

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES — 31

MIZORAM

PAPER I OF 1981

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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Director of Census Operations
Mizoram

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is the first publication of the 1981 Census in the form of Paper 1 of 1981. The purpose behind the publication of the Provisional Totals is to make available to the Government and the people the basic population figures immediately after the Enumeration.

The Census of 1981 in Mizoram was the first Census Operations undertaken independently after Mizoram became Union Territory in 1972 with a separate Directorate of Census being set up only in the latter part of 1979. Although the Census Directorate was new with no background experience whatsoever and with no old records either which could be of help to the new organisation, the operations could be carried out successfully and in time.

This was due largely to the maximum co-operation and assistance extended to the Census Organisation by Government of Mizoram at every stage without creating any difficulty whatsoever in the smooth conduct of the operations. The Radio broadcast given by Finance Minister Sri Lalhmingthanga on behalf of the Chief Minister on the eve of the Population Enumeration went a long way in creating awareness and enthusiasm in the minds of the public. The Census organisation is also indebted to Education Minister Sri F. Malsawma who had so kindly inaugurated the training of the Census workers at Aizawl which proved to be a great inspiration and enthusiasm since most of the workers were drawn from the Primary and Middle School teachers. In this connection, it may be stated that above all, it was the individual respondents who faithfully answered all the questionnaires put to them, who contributed to the success of the operations.

In particular, I am thankful to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mizoram for the maximum assistance rendered in issuing the much needed instructions to various State Government Department connected with Census whenever sought for. The maximum co-operation extended by all the three Deputy Commissioners in their capacities as Principal Census Officers, the Subdivisional Officers as Subdivisional Census Officers and the District Census and Assistant Census Officers in their respective jurisdictions contributed largely to the field success of the operations. The great interest and enthusiasm evinced by the Director of Education and in extending his maximum co-operation to Census organisation resulted in the Enumerators and Supervisors who were mostly drawn from amongst the Primary and Middle School teachers and inspecting staff of the Education Department over which he has administrative control performing their Census works remarkably well. The onerous tasks of Census Operations were thus greatly rendered easier by the combined efforts of these workers. The co-operation extended by All India Radio and the Publicity Department was also substantial and remarkable.

In my own organisation, I received maximum co-operations and assistance at every stage from my dedicated band of colleagues, namely, Sri Lalbiakthuma, Assistant Director, Sri V.L. T. Muana, Cartographer, Sri Lalhmingthanga Sailo, Investigator, Sri Thanchhuma Mualchib (then Statistical Assistant) now Investigator, Sri J. Lalramthara, Statistical Assistant, Sri Zothanthuama, Statistical Assistant, Sri Lalhmingthanga, Statistical Assistant, and the Computers who all worked very hard round the clock to ensure successful completion of the operations in time, supported as they were by the ministerial staff headed by the Superintendent, Sri Rokhuma.

I must also place on record the maximum co-operation extended to us by the Military and GREF Census Officers who along with a number of their officers successfully completed the enumeration of the non-combatant personnel in the Special Charges created for this purpose.

I must also deeply thank the energetic and enthusiastic Charge Officers who were mostly Block Development Officers in charge of their respective blocks who had shown maximum interest and enthusiasm in their respective works. This attitude of theirs gave us the much needed inspiration, confidence and enthusiasm in the operations.

Lastly, I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to our Registrar General of India and Census Commissioner, Sri P. Padmanabha, whose keenness, thoroughness in the gigantic tasks and his ever-readiness to help us at every stage inspired and encouraged us so much that the heavy Census works became much lighter. The numerous detailed and most thorough instructions issued by him from time to time in the form of D.O. letters were sources of great inspiration and encouragements. The Deputy Registrars General, namely, Sri V.P. Pandey and Sri K.K. Chakravorty and a host of supporting officers in the office of the Registrar General were also most helpful and co-operative and the combined result of all these is the successful conclusion of the Census Operations in time.

Aizawl,
March 23, 1981.

P. LALNITHANGA
Director of Census Operations
Mizoram

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

A. Population of Mizoram	...	...	Total	...	4,87,774
			Males	...	2,51,988
			Females	...	2,35,786
B. Decennial Population Growth 1971 – 1981					
(1) Absolute	...	...	...	...	1,55,384
(2) Percentage	...	...	...	...	46.75
C. Density of Population	...	...	...	23 per sq. km.	
D. Sex Ratio	...	...	...	936 Females per 1000 Males	
E. Literacy Rate	...	...	Total	...	59.50
			Males	...	65.99
			Females	...	52.56

STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF STATE/UNION TERRITORIES
1981 Census
(Provisional Figures)

State/Union Territories	Population			Rank in population	Sex Ratio	Percentage of literates
	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	683,810,051	353,347,249	330,462,802		935	34.80
<i>States</i>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,403,619	27,035,531	26,368,088	5	975	29.94
2. Assam*	19,902,926	10,472,712	9,430,114	13	900	N.A.
3. Bihar	69,823,154	35,865,467	33,957,687	2	947	26.01
4. Gujarat	33,960,905	17,484,540	16,476,365	10	942	43.75
5. Haryana	12,850,902	6,846,153	6,004,749	15	877	35.84
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,237,569	2,131,312	2,106,257	18	988	41.94
7. Jammu & Kashmir*	5,981,600	3,062,200	2,919,400	17	953	N.A.
8. Karnataka	37,043,451	18,869,494	18,173,957	8	963	38.41
9. Kerala	25,403,217	12,387,961	12,915,256	12	1,034	69.17
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,131,717	26,856,752	25,274,965	6	941	27.82
11. Maharashtra	62,693,898	32,341,115	30,352,783	3	939	47.37
12. Manipur	1,433,691	727,108	706,583	20	972	41.99
13. Meghalaya	1,327,874	678,883	648,991	21	956	33.22
14. Nagaland	773,281	414,231	359,050	23	867	41.99
15. Orissa	26,272,054	13,253,523	13,018,531	11	982	34.12
16. Punjab	16,669,755	8,840,234	7,829,521	14	886	40.74
17. Rajasthan	34,102,912	17,749,282	16,353,630	9	921	24.05
18. Sikkim	315,682	171,959	143,723	28	836	33.83
19. Tamil Nadu	48,297,456	24,420,228	23,877,228	7	978	45.78
20. Tripura	2,060,189	1,057,714	1,002,475	19	948	41.58
21. Uttar Pradesh	110,858,019	58,780,640	52,077,379	1	886	27.38
22. West Bengal	54,485,560	28,505,151	25,980,409	4	911	40.88
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1. A & N Islands	188,254	106,889	81,365	29	761	51.27
2. Arunachal Pradesh	628,050	335,941	292,109	24	870	20.09
3. Chandigarh	450,061	254,208	195,853	27	770	64.68
4. D & N Haveli	103,677	52,514	51,163	30	974	26.60
5. Delhi	6,196,414	3,422,550	2,773,864	16	810	61.06
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	546,260	635,857	22	981	55.86
7. Lakshadweep	40,237	20,367	19,870	31	976	54.72
8. Mizoram	4,87,774	251,988	235,786	26	936	59.50
9. Pondicherry	604,136	304,342	299,794	25	985	54.23

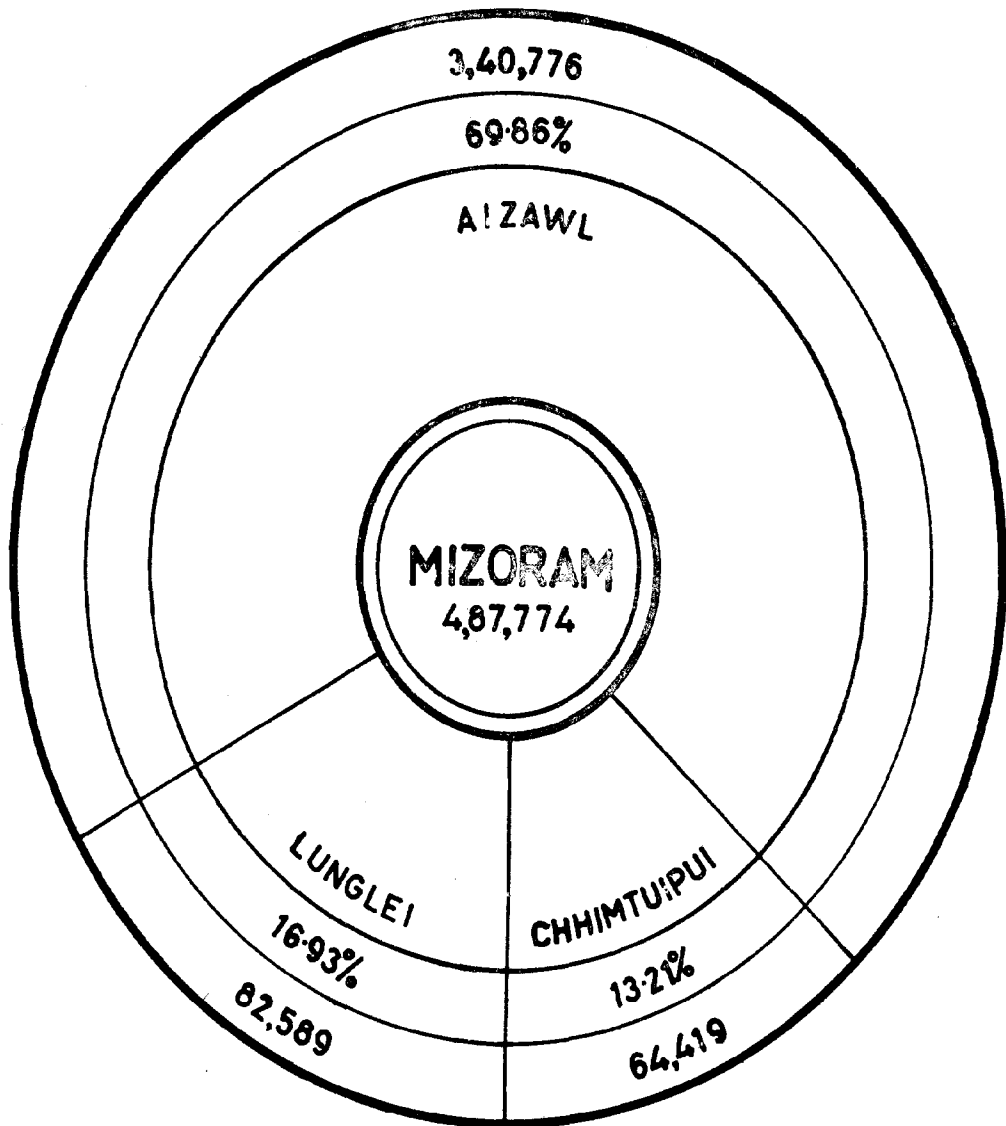
* Projected figures

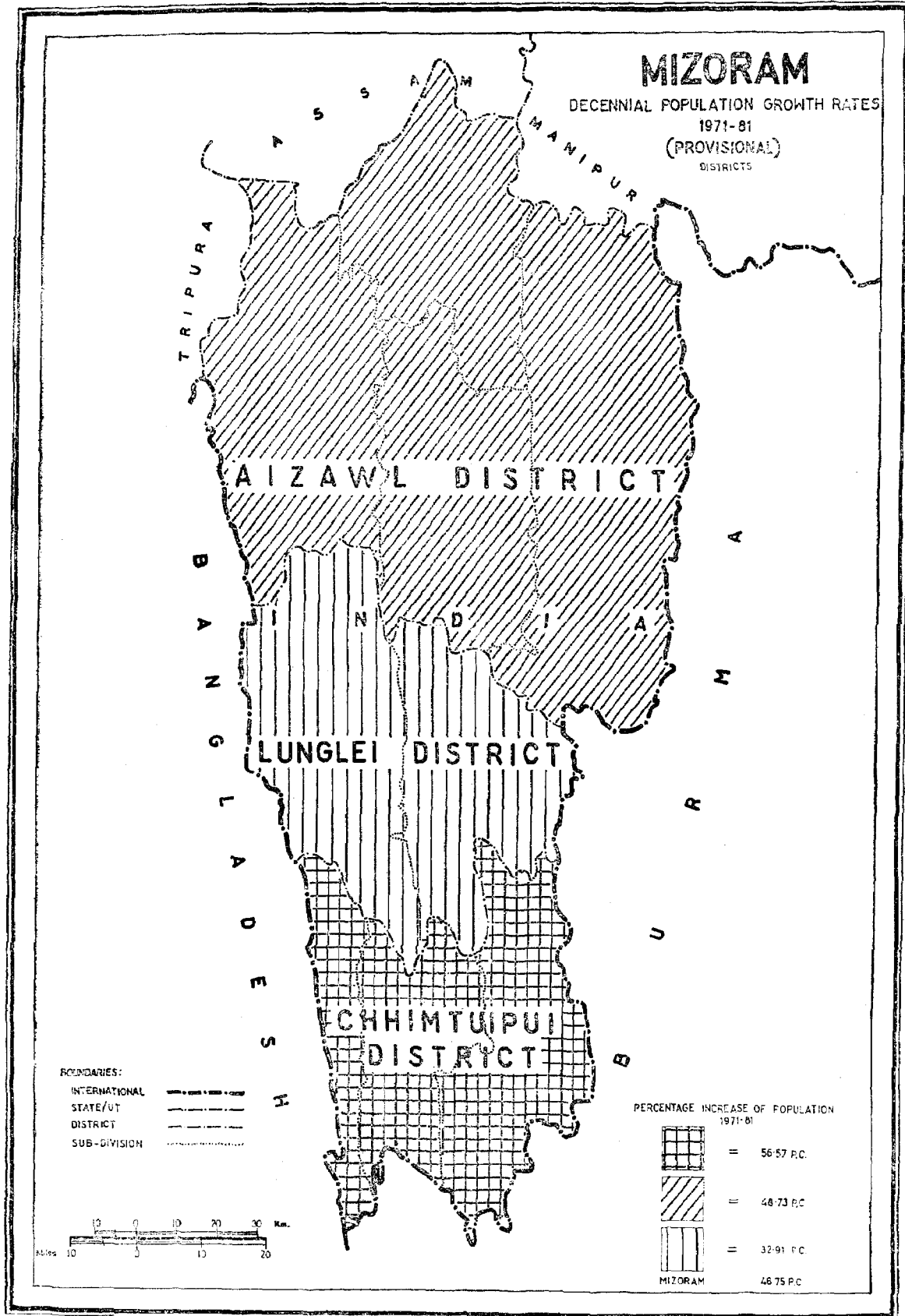
N.A. — Not available.

MAPS AND CHARTS

MIZORAM

CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE
POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS
(1981 CENSUS-PROVISIONAL)

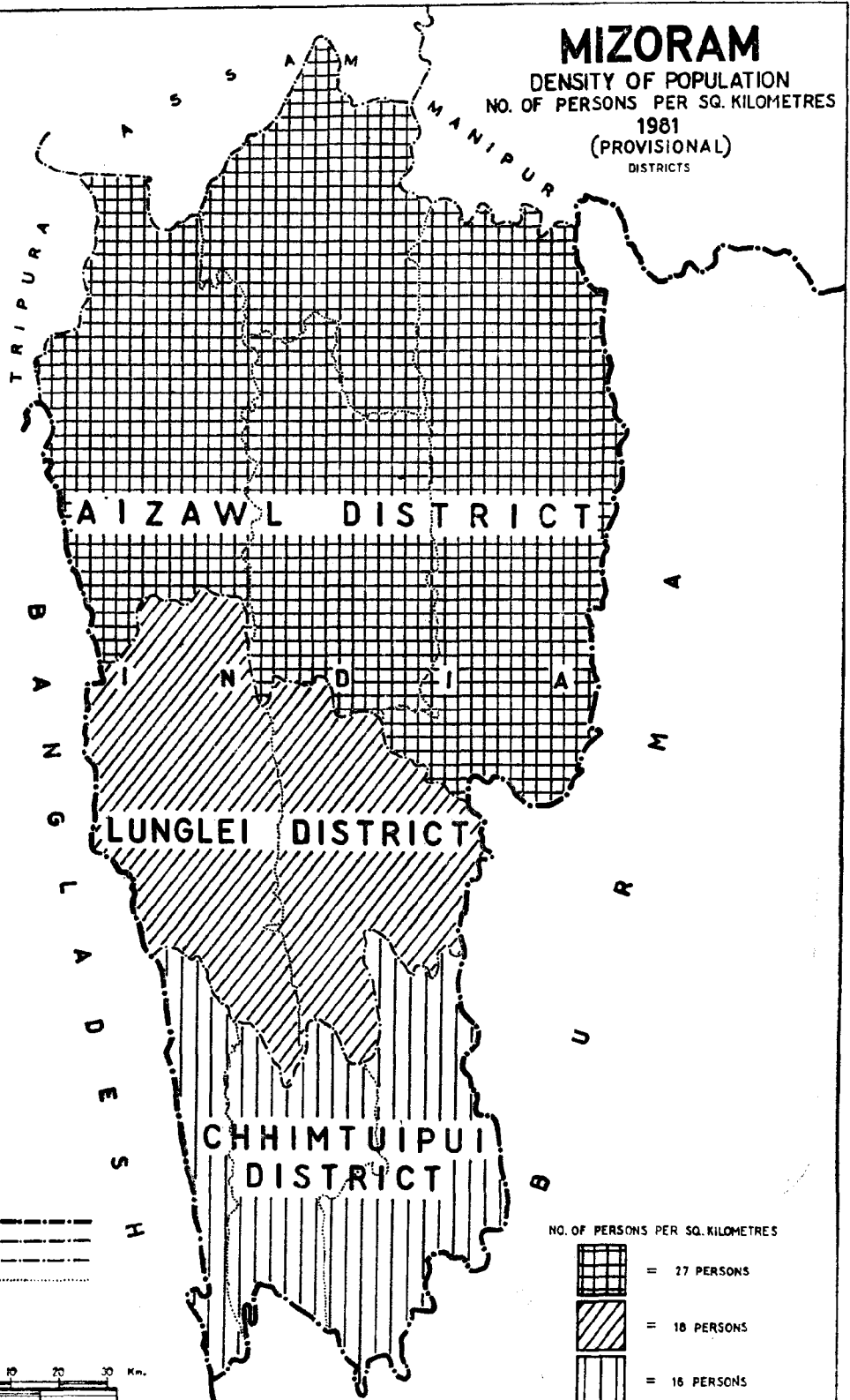




Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

MIZORAM

DENSITY OF POPULATION
 NO. OF PERSONS PER SQ. KILOMETRES
 1981
 (PROVISIONAL)
 DISTRICTS



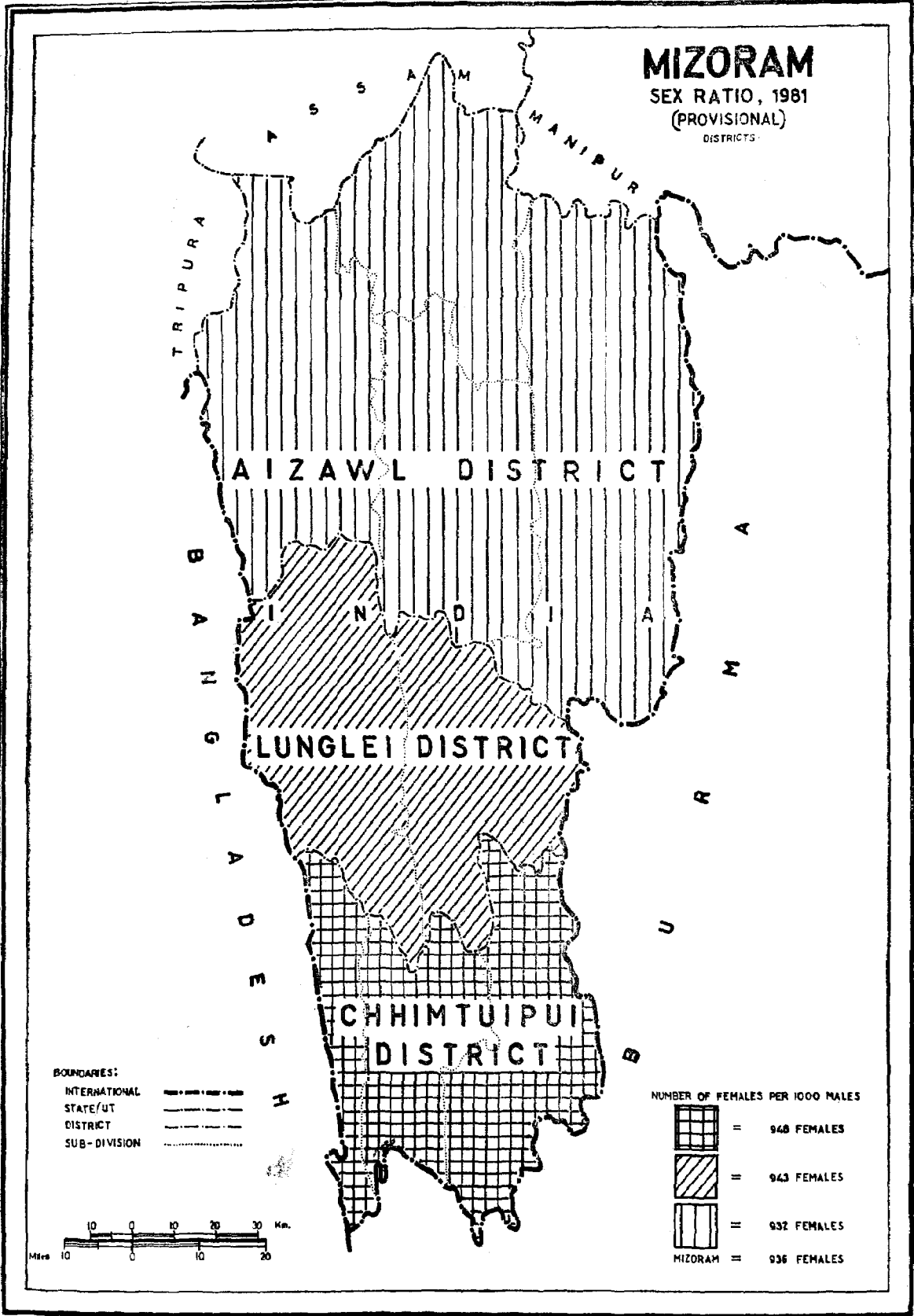
BOUNDARIES:
 INTERNATIONAL ————
 STATE/UT ————
 DISTRICT ————
 SUB-DIVISION ······



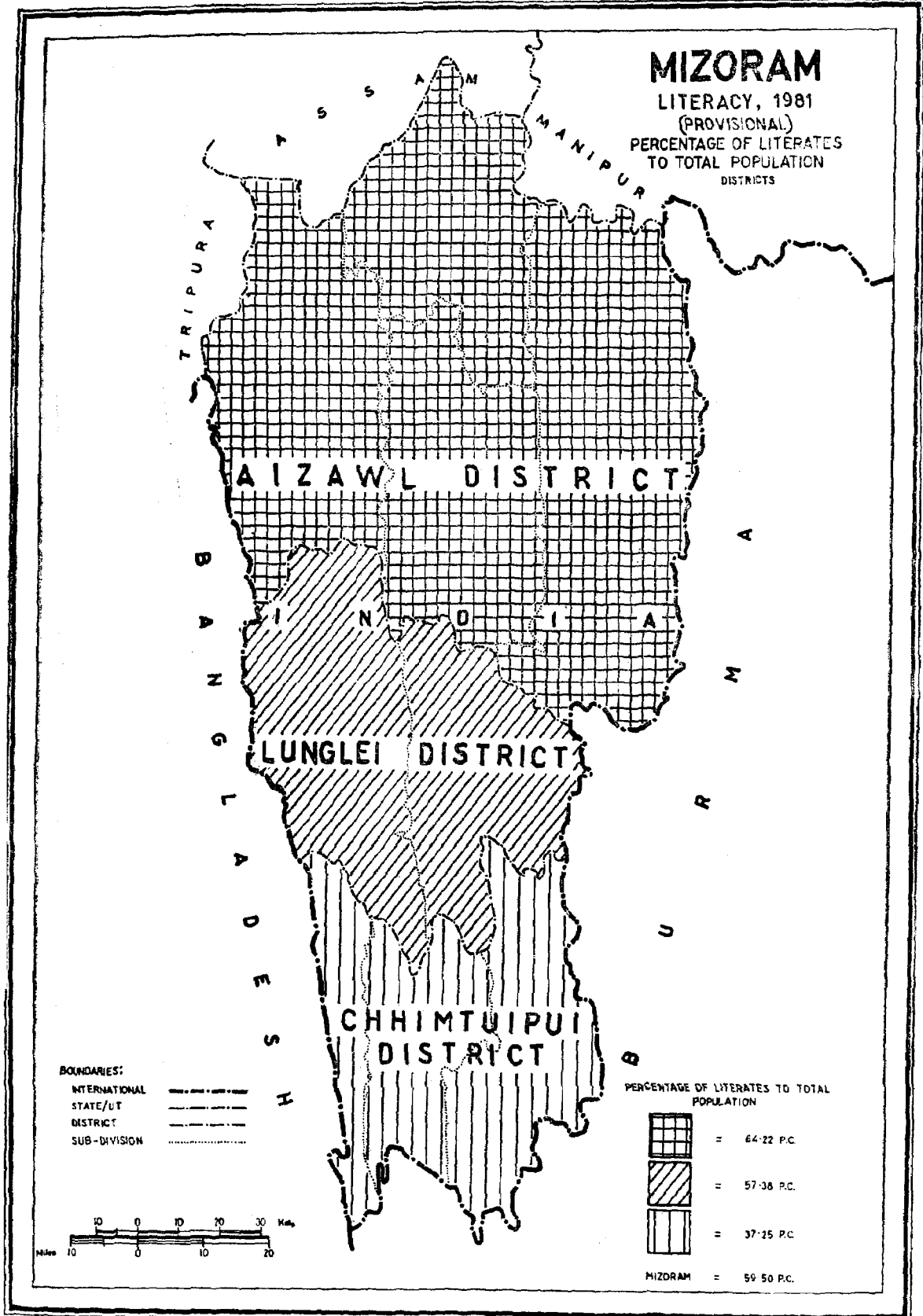
NO. OF PERSONS PER SQ. KILOMETRES

	= 27 PERSONS
	= 18 PERSONS
	= 16 PERSONS
	= 23 PERSONS

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



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



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

BACKGROUND NOTE
CENSUS 1981

CENSUS 1981 BACKGROUND NOTE

For the first time in the history of Mizoram, a separate Directorate of Census Operations was set up in the month of June 1979, initially with the appointment of a Director by Government of India. Thereafter, with the help of the Economics and Statistics Department, the preliminary works connected with organising of the new Census Directorate started in a portion of the Statistics Directorate itself. From there, the Census Directorate shifted to its present accommodation at Chandmari in a private residence taken on hire.

The various staff both ministerial and field were recruited some time in the month of September 1979 and the requisite staff as sanctioned by the Registrar General of India, was in position fully some time in November 1979. Thus the preparatory works for the 1981 Census could be started in right earnest only in the latter part of 1979.

The first requirement for conducting decennial population Census being to clearly identify the administrative units for which the data would be compiled and presented, the upto-date village lists and towns had to be finalised in the first instance. Since such upto-date lists were not available with the District and Subdivisional administrations for the purpose of Census, we had to take the help of the Village Councils and District Councils in locating all the existing villages and listing them accordingly. Moreover, the upto-date maps of the District, Subdivision and Community Development Block had to be prepared ourselves with the assistance of the State Government and the local officers. Once the administrative unit were clearly identified, the State Government was requested to ensure that no changes in the administrative status of the Districts, Subdivisions and Community Development Blocks were made until after the 1981 Census. Accordingly, the Government of Mizoram issued suitable instructions to that effect.

Urban and Rural Areas

The tradition of the Indian Census being presentation of Census data for rural and urban areas separately, it became necessary to identify the urban areas prior to the commencement of Census. In the 1971 Census, there were only two towns in Mizoram, namely, Aizawl and Lunglei which were treated as Urban Areas. In the 1981 Census, four other places namely Kolasib, Champhai, Serehhip and Saiha were classified as urban units, each having fulfilled the conditions laid down for an urban unit.

The definition of an urban unit at the 1981 Census was as follows :—

(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 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile.)

The 1981 Census thus accounted for 6 towns or urban areas.

The district-wise distribution of towns and villages is as follows :—

	Villages	Towns
1. Aizawl District	401	4
2. Lunglei District	163	1
3. Chhimituipui District	173	1
Total :	737	6

Census Charge Officers

At the national level, conducting of the decennial population Censuses is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs and for this purpose the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is the highest field officer. At the State and Union Territory level, Directors of Census Operations are responsible for the conduct of Census Operations in the respective States and Union Territories under the overall directions of the Registrar General of India. The Census Operations at the State and Union Territory level are conducted with the active co-operation of the State or Union Territory Government and the entire State machinery had to be geared up for the gigantic operations.

The Census Act of 1948 (Act 37 of 1948) a Central legislation passed by Parliament of India vests enough power in the Central and State Government to requisition the services of their employees for Census works. The Deputy Commissioners were designated as Principal Census Officers in their respective districts and the Subdivisional Officers as Subdivisional Census Officers in their respective Subdivisions. Senior Officers like Additional DCs were made District Census Officers and the Assistants to DCs as Assistant District Census Officers to assist the DCs in the massive operations.

All the Community Development Blocks in Mizoram were made Census Charges and the concerned Block Development Officers designated as Charge Officers. There were altogether 29 Census Charges in the whole of Mizoram which includes 9 Urban Charges.

For the purpose of enumerating the non-combatant category of defence personnel, as many as 21 Special Charges had to be created and suitable Charge Officers appointed from amongst the military personnel in consultation with the Military Census Officers.

Two phases of Census Operations

The 1981 Census consisted of two phases of Operations, namely (1) Houselisting and Housenumbering Operations and (2) Population Enumeration.

The first phase of the Operations i.e. Houselisting and Housenumbering Operations was carried out in Mizoram during the month of October 1980 where two schedules, namely, Houselist and Enterprise List were canvassed. Canvassing of the Enterprise List was in fact a part of the Economic Census which was combined with the population Census at the instance of Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, Government of India, New Delhi.

Altogether, as many as 1105 Enumeration Blocks were formed in the entire Mizoram in both phases of the Operations. Each enumeration block consisted of about 120 Households in Urban areas and about 150 Households in Rural areas. A notional map showing the block boundaries with permanent features and land marks and a layout sketch showing all the structure within the block boundaries were prepared for each enumeration block. The field work of the Houselisting and Housenumbering Operations was started on the 1st of October 1980 and completed on the 31st of October 1980.

In the second phase of the operations, i.e. Population Enumeration, the same enumeration blocks as were formed in the first phase of the Operations were adopted and no change was effected either in the size of the block or in the number of Households in the block. One Enumeration block was allotted to one Enumerator and five Enumerator's blocks constituted one Circle which was assigned to one Supervisor. Altogether, there were 215 Supervisory Circles, each under a Supervisor. Approximately, some 1500 officials, mostly drawn from Primary School Teachers were appointed as Enumerators and about 250 High School Teachers and Middle English School Headmasters were also drafted as Supervisors in most cases although there were also some field staff of the Education Directorate drafted as Supervisors.

Census Schedules used

The following schedules were canvassed in the Population Enumeration :—

- (a) Household Schedule Part I & II;
- (b) Individual Slip (Universal and Sample);
- (c) Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules.

The Household Schedules was canvassed for each household whereas the Individual Slip, as the name suggest, was filled in for each and every living individual. Both the Universal and Sample parts of the Individual Slip were canvassed in Mizoram Union Territory. A Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule which was designed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi was also filled in for every one of the graduate, post graduates, technical degree or diploma holders and those with certificates from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

Training arrangements

Intensive training classes were organised for all the categories of the Census workers, right from Principal Census Officers to the Enumerators, in both the phases of the Operations. At the District level, the Charge Officers and Supervisors were trained by the field staff from the Directorate of Census in both the Operations lasting for two days after which the Charge Officers themselves arranged trainings in respect of their Charges at their respective Headquarters. The task of training up the Supervisors and Enumerators was left to the Charge Officers concerned and wherever possible the Census Directorate would involve themselves by sending field staff. A State level training lasting for two days was also arranged which was attended by all the Charge Officers in the Directorate of Census. Altogether, as many as 20 trainings were held at various stations at the District and Charge levels which were patronised and participated by the staff of the Census Directorate.

The Military Census Officers and their Charge Officers were also given intensive trainings at the Directorate of Census Operations on two occasions lasting for two days in each case in the second phase of the Operations.

Enumeration period

The Population Enumeration was conducted simultaneously throughout the country from the 9th of February to 28th February 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March 1981 as the reference date. The revisional round was undertaken by all the Enumerators and Supervisors from 1st to 5th March, 1981 with a view to bring the information as much upto-date as possible in relation to the reference date and time. The Charge level provisional totals of population were compiled by the Charge Officers from the Abstracts prepared by each Enumerator and sent to the Principal Census Officers by the 9th March 1981. The District totals were ready by the 10th March 1981 and those of the entire Territory by the 12th March 1981.

Provisional nature of data

This paper which is the first 1981 Census publication presents data on some basic characteristics of the population of Mizoram as on 1st March 1981. These figures, however, are only the quick totals compiled from the Abstracts furnished by the Census Enumerators on completion of the field operations. The figures so abstracted from the records of the numerous enumerators are bound to have their own limitations and are thus purely provisional. The final and firm figures will be available only after the Census Schedules are fully processed in the Regional Tabulation Office. It is expected that in about a year's time, detailed tabulation of Census data for each village and town in Mizoram in the form of Primary Census Abstract will be available for publication.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The population figures of 4,87,774 recorded in the 1981 Census signifies a considerable growth in the decade 1971—1981. During this ten year period a net addition of 1,55,384 has taken place in the Territory's population. It would be of interest to study the decadal variations of population since the beginning of the current century. The following table may be seen for this purpose :—

Union Territory	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	1901	82,434	—	—	39,004	43,430
	1911	91,204	+ 8,770	+ 10.64	43,028	48,176
	1921	98,406	+ 7,202	+ 7.90	46,652	51,754
	1931	1,24,404	+ 25,998	+ 26.42	59,186	65,218
	1941	1,52,786	+ 28,382	+ 22.81	73,855	78,931
	1951	1,96,202	+ 43,416	+ 28.42	96,136	1,00,066
	1961	2,66,063	+ 69,861	+ 35.61	1,32,465	1,33,598
	1971	3,32,390	+ 66,327	+ 24.93	1,70,824	1,61,566
	1981	4,87,774	+ 1,55,384	+ 46.75	2,51,988	2,35,786

The Territory's total population of 4,87,774 is distributed amongst its three Districts as under :—

Aizawl	—	3,40,766
Lunglei	—	82,589
Chhimituipui	—	64,419

It may be interesting to note that the population of Aizawl town alone constitutes 15.57 percent of the entire population. The growth rate of the three Districts during the 1971—1981 decade is as follows :—

48.73% for Aizawl District, 32.91% for Lunglei and 56.57% for Chhimituipui. These three Districts were created after Mizoram attained the status of Union Territory in 1972. The District of Chhimituipui is the former Pawi-Lakher Region with no change in the boundaries and hence comparability is possible from the 1971 figures. The District of Lunglei was created by raising the former Lunglei Subdivision into the status of a District without any change in the boundaries and so is the case with Aizawl District which formerly constituted Aizawl Subdivision without any change in the boundaries. It will be worthwhile to note the significant growth of population in Aizawl District.

Urbanisation

The significant revelation of the rising population during the 1971—1981 decade is the high rate of urbanisation in the Territory. In 1971, there were altogether 37,759 people living in urban towns which then accounted for about 11.36% of the total population. In 1981, the number of urban dwellers has gone upto 1,22,765 (i.e. 1.23 lakhs) accounting for 25.17% of the total population. The increase in the urban population is on account of two factors — firstly the leading towns of Aizawl and Lunglei maintained their high rate of growth, having become the Capital and District Headquarters, respectively and secondly four places which were rural localities hitherto have now been considered as non-statutory urban towns in the 1981 Census because of certain demographic tests like size and density of population, types of occupation of male workers, availability of civic amenities etc. These are Kolasib, Champhai, which have become Subdivisional Headquarters; Serchhip, a Block Development Headquarters and Saiha, District Headquarters. In Mizoram we have no urban Agglomerations although the concept was introduced in the 1981 Census also as was done in 1971.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of this Territory continued to favour males in the 1981 Census just as it was the case in 1971 too. We have now 936 females for every 1000 males in the Territory. The District level position is also consistent. In Aizawl District, there are 932 females for every 1000 males. In Lunglei District, there was 943 females for every 1000 males and 948 females in Chhimitupui District. Sex ratio is an indication of the employment situation in any particular area, as, axiomatically there is a migration of labour force from the low-employment areas to the high employment areas. Thus, an area having sex ratio favouring males is supposed to have better employment market than an area having a sex ratio favouring females.

Density of Population

The density of population i.e. number of persons per square kilometre in the Territory jumped up from 16 in 1971 to 23 in 1981. Amongst the District, Aizawl has recorded a density of 27 while Lunglei and Chhimitupui have recorded densities of 18 and 16 respectively.

Literacy

There has been an increase in the literacy percentage from 53.79 to 59.50 in the 1981 Census. In fact 66 of every 100 males in our territory are now literate while this ratio is 53 in the case of females. Aizawl District has the higher rate of literacy being 64.22% compared to that of Lunglei and Chhimitupui which are 57.38% and 37.26% respectively.

The analysis of the Provisional Population data presented in this paper relates to only a few demographic characteristics of Mizoram population for the simple reason that so far even the provisional figures are not available for any other characteristics. A more detailed and indepth analysis will have to wait till the final compilation of Census data is over or the computerised tables are available.

**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES**

1981 — CENSUS
(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

TABLE — I

Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts

State/ District	Population 1981-Census		Sex-Ratio Females per 1000 males		Density of population			Decennial growth Rate of population	
	Males	Females	1971	1981	1971	1981	1961-71		1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mizoram	4,87,774	2,51,988	2,35,786	946	936	16	23	* 24.93	46.75
Aizawl	3,40,766	1,76,414	1,64,352	968	932	18	27	* 24.75	48.73
Lunglei	82,589	42,500	40,089	842	843	14	18	* 2.80	32.90
Chhimitulpui	64,419	33,074	31,345	989	948	10	16	* 87.26	56.50

* Furnished by the office of Registrar General of India.

TABLE — 2
 1981 — CENSUS
 (PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

Decadal variation in Population since 1901

State/ District	Percentage decadal variation in Population								
	1901—1911	1911—1921	1921—1931	1931—1941	1941—1951	1951—1961	1961—1971	1971—1981	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	26.42	22.81	28.42	35.61	* 24.93	46.75	
Aizawl	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	35.05	* 24.75	48.73	
Luunglei	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	37.40	* 2.80	32.91	
Ohimtuipui	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	35.39	* 87.26	56.57	

N.A. = Not available

* Furnished by the office of Registrar General of India

TABLE — 3
 1981 — CENSUS
 (PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

Statement showing cities with a population of one million and above

Provisional Population totals 1981	Sex-Ratio		Total Literates				Literacy Rate				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no city with a population of 10,00,000 and above in the Territory.

TABLE -- 4
1981 — CENSUS
(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

Literacy (including Population in Age group 0 — 4)

State/ District	Total Population 1981				Literate Population 1981				Percentage of Literates to total Population							
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	1971					1981				
							Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Mizoram	4,87,774	2,51,988	2,35,786	2,90,241	1,66,206	1,23,945	58.79	60.49	46.71	59.50	65.99	52.56				
Aizawl	3,40,766	1,76,414	1,64,352	2,18,849	1,22,839	96,010	58.30	64.40	52.01	64.22	63.63	58.41				
Junglei	82,589	42,500	40,089	47,392	27,744	19,648	54.55	61.55	46.12	57.30	65.28	49.01				
Chhimitpui	64,419	33,074	31,345	24,000	15,713	8,287	27.47	36.54	18.29	37.25	47.50	26.43				

A P P E N D I X
L I S T O F C E N S U S O F F I C E R S

APPENDIX—I

List of Officers in the Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 1. P. Laloithanga, I.A.S. | ... | Director |
| 2. Lalbiakthuama | ... | Assistant Director |

Principal Census Officers

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Ashok Nath, I.A.S. | ... | Deputy Commissioner,
Aizawl District, Aizawl. |
| 2. F. Pabnuna, I.A.S. | ... | Deputy Commissioner,
Lunglei District, Lunglei. |
| 3. H. Lalthlamuana, I.A.S. | ... | Deputy Commissioner,
Chhimituipui District, Saiha. |

District Census Officers

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Rakesh Behari, I.A.S. | ... | Additional Deputy Commissioner,
Aizawl District, Aizawl. |
| 2. B. Sanghuna, Sadar S.D.O. | ... | Chhimituipui District, Saiha. |

Assistant District Census Officers

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---|
| 1. C. Hmingthanzuala | ... | Election Officer and
Assistant to Deputy Commissioner,
Aizawl District, Aizawl. |
| 2. Lalsawta | ... | Assistant to Deputy Commissioner,
Lunglei District, Lunglei. |
| 3. Sakbu | ... | Assistant to Deputy Commissioner,
Saiha. |

Charge Officers

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Khawngbinga | ... | Administrative Officer,
Kawrthab. |
| 2. N. Zokunga | ... | Block Development Officer,
Thingdawl. |
| 3. John Tlangdingliana | ... | Block Development Officer,
Reiek. |
| 4. Zadingliana | ... | Block Development Officer,
Aibawk. |
| 5. R. Vanlalmaka | ... | Block Development Officer,
W. Phaileng. |

6.	S. Lianhrima Hauhnar,	...	Block Deveopment Officer, Tlangnuam.
7.	Jerome Sawilaia,	...	Headmaster, Govt. High School, Serohhip.
8.	Z. Lalhmingliana,	...	Block Development Officer, Serohhip.
9.	C. Ralkapa,	...	Block Development Officer, Thingsulthliab.
10.	Darkunga Ralte,	...	Accountant, Khawzawl.
11.	Nghaklianmawia,	...	Block Development Officer, Lungdar 'E'
12.	C. Saikhira,	...	Social Education Organiser, Aizawl.
13.	C. Hmingthanga,	...	Circle Education Officer, Aizawl.
14.	Lalsangliana,	...	Circle Education Officer, Aizawl.
15.	Zothankhuma,	...	Circle Education Officer, Aizawl.
16.	K. Malsawma,	...	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Champhai.
17.	Remmawla Vanehbawng	...	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kolasib
18.	Chawngthanmawia	...	Block Development Officer, Ngopa.
19.	Zakima	...	Accountant, Darlawn.
20.	H. Darzika	...	Block Deveopment Officer, W. Bughmun.
21.	Thanehuma	...	Block Development Officer, Lungsen.
22.	Lalobhuana	...	Block Development Officer, Lunglei.
23.	Lahluna	...	Block Development Officer, Huabthial.
24.	Lalngova Zadeng	...	Sub-Divisional Education Officer, Lunglei.
25.	Pathy Hlychho	...	Block Development Officer, Lawngtlai.
26.	Lalkhumliana	...	Block Development Officer, Chawngte.
27.	H. Siku	...	Block Development Officer, Tuipang.
28.	T. Fambol	...	Block Development Officer, Sangau.
29.	Johny T.O.	...	Election Officer, Saiha.

APPENDIX—II

**Officials who worked in the Provisional Population
Totals — 1981 Census**

Compilation :

1.	Lalbiakthuma	...	Assistant Director
2.	Lalhmingthanga Sailo	...	Investigator
3.	Thaochhuma Mualehin	...	Investigator
4.	J. Lalramthara	...	Statistical Assistant
5.	R. Zothanthuama	...	Statistical Assistant
6.	Lalhmingthanga	...	Statistical Assistant
7.	Lalbiakhluni	...	Statistical Assistant
8.	G. Zosangliana	...	Computer
9.	K. Laldawngliani	...	Computer
10.	M.C. Hrangehema	...	Computer
11.	Lalbuanga Sailo	...	Computer
12.	Saithuama Sailo	...	Computer
13.	Vanlalthanga	...	Computer
14.	V.L. Ruala	...	Computer
15.	Saithanthuama	...	Computer
16.	Rosanga	...	Computer

Mapping :

1.	V.L.T. Muana	...	Cartographer
2.	V.L. Ruata	...	Artist
3.	Lalogbinglova	...	Draftsman
4.	Lianhlira	...	Draftsman