



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Series-15

NAGALAND

Paper 1 of 1981

Supplement

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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NAGALAND

CONTENTS

	Page
Figures at a glance	... (i)
Preface	... (iii)
MAPS AND GRAPHS	... 1
Map 1 — Administrative Divisions, 1981	... 3
Map 2 — Rural and Urban Population, 1981	... 5
Map 3 — Percentage of different categories of workers to total main workers	... 7
Map 4 — Agricultural and non-agricultural workers to total main workers	... 9
Graph 1 — Growth of Total, Rural and Urban Population, 1901 — 1981	... 11
Graph 2 — Growth of Urban Population, 1901 — 1981	... 13
Photos	... 15—16
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS	... 17
Introduction ... (19), Scope of the Supplement ... (19), Urban ... (19), Rural/Urban composition of population ... (19), Urban Agglomeration ... (21), Size Class of Towns ... (22), Sex Ratio in Urban Areas ... (23), Sex Ratio in Rural Areas ... (23), Literacy ... (23), Literacy in urban areas ... (24), Literacy in Rural Areas ... (24), Economic Questions ... (25), Work ... (25), Reference Period ... (25), Cultivator ... (25), Agricultural Labourer ... (25), Household Industry ... (26), Other workers ... (26), Primary Census Abstracts ... (27), Physically Handicapped persons ... (28).	
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES	... 29
Statement showing the Urban Population in the States and Union Territories, 1981	... 31
Table 1 — Rural and Urban composition of Population	... 32
Table 2 — Population and growth rate of cities, Urban Agglomerations, and Towns	... 33
Table 3 — Urban Population by size — Class of Towns	... 34
Table 4 — Distribution of Main workers	... 35
Table 5 — Distribution of main workers by cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household industry and other workers	... 36
Primary Census Abstract, Part I	... 37
Primary Census Abstract, Part II	... 38—39
Statement showing the Disabled persons and type of disability	... 40
Appendix I — Officers and staff who worked in the "Supplement to paper 1 — Provisional Population Totals, 1981 Census" Project — Nagaland	... 41

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

A. POPULATION OF NAGALAND	... Total	: 773,281
	... Males	: 414,231
	... Females	: 359,050
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971-81		
(1) ABSOLUTE	...	256,832
(2) PERCENTAGE	...	49.73 per cent
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION	..	47 per Sq. Km.
D. SEX RATIO	...	867 females per 1,000 males
E. LITERACY RATE	... Total	: 41.99 percent
	... Males	: 49.16 percent
	... Females	: 33.72 percent
F. Proportion of Urban population to total population	...	15.54 percent
G. Proportion of main workers to total population	... Total	: 45.79 percent
	Males	: 50.09 percent
	Females	: 40.83 percent
H. Categories of main workers	Percentage to total main workers	
(i) Cultivators	Total	: 70.49 percent
	Males	: 56.09 percent
	Females	: 90.87 percent
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Total	: 1.87 percent
	Males	: 2.21 percent
	Females	: 1.39 percent
(iii) Household Industry	Total	: 1.43 percent
	Males	: 1.49 percent
	Females	: 1.35 percent
(iv) Other workers	Total	: 26.21 percent
	Males	: 40.21 percent
	Females	: 5.71 percent

(i)

P R E F A C E

The Paper I of 1981 Census containing the basic particulars of the people of Nagaland was released to the press by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland on the 25th March, 1981. The present report is the supplement to paper I of 1981 Census. In this paper rural — urban composition of the population with their work participation rates have been presented. Further to this, the information in regard to physically handicapped persons collected during the houselisting operations in May, 1980 are also presented.

The data presented in this paper are purely provisional and subject to variation at later stage when the filled-in schedules received from the field are fully processed in the Regional Tabulation Office at Kohima. Therefore, the readers are requested not to draw a quick conclusion on the provisional data presented in this paper.

The 1981 Census in Nagaland was smoothly undertaken with the active help and co-operation rendered by the Government of Nagaland at all levels on one hand and the people of Nagaland on the other. I owe my gratefulness to all of them.

I am personally indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India who was the constant source of inspiration and guidance in all matters connected with the 1981 Census. I am also grateful to Shri V. P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General and Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General (Census & Tabulation) for their valuable suggestions and help from time to time.

Since I am holding the charge of the office of the Director of Census Operations, Nagaland on ex-officio capacity, Shri A. C. Bal, Deputy Director of Census Operations had to practically shoulder the responsibility of whole Directorate of Census Operations in supervising the Census and administrative works. I acknowledge grateful thanks to him. I am also thankful to Shri N. Thong, Deputy Director of Census Operations (R.T.O.) for his active supervision of processing of filled-in schedules being undertaken in the Regional Tabulation office at Kohima.

I would like to keep it on record the sense of responsibility, initiative and dedication shown by Shri J. C. Datta, Assistant Director of Census Operations (T) in writing this report.

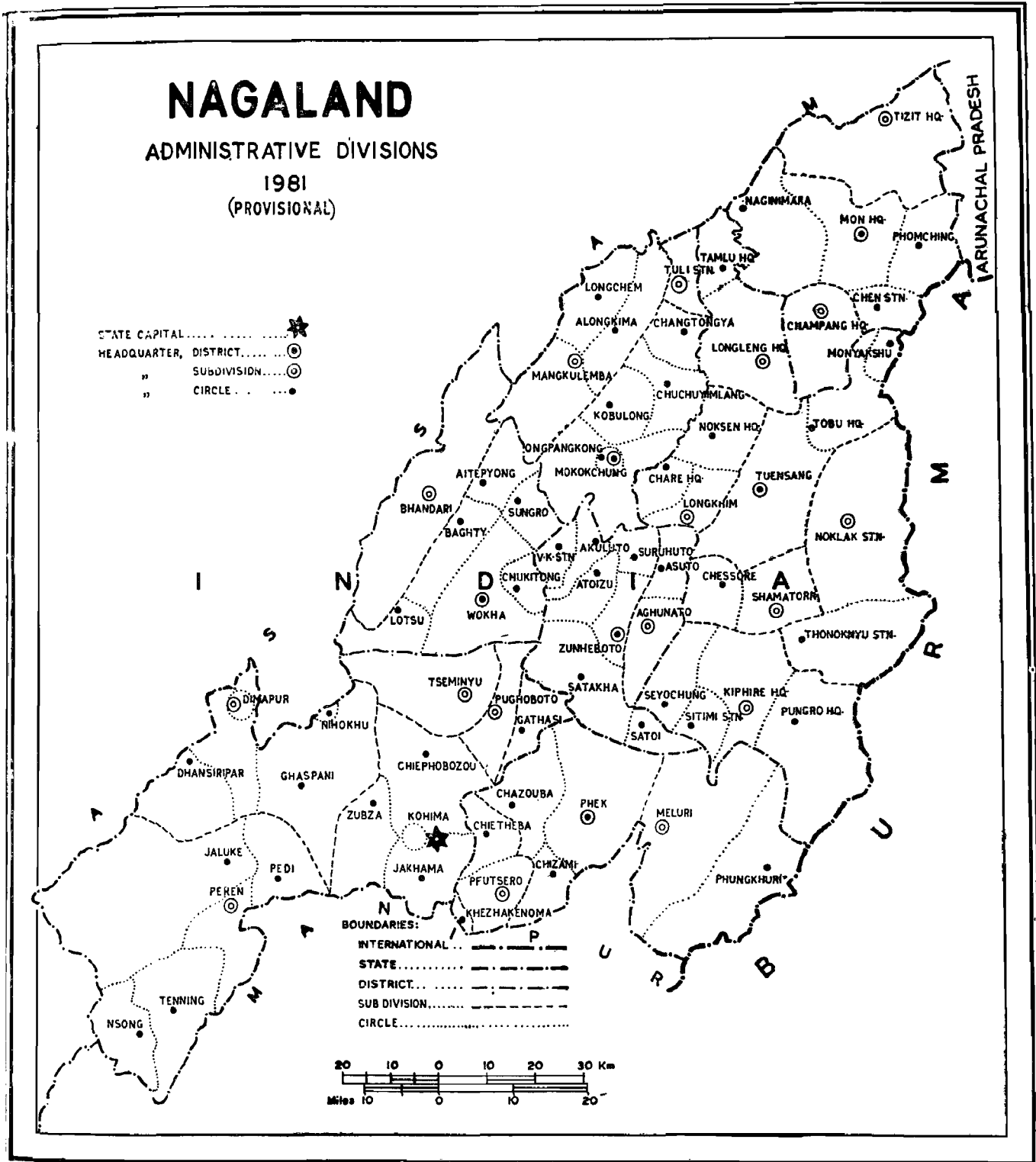
I am thankful to all other colleagues who have worked very hard in compilation and tabulation of data presented in this paper. Shri C. Gnanasilan, Confidential Assistant took the pain in typing the manuscript without any mistake.

Lastly but not the least, I am grateful to Shri M. Hangsingh, Controller of Printing and Stationery and Shri Hovito Sema, Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery, Nagaland Government Press, Kohima for taking the pains in early printing of this report.

Dated Kohima
the 23rd May, 1981.

DANIEL KENT,
Director of Census Operations,
Nagaland.

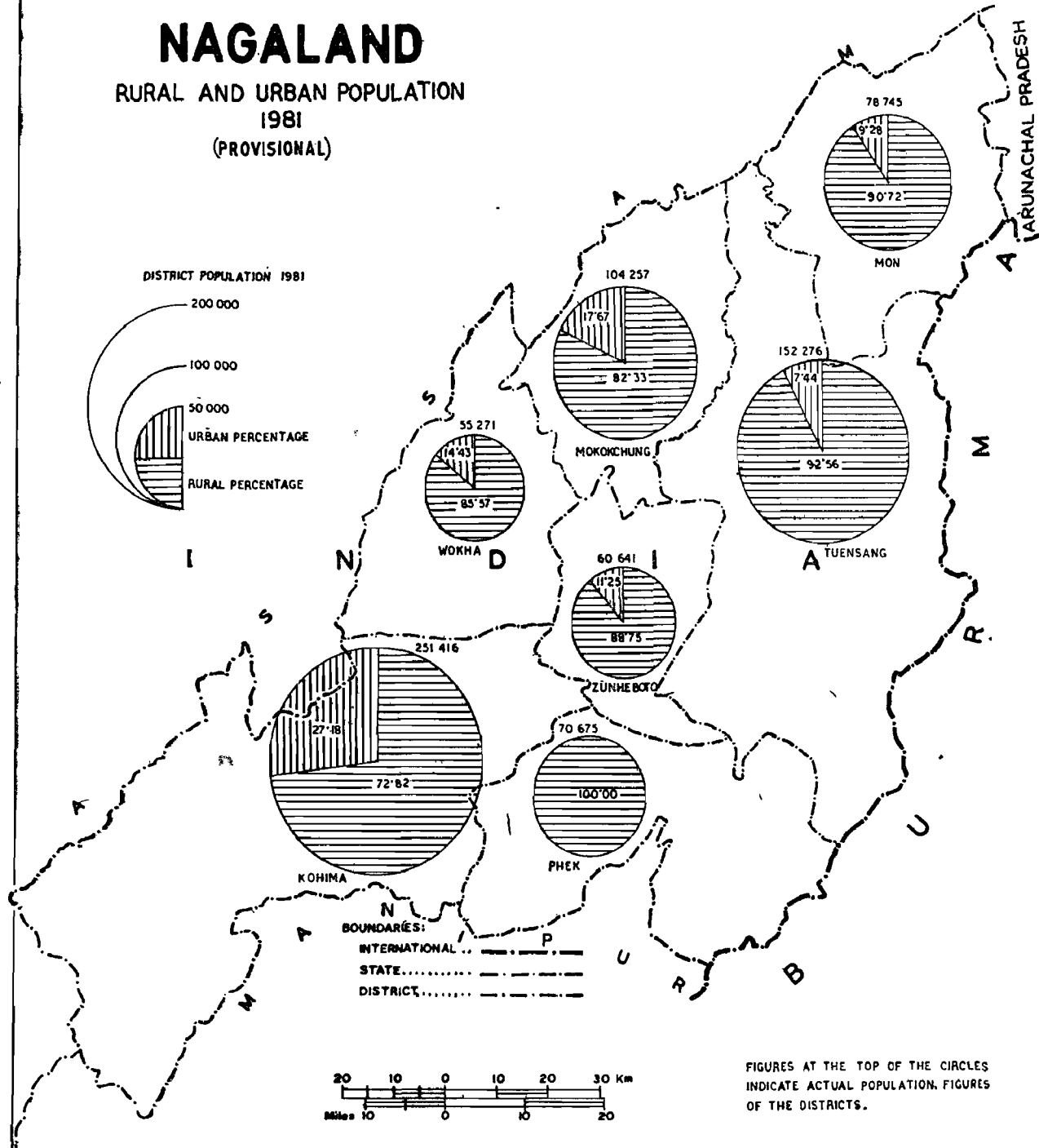
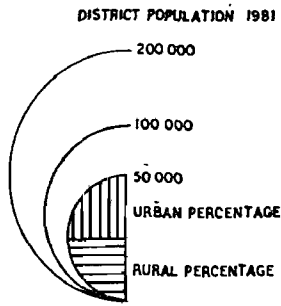
MAP AND GRAPHS



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

NAGALAND

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION
1981
(PROVISIONAL)



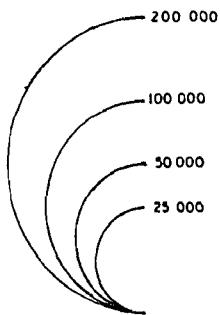
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NAGALAND

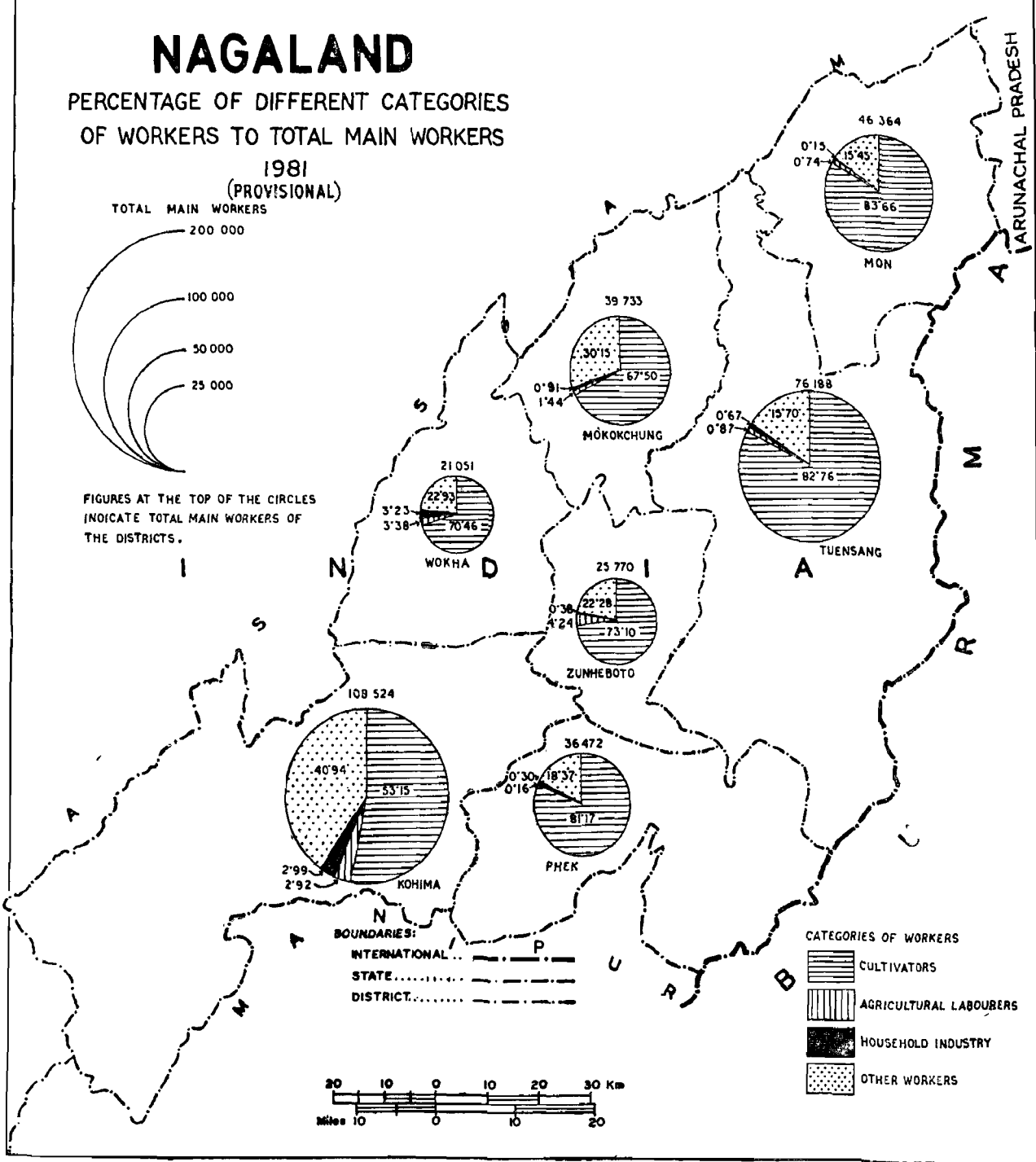
PERCENTAGE OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

1981
(PROVISIONAL)

TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

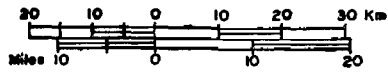


FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS OF THE DISTRICTS.



BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT.....

CATEGORIES OF WORKERS
CULTIVATORS
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
OTHER WORKERS



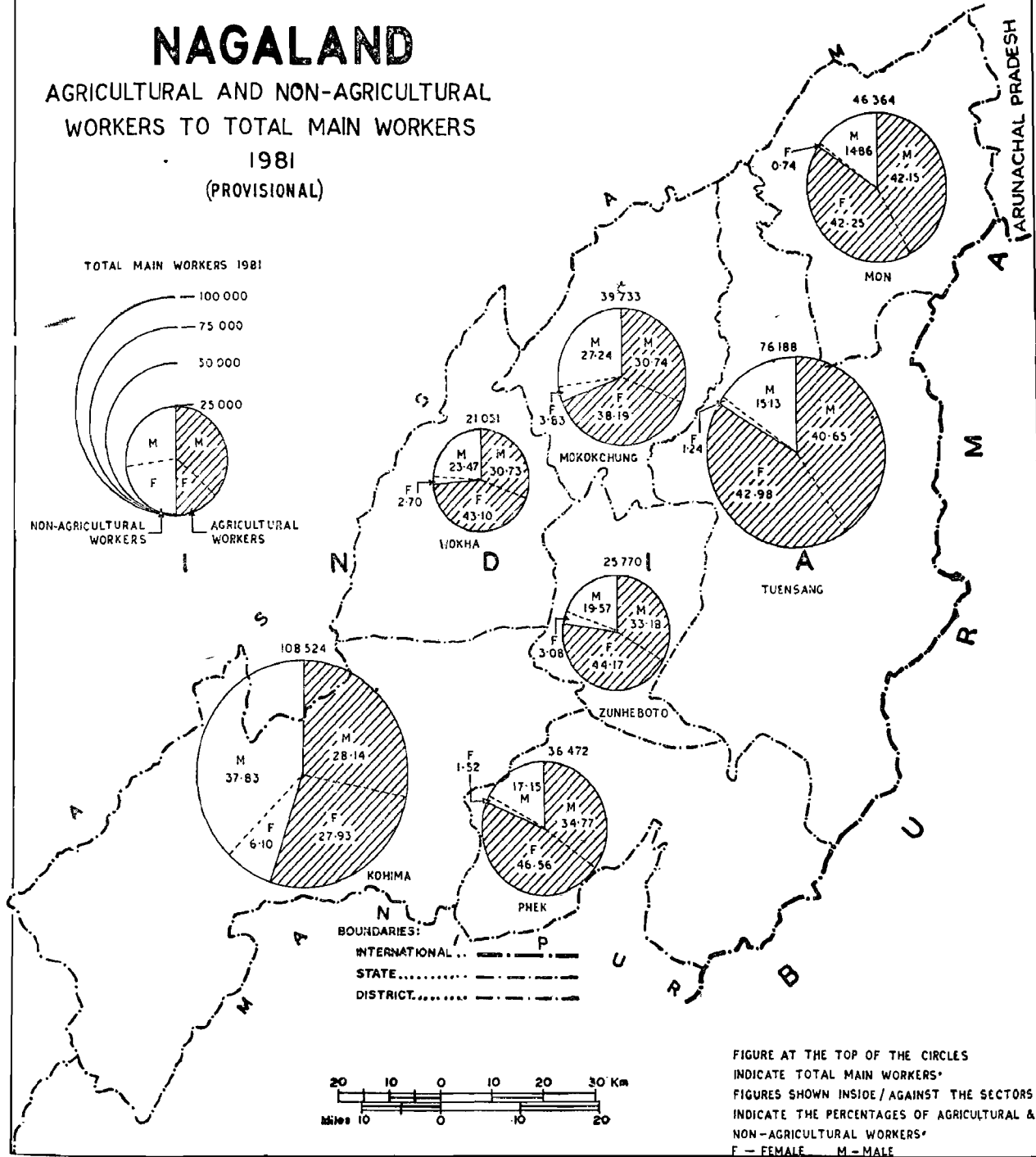
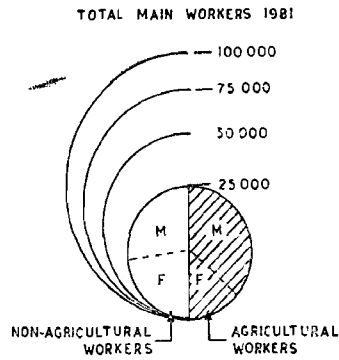
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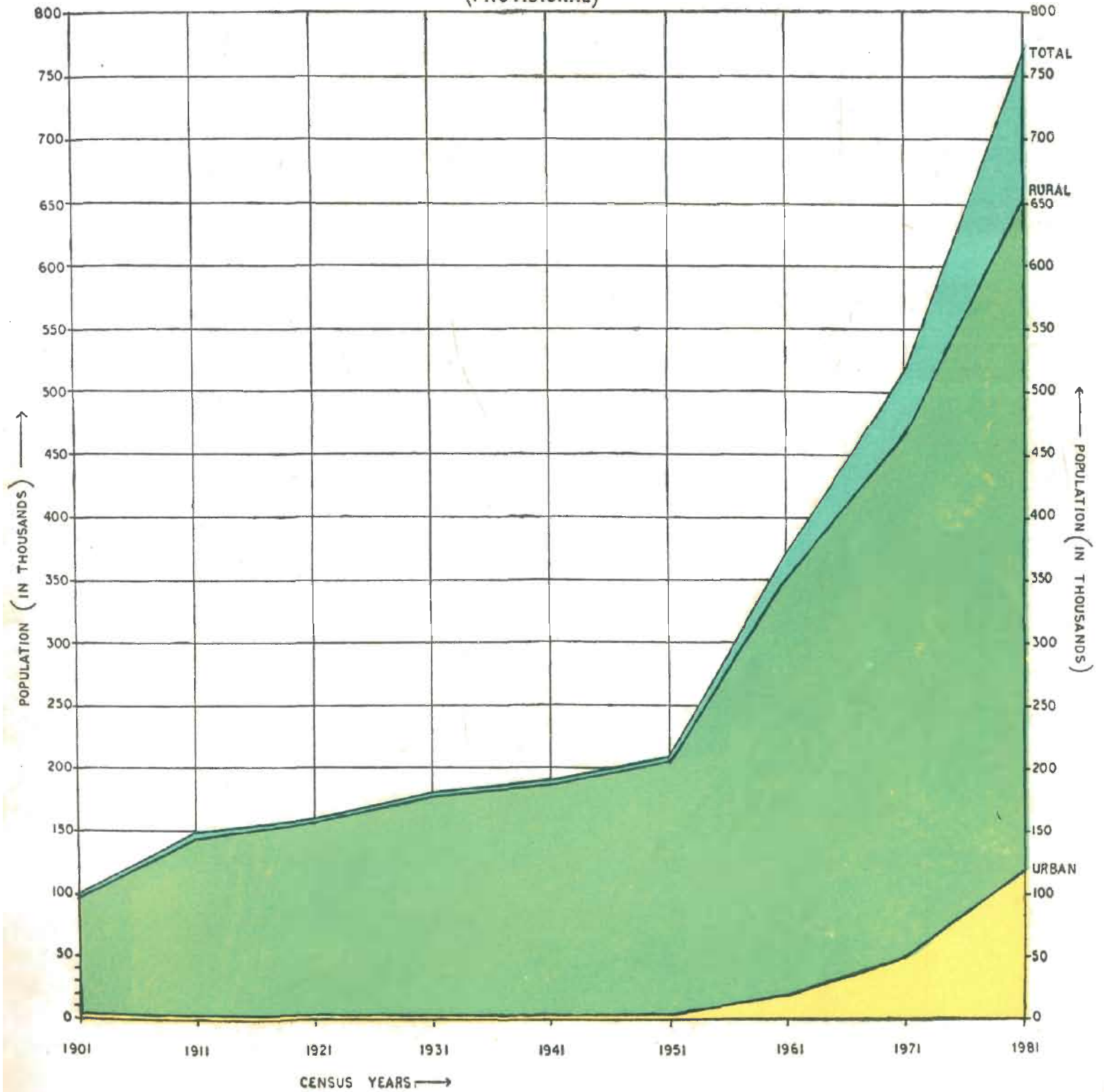
NAGALAND

AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL
WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

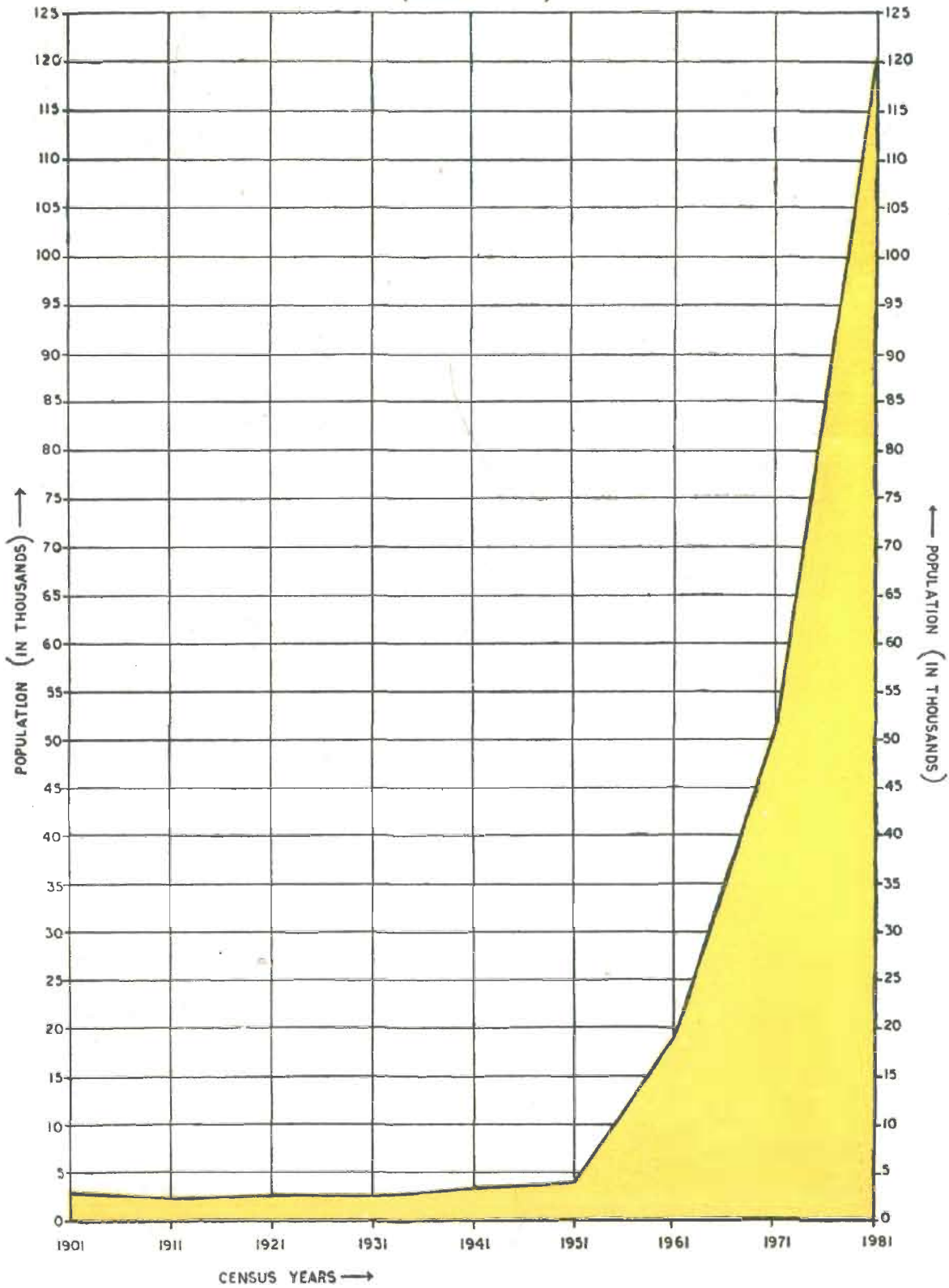
1981
(PROVISIONAL)



GROWTH OF TOTAL, RURAL & URBAN POPULATION 1901 - 1981 (PROVISIONAL)



GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901 - 1981 (PROVISIONAL)





Shri Daniel Kent, Director of Census Operations, Nagaland addressing the inaugural function of the Paper 1 of Census 1981, Provisional Population Totals of Nagaland on 25.3.81.



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri J. B. Jasokie, releasing Paper-1 of Census 1981, Provisional Population Totals of Nagaland. Shri Imchalemba, Minister of Agriculture (on the right) and Shri J. C. Datta, Assistant Director of Census Operations (on the left), looking on.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

The Provisional Population results of the 1981 Census pertaining to Nagaland were released on the 25th day of March, 1981 by means of a publication designated as Paper-I of 1981 Census by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri J. B. Jasokie. In that Paper-I of 1981, the data relating to the total population, the density of population, distribution of population, growth rate of population, sex break-up of population, literacy rates were basically presented and discussed. A few other particulars based on the 1981 Census are being presented and discussed in the present Paper brought out as a Supplement to Paper-I of 1981 Census for immediate use of the Planners, Administrators, Scholars, etc. It is stressed once again that the figures presented in this publication are purely provisional compiled from the abstracts received from the field.

SCOPE OF THE SUPPLEMENT

In the present Supplement, the data that are being presented and discussed pertain mainly to two aspects; namely (1) Urbanisation and (2) Work Participation. The data on growth rate and composition of population of the town of different size classes have been presented in this Paper. Another important aspect of work participation showing the break-up of main workers under categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, house-hold industries and other workers and also the marginal workers by sex have been presented. In order to make this Paper somewhat self contained, a few Maps depicting data presented in this Supplement have been incorporated.

In this Paper, the following tables have been presented :—

1. Table—1. Rural and Urban Composition of Population,
2. Table—2. Population and Growth rates of Cities, Urban Agglomeration and Towns,
3. Table—3. Urban Population by size class of towns,
4. Table—4. Distribution of Main Workers,
5. Table—5. Distribution of Main Workers by Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, House-hold Industry and Other Workers,
6. Primary Census Abstracts Part I and Part II and
7. Disabled persons by type.

The various concepts and definitions adopted in the 1981 Census are reproduced below for ready reference of the readers :

URBAN

The definition of an Urban Unit as adopted in 1971 has been retained in the 1981 Census which is reproduced below :

- (a) All places with a municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or notified Town Area Committee, etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000 :
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits ; and
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per Square Kilometre (1,000 per Square Mile)

In 1971, however, the Directors of Census Operations, in consultation with the State Government concerned, had the discretion, in respect of some marginal cases, to include some places that had other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude as well certain areas which could not be considered as Urban Areas. But in the 1981 Census, a uniform definition was followed throughout the Country basing strictly on the demographic characteristics as enunciated in above definition. Places satisfying the above definition have only been considered as Urban. The Places other than Urban area are treated as Rural.

RURAL/URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

Out of the total population of 7,73,281 in Nagaland as recorded in the 1981 Census, the Urban population is 1,20,180 constituting 15.54 per cent. The proportion of urban population to total population in 1971 Census was 9.95 per cent in Nagaland. The proportion of urban population to the total population for the country as a whole as revealed by the 1981 Census is 23.73 per cent as against 15.54 per cent in Nagaland. The States (excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir) which have recorded the proportion of urban population to total population below that of Nagaland are Bihar (12.46 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (7.72 per cent), Orissa (11.82 per cent) and Tripura (10.98 per cent). The proportion of urban population among the States is highest in Maharashtra (35.03 per cent) and the lowest in Himachal Pradesh (7.72 per cent). Again, among the Union Territories, the highest proportion of urban population has been recorded in Chandigarh (93.60 per cent) closely followed by Delhi (92.84 per cent) and the lowest in Arunachal Pradesh (6.32 per cent).

In the 1981 Census in Nagaland, seven places have been found to be fit to be treated as "Urban". They are (1) **Kohima**, (2) **Dimapur**, (3) **Wokha**, (4) **Zunheboto**, (5) **Mokokchung**, (6) **Tuensang** and (7) **Mon**. Wokha, Zunheboto, Tuensang and Mon have been added for the first time in 1981 Census to the 1971 Census town list. All the District Hqs. excepting Phek have been found as Urban Areas after applying the Census definition in a uniform basis. The population of the towns with percentage increase during 1971-81 are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT 1

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Population		Percent increase
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kohima	21,545	36,014	67.16
2.	Dimapur	12,426	32,315	160.06
3.	Wokha	—	7,973	—
4.	Zunheboto	—	6,823	—
5.	Mokokchung	17,423	18,423	5.74
6.	Tuensang	—	11,324	—
7.	Mon	—	7,308	—

The urban population in Nagaland have registered a growth of 133.84 per cent during the last decade. The higher growth of urban population is mainly due to increase of urban areas in 1981 Census. Now let us see the extent of increase of population in the towns which existed in the 1971 Census. Kohima has registered an increase of 67.16 per cent, Dimapur 160.06 per cent and Mokokchung 5.74 per cent. However, the population figures as shown against Mokokchung town are subject to variation after the filled-in schedules are fully processed.

The growth rate of total population reflects an increase of 49.73 per cent during 1971-81 in Nagaland. Rural population has been recorded as 653,101 constituting 84.46 per cent of the total population. In the 1971 Census the rural population was 465,055.

The following statement will clearly show the extent of growth of rural population in the State and districts during the last decade :

STATEMENT 2

Sl. No.	State/District	Rural Population		Growth rate (percent)
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
	NAGALAND	465,055	653,101	40.44
1.	Kohima	96,639	183,087	89.45
2.	Phek	44,594	70,675	58.49
3.	Wokha	38,297	47,298	23.50
4.	Zunheboto	47,093	53,818	14.28
5.	Mokokchung	65,429	85,834	31.19
6.	Tuensang	108,863	140,952	29.48
7.	Mon	64,140	71,437	11.38

As indicated earlier, rural population constitutes 84.46 per cent of the total population of the State. When the rural growth rates amongst the districts are compared it is observed that Kohima (89.45 percent) and Phek Districts (58.49 percent) have recorded the growth rates above that of the State (40.44 percent). All other Districts have the growth rate below the State rate. The highest growth rate of rural population has been recorded in Kohima District (89.45 percent) and the lowest at Mon District (11.38 percent). The rural population in the districts have not uniformly increased.

URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS

Connotation of this Census term denotes forming a continuous urban spread consisting a town and adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with the continuous well recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. In several areas around a core city and statutory towns have come up fairly large well recognised; such as, railway colonies, University Campuses, Port areas, military camps, etc. and even though they are outside the statutory limits of the Corporation, Municipality or Cantonment, they fall within the revenue limits of the village or villages which is or are contiguous to the town. It may not be altogether realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of a town as Rural Units; at the same time, each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent Urban Unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned alongwith the town and the continuous spread, including such urban outgrowths would deserve to be treated as an integrated Urban Area. Each such agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory town adjoining one another, such as; Municipality and the adjoining Cantonment and also other adjoining urban outgrowths, such as, railway colony University Campuses, etc. Such outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right should be treated as Urban appendages of the Units to which they are contiguous.

The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomeration would be constituted:

- (i) a City or Town with a continuous outgrowths (the part of growth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);
- (ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above; and
- (iii) a City and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form continuous spread.

It was decided that the concept of Urban Agglomeration will be followed in the 1981 Census in the same line as in 1971 Census. By applying the above definition, no urban agglomeration has been formed in Nagaland in the 1981 Census.

SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

The towns have been classified in the following classes :

1. Class I — With population of 1,00,000 and above,
2. Class II — With population of 50,000 to 99,999,
3. Class III — With population of 20,000 to 49,999, -
4. Class IV — With population of 10,000 to 19,999 and
5. Class V — With population of 5,000 to 9,999.

The number of towns and the total population contributed by each class and the proportion of the population of each class to the total urban population are presented in the following statement :

STATEMENT 3

Number of towns and the population contributed by different size of towns 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total urban		Class III 20,000—49,999		
		No. of towns	Total urban population	No. of towns	Population	Percent to total urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Nagaland	7	120,180	2	68,329	56.86
1.	Kohima	2	68,329	2	68,329	56.86
2.	Phek	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Wokha	1	7,973	—	—	—
4.	Zunheboto	1	6,823	—	—	—
5.	Mokokchung	1	18,423	—	—	—
6.	Tuensang	1	11,324	—	—	—
7.	Mon	1	7,308	—	—	—

Class IV 10,000—19,999			Class V 5,000—9,999		
No. of towns	Population	Percent to total urban population	No. of towns	Population	Percent to total urban population
8	9	10	11	12	13
2	29,747	24.75	3	22,104	18.39
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	7,973	100.00
—	—	—	1	6,823	100.00
1	18,423	100.00	—	—	—
1	11,324	100.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	7,308	100.00

From the above statement it will, at once, be seen that two towns (Kohima and Dimapur) fall under Class III, Two towns (Mokokchung and Tuensang) under Class IV and the remaining Three towns under Class V. The population of Kohima and Dimapur towns constitute

56.86 per cent, Mokokchung and Tuensang towns 24.75 per cent and all the remaining Three towns 18.39 per cent to the total urban population of Nagaland.

SEX RATIO IN URBAN AREAS

Let us see the sex-ratios of the towns in Nagaland as recorded in the 1981 Census in the following statement.

STATEMENT 4

Sl. No.	Name of towns	Population		Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	Nagaland	71,699	48,481	676
1.	Kohima	21,521	14,493	673
2.	Dimapur	19,866	12,449	627
3.	Wokha	4,718	3,255	690
4.	Zunheboto	3,861	2,962	767
5.	Mokokchung	10,378	8,045	775
6.	Tuensang	6,759	4,565	675
7.	Mon	4,596	2,712	590

SEX RATIO IN RURAL AREAS

What is the extent of sex-ratios in rural areas in the districts of Nagaland ? Let us see it in the following statement.

STATEMENT 5

Sl. No.	State/District	Rural population		Sex-ratio (Females per 1000 males)
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	Nagaland	342,532	310,569	907
1.	Kohima	99,015	84,072	849
2.	Phek	37,317	33,358	894
3.	Wokha	23,397	23,901	1,022
4.	Zunheboto	26,908	26,910	1,000
5.	Mokokchung	44,366	41,468	935
6.	Tuensang	73,975	66,977	905
7.	Mon	37,554	33,883	902

There are 907 females per thousand males in rural areas of Nagaland. Wokha district has the highest sex-ratio of 1022 and the lowest in Kohima district (849). The districts which have the sex-ratio above the State level (907) are Wokha (1,022), Zunheboto (1,000) and Mokokchung (935). The males and females in Zunheboto district are almost uniformly distributed.

LITERACY

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate. The number of literates shown in the Primary Census Abstract (P.C.A.)- Part I include persons in age-group 0—4 also. Therefore, the literacy rates worked out for this publication are not effective literacy rates

LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS

Districtwise literacy rates in the urban areas are presented in the following statement.

STATEMENT 6

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy rates in urban areas		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Nagaland	62.68	66.71	56.72
1.	Kohima	63.72	68.13	56.93
2.	Phek	—	—	—
3.	Wokha	50.87	52.92	47.90
4.	Zunheboto	64.53	68.19	59.76
5.	Mokokchung	63.84	66.98	59.80
6.	Tuensang	66.80	69.33	63.04
7.	Mon	54.84	62.38	42.07

The literacy rate in the state of Nagaland as a whole is 41.99 per cent as against 36.17 per cent for the country as a whole. Obviously the literacy rate is higher in urban areas (62.68 per cent) than in rural areas (38.18 per cent) in Nagaland. It may be that the towns are normally the centres of educational, Commercial and administrative activities.

Amongst the districts, the literacy rate is highest in Tuensang town (66.80 per cent) followed by Zunheboto town (64.53 per cent) and Mokokchung town (63.84 per cent) and lowest in Wokha town (50.87 per cent). Male literacy rate is highest in Tuensang town (69.33 per cent) and the lowest in Wokha Town (52.92 per cent). Among the females the highest literacy rate has been recorded again in Tuensang town (63.04 per cent) and the lowest in Mon Town (42.07 per cent).

LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS

The following statement gives the literacy rates in the rural areas of the districts in Nagaland.

STATEMENT 7

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy rates		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Nagaland	38.18	45.49	30.13
1.	Kohima	43.39	51.82	33.46
2.	Phek	37.26	47.95	25.30
3.	Wokha	42.11	54.42	30.05
4.	Zunheboto	42.90	49.63	36.16
5.	Mokokchung	59.08	63.33	54.54
6.	Tuensang	27.60	33.40	21.21
7.	Mon	15.35	20.55	9.60

In the rural areas of Nagaland the highest literacy rate is registered in Mokokchung district (59.08 per cent) and the lowest in Mon district (15.35 per cent). Among the males, the highest literacy rate is recorded in Mokokchung district (63.33 per cent) and the lowest in Mon district (20.55 per cent). The second highest literacy rate is in Kohima district (51.82 per cent). In respect of females, the highest literacy rate is again obtained in Mokokchung district (54.54 per cent) and the lowest in Mon district (9.60 per cent). The second highest literacy rate is recorded in Zunheboto district (36.16 per cent).

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

Economic characteristics of the people are of paramount importance to the planners, administrators, scholars and other data users. As in the past Censuses, information pertaining to economic characteristics are also collected in the 1981 Census.

In the 1981 Census, it was rather intended to collect information in respect of the economic activities of the people in great detail so as to enable the data users to use the type of information they want. The Economic Questions consist of three parts, namely:

Yes

- I. Q. 14A. Worked any time at all last year? (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
- Q. 14B. If yes in 14A, did you work major part of last year? Yes(1) No(2)
- II. Q. 15A. Main activity last year? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) _____
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
- Q. 15B. 14B yes — Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW) No _____
14B No — Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)
- III. Q. 16. If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work? Yes(1) No(2)

The above questions were asked to every individual irrespective of age or Sex. These questions were meant to get details of the work done by the people with reference to last year. We may, therefore, first consider what is meant by 'Work' and what the 'reference period' is.

WORK

Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

REFERENCE PERIOD

In all the economic questions, the reference period was the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of WORK such as, agriculture, house-hold industry like gur making, etc. are carried out on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year depending upon the local circumstances. In such cases, what we are concerned with is the broad time span of the agricultural seasons preceding the enumeration.

In this Paper, we have presented data relating to main workers classified into four categories viz., Cultivator, Agriculture labourer and Household industry and other workers. These terms are again explained below:

CULTIVATOR

For the purpose of the Census, a person is working as cultivator, if he or she is engaged as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in Cash, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land will not be treated as Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

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

The persons engaged in growing of the following crops will not be considered as as Cultivators:

- (i) Plantation Crop (Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Tobacco, Pepper, Cardamom, etc.)
- (ii) Edible Nuts other than ground nuts (Walnut, almond, Cashewnut, etc.)

- (iii) Fruits (Bananas, Apples, Grapes, Mangoes, Oranges, etc.)
- (iv) Coconut
- (v) Ganja, Cinchona, Opium, Medicinal plants
- (vi) Betelnuts (areaca)
- (vii) Flowers
- (viii) Roots and Tubers, Chillies and spices (Other than Pepper and Cardamom)
- (ix) Vegetables
- (x) Other Crops not specifically included under cultivation.

HOUSE-HOLD INDUSTRY

House-hold Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the house-hold himself/herself and/or by the members of the house-hold at home or within the Village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the house-hold lives in Urban Areas. The larger proportion of workers in a house-hold industry should consist of members of the house-hold including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of registered factory which qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

OTHER WORKERS

All workers, i.e. those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in house-hold industry are 'Other Workers'.

The data relating to marginal workers and non-workers have also been presented in this Paper.

The following statement shows the total population, main workers and percentage of main workers to total population in the districts of Nagaland, 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 8

Sl. No.	State/District	P M F	Total population	Main workers	Percentage of main workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nagaland	P	773,281	354,102	45.79
		M	414,231	207,495	50.09
		F	359,050	146,607	40.83
1.	Kohima	P	251,416	108,524	43.17
		M	140,402	71,597	50.99
		F	111,014	36,927	33.26
2.	Phek	P	70,675	36,472	51.61
		M	37,317	18,939	50.75
		F	33,358	17,533	52.56
3.	Wokha	P	55,271	21,051	38.09
		M	28,115	11,411	40.59
		F	27,156	9,640	35.50
4.	Zunheboto	P	60,641	25,770	42.50
		M	30,769	13,592	44.17
		F	29,872	12,178	40.77
5.	Mokokchung	P	104,257	39,733	38.11
		M	54,744	23,037	42.08
		F	49,513	16,696	33.72
6.	Tuensang	P	152,276	76,188	50.03
		M	80,734	42,491	52.63
		F	71,542	33,697	47.10
7.	Mon	P	78,745	46,364	58.88
		M	36,595	19,936	54.48
		F	42,150	26,428	62.70
		F	36,595	19,936	54.48

The percentage of main workers to total population has been recorded as 45.79 per cent in the 1981 Census in Nagaland. When a comparative study is made amongst the districts, it is seen that Mon district has recorded the highest percentage (58.88) of main workers to total population followed by Phek district (51.61 per cent) and Tuensang district (50.03 per cent). All other districts have percentages below the state level.

The highest proportion of male main workers to the total population has again been found in Mon district (62.70 per cent) and the lowest in Wokha district (40.59 per cent). 50.09 per cent of the male population in the State are main workers.

In case of female population also, the highest proportion has been recorded in Mon district (54.48 per cent) closely followed by Phek district (52.56 per cent). The lowest proportion is recorded in Kohima district (33.26 per cent).

The 'main workers' have further been classified into (1) cultivators, (2) agricultural labourers, (3) Workers engaged in household industries and (4) Other workers. Cultivators constitute 70.49 per cent, agricultural labourers 1.87 per cent, workers in household industry 1.43 per cent and other workers 26.21 per cent to the main workers in Nagaland. With the increase of population, the number of cultivators have also increased by 46,273 in 1981 Census over that of 1971 Census, the rate of increase being 22.76 per cent. Agricultural labourers have registered an increase of 74.11 per cent, workers in household industry 544.54 per cent and other workers 129.28 per cent over that of 1971 Census in Nagaland. On comparing the percentage of cultivators to total main workers obtained in the 1981 Census with the 1971 Census, it is seen that in Wokha and Zunheboto districts the percentages have shown a decrease ranging from 3.96 in Wokha district to 1.19 in Zunheboto district. No comment can be made in this regard until the filled in schedules are fully processed in the Regional Tabulation office at Kohima.

The following statement will show the distribution of cultivators recorded in 1971 and 1981 Census and their percentage variations in the State and districts.

STATEMENT 9

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of cultivators		Percentage variations of cultivators to total workers
		1971	1981	1971-1981
1	2	3	4	5
	Nagaland	203,341	249,614	+ 22.76
	1. Kohima	38,760	57,678	+ 48.81
	2. Phek	22,447	29,606	+ 31.89
	3. Wokha	15,443	14,832	- 3.96
	4. Zunheboto	19,065	18,839	- 1.19
	5. Mokokchung	23,939	26,818	+ 12.03
	6. Tuensang	49,511	63,051	+ 27.35
	7. Mon	34,176	38,790	+ 13.50

In case of agricultural labourers, the population is found to be on the low side in Mokokchung district only in the 1981 census compared with 1971 Census. The workers in household industries and other workers have increased in the 1981 census in the State as well as in the districts from that of the 1971 Census.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS

Primary Census Abstracts (P.C.A.) have been prepared and presented in this publication in two parts. Part I shows the distribution of population by sex for total, rural and urban areas separately, area in Km², density of population, sex ratio, percentage growth rate of population 1971-81, literate population with their percentage to total population by sex. Part II shows the distribution of main workers by sex, their percentages to total population, main workers classified into cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers. Figures relating to marginal workers and non-workers have also been presented.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The information in respect of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb collected during the houselisting operations in May, 1980 are presented in this report for immediate use of the data users. The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost both arms or legs. The loss of either of these, i.e., both arms or both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. The loss of only one arm and/or one leg does not classify a person as totally crippled.

In Nagaland, altogether 2792 physically handicapped persons have been recorded out of which 518 are totally blind, 573 are totally crippled and 1701 are totally dumb.

**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES**

PROVISIONAL

STATEMENT SHOWING THE URBAN POPULATION IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Total population	Urban population	Urban population per cent of total population
1.	2	3	4	5
	India*	658,140,676	156,188,507	23.73
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53,592,605	12,457,709	23.25
2.	Bihar	69,823,154	8,699,013	12.46
3.	Gujarat	33,960,905	10,556,431	31.08
4.	Haryana	12,850,902	2,821,829	21.96
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4,237,569	327,162	7.72
6.	Karnataka	37,043,451	10,711,103	28.92
7.	Kerala	25,403,217	4,770,929	18.78
8.	Madhya Pradesh	52,138,467	10,588,653	20.31
9.	Maharashtra	62,715,300	21,966,806	35.03
10.	Manipur	1,411,375	373,215	26.44
11.	Meghalaya	1,328,343	239,501	18.03
12.	Nagaland	773,281	120,180	15.54
13.	Orissa	26,272,054	3,105,635	11.82
14.	Punjab	16,669,755	4,620,495	27.72
15.	Rajasthan	34,108,292	7,140,421	20.93
16.	Sikkim	314,999	51,110	16.23
17.	Tamil Nadu	48,297,456	15,927,952	32.98
18.	Tripura	2,047,351	224,881	10.98
19.	Uttar Pradesh	110,885,874	19,973,223	18.01
20.	West Bengal	54,485,560	14,433,486	26.49
	Union Territories			
1.	A. & N. Islands	188,254	49,632	26.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	628,050	39,715	6.32
3.	Chandigarh	450,061	421,256	93.60
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,677	6,914	6.67
5.	Delhi	6,196,414	5,752,538	92.84
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	351,235	32.46
7.	Lakshadweep	40,237	18,633	46.31
8.	Mizoram	487,774	122,765	25.17
9.	Pondicherry	604,182	316,085	52.32

*Excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

TABLE-1

1981 Census
(Provisional Figures)

RURAL AND URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

Sl. No.	State/District	Population — 1981			Percentage of Urban to total population		Decennial growth rate 1971-1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban	1971	1981	Total	Rural	Urban
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	NAGALAND	7,73,281	6,53,101	1,20,180	9.5 9.75	15.54	+49.73	+40.44	+133.84
1.	KOHIMA	2,51,416	1,83,087	68,329	19.39	27.18	+92.49	+89.40	+101.14
2.	PHEK	70,675	70,675	—	—	—	+58.49	+58.49	—
3.	WOKHA	55,271	47,298	7,973	—	14.43	+44.32	+23.50	—
4.	ZUNHEBOTO	60,641	53,818	6,823	—	11.25	+28.77	+14.28	—
5.	MOKOKCHUNG	1,04,257	85,834	18,423	10.36	17.67	+25.84	+31.19	+5.74
6.	TUENSANG	1,52,276	1,40,952	11,324	—	7.44	+39.88	+29.48	—
7.	MON	78,745	71,437	7,308	—	9.28	+22.77	+11.38	—

TABLE—2.

1981 Census

POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE OF CITIES*

(Provisional Figures)

URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND TOWNS.

Sl. No.	Size class/city U.A/Town	District	Population -- 1981			Growth rate	
			Persons	Male	Female	1961--1971	1971--1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ALL CLASSES	—	1,20,180	71,699	48,481	+168.28	+133.84
	CLASS—I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CLASS—II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CLASS—III	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.	KOHIMA (T.C)	KOHIMA	36,014	21,521	14,493	+197.34	+ 67.16
2.	DIMAPUR (T.C)	KOHIMA	32,315	19,866	12,449	+155.99	+160.06
	CLASS—IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	MOKOKCHUNG (T.C)	MOKOKCHUNG	18,423	10,378	8,045	+182.93	+5.74
4.	TUENSANG	TUENSANG	11,324	6,759	4,565	—	—
	CLASS—V	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	WOKHA (C.T)	WOKHA	7,973	4,718	3,255	—	—
6.	MON (C.T)	MON	7,308	4,596	2,712	—	—
7.	ZUNHEBOTO (C.T)	ZUNHEBOTO	6,823	3,861	2,962	—	—
	CLASS—VI	—	—	—	—	—	—

T.C=Town Committee
C.T—Census Town

TABLE-4
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS. 1981 CENSUS.
(Provisional figures)

Sl. No.	State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Main Workers	Percentage of main workers to total Population.	
					1971	1981
	Nagaland	Persons	7,73,281	3,54,102	50.75	45.79
		Males	4,14,231	2,07,495	55.55	40.09
		Females	3,59,050	1,45,607	45.24	40.83
1.	Kohima	Persons	2,51,416	1,08,524	48.87	43.17
		Males	1,40,402	71,597	57.80	50.99
		Females	1,11,014	36,927	37.29	33.26
2.	Phek	Persons	70,675	36,472	57.04	51.61
		Males	37,317	18,939	54.78	50.75
		Females	33,358	17,533	59.55	52.56
3.	Wokha	Persons	55,271	21,051	47.89	38.09
		Males	28,115	11,411	46.46	40.59
		Females	27,156	9,640	49.35	35.50
4.	Zunheboto	Persons	60,641	25,770	48.08	42.50
		Males	30,769	13,592	48.91	44.17
		Females	29,872	12,178	47.23	40.77
5.	Mokokchung	Persons	1,04,257	39,733	45.24	38.11
		Males	54,744	23,037	51.49	42.08
		Females	49,513	16,696	37.74	33.72
6.	Tuensang	Persons	152,276	76,188	51.79	50.03
		Males	80,734	42,491	57.75	52.63
		Females	71,542	33,697	45.32	47.10
7.	Mon	Persons	78,745	46,364	59.26	58.88
		Males	42,150	26,428	62.76	62.70
		Females	36,595	19,936	55.30	54.48

TABLE-5
Distribution of main workers by cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household industry and other workers
 1981 Census
 (Provisional Figures)

State District.	Persons Males Females	Total Main workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other workers	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in household Industry		Other workers	
							1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nagaland	Persons	354,102	249,614	6,611	5,079	92,798	203,341	249,614	3,797	6,611	788	5,079	40,474	92,798
	Males	207,495	116,390	4,578	3,097	83,433	98,474	116,390	2,462	4,578	748	3,094	38,274	83,433
	Females	146,607	133,224	2,033	1,985	9,365	104,867	133,224	1,335	2,033	40	1,985	2,200	9,365
Kohima	Persons	108,524	57,678	3,170	3,248	44,428	38,760	57,678	1,323	3,170	399	3,248	14,781	44,428
	Males	71,597	28,032	2,510	1,888	39,167	18,889	28,032	1,102	2,510	372	1,888	13,907	39,167
	Females	36,927	29,646	660	1,360	5,261	19,871	29,646	221	660	27	1,360	874	5,261
Phek	Persons	36,472	29,606	58	109	6,699	22,447	29,606	26	58	12	109	2,487	6,699
	Males	18,939	17,635	48	63	6,193	9,941	17,635	17	48	10	63	2,382	6,193
	Females	17,533	16,971	10	46	506	12,506	16,971	9	10	2	46	105	506
Wokha	Persons	21,051	14,832	711	680	4,828	15,443	14,832	166	711	15	680	2,225	4,828
	Males	11,411	6,090	380	579	4,362	6,258	6,090	128	380	15	579	2,105	4,362
	Females	9,640	8,742	331	101	486	9,185	8,742	38	331	—	101	120	486
Zunheboto	Persons	25,770	18,839	1,093	97	5,741	19,065	18,839	187	1,093	45	97	2,807	5,741
	Males	13,592	8,035	514	58	4,985	8,397	8,035	114	514	43	58	2,536	4,985
	Females	12,178	10,804	579	39	756	10,668	10,804	73	579	2	39	271	756
Mokokchung	Persons	39,733	26,818	571	363	11,981	23,939	26,818	1,493	571	184	363	9,900	11,981
	Males	23,037	11,799	417	204	10,617	11,031	11,799	750	417	177	204	9,379	10,617
	Females	16,696	15,019	154	159	1,364	12,908	15,019	743	154	7	159	521	1,364
Tuasang	Persons	76,188	63,051	665	512	11,960	49,511	63,051	207	665	77	512	5,531	11,960
	Males	42,491	30,563	404	251	11,273	26,206	30,563	99	404	76	251	5,283	11,273
	Females	33,697	32,488	261	261	687	23,305	32,488	108	261	1	261	248	687
Mon	Persons	46,364	38,790	343	70	7,161	34,176	38,790	395	343	56	70	2,743	7,161
	Males	26,428	19,236	305	51	6,836	17,752	19,236	252	305	55	51	2,682	6,836
	Females	19,936	19,554	38	19	325	16,424	19,554	143	38	1	19	61	325

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT PART-I
1981 Census (Provisional figures)

Sl No.	State/District/City/U.A	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km ²	Total population (including Institutional population)			Density of Population	Females per 1000 males	Percentage growth rate of population 1971-1981	Literate population			Literates as percent of total population		
				Persons	Males	Females				Persons	Males	Females	persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NAGALAND															
	Total		*16,579.00	773,281	414,231	359,050	47	867	+ 49.73	324,700	203,643	121,057	41.99	49.16	38.72
	Rural		16,485.02	653,101	342,532	310,559	40	907	+ 40.44	249,371	155,811	93,560	38.18	45.49	30.13
	Urban		93.98	120,180	71,699	48,481	1,279	676	+ 133.84	75,329	47,832	27,497	62.68	66.71	56.72
Kohima															
	Total		4,041.00	521,416	140,402	111,014	62	791	+ 92.49	122,983	79,512	43,471	48.92	56.63	39.16
	Rural		4,014.74	183,087	99,015	84,072	46	849	+ 89.45	79,447	51,314	28,133	43.39	51.82	33.46
	Urban		26.26	68,329	41,387	26,942	2,602	651	+ 101.14	43,536	28,198	15,338	63.72	68.13	56.93
Phek															
	Total		2,026.00	70,675	37,317	33,358	35	894	+ 58.49	26,332	17,893	8,439	37.26	47.95	25.30
	Rural		2,026.00	70,675	37,317	33,358	35	894	+ 58.49	26,332	17,893	8,439	37.26	47.95	25.30
	Urban		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wokha															
	Total		1,628.00	55,271	28,115	27,156	34	966	+ 44.32	23,971	15,229	8,742	43.37	54.17	32.19
	Rural		1,622.07	47,298	23,397	23,901	29	1,022	+ 23.50	19,915	12,732	7,183	42.11	54.42	30.05
	Urban		5.93	7,973	4,718	3,255	1,345	690	...	4,056	2,497	1,559	50.87	52.92	47.50
Zanheboto															
	Total		1,255.00	60,641	30,769	29,872	48	971	+ 28.77	27,489	15,987	11,502	45.33	51.96	38.50
	Rural		1,252.00	53,818	26,908	26,910	43	1,000	+ 14.28	23,086	13,354	9,732	42.90	49.63	36.16
	Urban		3.00	6,823	3,861	2,962	2,274	767	...	4,403	2,633	1,770	64.53	68.19	59.76
Mokokchung															
	Total		1,615.00	104,257	54,744	49,513	65	904	+ 25.84	62,476	35,047	27,429	59.92	64.02	55.40
	Rural		1,599.46	85,834	44,366	41,468	54	935	+ 31.19	50,714	28,096	22,618	59.08	63.33	54.54
	Urban		15.54	18,423	10,378	8,045	1,186	775	+ 5.74	11,762	6,951	4,811	63.84	66.98	59.80
Tuensang															
	Total		4,228.00	152,276	80,734	71,542	36	886	+ 39.88	46,473	29,392	17,081	30.52	36.41	23.88
	Rural		4,193.75	140,952	73,975	66,977	34	905	+ 29.48	33,909	24,706	14,203	27.60	33.40	21.21
	Urban		34.25	11,324	6,759	4,565	331	675	...	7,564	4,686	2,878	66.80	69.33	63.04
Mon															
	Total		1,786.00	78,745	42,150	36,595	44	868	+ 22.77	14,976	10,583	4,393	19.02	25.11	12.00
	Rural		1,777.00	71,437	37,554	33,883	40	902	+ 11.38	10,968	7,716	3,252	15.35	20.55	9.60
	Urban		9.00	7,308	4,596	2,712	812	590	...	4,008	2,867	1,141	54.84	62.38	42.07

NOTE :- * These represent "geographical area" figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Figures for Urban area are those supplied by local bodies. Area figures for rural are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the State/Districts.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT — PART II

Sl No,	State/District City UA	Total main workers (I-IX)			MAIN — WORKERS										Agricultural Labourers (II)			
		Total Rural Urban	Total main workers		Total main workers as percent of total population					Cultivators (I)					Persons		Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females		
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
NAGALAND																		
	Total Rural Urban	354,102 313,625 40,477	207,495 173,529 33,966	146,607 140,096 6,511	45.79 48.02 33.68	50.09 50.62 47.54	40.83 45.04 13.56	249,614 247,162 2,452	116,390 115,180 1,210	133,224 131,982 1,242	6,611 5,730 881	4,578 3,880 698	2,033 1,850 183					
KOHIMA																		
1	Total Rural Urban	108,524 83,221 25,303	71,597 50,560 21,037	36,927 32,661 4,266	43.17 45.45 37.03	50.99 51.06 50.83	33.26 38.85 15.83	57,678 56,622 1,056	28,032 27,452 580	29,646 29,170 476	3,170 2,715 455	2,510 2,119 391	660 596 64					
2	Total Rural Urban	36,472 36,472 ...	18,939 18,939 ...	17,533 17,533 ...	51.61 51.61 ..	50.75 50.75 ...	52.56 52.56 ...	29,606 29,606 ...	12,635 12,635 ...	16,971 16,971 ..	58 58 ..	48 48 ..	10 10 ..					
WOKHA																		
3	Total Rural Urban	21,054 19,020 2,031	11,411 9,627 1,784	9,640 9,393 247	38.09 40.21 25.47	40.59 41.37 36.81	35.50 39.09 7.90	14,832 14,736 96	6,090 6,042 48	8,742 8,694 48	711 687 24	380 360 20	331 327 4					
ZUNHEBOTO																		
4	Total Rural Urban	25,770 23,810 1,960	13,592 12,053 1,539	12,178 11,757 421	42.50 44.24 28.73	44.17 44.45 42.14	40.77 43.62 14.41	18,839 18,447 392	8,035 7,873 162	10,804 10,574 230	1,093 1,060 33	514 496 18	579 564 15					
MOKOKCHUNG																		
5	Total Rural Urban	39,733 35,123 4,610	23,037 19,160 3,877	16,696 15,963 733	38.11 40.92 25.02	42.08 44.00 34.61	33.72 38.49 9.11	26,818 26,570 248	11,799 11,659 140	15,019 14,911 108	571 394 177	417 273 144	154 121 33					
TUENSANG																		
6	Total Rural Urban	76,188 72,590 3,598	42,491 39,443 3,048	33,697 33,147 550	50.03 51.50 31.77	52.63 53.17 46.53	47.10 49.47 12.13	63,051 62,625 426	30,563 30,388 175	32,488 32,237 251	665 496 169	404 300 104	261 196 65					
MON																		
7	Total Rural Urban	46,364 43,389 2,975	26,428 23,747 2,681	19,936 19,642 294	58.88 60.74 40.71	62.70 61.94 70.35	54.48 57.55 11.94	38,790 38,556 234	19,236 19,131 105	19,554 19,425 129	343 320 23	305 284 21	38 36 2					

STATEMENT SHOWING THE
DISABLED PERSONS AND TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
NAGALAND	T	518	573	1,701
	R	501	551	1,672
	U	17	22	29
KOHIMA	T	73	108	253
	R	65	95	241
	U	8	13	12
PHEK	T	29	36	115
	R	29	36	115
	U	—	—	—
WOKHA	T	23	19	24
	R	21	19	24
	U	2	—	—
ZUNHEBOTO	T	72	63	257
	R	67	58	250
	U	5	5	7
MOKOKCHUNG	T	42	95	94
	R	41	91	92
	U	1	4	2
TUENSANG	T	179	197	853
	R	179	197	845
	U	—	—	8
MON	T	100	55	105
	R	99	55	105
	U	1	—	—

APPENDIX I

Officers and staff who worked in the "Supplement to Paper 1-Provisional Population Totals 1981 Census" Project-Nagaland.

Overall Supervision	Shri A. C. Bal, Deputy Director of Census Operations.
Drafting and Technical Supervision	: Shri J. C. Datta, Asstt. Director of Census Operations (T).
Compilation and Processing of data	: (1) Shri D. C. Pathak, Tabulation Officer. (2) Shri D. Sarmah, Computer. (3) Shri C. Gupta, Computer. (4) Shri K. K. G. Pillai, Artist.
Mapping	: (1) Shri J. Raibaruah, Sr. Artist. (2) Shri K. K. G. Pillai, Artist.
Typing	: (1) Shri C. Gnanasilan, Confidential Asstt. (2) Shri Wonimo Lotha, Assistant. (3) Smti. Shipra Chowdhury, L. D. C.
Printing	: (1) Shri D. C. Pathak, Tabulation Officer. (2) Shri J. Raibaruah, Sr. Artist.