified ...	348
Total		457,602

9

OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

The demographic situation is one of the most important factors on which the economic activity of the people depends. We are aware of the fact that very young children and old persons cannot be taken as active workers. Normally, economically developed countries have a proportionately higher working population. The working force of a country is understood to be made up of people between 15 and 60 years of age. We can, therefore, divide the population into workers and non-workers.

Economically speaking, people in the active age group is the cream of the nation. People normally retire from active life at the age of 60 years, but some continue to work. Again a good percentage of children beyond the age of 15 years continue their studies although many leave school before that age in order to earn a living. On the other hand many people in the active working age group do not actually work owing to many reasons. Our country is confronted with acute problems of unemployment and under-employment.

The classification of population into economically active and inactive groups can be done basing either on the production of goods and services approach or

the dependency approach. Under the first approach, it is ascertained whether the person enumerated is engaged in any economically productive activity or not. Under the dependency approach, the population can be classified into the following groups:— (a) Self-supporting persons, (b) earning dependents and (c) non-earning dependents. The main difference between these two approaches is seen in the classification of persons who support themselves wholly or partly through the receipt of pensions, dividends, rents, etc. According to one concept they are not economically active, but according to the other they are classified as self-supporting or earning dependents. The production of goods and services approach seems to be a better basis to describe the economic activity of the individual.

Till the census of 1971, the definition of "worker" had not been so rigid. For instance, even students who participated in some work during their spare time were treated as economically active during the census of 1961. But in the 1971 census, a worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Thus the classification of the population into workers and non-workers was based on the "main activity" of the individual. Persons who returned themselves as housewives, students or retired persons for their main activity were considered as non-workers. Any marginal contribution made by them in the field of economic activity was considered as their secondary activity. In the 1971 census, housewives who engaged themselves in some household industries during their spare time to augment their family income were treated as non-workers. Hence more emphasis was placed on main activity during the 1971 census.

We know that India is an under-developed country and the low percentage of workers to the total population is an index thereof. According to the 1971

census, the percentage of workers to the total population was only 32.92. In more developed countries the proportion of economically active population is often more than 40 per cent.

Among our States, Nagaland has the highest percentage of workers to the State's total population having 50.75 per cent. The Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh has 57.65 per cent. But we cannot say that these two parts of the country are economically advanced. The rise in the percentage of workers depends on the way of living of the people and the social customs of the tribal people. Kerala is the most advanced state in our country so far as the rate of literacy is concerned, but its work participation rate is comparatively low at 29.12 per cent. Hence the rate of participation in work depends on many factors like natural resources of the state, kinds of occupations available, whether labour intensive or not, and the degree of unemployment and under-employment prevailing in the state. A state like Haryana has as low as 26.44 per cent of active workers to the total population of the state. In Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, 36.48 per cent and 35.78 per cent of the population of the respective states are workers.

According to the 1971 census, workers were broadly classified into cultivators, agricultural labour, those engaged in household industry and other workers. To bring uniformity, a national industrial classification was adopted, and the workers were classified into nine major divisions. The basis of this division was that economic activities, which were akin in terms of process adopted, the raw material used and the finished product produced, were grouped together.

These nine divisions were as follows :—

- (1) Cultivators.
- (2) Agricultural labourers.
- (3) Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

- (4) Mining and Quarrying.
- (5) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry (b) other than household industry.
- (6) Construction.
- (7) Trade and commerce.
- (8) Transport, Storage and communications.
- (9) Other services.

All the non-workers were grouped together for purposes of their classification, although these had been categorised as full-time students, those attaching to household duties, dependents and infants, retired persons of independent means, beggars and vagrants, inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and others.

Nagaland being a tribal state and the mainstay of the people being cultivation, both the sexes work equally in their respective khet is (field). Besides that, there is no division of labour as the question of specialization in a particular trade does not arise due to absence of industries, mining and quarrying or caste or tribal system affecting it. That is way the rate of workers is comparatively high. Table 9.1 gives us the percentage distribution of workers and non-workers (sex-wise) in Nagaland for 1961 and 1971.

Table 9.1

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	59.40	40.60	60.49	39.51	58.23	41.77
1971	50.75	49.25	55.55	44.45	45.24	54.76

A tribal economy cannot support a large number of dependents. Therefore, the participation rate in

the working force is very high in tribal societies. Unlike other states in India, in Nagaland ownership of land for cultivation lies with the people and the government does not settle land for such purposes. All the cultivators are concentrated in rural areas where both males and females work together equally. That is why there is not so much difference in the rate of workers between the two sexes. However, in urban areas population is concentrated for other services such as office employees in various departments, teachers in schools and colleges, employees in shops, government services, skilled labourers, etc., works. People do not settle in urban areas for cultivation. Therefore, the housewives in the towns cannot participate in cultivation work as in the case in rural areas. Normally less females are employed in offices, schools, shops and none of them work as a skilled labourer. As a matter of fact only 9.11 per cent of females are workers in urban areas.

Table 9.2 gives the percentage distribution of workers among scheduled tribes in Nagaland.

Table 9.2

Category	No. of Scheduled tribe workers	Percentage to total Scheduled tribe workers
1	2	3
Total workers	225,376	100.00
I. As cultivators	201,851	89.56
II. As Agricultural labourers	2,204	0.98
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, etc.	532	0.24
IV. In Mining and Quarrying	—	—
V. In manufacturing, proces- sing, servicing and repairs.	—	—
(a) Household Industry	167	0.07

Category	No of Scheduled tribe workers	Percentage to total Scheduled tribe workers
1	2	3
(b) Other than household Industry.	467	0.21
VI. In construction	1,231	0.55
VII. In Trade and Commerce	640	0.28
VIII. In Transport, Storage & Communications.	730	0.32
IX. In other services.	17,554	7.79

Nagaland being a tribal state, cultivators constitute 77.58 per cent of the total working population. Though the census of 1971 divided the workers into nine divisions, our state does not occupy an appreciable position except in 'cultivators' and 'other services'. A cultivator is a person who may cultivate some plots of land owned by him or other plots which he may have rented from someone else. The cultivator is the person who decides how and when or where the various operations of cultivation should be undertaken and who sees to it that they are properly undertaken. He is the person who accepts the risks and naturally gets the net profit of cultivation. In our state, agricultural labourers are few (1.45 per cent to the total working population). An agricultural labourer is an employee of a cultivator; his business is merely to perform physical labour in the manner required by the cultivator. He is paid in cash or kind.

Rearing of domesticated animal, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and orchards are some of the allied activities. In our state every household keeps some domestic animals but not for commercial purposes. Plantations and orchards are yet to be developed. Only 0.40 per cent constitutes the working population under this category and Kohima district

occupies the first position with 0.72 per cent to the total working population of the district, leaving Mokokchung and Tuensang districts far behind.

Mining and quarrying are little known to the Nagas. It reflects the relative scarcity of known deposits of profitable minerals as well as the insufficiency of organized enterprise. Borjan is the only coal mine in our state; it is located in Tuensang district. Only 0.03 per cent of the working population constitutes workers under this category. Tuensang district has 0.08 per cent of the working population in the district leaving both Kohima and Mokokchung districts lagging behind.

Under the category, manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc., we find only 1.14 per cent of our working population. This indicating the industrial backwardness of the state. Most of the workers are from the urban area constituting 6.24 per cent of the working population leaving only 0.57 per cent from the rural areas.

Under construction, included construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, telephones, telegraphs and other allied activities, we find 1.25 per cent of the total working force in the state; 5.00 per cent of the working population from the urban area constitutes this category and 0.84 per cent from rural working force.

Trade and commerce provided livelihood to 1.80 per cent of the working force in the state. This included wholesale and retail trade and was made up of 11.70 per cent of the working urban population and 0.72 per cent of the rural working population. Transport, storage and communications included all other services incidental to transport and formed 0.91 per cent of the entire working force in the state. The urban working force predominated (5.14 per cent) leaving the rural share at 0.45 per cent only under this category.

Next in number to agricultural workers, other services constituted 15.44 per cent of the working

force in the state. In the absence of industrial units in the state, government is the main source which provides employment opportunities to the people. Teachers, doctors, nurses and all administrative service personnel in government departments are included in this category. Besides that, a set of people such as servant, ayah, washerman, barber and individuals who provide personal services belong to this category. The state total of 15.44 per cent is fairly distributed between the districts of Kohima (19.34 per cent) and Mokokchung (19.03 per cent). Tuensang district has a low rate of 8.77 per cent. The rural (9.86 per cent) and urban (66.31 per cent) proportions indicate that government employees are mainly concentrated in urban areas of the state.

In all the states of the country the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are regarded as backward classes. But our state is a tribal state where scheduled tribes constitute 88.61 per cent of our population. Therefore, there is no such backward class unless the state as a whole is termed backward. It is strange but true that the backward communities are economically more active though their standard of living is low because of the type of work they do. The return they get for their work is too small compared to the amount of work they put in. Unfortunately our state has very little flat land where permanent terrace and wet rice cultivation is possible. The bulk of our cultivators has to depend on shifting cultivation in which so much waste of labour starting from clearing and cutting jungle or woodland till harvest is involved. No double cropping is possible and such cleared jhum land has to be abandoned after two years' cultivation. From this fact, it is clear that the lot of cultivators is not enviable. Even under the category of other services which includes government service, the overall state percentage stands at 15.44 per cent, but the tribal rate stands at 7.79 per cent. Cultivation is out predominant activity than any other category of work.

10

SUMMING UP

Nagaland, a romantic and tiny state, situated on the north-eastern corner of our country came to the limelight when it became the 16th state of the Union of India on 1 December 1963. Owing to its centuries-old isolation from the mainstream of civilization coupled with inaccessibility on account of hilly terrain, the tribal people lived for generations together, fighting among themselves for the sole objective of survival on solidly founded villages. Even now Nagaland is a state of villages. Every village is a democratic republic where custom and tradition reign supreme. Christian missionaries from America started their activities in 1872 and, later on in 1881, the British established a regular administration by constituting Naga Hills as a district. Even after establishing Naga Hills district, the wild and rugged tract to the north-east, the present Tuensang district, remained unadministered till the Government of India Act of 1935 which defined Tuensang as a tribal area within India.

It was on 1 August 1960 that Jawaharlal Nehru told the Lok sabha that his government had decided to create a new state, the sixteenth within the Indian Union, to be known as Nagaland. That historic announcement made Nagaland an equal partner in our nation.

In the preceding chapters we have dealt with the population of our state, its growth, sex ratio, religion, literacy, occupation and the like. Nagaland's growth rate in the last decade (1961-71) stood at 39.88 per cent when the all-India growth rate was 24.80 percent. Our entire state is rugged and rocky and our agricultural potential is not high. The density of population in our State is 31 persons per km², Even then there is not sufficient land for cultivation because shifting cultivation is the chief means of livelihood for the people of the state. The State Government has taken up various schemes under the five-year plans like reclamation, soil conservation, land development and irrigation. Unless our cultivators take to permanent cultivation the state economy will not improve.

Except for the Borjan coalmine, the state is not known to have any resources of oil, copper, iron, etc. The absence of such basic minerals is a serious impediment to industrial development.

There are two major industrial undertakings in the State, namely, the sugar mill at Dimapur and the paper and pulp factory at Tuli. The sugar mill at Dimapur had been commissioned and started production. It provides opportunities to our farmers for cultivation of sugar cane, besides those persons employed in the factory itself. The paper and pulp unit is in the process of establishment.

Nagaland with liberal funds flowing in from the Central Government has made remarkable progress within a decade in education, health and sanitation, community development, communication, electrification and agriculture. For the people of the state perhaps, the most important aspect of progress is in the field of education. Compared to the population problem of our sister states, Nagaland is fortunate in having a small population of 516,449. It is everyone's hope that this lovely state will soon become a model and dynamic state in our country.