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ASSAM

NAGA HILLS

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Edited

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INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT

NAGA HILLS

The district of the Naga Hills lies between the 25°-2' and 26°-47' N. and 93°-17' and 94°-52' E. and covers an area of 4,276.1 sq. miles. On the north, it is bounded by Sibsagar, on the west by the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills; on the south by the State of Manipur and on the east by the Naga Tribal Area. It has two subdivisions, Kohima and Mokokchung. Under the Constitution of India, it is included under the Sixth Schedule as one of the autonomous districts where District Councils will be set up with wide executive and legislative powers in respect of certain specific matters, *e. g.*, land, forests, tribal customs, marriage, inheritance of property as also some powers of taxation.

Mountain System.—The district consists of a narrow strip of hilly country with a maximum length, as the crow flies, of 138 miles and an average breadth of about 25 miles. The Barail enters it at the south-west corner and runs in a north-easterly direction almost up to Kohima. As far as Berrima, there are three main ranges of hills lying parallel to one another; the most northerly of the three being the largest and the most important, containing several peaks over 6,000 feet in height. To the one approaching the district from the north this range stands up like a great wall. Near Kohima, the Barail is merged in the mountain ranges which have been prolonged through Manipur from the Arakan Yoma and the main range assumes a much more northerly direction. This range is considerably higher than the Barail. Overhanging Mao Thana, on the southern frontier of the district, there is a mountain whose summit is 9,808 feet above sea-level and a few miles further north stands Japvo, 9,890 feet, the highest point in Assam outside the North-East Frontier Agency. North of Kohima, the main range gradually declines in height. Merama peak is only 4,900 feet and Nidzukru and Thevokeji a little above 5,700 feet, but Thebzothu or Wokha hill is 6,600 feet in height. A little to the north of Wokha, the ranges pierce the valley of the Doiang. The Japvo range throws out numerous spurs towards east and west and the same phenomenon is to be observed in the hills which traverse the Mokokchung subdivision, north of the Doiang. The general north-eastern tendency is still discernible, but the country as a whole consists of a tumbled mass of hills, most of which are between three to four thousand feet in height.

In their natural state, these hills are covered with dense, ever-green forest. Most of the easier slopes upto a height of about 5,000 feet have at one time or another been cleared for cultivation. Where this has been done, they are covered for the most part by scrub bamboo and grass and the larger forest trees have disappeared. In the country inhabited by the Angamis, the hill sides have been cut into terraced rice fields and there is comparatively little jungle to be seen. Nowhere in fact is there large timber still remaining except on the bottom of the river valleys and on the summits of the hills. In the neighbourhood of Kohima, the valleys are broad, the slopes of the hills are fairly easy and have, to a great extent, been brought under cultivation and the scenery is, for a hill district, unusually tame. The lower hills are not so healthy and are in consequence but sparsely peopled.

River System.—The Barail and the Japvo range of mountains form the watershed of the district and as they are seldom more than 10 or 15 miles from the western boundary, none of the rivers that come tumbling down their slopes have time to attain to any considerable dimensions before they leave the district. Almost as far north as Mokokchung, the whole of the drainage of the north-western face of the hills ultimately finds its way into the Dhansiri. The Dhansiri rises in the south-west corner of the Naga Hills and flows a north-westerly course for about 15 miles. It then turns at right angles to the north-east and, as far as Dimapur forms the northern boundary of the district. As it flows along a few miles from the outer range of hills, it receives a large number of tributaries; but with the exception of the Diphupani, which too is barely 30 miles in length, they are all of them small and unimportant. The next river worthy of mention is the Rengmapani which falls into the Doiang but it is a very inconsiderable stream. The only river of any importance in the district is the Doiang. It rises near Mao Thana and flows a north-easterly course for 45 miles when it suddenly turns to the north-west and pierces the main chain of hills. After flowing for 12 miles in this direction it again turns at right angles. Here it turns sharp again to the north-west and shortly after emerging from the hills, it is joined by its largest tributary, the Rengmapani. The Doiang receives all the drainage of the main range between Rengmapani and Wokha. North of the Doiang, the principal streams are the Disai and the Jhanji, which ultimately fall into the Brahmaputra after flowing through Sibsagar. The northern frontier of the Naga Hills is marked by the Dikhu. Another important river is the Tizu with its tributary, the Lanier, falling into the Chindwin. With the exception of the Doiang, all these rivers are mere mountain streams, which make their way towards the plains by fairly easy gradients.

Minerals.—The hillsides are formed of a treacherous grey shale, which is very liable to slip after heavy rain, and which forms a stiff hard clay when cut out into the terraces on which rice is grown. There are deposits of limestone rock imbedded in the shale, ranging in colour from a light gray to a deep blue, which make an excellent building stone. A certain quantity of tufa lime was discovered in the valley of the Siju east of Kohima, and there are strings and nests of lignite in the hills near Nichuguard. Coal is also found in the hills through which the Disai debouches on the plains, and near the village of

Anahey in the Mokokchung subdivision. But the most important coal fields in the Naga Hills lie outside the borders of the district.

Climate and Rainfall.—During the winter time, the climate of the higher hills is cold and bracing. The days are generally bright and sunny, but frost at night is by no means uncommon. At the hottest season of the year, the thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in a bungalow at Kohima, but as the air is surcharged with moisture, the climate is sometimes found a little enervating. The low ranges of hills that adjoin the plains are far from healthy and Nagas who settle there suffer much from fever and generally deteriorate in physique. The average rainfall at Kohima is only 75 inches in the year. It is considerably lower than that recorded further east, Wokha and Mokokchung returning nearly 110 and 100 inches respectively. Kohima is however sheltered to some extent by the high range of the Japvo.

Fauna.—There is very little game in the Angami country, but wild animals are to be found in the hot unhealthy valleys lying between the outer ranges of the hills. The list includes elephants, bison, buffalo, tigers, leopards, bears, the sambar and the barking deer. The serow and the flying lemur are sometimes met with in the woods. Game birds include wild fowls, partridges, pheasants, including the horned variety and the wood cocks.

HISTORY

We know practically nothing of the history of the Nagas before the advent of the British. The history of British relations with the Nagas may be divided into certain well-defined periods. First from 1839 to 1846 when Government attempted to control the tribes from without, by a system of expeditions or promenades. The Angami country was first entered by a European in 1832 when Capts. Jenkins and Pemberton marched from Manipur. The Nagas were at this time in the habit of raiding British villages in North Cachar. The Raja of Manipur and Tularam Senapati being unable in any way to comply with the British request to keep them under proper control, it was decided to bring some pressure to bear upon the Naga tribes by sending expeditions. By 1850, no less than 10 expeditions were sent into the hills, as the Nagas went on their depredation on the plains. In the meantime, an outpost was established at Samaguting in 1846-47 under a resolute and determined man, Bhogchand Daroga. To avenge the subsequent murders of the daroga with his sepoy and coolies, two expeditions were sent in 1849-50. So strong was the defence of the fort at Khonoma that though the guns were finally brought within 75 yards they did no appreciable damage. The expeditions, however, finally succeeded and marched through the hills, burning several villages which opposed their progress or declined to furnish them with supplies.

The troops were then withdrawn from the hills and it was determined for the future to abstain from all interference with the Nagas. The policy was thus laid down by the Governor-General Lord Dalhousie in a minute:—

“ Hereafter we should confine ourselves to our own ground ; protect it as it can and must be protected ; not middle in the feuds or fights of these.....encourage trade with them as long as they are peaceful towards us ; and rigidly exclude them from all communication either to sell what they have got, or to buy what they want if they should become turbulent or troublesome.” It was, however, one thing to say that we would have no dealings with the Nagas, another to prevent the Nagas from having any dealings with our people. The protection of that long line of jungle covered frontier proved to be impossible. After the policy of non-intervention was definitely adopted, no less than 22 Naga raids occurred, in which 55 persons were killed, 10 wounded and 113 taken captive. The policy of non-interference was given a fair trial, but it soon proved to be unsuccessful. The local officers repeatedly urged upon the Government the necessity of taking a more vigorous line. In 1862, the Commissioner of Assam brought the matter prominently before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, stating that it was not creditable to Government that such atrocities should recur annually with unvarying certainty and that Government should be powerless alike to protect their subjects or to punish the aggressors. It was quite certain that relations with the Nagas could not be on a worse footing. Decision to abandon the policy of non-interference was taken in 1866, but in practice little effect was given to it. Further raids in 1866 again brought the Naga question into notice. The Government of India, thereupon, sanctioned the establishment of a strong post under Lieutenant Gregory at Samaguting in 1866. This had the effect for a time of stopping raids upon British territory. The first steps for the formal annexation of the Naga Hills were taken in 1874 when Captain Butler definitely took three villages under his protection on agreement to pay revenue to Government in token of their submission. The example once set was soon followed by others. In August, 1876, the Chief Commissioner again invited the attention of the Government of India to the continual aggressions of the Angamis and more especially of the men of Khonoma and Mozema, upon Naga communities living under Manipur and to the state of perpetual warfare which prevailed amongst the tribes. During the two preceding years, six

villages had been plundered and 334 persons killed chiefly by Khonoma and Mozema. The Government of India agreed that steps should be taken to repress these outrages. Mozema was captured and burnt by British forces in 1877. In the same year, the Secretary of State agreed to the proposal that the headquarters station should be moved into some locality in the interior of the hills and that the district staff should be strengthened, so as to admit of the more efficient management of the tribes. In 1878, Kohima was occupied without opposition and by this time 16 Naga villages had tendered their submission. Soon there was unrest in Khonoma, necessitating punitive measures in 1880. A party of beleaguered Nagas marched to Baladhan, a tea garden in Cachar, 80 miles as the crow flies from Khonoma, attacked the factory at night, killed the Manager and 16 of his labourers, burning down everything in the place and returning to their original position with such plunder as they could obtain. Khonoma at last submitted and was assessed to house-tax at the rate of Rs.2 per house. The process of pacification and the extension of British rule was steadily continued. For some time, however, small punitive expeditions were a regular feature of the district administration. None of these expeditions met with any serious opposition and there was no repetitions of the painful incidents of the seventies. In 1885, Mr. McCabe made promenade through the Ao country and met with no serious opposition, and, in 1889, this country was incorporated within the boundaries of the district. Since 1892, it was necessary to despatch only one regular punitive expedition though from time to time it was necessary to punish villages which declined to surrender the actual persons guilty of a murder.

POPULATION

There has not been any marked change in the public health of the district; it can be called on the whole to have been fair. The only diseases that break out in an epidemic form are small-pox and hill-diarrhoea. During the decade Naga Hills suffered the worst catastrophe in its history in the shape of the Japanese invasion of India. The Japanese invaders came as far as Kohima town in April 1944. In their attempt to dislodge the Japanese from their hill strongholds into which they had dug themselves, the Allies subjected Kohima and neighbouring villages to heavy aerial bombardment repeatedly. As a result most of the houses at Kohima and elsewhere were destroyed or damaged. The district has not yet fully recovered from the ravages of the Second World War.

Its present population is 205,950, against 189,641 in 1941, (it has gained 16,309 in the decade against an increase of 10,797 in the previous decade) which is larger than that of the Lushai Hills district. The percentage rate of variation is 8.6, higher than the 6 per cent. of the previous decade. Though this is the lowest rate among the autonomous districts, as found in the case of Naga Hills in all the previous censuses, it is a definite improvement on the previous decade and is almost as good as the rate of increase in 1921-31 which was actually 8.9 per cent. only against the nominal rate of 12.62 shown against it. (Paragraph 32, page 27, 1931 Census Report).

The increase has been shared in a very uneven manner by its two subdivisions. Kohima actually shows a decrease of 0.7 per cent. against an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the previous decade. Mokokchung showing against 7.3 of 1941 an increase of 18.7 per cent.—which is an abnormally high rate of growth for such a backward hill subdivision, enjoying few, if any, advantages of economic advance by way either of Agriculture, trade, communications or medical and public health. A reference to the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills elicited the simple explanation that this was due to the transfer of all the Lhota and the most of the Sema villages from Kohima to Mokokchung in January, 1947. As neither the district nor the State authorities brought this change to the notice of the Census authorities in time, it has not been possible to adjust the population of these 2 subdivisions at previous censuses. The density of the district as a whole has changed very little during the last thirty years, —37 in 1921, 42 in 1931, 45 in 1941 and 49 only in 1951. Of its two subdivisions Mokokchung has the higher density of 71 (60 in 1941) against 35 only of Kohima (36 in 1941). In spite of the ravages of the last War the town of Kohima shows a satisfactory increase of 17.6 per cent.

Of the total increase of 16,309 in the decade, the displaced persons have contributed only 333—312 in the rural area of the district, only 21 being found in the urban area. The rest of the total increase is entirely due to natural growth of population. The Deputy Commissioner reports "There are no cases of immigration and emigration to and from this district with the exception of the few displaced persons at Dimapur.

The density of the district varies primarily as between the country of the Angamis, who practise terrace cultivation, and that of the other tribes who live by *jhuming*. The Angamis cultivate the same land every year, and in consequence their villages are much larger and closer together; others can *jhum* the same land only for two or three years and must then migrate or find other means of subsistence. The 1921 Census Report mentions that even then there was considerable pressure on the soil in the Sema country, where scarcity was becoming more acutely felt every year. The Semas were already the most dense on the ground and their land had been *jhumed* very severely. The 1931 Report harps on the same theme. Though the Sadr of the Kohima subdivision has the lower density of the two, including as it does the Melomi-Primi area, it is the Angami country in this subdivision that is the most densely populated part of the district. The

The Angamis have developed a really wonderful system of terraced and irrigated rice cultivation by which they get an annual crop of rice from the same fields. In the rest of the district, where jhum is the main form of cultivation the land has to be left fallow for a number of years and this means that larger areas are required to support the population. The Deputy Commissioner reported in 1931 that the pressure on the land was very great in the Sema country where the hill sides had been jhumed out. To remedy this state of affairs two remedies have been applied with the help of an annual grant from the Government irrigated terraces have been made where there is sufficient water. These not only give a crop every year but relieve the pressure on the jhum land. Some villages have already been raised thereby from abject poverty to comparative opulence, and the area of the experiment will be extended. In addition to this colonies have been planted on the depopulated ranges near the plains. Heat and malaria are against them and they do not flourish. *The whole of the cultivable land in the hills is fully occupied and I think it would be impossible to plant a single other village anywhere.*"

Considering the above views as too emphatic I referred the matter to Shri S. J. Duncan, I. A. S., the present Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, for favouring me with his considered views on the subject. According to him the "opinion expressed in 1931 holds good to-day after full 20 years. Pressure on land continues to be great, especially in areas where Jhum cultivation is on a large scale. The Semas are migrating to better pastures where such are available outside the district. Some of them established in the de-populated ranges near the plains about 15 or 20 years ago are still struggling hard against heat, malaria and wild animals. The battle is not won yet. The soil is losing its fertility and the yield of the crops lowered. Recourse to wet or terrace rice cultivation has not been as wide as it could have been desired. It is difficult to change the age-long practice of any tribe in 10 or 15 years." These views of the present Deputy Commissioner who has been in his district for nearly three years give ample evidence of the state of affairs apprehended ever since 1921 about the ever increasing pressure of population on soil in the Naga Hills.

The Nagas

The principal tribes of the Nagas living in the district of the Naga Hills are the Angamis, the Aos, the Semas and the Lhotas; and after them, but *longo intervallo*, come the Kaccha Nagas and the Rengmas. The most war-like and important of these tribes are the Angamis who occupy the country in the neighbourhood of Kohima. North of them come the Rengmas, then the Lhotas, while north and east of the Lhotas are the Aos whose villages stretch up to the Dikhu river. The Semas live east of the Rengmas and the Aos. The only other tribes that are found in any numbers in the district are the Kacharis and the Kukis. Full details regarding the manners and customs of these various tribes of the Nagas will be found in the authoritative monographs of Dr. Hutton and Mr. Mills. They have dealt with the Angami—, Sema—, Lhota—, and Ao—Nagas intensively and these four tribes can now be compared and contrasted upon evidence which has been very carefully and laboriously collected. These monographs have a permanent value as a record of one of the most interesting surviving groups of primitive tribes.

Among the various tribes of the Nagas, marked differences of physical type are traceable everywhere, even between the individuals of the same tribe. The Angamis are tall and well-proportioned, the Tengima and Meme sub-tribes having straight eyes and nose sometimes even aquiline. Their features are in any case far more regular than the Mongolian-looking Sema who tends to a flat nose and oblique eyes and a short squat figure. The Angamis are also distinguished by huge calves, for which no explanation is afforded by local conditions as compared with other tribes, such as the Semas and the Changs. The big calf is also typical of the Kuki, who is otherwise, however, much more stocky in build. In colour there is much variation and difference of altitude by no means accounts for all of it. There are generally three types—a straight-haired light brown, a wavy-haired brown and a crisp-haired dark brown, corresponding to Ratzel's division of the races of Indonesia. Generally the predominant colour is red and this is most popular, black and white being considered unbecoming, though black more so than white. The 'fair and sallow' type is found at all altitudes; it appears even more among the Aos and Konyaks than among Manipuris and Kukis. The children everywhere have rusty reddish hair turning black later.

Food and dress.—The staple food of the people is rice, but the Nagas eat meat whenever they can get it, ~~and are quite indifferent as to the stage of putrefaction that it may have reached.~~ Beef and pork are probably more often eaten than other kinds of flesh, but this is only because they are more easily procurable. ~~Roasted dog is much esteemed, and, apart from milk, there is hardly anything which the Naga will not eat.~~ When a cow is killed the bones are not thrown away till every particle of flesh has been gnawed off them. All the tribes consume enormous quantities of rice beer, which seems to serve as food as well as drink.

The dress of the Nagas varies ~~from zero to a comparatively high figure~~, both from the point of view of quantity and quality. The dress of the naked Nagas, who live in the extreme north-east corner of the district, consists of a few strips of blackened cane or a broad strip of white bark, bound tightly round the waist, a large tail of bark being often left hanging down behind. The Angami Naga, on the other

hand, will wear in the winter as many as four large Shawls, which afford a really efficient protection against the cold. Their small blue kilts are often embroidered with cowries; and their gaily-coloured cane gaiters, their ornaments of pigs' tusks, and their collarettes and armlets of goats' hair dyed flaming red, are remarkably effective and picturesque.

The cloths are strong and warm, and are generally of a distinctly picturesque and pleasing pattern. The miniature kilt worn by the Angamis as a loin cloth is made of dark-blue thread, and is often embroidered with cowries. Their outer cloth has generally a dark-blue body, with a broad border of green and orange, or red and yellow stripes. Under this they wear a white cloth, with a border of blue or red. The Semas and Lhotas generally wear cloths made of broad stripes of white and blue, while blue and red is the favourite colour of the Aos. The Kacha Nagas affect a white cloth with a narrow border of madder and blue.

Villages and houses.—The Naga villages are very different from the straggling groves of plantains, palms, and bamboos, to which, in the plains, this name is usually applied. They are generally built along the tops of hills, and in the old days of inter-tribal feuds were strongly fortified and entered through a village gate. In the plains of Assam it is often hard to say where one village ends and the next begins; but there is none of this uncertainty in the Naga Hills. The village is like a little town which often stands out sharp against the sky-line, and it possesses distinct and definite village lands which are cultivated by its inhabitants, or are sometimes let to their less fortunate neighbours.

The villages, which are usually large, as a rule occupy the most commanding points along the ridges, and the approaches to them are exceedingly pretty. Broad roads, bordered with grass and low shrubs, lead up, through avenues of fine trees, to the main entrance, which is generally very strongly guarded by two or three panjied ditches, running right across the ridge and stockaded on the inner bank. The Naga villages are generally dirty, the cattle, fowls and pigs all live in the house inhabited by the family, and there is generally a great heap of manure in the courtyard. The houses are packed close together, and there are no fruit trees, bamboos, or gardens round them. But this absence of vegetation has no doubt a most salutary effect, as it leaves the place exposed to the purifying influence of the sun and air.

Amongst the Aos and Lhotas the houses are generally arranged in regular streets along the tops of the ridge. The Angamis and the Semas place their houses in any locality within the village wall that seems convenient. The hill on which Khonoma stands is very steep, and the houses are built on little terraces along the sides. The roof of one house is often several feet below the plinth of its next-door neighbour, and some of the village paths are quite precipitous. Building land becomes more and more scarce with the passage of time. The Naga house is almost invariably dark and dirty, but the style of building differs very considerably amongst the different tribes. The Angami house is faced with planks and has a thatched roof that slopes from the ridge pole to within a few feet of the ground. The houses of other tribes differ to some extent from those of the Angamis and are described at length in the various monographs of the Naga tribes.

Occupations.—The occupations of the tribes of Naga Hills, or for that matter any hill district in Assam, practically begin and end with agriculture. According to the 1951 Census, 94 per cent. of the people in Naga Hills were supported by various forms of agriculture. Even at the beginning of the century agriculture was the means of livelihood of 93 per cent. of the population. The ordinary method of agriculture practised is jhum cultivation. A considerable area is jhumed by the Angami Nagas, but their desire for rice, which does not do well in jhums at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the pressure of population on the soil, has driven them to adopt the system of terraced cultivation. The slopes of the hills below their villages are cut out into a succession of terraces, which are irrigated from the hill streams, whose water is carefully distributed through little channels over every step in the series. When the slope is fairly gentle these terraces are sometimes nearly twenty yards in breadth and not more than two feet high; but fields as large as this are by no means common. The average terrace is more than three feet high, and is not more than three or four yards wide, and is often built up with stone retaining walls. In places these stone walls are as much as five feet high, in places the terraces are not more than two feet wide, and as they have to follow the contour of the hill-side they are never of any considerable length.

An ample supply of water is an absolute necessity for terraced cultivation, and, where this is to be had, fields are cut out on slopes which are almost precipitous in their steepness. This system of terraced cultivation was probably introduced from the south, and without it the large and populous Angami villages could not exist, as they have not sufficient land in their vicinity to support them by the wasteful system of jhuming.

The initial labour required to make these terraced fields is very great, but, once made, they give less trouble than a jhum. They are close to the village site, and jungle clearing is not necessary. Many of these

terraces are almost entirely dependent on the rainfall, and fields which can be kept under water during the cold weather are particularly valuable. This irrigated rice is raised in the same way as the *sali dhan* of Assam.

The Angamis generally store their grain in the house in huge baskets about four feet high and proportionately wide, but most of the tribes keep it in granaries outside the village, from fear of fire or rats. There is nothing, except his sense of honour and the severity of the punishment that would follow on detection, to prevent a man from helping himself to his neighbour's grain; and the existence of this custom is a striking testimony to the high standard of honesty observed in their relations with one another. This system of cultivation of wet rice is the most striking difference between the Angamis on the one hand and their neighbours on the North-Lhotas, Semas, Aos and trans-Dikhu and trans-Tiju tribes, who take recourse only to *jhuming*.

Among other crops the Nagas raise cucumbers, gourds, a bean not unlike a large variety of French bean and a little indigo intended solely for home use. Potatoes are chiefly grown by foreign settlers in the neighbourhood of Kohima. The Nagas are not such radicals and progressives as the Khasis and are not so ready to abandon the traditions of their ancestors. Cotton is grown by the Lhota Nagas on the lower hills. The livestock of the Nagas consist of mithun, cattle, pigs and dogs, the latter being included as they are a favourite article of food. There is no dearth of grazing ground, they are never worked, and as they are not milked, the calf does not suffer from want of proper nourishment.

Arts and Industries.—The industries practised in the hills are small and unimportant. Nearly all the cloths worn by the Nagas are made at home by the women. The Naga waist-loom is of the simplest character and consists of little more than a few sticks, on which the warp is supported.

Village blacksmiths make *daos*, spear-heads, hoes and knives from imported iron. Nearly all the tribes make baskets and mats of split bamboo, and the Angamis store their rice in huge baskets about 4 feet high and of a proportionately wide girth. Salt is made at the brine wells of the Kacha Naga village of Lakema. The water is evaporated in iron cauldrons, but the cost of the firewood is heavy and salt is many times costlier than the imported article. It is very dirty, and is evidently full of impurities, but that appears to be an additional attraction to the Nagas. It is regarded as a luxury and is only used to suck between sips of their national beverage, *zu*. Salt is also manufactured in considerable quantities in the villages of Melo mi and Primi.

INTRODUCING THE STATISTICS

In the past, village statistics for each district used to be printed after the Census, giving the population of each village and showing the distribution of communities and of literate persons. In view of the importance of the 1951 Census, at which in addition to the usual population data, valuable information was collected concerning the social and economic life of the people, it was decided to publish a District Census Handbook containing the more important Census abstracts and tables.

The Primary Census Abstract gives the details of each village by the 8 Livelihood Classes. There are five general population tables of the 'A' Series, three economic tables of the 'B' Series, five household and age (sample) tables of the 'C' Series, seven social and cultural tables of the 'D' Series and one table 'E' giving summary figures for the district and Subdivisions. As far as possible, these tables furnish district data with break-up for Census tracts within the district.

At the 1951 Census, the economic classification was substituted for the classification based on *religion*. The people have been divided into two broad livelihood categories, namely, the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. There are four agricultural classes defined as below:

- I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.
- II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants.
- III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.
- IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.

There are similarly four non-agricultural classes defined as persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

- V. Production other than cultivation.
- VI. Commerce.
- VII. Transport.

VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The above eight classes have been referred to as livelihood classes.

Each of the above eight livelihood classes has been divided into three sub-classes with reference to the economic status as below :—

- (i) Self-supporting Persons ;
- (ii) Non-earning Dependants ; and
- (iii) Earning Dependants

(i) A 'Self-supporting Person' is one who earns an income in cash or kind sufficient at least for his own maintenance.

(ii) A 'Non-earning Dependant' is a person who has no income of his own either in cash or in kind.

(iii) An 'Earning Dependant' is a person who earns a regular (not casual) income not sufficient even for his own maintenance. It includes seasonal income also.

All self-supporting persons are, ordinarily, economically active. But there are certain classes and groups which constitute an exception to this rule. These are mentioned below :—

- (i) All self-supporting persons of Agricultural Class IV.
- (ii) The following groups of self-supporting persons who are included in Non-agricultural Class VIII, and derive their principal means of livelihood from miscellaneous sources (otherwise than through economic activity) :—
 - (a) Non-working owners of non-agricultural property,
 - (b) Pensioners and remittance holders,
 - (c) Persons living on charity and other persons with unproductive occupations, and
 - (d) Inmates of penal institutions and asylums.

Economically active persons engaged in industries and services are classified in economic Table B.III into the ten divisions and 88 subdivisions and are further divided into three sections, namely :—

- (i) Employers,
- (ii) Employees, and
- (iii) Independent Workers.

A person is treated as an 'Employer' only if he has necessarily to employ any person in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood, provided that employee is regularly employed and derives his Principal Means of Livelihood by such employment. Part-time or casual employment which does not provide the Principal Means of Livelihood of the employee is not taken into account. A person employing a cook or other servants for domestic services is not an employer.

An 'Employee' is a person who ordinarily works under some other person for a salary or wage in cash or kind, as the means of earning his livelihood. Managers, Superintendents, Agents, etc., and all Government servants are recorded as employees only, even though they may have power of employing or appointing subordinate officers or assistants.

An 'Independent Worker' means a person who is not employed by anyone else and who does not employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood.

The Age (Sample) tables were prepared from the original enumeration slips by taking a ten per cent. sample in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar General, India.

The 'D' Series social and cultural tables include Table D-V relating to the displaced persons giving particulars about their arrival into India. Table D-VI gives details of the non-Indian nationals and Table D-VII is designed to show the distribution of educated man-power among the different livelihood classes.

Important population data for the district and the thanas have been summarised in Table 'E' which also gives the classification of the people by livelihood classes.

The main Report of the 1951 Census for the States of Assam, Tripura and Manipur will be found in two parts entitled "Census of India, 1951—Volume XII—Assam, Manipur and Tripura". Part I contains an analysis of the statistics collected and Part II statistics arranged in different tables for the States, their natural divisions and districts.

In addition to these Volumes there are National Registers of Citizens prepared for every village and ward and maintained in manuscript giving important census details for each person. These registers are preserved as permanent records in the district headquarters.

From the data collected at the Census of the Small-scale Industries, three tables were prepared which are included in this Handbook, giving village or wardwise distribution of small-scale industrial establishments, employment in textile establishments for Census tracts and employment in nontextile establishments for the same tracts. While the accuracy in respect of the details actually recorded by the Enumerators during the Census of the small-scale Industries has been reported to be good, the District Officers were of the view that there was a tendency towards under enumeration of the establishments, due to the failure of the enumerating staff to make *intensive efforts to discover all establishments* within the areas allotted to them. The figures in the tables for the Small-scale Industries should, therefore, be regarded as *illustrative* of the nature of small industries prevalent in the different parts of the district and should not be relied upon as giving an *accurate number* of specific type of establishments in different localities.

CENSUS TRACT—SAMPLE POPULATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Census statistics of the urban and rural population can be studied in various ways. The results of such studies in comparing the conditions and characteristics of the urban and rural people in the matter of births, deaths, sex composition, sanitation, levels of living, etc., would be of great value in economic planning and development of social welfare work in the State and its different parts. Each district was, therefore, divided for purposes of the Census into a number of rural and urban tracts according to the size of the population.

Preparatory to the sorting and tabulation of census information, rural and urban areas of a district were grouped into Census Tracts on the basis of instructions issued by the Registrar-General of India. With his approval the following rural and urban tracts were formed in the case of Naga Hills.

Tract No.						Area in square mile	Population
9	Naga Hills Rural Tract	...	...	...	...	4,272	201,825
3	Kohima Town	...	...	...	...	4	4,125
Total						4,276	205,950

In several Tables the term 'Sample Population' has been used. This sample was drawn according to the following instruction of the Registrar-General of India. Enumeration was done on pads of 100 slips each, a slip containing the record of an individual.

"Break each pad and stack the slips of the pad; and "cut" the stack as in a card game. Place the lower portion above the upper portion and then deal the slips into the pigeon holes. You should deal the slips into pigeon holes in the order of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 'S' 6, 7, 8 and 9 successively. All the time, you should watch the slips of 'Displaced Persons'. If you come across any slip of a displaced person deal it in the pigeon hole separately labelled for 'Displaced Persons'. Thus there were three bundles; (i) General Slips, i. e., Slips combined for holes labelled for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (ii) Sample Slips, i. e., Slips in the hole marked 'S' and (iii) Displaced Persons.

Hence it will be seen that the sample is not a sample of the total population but of the latter excluding the 'Displaced Population'.

The check factors for the sample population are:—

1,000 S/G Rural Total	...	...	...	...	...	=110·91
1,000 S/G Urban Total	...	...	...	...	...	=111·29
1,000 S/G District Total	...	...	...	...	...	=110·91

A 'Displaced Person' was defined by the Registrar-General of India as follows:—

A 'Displaced Person' means any person who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his or her home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March, 1947 or his/her home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October, 1946 on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABULATION OF VILLAGE NOTES

Important information for every village was separately recorded on printed forms and has been incorporated in columns 3 and 4 of Primary Census Abstract using the symbols given below:—

1. *Floods*.—No entry if the village is not liable to flood, write "f" if it is liable to flood of any category.

2. *Epidemics*.—No entry if the village is not subject to any epidemics. If you find entries like Cholera, Small-pox, Kala-azar, Malaria, write Ch, Sp, Ka or Mal. For all other epidemics mentioned in this column, enter it in full.

3. *Water Supply*—

- A—The village has a source of water supply provided by the Government or Local Board.
- B—Natural sources of supply like rivers and bils.
- C—Private supply.
- D—Acute scarcity.

Underlined, it will indicate that quality of the drinking water is bad.

4. *Medical Facilities*—

- A—The village has a Local Board or Government regular dispensary within 5 miles radius.
- B—There is no regular dispensary but a Public Health Dispensary within 5 miles radius.
- C—There is no dispensary but a private qualified doctor within 5 miles radius.
- D—No medical facilities of any sort.

5. *Educational Facilities*—

- 1—Served by a Local Board or Government School within 2 miles radius.
- 2—Served by a private Venture School only within 2 miles radius.
- 3—No educational facilities of any kind (Mission Schools have been generally treated as private schools although in some areas where they get grant-in-aid they have been shown as Government Schools by Enumerators).

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Number and name of district—Naga Hills

Name of Subdivision—Kohima town

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population, 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependent)				Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Small Scale Industries		
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities.	Floods and epidemics	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land.	V—Production other than cultivation.	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ().	Total number of Hand-loom looms with fly shuttle in bracket ().	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Chandmari ..	..	..	62	309	142	167	..	..	..	..	181	7	18	103	3(3)	..
2	Aradhura ..	..	..	29	139	64	75	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	27	..	..
3	Kohima South ..	..	..	156	562	359	203	37	..	..	..	52	5	19	449	..	..
4	Kohima 5rd Assam Rifles ..	..	..	96	1,193	828	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,193	..	..
5	Kohima Centre..	..	..	48	260	140	120	37	..	..	..	2	68	16	140	..	..
6	Dak Line (West) ..	..	..	92	448	240	208	15	16	..	..	72	86	13	246	43(6)	37
7	Naga Bazar ..	..	..	88	307	139	168	29	2	..	..	20	38	18	200	..	..
8	Kohima North ..	..	..	84	340	180	160	38	..	..	..	38	28	28	208	15(1)	14
9	Choto Basti (North East) ..	..	..	143	567	280	287	133	..	..	..	70	75	14	275	..	..
Total Kohima Town ..		..	..	798	4,125	2,372	1,753	286	18	..	..	547	307	126	2,841	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Number and name of district—Naga Hills

Name of Subdivision—Kohima

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population, 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependent)				Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Small Scale Industries			
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities.	Floods and epidemics	Persons	Males	Females	Number of occupied houses	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	Cultivators of—	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent Receivers of agricultural land.	V—Production other than Cultivation.	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket (.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Chedema	Cd1	..	531	268	263	149	526	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	207(5)	202
2	Cheswema	Cd3	..	230	136	94	71	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	51
3	Chichama	Cd1	..	1,193	622	571	247	1,173	..	..	..	6	..	..	14	266	266
4	Chepama	Cd1	..	320	149	171	82	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	144	144
5	Chimakudima	Ca1	..	134	64	70	42	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	37	37
6	Dihoma	Cd1	..	356	174	182	92	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50(5)	45
7	Dzulakema	Cd3	..	109	57	52	27	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32(2)	30
8	Garephema	Cd3	..	379	185	194	112	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
9	Zotsuma	Cd1	..	1,195	584	611	317	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	34	34
10	Keruphema	Bd3	..	197	106	91	58	185	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	50	50
11	Keruma	Bd1	..	826	397	429	196	797	..	22	..	..	..	..	7	167	167
12	Khabrima	Cd1	..	103	54	49	30	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
13	Khonoma	Cd2	..	1,714	767	947	509	1,660	..	..	..	1	..	..	53	446	446
14	Kidzumatima	Cd3	..	252	133	119	71	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50(14)	36
15	Kohima	..	..	4,062	2,006	2,056	1,011	3,507	49	152	..	17	18	1	318	491(1)	634
16	Merema	Cd1	..	487	227	260	136	482	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	144(11)	133
17	Mezoma	Cd1	..	694	348	346	209	692	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	147	147
18	Nachama	Cd3	..	158	74	84	36	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
19	Nerhema	Cd1	..	978	530	448	256	942	..	14	..	..	..	..	22	190	190
20	Perima	Cd2	..	129	85	44	43	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
21	Phekerkima	Cd1	..	206	96	110	45	203	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	20(5)	26
22	Piphema	Cd2	..	164	86	78	46	163	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	14
23	Rozephema	Cd3	..	87	41	46	22	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
24	Rekhroma	Cd1	..	899	459	440	225	898	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	90(13)	77
25	Sachema	Cd2	..	126	56	70	37	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50(4)	53
26	Sitikima	Cd2	..	72	39	33	23	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
27	Sihama	..	..	257	122	135	67	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	57
28	Thizama	Cd2	..	116	62	54	27	111	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	22	22
29	Tophema	Cd2	..	971	466	505	282	965	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	223	223
30	Thekrezenoma	Cd3	..	55	28	27	16	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13

31	Tichuma	..	Cd3	..	33	145	69	76	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	
32	Viphoma	..	Cd3	..	24	124	57	67	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	
33	Meziphema	..	Cd3	..	19	71	32	39	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	
34	Swemi..	..	Cd3	..	44	122	46	76	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38(2)	36	
35	Yasebami	..	Cd3	..	76	309	156	153	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	76	
36	Metsalimi	..	Cd1	..	45	121	62	59	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38(3)	35	
37	Phogwini	..	Cd3	..	85	354	183	171	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86(14)	79	
38	Chesmazumi	..	Cd1	..	236	866	428	438	847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228(31)	197	
39	Cheswezumi	..	Cd1	..	43	169	86	83	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60(35)	40	
40	Chuzami	..	Cd1	..	253	838	426	412	821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	48	
41	Losami	..	Cd1	..	206	744	359	385	712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	212(22)	
42	Kami	..	Cd3	..	99	297	164	133	267	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	51(35)	
43	Khezenoma	..	..	..	189	750	407	343	749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	242(128)	
44	Lekromi	..	Bd1	..	92	375	201	174	266	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	159(81)	
45	Lesbemi	..	Bd1	..	143	561	297	264	548	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	99(56)	
46	Mesulazuma	..	..	..	157	593	306	287	354	3	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	175(47)	
47	Nabatami	..	Cd3	..	24	46	53	43	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
48	Zapami	..	Cd1	..	85	331	166	165	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99(61)	
49	Tekhubama	..	..	..	192	809	424	385	614	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	100(52)	
50	Purbami	..	Cd1	..	267	981	514	467	968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148(43)	
51	Sekrabami	..	Cd1	..	119	472	254	218	469	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46(25)	
52	Lasumi	..	Bd1	..	110	431	219	212	431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51(2)	
53	Theprazami	..	Cd3	..	250	1,003	500	503	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	274(129)
54	Thesumi	..	Bd3	..	169	559	300	259	559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	106
55	Thesumi	..	Cd1	..	19	88	51	37	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
56	Chobami	..	..	..	55	253	135	118	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51(6)	45
57	Zaluma	..	Bd3	..	45	180	101	79	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Zhami	..	..	..	301	1,108	585	523	1,086	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	149(37)
59	Theromi	..	Cd1	..	9	30	17	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13(7)	6
60	Cheipokolami	..	Bd1	..	57	210	115	95	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50(9)
61	Saputukha	..	Cc1	..	10	87	67	20	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13(5)
62	Chazubami	..	..	..	237	1,043	555	488	1,012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	155(21)
63	Khetsami	..	..	..	63	231	118	113	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60(10)
64	Kikuma	..	..	..	334	1,304	656	648	1,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
65	Khesomi	..	Cd2	..	25	82	40	42	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Khuzami	..	Cd3	..	35	112	69	43	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34(5)	40
67	Khulazu	..	..	..	139	515	256	259	515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48(7)	41
68	Khulazhumi	..	Cd1	..	129	543	266	277	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99(12)	111
69	Khutsokhuzomi	..	..	..	34	97	54	43	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
70	Phesachauama	..	Cd3	..	329	1,219	656	563	1,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	157(54)
71	Runguzumi	..	Cd3	..	140	600	319	281	403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99(1)	111
72	Sagazumi	..	Cd3	..	221	923	404	439	923	50(5)	45
73	Sathazumi (Naywe)	..	Cd1	..	107	397	214	183	397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	94
74	Sathazumi (Nasa)	..	Cd3	..	34	130	65	65	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35
75	Tehapbimi	..	..	..	18	86	42	44	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
76	Tethochuwemi	..	..	..	84	341	176	165	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38(5)	33
77	Thevizumi	..	Cd1	..	223	911	467	444	905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	155(20)
78	Thevopisi	..	Cd1	..	236	1,098	562	536	889	5	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	149(4)
79	Yarebami (Nagwe)	..	Cd3	..	107	465	233	232	456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	50(6)
80	Yarebami (Nasa)	..	..	..	120	530	290	240	512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	50(7)

Number and name of district—Naga Hills

Name of Subdivision—Kohima

Serial No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population 1951			Agricultural Classes (including Non-Agricultural dependents)				Classes (including Non-Agricultural dependents)		Small Industries				
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		Water supply facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous source	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ()
81	Zhulhami	Bd2	..	143	612	331	281	012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Izasimi	Bd3	..	13	59	30	29	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
83	Kotesimi	Bd3	..	35	102	61	41	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61(8)	58
84	Gevezutomi	Bd3	Sp.	15	44	28	16	43	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Kohmia (Upper)	Bd1	..	60	180	92	88	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57(8)	49
86	Khomia (Middle)	Bd1	..	108	369	185	184	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110(20)	90
87	Khomia (Lower)	Ba1	Sp.	30	79	42	37	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28(8)	20
88	Lozophehemi	Ba3	Sp.	148	627	313	314	627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	138
89	Phekroedjumi	..	..	274	1,105	561	544	1,010	5	..	..	4	..	..	86	154	154
90	Phekroludjumi (Christian village).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Pholami	Bd3	..	131	437	222	215	367	1	69	..	..	..	..	..	132(28)	104
92	Ketaphomi	Bd3	..	147	557	302	255	557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143(19)	124
93	Khuzama	Bd1	..	209	953	480	473	912	..	..	..	4	1	..	36	173(24)	165
94	Viswema	..	..	482	2,136	1,064	1,072	2,069	..	..	..	..	2	6	56	246(221)	158
95	Jokhama	Bd1	..	329	1,547	765	782	1,489	..	..	..	7	8	1	42	49	75
96	Kigurma	..	..	310	1,371	711	660	1,354	..	..	..	8	..	1	8	316	316
97	Pesama	Bd1	Sp.	153	665	331	334	665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	141
98	Pfuchama	Bd3	..	61	248	125	123	247	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	61
99	Mima	Bd1	..	186	787	416	371	784	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	148	215
100	Kezoma	Bd1	..	130	592	296	296	592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149(79)	70
101	Kidima	Bd1	..	292	1,288	650	638	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297(156)	172
102	Nakama	Cc1	..	192	823	402	421	779	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	134	134
103	Bapogutema	Cd3	..	106	495	236	259	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	82
104	Gallimi	Cd3	..	48	162	80	82	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	44
105	Chama	Cd3	..	27	98	48	50	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Injaumai	Cd3	..	65	324	152	172	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
107	Nzouna (Injauna)	Cd3	..	62	366	188	178	365	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	65
108	Inkuma	Cd3	..	39	190	88	102	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
109	Ngong (Inchang)	Cd3	..	35	186	80	106	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
110	Intuma	Cd3	..	150	594	288	306	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	118	118

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Small scale Industries		
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied house	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	Cultivators of—	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of Agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other service and Miscellaneous sources	Total number of establishments with non-textile in bracket ( )	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ( )
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
156	Malvom	..	Bd1 Mal. Sp. Dy.	35	151	74	77	130	4	..	..	..	..	..	17	44	57
157	Choshinyu	..	..	44	140	63	77	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31(4)	37
158	Kitagha	..	Cd1	134	460	211	249	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	97(6)	134
159	Kotsonishinya	..	Cd1	55	211	112	99	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49(3)	60
160	Kontseny	..	..	202	678	332	346	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	50(6)	51
161	Tæminishunya	..	Ca1 Mal.	10	41	19	22	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137(1)	136
162	Phenshuny	..	Bd1 Mal.	140	533	238	295	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	68(3)	85
163	Sentemy	..	..	73	331	146	185	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
164	Tesopheny	..	Cd3	426	1,311	627	684	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	230(10)	220
165	Tserinyu	..	Ca1 Mal.	256	958	448	510	887	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
166	Tetogonyu	..	..	94	372	170	202	363	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	118(8)	110
167	Themoketsa	..	Ca3	63	309	154	155	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	54
168	Tsokowkraya	..	Cd2 Mal.	29	117	66	51	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29(2)	28
169	Defuet	..	..	..	..	No population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Iganumi	..	Bd3	124	531	255	276	531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131(110)	24
171	Awohumi	..	Bd1	32	127	63	64	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Chisolimi	..	..	62	237	112	125	187	47	..	..	..	..	..	3	90(1)	89
173	Chisilimi	..	Cd2	73	286	136	150	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Haryimi	..	Cd2	41	171	80	91	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
175	Hebolimi	..	Cd3	66	270	136	134	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134(4)	130
176	Hokiya	..	Bd3	35	143	66	77	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Iphonurmi	..	..	48	163	81	82	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	41(7)	34
178	Khehoi	..	Cd2	37	162	85	77	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Khabukhu	..	Cd3	21	90	43	47	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Kiavi	..	..	41	132	72	60	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Kilakhphotomi	..	Bd1	29	133	63	70	117	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
182	Kilomi	..	Cd1	65	340	160	180	340	101	..	..	..	..	..	4	38	38
183	Lazani	..	Cd1	400	1,451	725	726	1,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	41(2)	39
184	Mukalimi	..	Cd3	41	177	84	93	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	Mishilimi	..	Cd1	241	927	470	457	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	288(11)2	27

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Note		Population 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Small scale Industries			
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Flood and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labours	IV—Rent receivers of Agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ()
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
236	Doyapur	Ca1	..	34	150	84	66	134	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	..
237	Amaluma	Bd3	..	28	135	67	68	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
238	Amaluma (Mikir)	Bd3	Mal	16	120	50	70	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
239	Amaluma (Zarnai)	Bd3	..	9	67	32	35	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
240	Amaluma (Docg Terang)	Cd3	..	17	136	61	75	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
241	Dhanscripar	Cd1	..	59	309	166	143	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
242	Hajaclsha	Bd3	..	47	202	101	101	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
243	Sakudisa	..	..	No. population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
244	Ganesh Nagar	Bd1	..	25	115	62	53	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
245	Langhung	Bd3	..	15	135	62	73	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
246	Rangapahar	Ba3	..	14	57	30	27	37	2	..	..	8	4	4	2	..	..
247	Lengri	Ba3	..	7	23	14	9	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
248	Dubagaon	Bd3	F.	21	105	50	55	94	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
249	Daka Basti	Ba3	..	8	40	20	20	38	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	Naga Basti	Ba1	..	14	49	25	24	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
251	Kasiram Basti	Ba3	..	14	45	24	21	42	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
252	Beni Teram Basti	Ba1	..	16	103	55	48	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
253	Single Basti	Ba1	..	10	51	23	28	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
254	Eratbilgao	Ba1	..	43	264	157	107	243	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	..	..
255	Durgaram Basti	Bd3	..	17	132	67	65	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
256	Asot Basti	Bd3	..	14	126	64	62	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
257	Nichugard	..	..	No. population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
258	Kukidolong	Bd3	..	44	106	66	40	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
259	Kukidolong (Ex-service-men colony)	..	..	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
260	Kamkiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

261	Ghaspani	..	Bd2 Mal. S.P.dy.	9	147	74	73	122	9	..	..	..	16	..	..											
262	Defunet	..	..	No population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
263	Pihima	..	Bd3	40	281	165	116	30	2	..	18	85	8	136	..													
264	Lalmati Camp	..	..	4	35	19	16	25	..	..	..	2	..	8	..								
265	Zubza	..	..	No population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
266	Sirima	..	..	No population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
267	Zutovighami	..	Cd2	10	42	27	15	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
268	Tukmasami	..	Cd2	40	148	75	73	147	..	..	..	..	..	1	..								
269	Boukoleng	..	..	13	52	31	21	51	..	..	..	..	..	1	..						
270	Vongkithen	..	Cd3	10	44	22	22	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
271	Moikn	..	..	No population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
272	Hemingkubwa	..	Cd3	25	72	36	36	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
273	Thawati	..	Cd3	13	61	32	29	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
274	Moke	..	..	23	104	56	48	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
275	Dimapur A. C. D.	..	Bcl	407	1,839	1,295	544	114	17	2	7	677	93	714	12(12)													
276	M. E. S. Camp 3rd Line	..	Ba3	8	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
277	Rangpahar Forest Colony	..	Bc3	46	226	179	47	..	..	..	217	6	..	3	..										
278	Nagagaon	..	Ca3	17	59	42	17	47	2	..	..	..	..	10	..									
279	Tipu	..	Cd3	11	53	34	19	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
280	M. P. G. Rly. Ward	..	..	219	985	604	381	..	..	..	..	77	742	122	..							
281	Rangpahar	..	..	22	58	33	25	..	..	..	..	1	57	..	..											
282	Bangsang	..	Bd2 Mal.S.P. Dy.	10	41	19	22	34	..	..	..	..	..	7	..								
283	Kepeingiang	..	..	No population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
284	Christian (Phek)	..	Aa3	47	143	62	81	138	..	..	..	..	..	5	37								
285	Phek Bible School	..	..	No population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	
286	Leithem	..	..	11	57	29	28	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
287	Mailma	..	..	19	100	46	54	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Total Kohima subdivision															24,243	98,059	50,142	47,917	87,489	952	975	22	1,180	1,199	1,051	5,199	14,580(1,890)	13,752

Number and name of district—3 *Naga Hills*

Name of Subdivision—*Mokokchung 31 Subdivision*

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Number of occupied houses	Population 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Small Industries	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ()
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities.	Floods and epidemics		Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	Cultivators of—	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport			VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ( )
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Yinzai	Ba1	..	12	50	24	26	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rongkhongpathar	Ba3	..	26	155	82	73	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Vankhosing	Cd3	..	5	26	16	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
4	Changtongyaiyimsen	Ba2	..	62	357	173	184	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Alaphumi	Ba2	..	71	355	174	184	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kulhopu	Bd3	..	39	141	59	82	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Jami	Bd2	..	29	149	70	79	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
8	Langnya	Bd1	..	15	88	50	38	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Sukomi	Bd1	..	44	192	97	95	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Shokomi	Bd1	..	36	141	68	73	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Chachuyinlang	Ad1	..	453	1,785	845	940	1,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
12	Chingtang	Bd2	..	102	602	290	312	596	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
13	Sukhaiu	Cd2	..	44	245	104	141	242	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
14	Wanching	Bd3	..	170	1,006	438	568	997	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
15	Litami (new)	Bd3	..	52	241	117	124	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Tiehpumi	Ba3	..	117	597	286	311	596	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
17	Mukhami	Bd3	..	47	215	103	112	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Kilephujmii	Bd3	..	19	86	44	42	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Monni	Bd2	..	37	140	66	74	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Sukhai	Bb1	..	76	370	159	211	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
21	Sosinochi	Bd3	..	12	99	50	49	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Chanatashung	Bd3	..	42	111	52	59	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Changshung	Bd3	..	11	30	15	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Atukuzu School	Bd3	..	13	162	153	9	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
25	Asangma	Bd3	..	134	539	271	268	537	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
26	Honohanku	Bd3	..	29	91	46	45	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
27	Longchitem	Bd3	..	34	77	36	41	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Youtucho	Bd3	..	67	224	104	120	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
29	Sanis	Bd3	..	117	408	180	228	380	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
30	Pyoohii	Cd3	..	42	130	66	64	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population, 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Small Industries		Total number of Handlooms with by shuttle in bracket ()		
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport		VIII—Other service and miscellaneous source	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
81	Longkong	Bd1	..	118	506	233	273	498	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
82	Ralan	Bd1	..	62	204	97	107	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
83	Dibuia	Bd1	Ch.	161	694	294	400	629	63	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
84	Enlomi	Bd1	..	78	364	163	201	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
85	Longsaching	Ba3	..	91	361	184	177	359	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
86	Ungma	Ba1	Inf.	611	2,291	1,088	1,183	2,291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Chongiyinsen	Ca1	..	41	206	112	94	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Yangla	..	..	68	341	178	163	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
89	Tanhai	Ad1	..	59	339	161	178	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Shiong	Bd3	..	60	419	217	202	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
91	Aoytsaludumi	Bd1	..	64	311	144	167	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
92	Aliba	Ca1	..	154	587	278	309	546	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..
93	Longsa	Cd1	Mal.	516	920	439	481	916	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
94	Longthung	Bd1	..	30	106	49	57	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Lungdang	Bd1	..	177	577	273	304	577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Sutemi	Bd1	..	81	337	170	167	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
97	Asukhuto M. E. School	Bd1	..	9	73	65	8	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
98	Atuphumi	Cd1	Mal.	52	196	108	88	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Chingphoi	Bd3	..	57	335	171	164	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
100	Changdang	Bd2	..	74	297	131	166	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
101	Marumi	Cd1	Mal.	74	365	176	189	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
102	Aichisaghemi	Ad1	..	189	1,000	491	509	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Yaongyinti	Bd2	..	78	466	234	232	466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Anaki	..	..	93	490	233	257	498	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
105	Surgnatsei	Ad1	..	484	1,809	868	941	1,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Phuyntami	..	..	53	237	108	129	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Changki	Cd1	..	391	1,712	813	899	1,548	..	..	..	9	..	..	155	..	..
108	Lakhuni	Bd1	..	110	370	181	189	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
109	Longsendang	Bd1	..	53	206	108	98	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
110	Saki	..	..	140	402	185	217	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

Number and name of district—Naga Hills

Name of Subdivision—Mokokchung

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population, 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependent)				Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Small scale Industries		
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities.	Floods and epidemics	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Total number of establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Hand-loom looms with shuttle in bracket ()	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
161	Mokokchang Town	Ca1	Mal. Ch. Sp.	192	1,288	822	466	280	..	..	..	122	170	27	689	..	..
162	Merinokho	Ba1	..	180	775	348	427	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
163	Merangkong	Ba1	..	365	1,539	796	743	1,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
164	Mobnyyunchen	Bd3	Ch. Sp.	180	805	391	414	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
165	Nikotu	Ba1	Ch.	31	142	61	81	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
166	Chuchuginbang	Ca1	Inf.	242	805	372	433	796	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
167	Elungyu	Bd1	..	92	393	188	205	88	157	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Longsa	Cd1	Inf.	281	2,032	970	1,062	2,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
169	Akhaito	..	..	5	108	82	26	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
170	Yeshotutomi	..	..	79	386	195	191	386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	Shiepu	Bd3	T. B.	49	290	135	155	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
172	Zungti	Ba1	..	28	159	70	89	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	Asukhuo Meoto	Bd1	Inf.	34	184	91	93	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
174	Chukhunji	Ba2	..	55	294	123	171	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
175	Lishuyu	Cd3	..	41	136	62	74	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Litsami	..	..	63	292	139	153	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
177	Ohing	..	..	76	406	207	199	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
178	Chaingau	..	..	194	718	332	386	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
179	Neitgying	Bd3	..	57	197	101	96	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Zupheboto	..	..	33	179	148	31	154	..	..	..	2	1	..	22	..	..
181	Sukumi	Ba3	Ch.	313	1403	646	757	1398	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
182	Changtonla	..	..	248	960	489	471	960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	Hongphoi	..	..	84	334	169	165	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Borjan Coblerly	Bd3	..	250	968	693	275	92	..	..	..	677	29	..	170	..	..
185	Yekhum	Bd1	..	200	325	358	374	727	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
186	Kurunichuni	Cd1	Ch. Inf.	108	425	197	228	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
187	Kongon	..	..	137	794	393	401	793	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
188	Kongon 3rd A. R.	Ad1	..	10	39	31	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..
189	Changtia	Ad1	..	377	1468	702	766	1422	..	..	..	..	1	..	45	..	..
190	Asukhomi	..	..	120	525	256	269	524	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

A-I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State and District	Area in sq. miles	Population															
		Occupied Houses								Persons							
		Villages		Towns		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Naga Hills District	4,276	496	1	48,918	48,120	798	205,950	201,825	4,125	103,104	100,732	2,372	102,846	101,093	1,753		
Rural Tract	4,272	496	..	..	48,120	..	..	201,825	..	..	100,732	..	..	101,093	..		
Kohima Town	4	..	1	..	..	798	..	..	4,125	..	..	2,372	..	..	1,753		

A-II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST FIFTY YEARS

Naga Hills

Year	Persons	Variation	Net Variation (1901-1931)	Males				Females				Variation
				Persons	Variation	Net Variation (1901-1931)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
1901	101,550	..	..	51,473	..	50,077	..					
1911	149,038	+47,488	..	74,796	+23,323	74,242	+24,165					
1921	158,801	+9,763	..	79,738	+4,942	79,063	+4,821					
1931	178,844	+20,043	..	89,536	+9,798	89,308	+10,245					
1941	189,641	+10,797	..	93,831	+4,295	95,810	+6,502					
1951	205,950	+16,309	+104,400	103,104	+9,273	102,846	+7,036					

A-III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District	Towns and Villages with less than 2,000 Population																Towns and Villages with a Population of 2,000—10,000											
	Less than 500								500—1,000								1,000—2,000				2,000—5,000				5,000—10,000			
	Total	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females				
Naga Hills	497	205,950	103,104	102,846	491	94,580	94,693	367	37,369	37,190	85	30,429	30,881	39	26,782	26,622	6	8,524	8,153	6	8,524	8,153	..	..		
3. Kohima Town.	1	4,125	2,372	1,753	1	2,372	1,753	1	2,372	1,753			
9. Rural Tract.	496	201,825	100,732	101,093	491	94,580	94,693	367	37,369	37,190	85	30,429	30,881	39	26,782	26,622	5	6,152	6,400	5	6,152	6,400	..	..		

E.—Summary Figures by Districts

States and Districts	Population										Density		
	Area in sq. miles		1951				1941					Percentage variation	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Naga Hills District	T ..	(a) 4,276	205,950	103,104	102,846	189,641	+8.6	+6.0			{ 48	44	
		(b) 4,297									{ 49	44	
R		4,293	201,825	100,732	101,093	186,134	+8.4	+5.7			47.	43	
U		4	4,125	2,372	1,753	3,507	+17.6	+27.1			1,031	877	
Kohima Subdivision	T ..	..	98,059	50,142	47,917	98,747	-0.7	+4.9			35	36
R		2,379	93,934	47,770	46,164	95,240	-1.4	+4.2			34	34	
U		4	4,125	2,372	1,753	3,507	+17.6	+27.1			1,031	877	
Mokokchung Subdivision	T ..	..	1,914	107,891	52,962	90,894	+18.7	+7.3			71	60

States and Districts	Livelihood Classes										Non-Agricultural Classes									
	Agricultural Classes					Livelihood Classes					Non-Agricultural Classes					Non-Agricultural Classes				
	I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents		II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents		III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependents		IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependents		V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport and miscellaneous sources		VIII.—Other services					
Naga Hills District	T	93,838	96,975	820	844	607	624	11	11	1,303	724	943	581	625	457	4,957	2,630			
R		93,688	96,839	808	838	607	624	11	11	1,045	435	813	404	550	406	3,210	1,536			
U		150	136	12	6	..	..	..	..	258	289	130	177	75	51	1,747	1,094
Kohima Subdivision	T	43,779	43,710	507	445	505	470	11	11	707	473	747	452	604	447	3,282	1,909			
R		43,629	43,574	495	439	505	470	11	11	449	184	617	275	529	396	1,535	815			
U		150	136	12	6	..	..	..	..	258	289	130	177	75	51	1,747	1,094
Mokokchung Subdivision	T	50,059	53,265	313	399	102	154	..	..	596	251	196	129	21	10	1,675	721	

T=Total; R=Rural; U=Urban.
 (a)=Area supplied by the Surveyor General, India and
 (b)=Area supplied by the Assam Survey Department.

B.—Economic Table I.—Livelihood Classes and sub-classes

		Total population															
		Agricultural Classes						All Classes									
Naga Hills		P	M	F	Total	Sc. i.—Self-supporting persons		Sc. ii.—Non-earning dependents		Sc. iii.—Earning dependents							
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1		2	3	4	6	5	8	7	9	10	11	13					
District Total	..	205,950	103,104	102,846	193,730	193,730	98,454	39,372	25,391	44,291	42,630	11,613	30,433				
Rural Tract No.9		201,625	100,732	101,093	193,426	193,426	98,312	39,317	25,351	44,195	42,561	11,602	30,400				
Urban Tract No.3		4,125	2,372	1,753	304	304	142	55	40	96	69	11	33				
		Agricultural Classes															
Naga Hills		i.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents						ii.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents									
		Sc. i.—Self-supporting persons			Sc. ii.—Non-earning dependents			Sc. iii.—Earning dependents			Total						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
District Total	..	93,838	96,975	38,925	25,071	43,605	41,940	11,408	29,964	820	844	249	141	506	523	65	180
Rural Tract No.9		93,688	96,839	38,774	25,033	43,517	41,875	11,397	29,931	808	838	245	139	498	519	65	180
Urban Tract No. 3		150	136	51	38	88	65	11	33	12	6	4	2	8	4

Non-Agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

Naga Hills

v.—Production (other than cultivation)

vi.—Commerce

	Total		Sc. i.—Self-sup- porting persons		Sc. ii.—Non- earning dependents		Sc. iii.—Earning dependents		Total		Sc. i.—Self-sup- porting persons		Sc. ii.—Non- earning dependents		Sc. iii.—Earning dependents	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
District Total	1,303	724	958	43	304	612	41	69	943	581	542	71	326	455	75	55
Rural Tract No.9	1,045	435	836	25	177	376	32	34	813	404	490	19	251	345	72	40
Urban Tract No.3	258	289	122	18	127	236	9	35	130	177	52	52	75	110	3	15

Non-Agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

vii.—Transport

viii.—Other services and miscellaneous sources

	Total		Sc. i.—Self-sup- porting persons		Sc. ii.—Non- earning dependents		Sc. iii.—Earning dependents		Total		Sc. i.—Self-sup- porting persons		Sc. ii.—Non- earning dependents		Sc. iii.—Earning dependents	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
District Total	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Rural Tract No.9	550	406	316	4	224	400	10	2	3,210	1,536	1,692	137	1,291	1,111	227	288
Urban Tract No.3	75	51	37	..	35	47	3	4	1,747	1,094	1,150	78	588	978	9	38

B.—Economic table I.—Livelihood classes and sub-classes (Displaced persons)

Total population	V to VIII										Non-Agricultural Classes												
	All classes										Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—												
	V.—Production other than cultivation					VI.—Commerce					VII.—Transport			VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources									
1	P		M		F		Total		Self supporting persons		Non-earning dependents		Earning dependents		Total		Sc. (i) Self-supporting persons		Sc. (ii) Non-earning dependents		Sc. (iii) Earning dependents		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
District Total ..	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rural Tract No.9 ..	194	189	333	194	139	103	3	88	136	3	..	8	7	4	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
Urban Tract No.3 ..	12	9	21	12	9	10	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total population	V to VIII										Non-Agricultural Classes											
	All classes										Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—											
	V.—Production other than cultivation					VI.—Commerce					VII.—Transport			VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources								
1	P		M		F		Total		Self supporting persons		Non-earning dependents		Earning dependents		Total		Sc. (i) Self-supporting persons		Sc. (ii) Non-earning dependents		Sc. (iii) Earning dependents	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
District Total ..	26	9	16	..	9	9	1	..	120	98	54	..	64	98	2	..	40	25	3	11	22	..
Rural Tract No.9 ..	26	9	16	..	9	9	1	..	120	98	54	..	64	98	2	..	28	16	19	3	9	13
Urban Tract No.3	12	9	10	..	2	9

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B.—Economic Table II.—Secondary means of Livelihood

Livelihood classes	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from—																		
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land						Employment as cultivating labourers						
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependents		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependents		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependents		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
All Agricultural Classes	..	11,240	28,897	15	..	11,225	28,897	100	1,569	10	668	90	901	134	271	..	..	134	271
I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	..	11,200	28,797	..	..	11,200	28,797	53	1,477	10	668	43	809	4	1	..	..	4	1
II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	28	86	13	..	15	86	47	92	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Cultivating Labourers	..	..	..	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	270	..	..	130	270
IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land, Agricultural rent receivers.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All non-agricultural classes— (Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from).	287	84	143	4	144	80	35	44	2	2	33	42	1	4	..	..	..	1	4
V.—Production (other than cultivation)	58	18	44	1	14	15	10	2	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.—Commerce	53	26	25	..	28	26	24	10	1	..	23	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
VII.—Transport	5	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	171	39	70	3	101	36	..	32	..	2	..	30	..	4	..	..	..	..	4

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from

Livelihood classes	Rent on agricultural land						Production (other than cultivation)						Commerce														
	Self-supporting persons			Earning dependants			Self-supporting persons			Earning dependants			Self-supporting persons			Earning dependants											
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total									
All agricultural classes	20	21	41	22	23	45	24	25	49	26	27	53	28	29	57	30	31	61	32	33	65	34	35	69	36	37	73
I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	273	467	740	228	147	375	45	320	365	188	149	337	113	125	238	75	24	99
II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	270	274	225	144	369	45	315	360	187	149	336	113	125	238	74	24	98
III.—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All non-agricultural classes (Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)	11	2	13	11	..	11	..	2	12	38	186	224	8	5	13	30	181	211	71	56	127	46	11	57	25	45	70
V.—Production (other than cultivation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	36	52	3	2	5	13	34	47	30	17	47	10	..	10	..	7	7
VI.—Commerce	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	4	7	3	1	4	..	3	3	33	15	48	10	1	11	23	14	37
VII.—Transport	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Others services and miscellaneous sources	2	2	4	2	..	2	..	2	2	18	146	164	2	2	4	16	144	160	8	24	32	6	..	6	..	2	2

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from

Livelihood classes	Transport						Other services and miscellaneous sources								
	Self-supporting persons			Earning dependants			Self-supporting persons			Earning dependants					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
All agricultural classes	38	39	77	40	41	81	42	43	85	44	45	89	46	47	93
I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All non-agricultural classes—	10	15	25	3	1	4	7	14	21	164	94	258	39	6	45
V.—Production (other than cultivation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	30	5	9	14
VI.—Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12	..	..	..
VII.—Transport	8	5	13	1	..	1	7	5	12	3	..	3	..	..	..
VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources	1	9	10	1	..	1	..	9	10	132	81	213	15	4	19

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Economic table II Secondary means of livelihood

Livelihood Classes	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land						Employment as Cultivating labourer						Rent on agricultural land						
	Total		Self Support- ing persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self Support- ing persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self Support- ing persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self Support- ing persons		Earning dependants		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
RURAL TRACT 9	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
All agricultural classes	..	11240	28864	15	..	11225	28864	99	1569	9	668	90	901	134	271	..	134	271	..	4	4
I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	..	11200	28764	11200	28764	52	1477	9	668	43	809	4	1	..	4	1	4
II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	28	86	13	..	15	86	47	..	92	47	92
III.—Cultivating labourers	..	11	14	2	..	9	14	130	270	..	130	270
IV.—Non-Cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-agricultural classes (Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)	286	81	143	4	143	77	35	44	2	2	33	42	1	4	..	..	1	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Production (other than cultivation).	58	17	44	1	14	16	10	2	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.—Commerce	..	53	25	..	28	25	24	10	1	..	23	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—Transport	..	5	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	170	38	70	3	100	35	..	32	..	2	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
URBAN TRACT NO.3—																									
All agricultural classes:—	..	33	..	..	..	..	33	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	..	33	..	..	..	..	33	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Non-Cultivating owners of land, Agricultural rent receiver.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All non-agricultural classes (Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
V.—Production (other than cultivation).	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.—Commerce	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

Naga Hills—Economic Table II—Secondary means of Livelihood

Displaced Population

Livelihood classes:—

Number of persons deriving their secondary means of Livelihood from

	VI Commerce						VII Transport						VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Total		Self supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self supporting persons		Earning dependants	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Naga Hills—
Rural Tract--9

All Non-agri-cultural classes.	1	1	1
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Commerce	1	1
----------	---	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Transport
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3—Urban Tract .. Nil.

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General Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

District	All Industries and Services										Division—O—Primary Industries not elsewhere classified									
	Total					Employers					Employees					Independent workers				
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
District Total	..	*4,979	4,646	333	123	28	3,428	1,095	155	307	19	1	..	237	3	69	16			
							3,401	1,122												
Rural Tract—y	..	3,495	3,310	185	122	28	2,290	898	63	264	5	1	..	232	3	31	2			
							2,240	948												
Kohima—3	..	1,484	1,336	148	1	..	1,138	197	92	43	14	..	..	5	..	38	14		
							1,101	207												

District	State Raising—0-1					Rearing of Small Animals and Insects—0-2					Plantation Industries—0-3								
	Total					Independent workers					Total								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
District Total	34	..	7	..	27	..	2	1	2	1	88	17	1	2	37	15	
Rural Tract—9	30	..	6	..	24	..	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	
Kohima—3	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	35	14	..	..	35	14	

*Excludes 15 beggars (1 in Kohima) and 34 pensioners (22 in Kohima)

Division 3

	Processing and Manufacture Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof						3.0 Manufacture of Metal Products, otherwise unclassified								
	Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employees			Independent workers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
District Total
Rural Tract 9
Kohima 3

	3.3 Transport Equipment						3.4 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus appliances and supplies						3.5 Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Work Shops									
	Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employees			Total			Employees			Total			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
District Total
Rural Tract 9
Kohima 3

Division 4

Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified

4.0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified

	Employers			Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
District Total	159	3	6	..	101	1	52	2	8	1	1	1	7	7
Rural Tract 9	121	2	5	..	77	1	39	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Kohima 3	88	1	1	..	24	..	13	1	6	..	1	8	8

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4.1 Products of Petroleum and Coal

4.6 Wood and Wood Products, other than furnitures and fixtures

	Employers			Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
District Total	15	14	..	14	1	..	136	2	5	..	87	..	..	44	2	2	..	..	..
Rural Tract 9	15	14	..	1	..	104	1	5	..	63	..	..	36	1	1	1	..	..	..
Kohima 3	32	1	..	..	24	..	..	8	1	1	1	..	..	..

Division—5

Construction and Utilities.

5.0 Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified

5.1 Construction and maintenance—buildings

5.2 Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works

	Employers		Employees		Independent workers.		Total	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total	Employers		Employees		Independent workers										
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Total ..	157	158	14	5	1	223	12	36	1	111	5	3	..	97	5	11	..	30	..	17	..	13	..	55	5	47	5	8	..
Rural ..	134	11	5	1	106	10	23	..	28	5	3	..	14	5	11	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	55	5	47	5	8	..	
Urban ..	130	3	..	..	117	2	13	1	83	..	..	..	83	..	..	20	..	7	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5.4 Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other Agricultural Works

5.5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas Supply

5.7 Sanitary Works and Services—Including Scavengers

	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total	Employers		Employees		Independent workers			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total ..	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206
Rural ..	21	..	2	..	18	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	43	4	..	1	43	2	..	1
Urban ..	21	..	2	..	18	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	17	1	..	1	17	..	..	..
Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	26	3	..	..	26	2	..	1

Division—6

Commerce

—6.0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified —6.1 Retail trade in Food-Stuffs (including Beverages and Narcotics)

	Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total ..	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
Rural ..	71	74	78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	141
Urban ..	136	134	131	129	127	124	122	120	119	117	115	113	111	109	107	105	103	101	99	97	95	93	91	89

—6.2 Retail trade in Fuel (including Petrol) —6.3 Retail trade in Textile goods and leather goods —6.4 Wholesale trade in Food-Stuffs

	Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total ..	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254
Rural ..	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Urban ..	215	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240

—6.5 Wholesale trade in commodities other than Food-stuffs —6.6 Real Estate —6.8 Money lending, Banking and other financial business

	Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total ..	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276
Rural ..	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Urban ..	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267

Division 7
Transport, Storage and Communications **—7.0 Transport and Communications and otherwise unclassified incidental services** **—7.1 Transport by Road**

	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Total	374	4	55	42	2	..	2	..	2	79	..	1	..	53	..	25
Rural	335	4	39	49	2	..	2	..	2	42	..	1	..	32	..	9
Urban (Kohima)	35	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	21	..	16

—7.4 Railway Transport **—7.5 Storage and warehousing** **—7.6 Postal Services** **—7.7 Telegraph Services**

	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Total	244	..	30	..	7	..	7	..	69	2	52	2	17	..	1	..
Rural Tract	244	..	30	..	7	..	7	..	55	2	45	2	14	..	1	..
Urban (Kohima)	14	..	7	..	3	..	..	..

Division 8

Health, Education and Public Administration

8-1 Medical and other Health Services

	Employers						Employees						Independent workers																				
	Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers											
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total									
Total	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	1,491	124	48	48	10	1,325	84	118	30	64	32	1	1	50	30	13	1
Rural	707	80	48	10	542	45	147	25	50	13	1	1	44	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban-Kohima	784	44	..	..	773	39	11	5	14	19	..	..	6	18	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

8-3 Army, Navy and Air Force

8-2 Educational Services and Research

	Employers						Employees						Independent workers											
	Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers			Total			Employers			Employees			Independent workers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Total	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340										
Rural	414	71	47	9	262	33	105	29	717	12	717	12	..	..								
Urban-Kohima	380	64	47	9	231	30	102	25	86	..	86	..	..	..							
Urban-Kohima	34	7	..	..	31	3	3	4	631	12	631	12	..	..								

Naga Hills—contd.

Division—9		—9-0						—9-1													
Services not elsewhere specified		Services otherwise unclassified			Domestic services																
Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers										
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
961	75	34	8	550	25	377	42	593	48	19	6	370	12	204	30	149	18	46	13	103	5
764	44	34	8	373	13	355	23	455	26	19	6	232	8	204	12	118	10	19	5	99	5
Urban	197	31	..	177	12	20	19	138	22	..	..	138	4	..	18	31	8	27	8	4	..

—9-2		—9-3						—9-4													
Barbers and Beauty Shops		Laundries and Laundry services			Hotels, Restaurants and Eating-Houses																
Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers										
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412
13	..	1	..	3	..	9	..	13	..	3	..	10	..	42	4	2	2	22	..	18	2
Rural	12	..	1	..	2	..	9	6	..	..	..	6	..	33	3	2	2	18	..	13	1
Urban	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	4	..	9	1	..	..	4	..	5	1

—9-5		—9-6						—9-8												
Recreation services		Legal and Business service			Religious, Charitable and Welfare services															
Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Total	Employers	Employees	Independent workers									
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	
Total	13	..	11	..	2	..	80	..	73	..	7	..	58	5	12	..	22	..	24	5
Rural	13	..	11	..	2	..	72	..	70	..	2	..	55	5	12	..	21	..	22	5
Urban	8	..	3	..	5	..	3	1	..	2	..

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Displaced Persons

	Division—7 Transport, Storage and Communication		7—4 Railway Transport		Division—8 Health, Education and Public Administration		—8·4 Police (Other than Village Watchmen)		—8·7 Employees of State Government																														
	Total	Employees	Total	Employees	Total	Employees	Total	Employees	Total	Employees																													
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																													
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70																			
Total—	54	..	54	..	54	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	5	..			
Rural—9	54	..	54	..	54	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	
Urban—3	5	..	5	..	5

Division—9

—9·0

—9·1

—9·4

	Services not elsewhere specified		Services otherwise unclassified		Domestic Services		Hotels, Restaurants and Eating Houses																																	
	Total	Employees Independent Workers	Total	Employees	Total	Employees	Total	Employees Independent Workers																																
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																																
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90																				
Total—	21	3	20	3	1	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	9	3	9	3	5	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..		
Rural—9	16	3	15	3	1	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	7	3	7	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..		
Urban—3	5	2	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..

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C.—HOUSEHOLD AND AGE (SAMPLE) TABLE

C-1—Household (size and composition)

Sample Household

Total Number of Household	Total Household Population		Total Number of sample Household	Sample Household Population		Size of Household												
	Persons	Males		Females	Small		Medium	Large	Very large									
					3 Members or less	4-6 Members	7-9 Members	10 Members and above										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
3. Urban Tract	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Naga Hills	..	49,362	1,99,778	99,019	1,00,759	39	162	86	76	17	39	17	88	4	25	1	10	
Total Number of Household	Total Household Population		Total Number of sample Household	Sample Household Population		Size of Household					Composition of Household							
	Persons	Males		Females	Small		Medium	Large	Very large	Infant non-adults and adults in sample households		Civil condition		Infant non-adults and adults in sample households		Civil condition		
Males			Females		Persons	Males	Females	3 Members or less	4-6 Members	7-9 Members	10 Members and above	Infant (age less than 1 year)	Non-adults (age 1-20 years)	Adults 21 years and above	Un-married	Married	Divorced or widowed	Males	Females
	Males	Females		Males														
18			19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34						35
3. Urban Tract	Nil.
9. Naga Hills	..	37	35	48	41	1	..	3	51	39	35	34	51	41	31	33	4	2

C—II—Livelihood classes by age groups

District	Livelihood classes																		
	Agricultural Classes						Non-Agricultural classes												
Age groups	Sample population						Persons including their dependents who desire their principal means of livelihood from												
	Males			Females			I.—Cultiva- II.—Cultiva- III.—Culti- IV.—Non- V.—Produc- VI.—Com- VII.—Trans- VIII.—		merce		port		Other servi- ces and miscellaneous sources						
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
NAGA HILLS	20,529	10,226	10,303	9,370	9,720	81	100	36	64	3	1	130	76	87	65	53	33	466	244
0	385	184	201	163	177	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	6	2	12	12
1—4	2,531	1,268	1,263	1,191	1,174	16	19	5	6	1	..	10	8	6	10	6	4	33	42
5—14	5,731	2,960	2,771	2,784	2,623	25	37	7	6	..	1	18	20	18	17	8	4	100	63
15—24	3,291	1,590	1,701	1,388	1,571	11	14	6	15	..	..	27	20	15	13	9	13	134	55
25—34	2,938	1,332	1,606	1,186	1,529	9	8	8	10	1	..	42	10	20	9	17	3	99	37
35—44	2,199	1,110	1,089	1,005	1,041	6	4	3	11	1	..	19	4	19	5	1	3	56	21
45—54	1,539	792	747	745	719	5	4	4	11	..	..	13	2	2	5	3	..	20	6
55—64	874	432	442	417	425	3	4	1	2	..	..	1	5	4	2	1	2	5	2
65—74	496	266	230	258	221	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	1
75 and over.	492	264	228	257	220	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
Age not stated.	53	28	25	26	20	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NAGA HILLS

C--II--Livelihood Classes by Age Groups

Name and number of Census Tract	Age Group	Sample Population						Livelihood classes																													
		Agricultural Classes			Non-Agricultural classes			I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants				II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants				III. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants				IV. Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural receivers and their dependants				V. Production other than cultivation				VI. Commerce				VII. Transport				VIII. Other Services and Miscellaneous sources	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Naga Hills	..	20,529	10,226	10,303	9,370	9,720	81	100	36	64	3	1	130	76	37	65	53	33	466	244																	
	0	369	176	193	162	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-4	2,481	1,248	1,233	1,190	1,174	16	19	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-14	5,636	2,910	2,726	2,782	2,620	23	37	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-24	3,166	1,514	1,652	1,379	1,509	11	14	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25-34	2,880	1,296	1,584	1,133	1,526	9	8	8	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-44	2,159	1,082	1,077	1,003	1,037	6	4	3	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45-54	1,521	777	744	741	719	5	4	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55-64	868	430	438	415	425	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65-74	495	266	229	258	221	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	75 and over	490	263	227	257	219	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	53	28	25	26	20	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Tract	..	20,118	9,990	10,128	9,346	9,707	79	100	36	64	3	1	99	41	76	47	42	32	309	136																	

Kohima Town (3)

0	16	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	6
1-4	50	20	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	4	3	..	13	21
5-14	95	50	45	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	5	7	2	..	30	28
15-24	125	76	49	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	1	3	3	1	60	28
25-34	58	36	22	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	2	2	..	26	14
35-44	40	28	12	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	1	1	..	14	6
45-54	18	15	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	7	2
55-64	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
65-74	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
75 and over	2	1	1	..	1	1	..
Age not stated

Total ..	411	236	175	24	13	2	31	35	11	18	11	1	157	108
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NAGA HILLS

C-II—Livelihood Classes by Age Groups

Name and Number of Census Tracts	Age group	Displaced population		Livelihood classes																					
		Displaced population		Non-Agricultural Classes				VII—Transport				VIII—Other Services and miscellaneous Sources													
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
District	Total	333	194	139	8	7	26	9	9	120	98	40	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naga Hills (9)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	1-4	11	8	3	1	..	1	..	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-14	76	44	32	3	2	7	1	30	24	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-24	95	55	40	..	4	5	2	37	30	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25-34	58	36	22	1	1	5	4	26	14	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-44	39	25	14	2	..	6	2	15	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45-54	17	9	8	1	..	2	..	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55-64	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65-74	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	75 and over	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total	312	182	130	8	7	26	9	120	98	28	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohima Town (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-14	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-24	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25-34	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-44	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55-64	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total	21	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Details of Divorced persons included in Table C-III—Age and Civil condition
(Sample Population)**

		Number of Divorced Persons																																																																																				
		15-24 Age					25-34					35-44					45-54					55-64					65-74					75 and over																																																						
		M.					F.					M.					F.					M.					F.					M.					F.																																																	
		M.					F.					M.					F.					M.					F.					M.					F.																																																	
Total		9					29					26					50					13					33					14					19					11					13					5					10					5					13																			
Naga Hills	..	83					167					9					29					26					50					13					33					14					19					11					13					5					10					5					13									
Rural Tract (9)	..	247					81					166					9					29					26					50					11					32					14					19					11					16					5					10					5					13				
Kohima Town (3)	..	3					2					1								

C—III Age and Civil Condition

District	Sample Population										Age—0		Age—1—4				
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Total		Total				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Naga Hills ..	20,529	10,226	10,303	6,165	5,771	3,584	3,565	477	967	184	201	1,268	1,263				
Rural Tract (9) ..	20,118	9,990	10,128	6,053	5,663	3,471	3,505	466	960	176	193	1,248	1,233				
Kohima Town (3) ..	411	236	175	112	108	113	60	11	7	8	8	20	30				
	Age—5—14										Age—15—24						
District	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Naga Hills ..	2,960	2,771	2,946	2,770	13	1	1	1	1,590	1,701	1,307	1,185	253	467	30	49	
Rural Tract (9) ..	2,910	2,726	2,896	2,725	13	1	1	1	1,514	1,652	1,288	1,166	197	437	29	49	
Kohima Town (3) ..	50	45	50	45	..	..	..	..	76	49	19	19	56	30	1	..

Age-25-34

District	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Naga Hills	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	1,332	1,606	313	206	937	1,281	82	119	1,110	1,089	56	63	976	858	78	168

Rural Tract (9)	36	22	12	1	24	19	..	2	28	12	1	3	21	7	6	2
Kohima Town (3)	1,296	1,584	301	205	913	1,262	82	117	1,082	1,077	55	60	955	851	72	166

Age-45-54

District	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Naga Hills	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
	792	747	27	23	675	519	90	205	432	442	16	18	342	235	74	189

Rural Tract (9)	777	744	26	23	663	517	88	204	430	438	16	16	942	234	72	188
Kohima Town (3)	15	3	1	..	12	2	2	1	2	4	..	2	..	1	2	1

NAGA HILLS

C—III Age and Civil Condition

District	Displaced persons										Age—0		Age—1—4	
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Total		Total	
	Males	Females	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	333	194	139	118	43	74	75	2	21	..	..	8	3
Rural Tract (9) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	312	182	130	111	39	70	71	1	20	..	..	8	3
Kohima Town (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	12	9	7	4	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..

District	Age—5—14										Age—15—24									
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced					
	M.	E.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	36	45	34	..	2	..	..	60	43	55	5	5	38	..	..		
Rural Tract (9) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	40	51	5	4	35	..	..		
	44	32	44	30	..	2	..	..	55	40	51	5	4	35	..	..		
Kohima Town (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	..	1	3	..	..		
	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	..	1	3	..	..		

Age-25-34

Age-35-44

District	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Naga Hills	..	..	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Rural Tract(9)	..	..	9	1	30	20	..	1	27	15	1	..	26	8	..	7
Kohima Town (3)	..	..	7	1	29	20	..	1	25	14	1	..	24	7	..	7
	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..

Age-45-54

Age-55-64

District	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Naga Hills	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rural Tract (9)	9	4	..	4	4	9	..	..	2	3	2	6
Kohima Town (3)	3	8	..	..	2	3	1	5
	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1

Age-65-74

Age-75 and over

District	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Naga Hills	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rural Tract (9)	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kohima Town(3)	2	..	..	..	..	..	2

NAGA HILLS

C-IV-AGE AND LITERACY

Details of partially literates (i.e., those who can read a simple letter but cannot write one) included in the figures of illiterates shown in the main table

Number and name of Tract	Total population										Total Able to read	Able to read	Able to read	Able to read	Able to read	Able to read	Able to read	Able to read	Age not over stated								
	Sample population																										
	Age 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over																	
Naga Hills ..	499	357	144	357	144	..	46	11	130	49	49	36	65	20	33	13	24	9	6	4	3	1	1	1	..	..
Rural Tract (9) ..	491	352	141	352	141	..	44	10	128	48	49	35	65	20	32	13	24	9	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	..	..
Kohima Town(3) .	8	5	3	5	3	..	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NAGA HILLS

C-IV—Age and Literacy

District	Total Population										Sample Population						Age—0—4		
	Literates					Illiterates					Total		Literates		Illiterates		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Naga Hills ..	2,05,950	1,03,104	1,02,846	15,320	5,916	87,784	96,930	10,226	10,303	1,365	463	8,861	9,840	1,452	1,464				
Rural Tract (9) ..	2,01,825	1,00,732	1,01,093	13,954	5,639	86,778	95,454	9,990	10,128	1,232	428	8,758	9,700	1,424	1,426				
Kohima Town (3) ..	4,125	2,372	1,753	1,366	277	1,006	1,476	236	175	133	35	103	140	28	38				

District	Sample Population										Age 5—9		Age 10—14				Age 15—24					
	Literates					Illiterates					Total		Literates		Illiterates		Total		Literates		Illiterates	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Naga Hills ..	1,592	1,562	78	22	1,514	1,540	1,368	1,209	384	127	984	1,082	1,590	1,701	333	171	1,257	1,530				
Rural Tract (9) ..	1,567	1,532	68	17	1,499	1,515	1,394	1,194	368	115	975	1,079	1,514	1,652	281	157	1,233	1,495				
Kohima Town (3) ..	25	30	10	5	15	25	25	15	16	12	9	3	76	49	52	14	24	35				

Sample Population
Age 45-54

Age 35-44

Age 25-34

District	Age 25-34		Age 35-44		Age 45-54		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total						
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate							Literate	Illiterate				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Naga Hills	1,332	1,606	301	86	1,031	1,520	1,110	1,089	157	35	953	1,054	792	747	66	13	726	734

Rural Tract (9)	1,296	1,584	270	85	1,026	1,499	1,082	1,077	141	34	941	1,043	777	744	59	12	718	732
Kohima Town(3)	36	22	31	1	5	21	28	12	16	1	12	11	15	3	7	1	8	2

Sample Population

Age not stated

Age 75 and over

Age 65-74

Age 55-64

District	Age 55-64		Age 65-74		Age 75 and over		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total												
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate							Literate	Illiterate										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Naga Hills	432	442	20	3	412	439	266	230	10	5	256	225	264	228	13	1	251	227	28	25	3	..	25	25
Rural Tract (9)	430	438	20	2	410	436	266	229	10	5	256	224	263	227	12	1	251	226	28	25	3	..	25	25
Kohima Town (3)	2	4	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

C—IV—AGE AND LITERACY

Total Population

District Naga Hills	Total Population						
	Total			Literate		Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL TRACT—	2,05,950	1,03,104	1,02,846	15,320	5,912	87,784	96,934
Naga Hills Tract No.9	2,01,825	1,00,732	1,01,093	13,954	5,639	86,778	95,454
URBAN TRACT—							
Kohima Town Tract No.3	4,125	2,372	1,753	1,306	273	1,006	1,480

Displaced

District NAGA HILLS	Displaced persons													
	Displaced persons						Age—0—4		Age—5—9					
	Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	9	16	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
RURAL TRACT—	194	139	110	53	84	86	8	3	23	16	..	..	23	16
Naga Hills Tract No.9	182	130	98	44	84	86	8	3	23	16	..	..	23	16
URBAN TRACT—														
Kohima Town Tract No.3	12	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Displaced

District NAGA HILLS	Displaced											
	Age—10—14						Age—15—24					
	Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
RURAL TRACT—	22	20	11	8	11	12	60	43	44	25	16	18
Naga Hills Tract No.9	21	16	10	4	11	12	55	40	39	22	16	18
URBAN TRACT—												
Kohima Town Tract No.3	1	4	1	4	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..

Displaced

District NAGA HILLS	Displaced											
	Age—25—34						Age—35—44					
	Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
RURAL TRACT—	39	22	26	8	13	14	27	15	17	5	10	10
Naga Hills Tract No.9	36	22	23	8	13	14	25	14	15	4	10	10
URBAN TRACT—												
Kohima Town Tract No.3	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..

Naga Hills :—C. V. SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS (Sample Slips)

Naga Hills (Total figures)

Age Re- turns	Male	Female	Age Re- turns	Male	Female	Age Re- turns	Male	Female	Age Re- turns	Male	Female
0	184	201									
1	247	223	26	107	100	51	29	26	76	1	2
2	340	356	27	107	89	52	44	40	77	4	2
3	321	356	28	177	141	53	36	32	78	15	10
4	360	328	29	78	82	54	24	41	79	4	2
5	363	350	30	357	192	55	70	47	80	74	65
6	380	409	31	44	171	56	28	26	81	5	5
7	235	245	32	107	283	57	14	19	82	5	8
8	409	350	33	51	161	58	62	36	83	8	13
9	205	208	34	68	108	59	23	16	84	3	1
10	434	319	35	135	118	60	157	196	85	17	13
11	132	253	36	76	77	61	10	12	86	3	1
12	348	166	37	45	112	62	29	32	87	3	6
13	181	204	38	131	125	63	27	23	88	2	3
14	273	267	39	62	1	64	12	35	89	2	2
15	243	217	40	449	197	65	63	42	90	29	23
16	187	402	41	44	155	66	13	7	91	2	..
17	99	205	42	82	125	67	15	11	92	4	4
18	248	120	43	58	145	68	20	24	93	1	3
19	71	113	44	28	34	69	10	7	94	3	1
20	341	344	45	202	148	70	98	108	95	6	9
21	63	59	46	55	43	71	6	2	96	3	1
22	131	112	47	29	41	72	25	15	97	1	1
23	95	97	48	91	84	73	12	12	98	5	2
24	112	32	49	31	39	74	4	2	99	1	..
25	236	279	50	251	253	75	30	30	100	33	21
									Age not stated.—	28	25

Total 10,226 10,303

NAGA HILLS

C—V—Single year age Returns

	Age Returns	Males	Females	Age Returns	Males	Females	Age Returns	Males	Females	Age Returns	Males	Females
Rural Tract(9)	0	176	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	243	215	26	104	100	51	29	26	76	1	2
	2	334	352	27	103	88	52	44	39	77	4	2
	3	316	348	28	170	135	53	36	32	78	14	10
	4	355	318	29	74	82	54	22	41	79	4	2
	5	395	341	30	347	185	55	69	47	80	74	65
	6	373	402	31	43	171	56	28	24	81	5	5
	7	229	237	32	106	282	57	14	18	82	5	8
	8	404	346	33	51	158	58	62	36	83	8	13
	9	202	206	34	68	107	59	22	16	84	3	1
	10	430	316	35	126	116	60	157	195	85	17	13
	11	130	252	36	75	77	61	20	12	86	3	1
	12	339	160	37	45	112	62	29	32	87	3	6
	13	176	202	38	123	124	63	27	23	88	2	3
	14	268	264	39	62	1	64	12	35	89	2	2
	15	236	212	40	441	191	65	63	42	90	29	22
	16	180	396	41	44	154	66	13	7	91	2	..
	17	95	197	42	82	124	67	15	11	92	4	4
	18	237	115	43	57	144	68	20	24	93	1	3
	19	62	111	44	27	34	69	10	7	94	3	1
	20	325	334	45	199	147	70	98	108	95	6	9
	21	58	57	46	54	43	71	6	2	96	3	1
	22	122	107	47	29	41	72	25	14	97	1	1
	23	94	93	48	90	83	73	12	12	98	5	2
	24	105	30	49	28	39	74	4	2	99	1	..
	25	230	275	50	246	253	75	30	30	100	33	21
										Age not stated	28	25
										Total	9,990	10,128
Kohima Town (3)	0	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	4	8	26	3	..	51	..	..	76	..	..
	2	6	4	27	4	1	52	..	1	77	..	..
	3	5	8	28	7	6	53	..	..	78	1	..
	4	5	10	29	4	..	54	2	..	79	..	..
	5	4	9	30	10	6	55	1	..	80	..	..
	6	7	7	31	1	..	56	..	2	81	..	..
	7	6	8	32	1	1	57	..	1	82	..	..
	8	5	4	33	..	3	58	..	..	83	..	..
	9	3	2	34	..	1	59	1	..	84	..	..
	10	4	3	35	9	2	60	..	1	85	..	..
	11	2	1	36	1	..	61	..	..	86	..	..
	12	9	6	37	..	..	62	..	..	87	..	..
	13	5	2	38	8	1	63	..	..	88	..	..
	14	5	3	39	..	..	64	..	..	89	..	..
	15	7	5	40	8	6	65	..	..	90	..	1
	16	7	6	41	..	1	66	..		Total	236	175
	17	4	8	42	..	1	67	..	..	
	18	11	5	43	1	1	68	..	..	
	19	9	2	44	1	..	69	..	..	
	20	16	10	45	3	1	70	..	..	
	21	5	2	46	1	..	71	..	..	
	22	9	5	47	..	..	72	..	1			
	23	1	4	48	1	1	73	..	..	
	24	7	2	49	3	..	74	..	..	
	25	6	4	50	5	..	75	..	..	

DISTRICT :—NAGA HILLS

D—1—(i) Languages—Mother Tongue

Name and No. of Tract	Total population								Ao		Sema			
	Persons		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	205,950	103,104	102,846	23,185	25,423	19,037	20,581							
Naga Hills .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.—Rural Tract	201,825	100,732	101,093	23,083	25,362	18,892	20,493							
3.—Kohima Town	4,125	2,372	1,753	102	61	145	88							

Name and No. of Tract	Total population															
	Angami		Chakisang		Lotha		Konyak		Zeliang		Rengma		Sangtam		Kuki	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Naga Hills	150,410	13,274	12,986	12,702	11,102	11,290	4,356	4,458	3,866	2,736	2,491	2,757	2,228	2,798	1,135	1,343
9.—Rural Tract	14,553	12,803	12,982	12,694	11,040	11,253	4,354	4,458	3,859	2,729	2,455	2,748	2,221	2,798	1,084	1,307
3.—Kohima Town	488	471	4	8	62	37	2	..	7	7	36	9	7	..	51	36

Bengali Assamese Hindi Nepali Phom Chang Mikir Miri

Name and No. of Tract

Name and No. of Tract	Bengali		Assamese		Hindi		Nepali		Phom		Chang		Mikir		Miri	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Naga Hills	1,212	562	654	610	651	158	1,594	903	524	479	433	99	563	713	7	1
9.—Rural Tract	1,145	513	457	360	553	144	652	260	524	479	433	99	560	712	5	1
3.—Kohima Town	67	49	197	250	98	14	942	643	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..

Name and No. of Tract

Name and No. of Tract	Mejong		Yimnongr		Garo		Kacha (Naga)		Kabui		Kachari		Jarua			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Naga Hills	3	7	43	59	166	114	394	516	23	5	65	82	495	655	4	..
9.—Rural Tract	3	7	41	49	159	106	352	510	21	5	37	55	478	643	4	..
3.—Kohima Town .. .. .	..	..	2	10	7	8	42	6	2	28	27	17	12	..	..	..

Name and No. of Tract	Manipuri		Khuzami		Oriya		Marathi		Pushtu		Punjabi		Marwari		Gurmukhi	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Naga Hills	248	41	31	7	105	115	5	2	33	12	35	28	8	1	1	3
9.—Rural Tract	237	39	31	7	104	115	5	2	33	12	32	27	8	1	1	3
3.—Kohima Town	11	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..

Name and No. of Tract	Tamil		Telugu		Mech		Santali		Khasi		Yunsungr		Sindhi		Pancha	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Naga Hills	7	..	10	15	1	8	12	7	42	5	2	37	3	4	4	..
9.—Rural Tract	7	..	10	15	1	8	12	7	29	..	2	37	1	..	4	..
3.—Kohima Town .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	2	4	..	..

DISTRICT

Naga Hills

D—I—Languages

(ii) Bilingualism

Number and name of Tract				Mother tongue	Total speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1 (i)	Subsidiary Language					
							Hindi	Assamese	Manipuri	Bengali	Nepali	Urdu
Total				Ao	48,608	5,524	359	5,164	1	..	..	..
Rural	Tract	9	..	..	48,445	5,446	348	5,097	1	..	..	..
Urban	Tract	3	..	..	163	78	11	67	..	..	..	..
Total				Chakisang	25,688	199	50	148	1	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	25,676	196	50	145	1	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	12	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Total				Zeiang	6,602	159	24	134	1	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	6,588	150	24	125	1	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	14	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total				Kuki	2,478	253	46	197	10	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	2,391	216	32	174	10	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	87	37	14	23	..	..	..	..
Total				Hindi	809	435	..	385	1	45	2	2
Rural	9	..	..	..	697	419	..	371	1	45	2	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	112	16	..	14	..	..	..	2
Total				Chang	532	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	532	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				Kakha	910	325	..	325	..	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	862	315	..	315	..	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	48	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Total				Kachari	1,150	833	6	825	2	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	1,121	811	..	809	2	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	29	22	6	16	..	..	..	..

Number and name of Tract				Mother tongue	Total speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary Languages					
							Hindi	Assamese	Manipuri	Bengali	Nepali	Urdu
				(i)	(ii)	(iii)						
Total				Miri	8	2	..	2
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban 3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Total				Jarua	4	3	..	3	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..
Total				Pusthu	45	13	13	..	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	45	13	13	..	..	..	..
Total				Gurmukhi	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
Total				Mech	9	5	..	5	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	5	..	..	..
Total				Yimsungr	39	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	39	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total				Tangkhum	420	7	3	1	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	403	1	..	1	..	..	..
Urban 3	..	..	..	..	17	7	3	4	..	..	..
Total				English	16	11	7	4	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	10	7	5	2	..	..	..
Urban 3	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	2	..	..	..
Total				Urdu	11	11	4	7	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	1	..	..	..
Urban 3	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
Total				Urang	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total				Lushei	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
Urban 3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..

Number and name of Tract				Mother tongue	Total speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column I	Subsidiary languages			
							Hindi	Assamese	Manipuri	Bengali
				(i)	(ii)	(iii)				
Total				Sema	39,618	1,291	49	1,242	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	39,385	1,179	48	1,131	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	233	112	1	111	..	..
Total				Lotha	22,392	6,294	218	6,066	10	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	22,293	6,239	217	6,012	10	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	99	55	1	54	..	..
Total				Rengma	5,248	204	1	203	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	5,203	193	..	193	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	45	11	1	10	..	..
Total				Bengali	1,774	803	166	636	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	1,658	703	120	582	1	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	116	100	46	54	..	..
Total				Nepali	2,497	1,546	443	1,099	2	2
Rural	2	..	..	..	912	746	194	551	..	1
Urban	3	..	..	..	1,585	800	249	548	2	1
Total				Mikir	1,276	768	1	762	5	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	1,272	764	..	759	5	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	4	4	1	3	..	..
Total				Mao	28	5	..	5	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	26	3	..	3	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
Total				Manipuri	289	185	10	175	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	276	177	10	167	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	13	8	..	8	..	..

Number and name of Tract				Mother tongue	Total speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary languages				
							Hindi	Assamese	Manipuri	Bengali	
				(i)	(ii)	(iii)					
	Total	..	..	..	Mejong	10	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Khuzami	38	5	..	5	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	38	5	..	5	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Punjabi	63	17	6	11	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	59	13	2	11	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Tamil	7	5	1	4	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	7	5	1	4	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Santali	19	17	10	7	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	19	17	10	7	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Sindhi	7	7	6	1	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Talami	37	34	10	24	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	37	34	10	24	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Chakri	31	3	..	3	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	31	3	..	3	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Mura	7	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Dogra	1	1	..	1	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..

Number and name of Tract				Mother tongue	Total speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column I	Subsidiary languages					
							Hindi	Assamese	Manipuri	Bengali	Nepali	
				(i)	(ii)	(iii)						
	Total	..	..	..	Angami	28,315	780	60	715	5	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	27,356	570	56	509	5	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	959	210	4	206	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Konyak	8,814	438	13	425	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	8,812	437	13	424	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Sangtam	5,026	188	6	167	15	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	5,019	183	5	163	15	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	7	5	1	4	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Assamese	1,264	278	190	..	5	58	25
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	817	165	103	..	5	32	25
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	447	113	87	..	..	26	..
	Total	..	..	..	Phom	1,003	222	..	222	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	1,003	222	..	222	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Garo	280	172	..	172	..	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	265	167	..	167	..	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	15	5	..	5	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Kabui	147	32	4	22	6	..	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	92	19	4	9	6	..	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	55	13	..	13	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	Oriya	220	34	15	17	..	2	..
Rural	9	..	..	..	..	219	34	15	17	..	2	..
Urban	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number and name of Tract				Mother tongue	Total speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary languages				
							Hindi	Assamese	Manipuri	Bengali	Nepali
				(i)	(ii)	(iii)					
Total	..	..	..	Yimlsuenger	102	7	..	7	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban 3	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	7	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	Marathi	7	5	3	2	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	7	5	3	2	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	Marwari	9	9	7	2	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	9	9	7	2	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	Telegu	25	2	2	..	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	25	2	2	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	Khasi	47	15	6	8	..	1	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	29	8	3	5	..	..	..
Urban 3	..	..	..	..	18	7	3	3	..	1	..
Total	..	..	..	Pancha	4	2	..	2	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	Chinese	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	Makrani	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	Parja	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural 9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	Spanish	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Urban 3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..

NAGA HILLS DISTRICT

D—II.—Religion

Tracts	Total Population		Hindus		Sikhs		Jains		Buddhi- ists		Muslims		Christians		Jews		Tribal		Non-tribal		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Naga Hills ..	2,05,950	1,03,104	1,02,846	5,271	3,399	118	40	54	22	18	29	423	97	47,203	46,220	3	..	49,974	53,039	..	40
Rural Tract 9 ..	2,01,825	1,00,732	1,01,093	3,945	2,476	115	38	54	22	3	2	400	79	46,698	45,855	3	..	49,514	52,621	..	..
Kohima Town—3 ..	4,125	2,372	1,753	1,326	923	3	2	..	..	15	27	23	18	505	365	..	..	460	418	..	40

NAGA HILLS DISTRICT

D—III.—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Tracts	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
Naga Hills ..	63	41	22	1,99,608
Rural 9 ..	63	41	22	1,97,237
Kohima Town—3 ..	..	..	..	2,371
				1,576
				795

NAGA HILLS

D—III.—Backward and non Backward Class

Tract	Backward			Non-Backward		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Naga Hills	532	408	124	5,744	3,569	2,175
Rural—9	519	402	117	4,006	2,781	1,225
Kohima Town—3	13	6	7	1,738	788	950

NAGA HILLS

D—III.—Anglo-Indians

Tract	Anglo Indians		
	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4
Naga Hills	3	2	1
Rural—9 .. .. .	..	..	..
Kohima Town—3	3	2	1

NAGA HILLS DISTRICT

D.—IV—Migrants

A.—I—Districts where born

District of Enumeration	Total-Population						Naga Hills			Sibsagar			Lakhimpur					
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons			Males			Females					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Naga Hills	2,02,148	1,00,289	1,01,857	2,00,398	99,394	1,01,004	773	382	391	45	27	18
Rural Tract—9	1,98,855	98,543	1,00,312	1,97,414	97,852	99,562	697	329	368	28	19	9
Kohima Town—3	3,291	1,746	1,545	2,984	1,542	1,442	76	53	23	17	8	9

Districts	Nowgong			Cachar			Lushai Hills			Kamrup			Darrang		
	Persons		Females	Persons		Males	Persons			Males			Females		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Naga Hills ..	250	115	135	305	114	191	12	9	3	123	82	41	15	9	6
Rural Tract—9	..	214	89	125	99	184	..	..	..	74	50	24	8	3	5
Kohima town—3	..	36	26	10	22	15	7	12	3	49	32	17	7	6	1

Districts-Tract	Goalpara		United Khasi and Jaintia Hills		Garo Hills		Mishimi Hills		Tirap		Balipara				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
Naga Hills ..	98	77	21	82	50	32	37	24	13	5	5	1	2	1	1
Rural Tract—9 ..	81	61	20	15	12	3	35	24	11	5	5	..	1	..	..
Kohima town—3 ..	17	16	1	67	38	29	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2

Total A.—II	Population of State				Manipur State				Tripura State				West Bengal			
	P.	M.	F.	Total	P.	M.	F.	Total	P.	M.	F.	Total	P.	M.	F.	Total
District of Enumeration	2	3	4	9	5	6	7	18	8	9	10	27	11	12	13	36
Naga Hills ..	..	1,392	1,064	328	268	158	110	64	64	41	23	139	81	58	..	..
Rural Tract—9 ..	..	1,096	827	269	168	89	71	62	39	39	23	81	32	499	..	..
Kohima town—3 ..	..	296	237	59	103	69	39	2	2	2	..	58	49	9	..	..

District	Bihar		Orissa		United Provinces				Mydha Bharat		Punjab		Rajasthan					
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.			
Naga Hills ..	323	32	104	103	1	160	148	12	13	6	7	39	13	26	208	165	43	
Rural Tract—9 ..	318	289	29	103	102	1	91	83	8	13	6	7	29	6	23	199	156	43
Kohima town—3 ..	37	34	3	1	1	..	69	65	4	..	..	10	7	3	9	9	9	..

District	Madras		Mysore		Bombay		Travancore Cochin		Saurashtra		Kashmir		Delhi							
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.					
Naga Hills ..	32	17	15	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	
Rural Tract—9..	31	16	15	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Kohima town—3 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..

NAGA HILLS—DISTRICT
D. IV—Migrants

B.—Countries in Asia beyond India, where born

District, or Tracts of Enumeration.	Population of State																	
	Pakistan			Nepal			Bhotan			Burma			Afghanian					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	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	17	18	19
Naga Hills Total	2,400	1,743	657	1,416	996	420	937	720	217	3	2	1	30	12	12	14	13	1
Rural Tract—9	1,865	1,356	509	1,348	956	392	478	378	100	1	..	1	25	10	15	13	12	1
Kohima Town—3	535	387	148	68	40	28	459	342	117	2	2	..	5	2	3	1	1	..

C.—Countries in Europe where born

District, or Tracts of Enumeration.	British Isles												Spain					
	P.			M.			F.			P.			M.			F.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	4	2	2	6	4	2	2	7	8	9	..	..
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohima Town—3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

E.—Countries in America, where born

District, or Tracts of Enumeration.	United States of America					
	P.		M.		F.	
	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Persons	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	6	4
Rural—9	..	..	..	..	4	3
Kohima Town—3	..	..	..	..	2	1

DISTRICT—NAGA HILLS

(Subsidiary Table)

D-IV—Migrants

Livelihood classes	Total population																																	
	Manipur State		Tripura State		West Bengal		Bihar		Orissa		United Province		Madhya Bharat		Persons		Females																	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																										
Total	1,392	1,064	328	268	158	110	64	41	23	139	81	58	355	323	32	104	103	1	160	148	12	13	6	7										
I	60	25	35	52	20	32	..	..	..	2	1	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	14	11	3	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..				
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	257	231	26	24	14	10	..	..	..	5	4	1	105	96	9	91	91	..	10	10	..	2	..	2	2						
VI	307	199	108	20	18	2	15	..	15	39	13	26	44	37	7	2	2	..	22	22	..	7	5	2	2									
VII	164	126	38	20	16	4	40	39	1	23	12	11	27	24	3	5	4	1	11	3	8	3	..	3	3									
VIII	588	470	118	143	82	61	9	2	7	70	51	19	168	158	10	6	6	..	116	112	4	1	1	..	..							
																		Punjab	Rajasthan	Madras	Mysore	Bombay	Travancore-Cochin	Saurashtra	Delhi	Kashmir								
																		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
Total	39	13	26	208	165	43	32	17	15	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
I	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	8	6	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1		
VI	19	..	19	138	101	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	5	2	3	25	22	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	7	5	2	41	40	1	27	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Naga Hills—

D.- V.—Displaced Persons by District of origin and date of arrival in India

1947

Number and name of Tract	District of origin	1946												1947				
		Jan. 47	Feb. 47	Mar. 47	Apr. 47	May 47	Jun. 47	July 47	Aug. 47	Sep. 47	Oct. 47	Nov. 47	Dec. 47					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
		M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		4	5	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	37
	District total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mymensing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barisal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	West Punjab..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	5	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	6	37	21
		25	22	1	2	5	7											

3.—Kohima town—

Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Naga Hills—

D.—V.—Displaced Persons by District of origin and date of arrival in India—contd.

1948

Number and name of Tract	District of origin	1948																					
		Jan. 48	Feb. 48	Mar. 48	Apr. 48	May 48	June 48	July 48	Aug. 48	Sep. 48	Oct. 48	Nov. 48	Dec. 48										
Rural—		10	3	16	13	6	4	17	10	4	1	3	6	3	3	..	3	..	7	4	9	4	
	Mymensing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Tippera	..	..	8	6	5	2	4	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	Chittagong..	..	..	5	..	4	5	..	5	4	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
	Barisal	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sylhet	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	10	3	14	11	6	4	17	10	4	1	3	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
	
	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	4	..
	Sindh	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	4	..

3.—Kohima town—

Number and name of Tract District of origin

	1950												1951	
	Jan. 50	Feb. 50	Mar. 50	Apr. 50	May 50	June 50	July 50	Aug. 50	Sep. 50	Oct. 50	Nov. 50	Dec. 50	Jan. 51	Feb. 51
Jan. 50	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F														
District Total	1	2	6	1	4	8		9	2				2	
Mymensing			1	1										
Tippera	1			2	2			2	2				2	
Chittagong														
Barisal														
Sylhet			2	1										
Rangpur														
Bogra														
Pabna														
Dacca								5						
Faridpur														
Noakhali										2				
Jessore														
West Punjab														
Total	1	2	6	1	4	8		9	2				2	

Rural—

9.—Naga Hills—

3.—Kohima Town—

Sylhet														
Sindh														
Total														

DISTRICT—NAGA HILLS

D—VI—Non-Indian Nationals

No. and Name of Tract	Total		Pakistan Nationals		Nepali Nationals		Bhutan Nationals		Chinese Nationals		Afghan Nationals		Burmese Nationals		British Nationals		Spanish Nationals		American Nationals		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	3	4	5	4	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Naga Hills	1,531	1,053	478	638	185	387	276	2	..	1	1	15	8	1	3	2	1	1	..	5	3
9.—Rural	1,371	1,016	355	613	185	380	158	..	..	1	1	15	8	1	..	3	2	..	..	3	1
..—Kohima town	160	37	123	25	..	7	118	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	2

NAGA HILLS

D—VII—Livelihood classes by educational standards

Educational Standard	Agricultural Classes										Non-Agricultural Classes							
	I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their Dependents		II Cultivators of Land wholly or Mainly unowned and their Dependents		III Cultivating Labourers and their Dependents		IV Non-cultivating owners of Land; Agricultural Receivers and their Dependents		V Production other than cultivation		VI Commerce		VII Transport		VIII Other Services and Miscellaneous sources			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Grand total	10,967	4,473	124	54	42	11	2	3	529	152	537	241	199	106	2,920	876		
Literate	10,307	4,377	112	53	42	11	2	3	442	138	430	227	88	92	2,134	768		
Middle School	601	91	10	1	..	..	..	..	58	11	79	13	75	13	496	74
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary. Intermediate in Arts or Science	35	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	22	1	31	1	165	25
Degrees or Diplomas	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	37	3
Graduate in Arts or Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Agriculture	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Veterinary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Legal	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
Others	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	8	1
Total	10,967	4,473	124	54	42	11	2	3	529	152	537	241	199	106	2,918	875		
Foreign																		
British .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Continental .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1

D-VII--LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Naga Hills

Educational Standard	Agricultural Classes						Non-Agricultural Classes						Persons (Including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GRAND TOTAL	10,967	4,473	124	54	42	11	2	3	529	152	537	241	199	106	2,920	876
Literate	10,272	4,359	108	52	42	11	2	3	309	89	391	200	65	84	1,326	669
Middle School	566	88	10	1					43	8	65	7	67	13	401	31
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary	32	2	2						20	2	18		31	1	87	13
Intermediate in Arts or Science	4	1							2		3		4		30	1
Degrees or diplomas																
Graduate in Arts or Science	2								2		1				20	
Post-Graduate In Arts or Science															1	
Teaching																
Engineering	1								1							
Agriculture																
Veterinary																
Commerce																
Legal	3															
Medical	1	2							2							15
Others	3													1		1
Total	10,884	4,452	120	53	42	11	2	3	379	100	478	207	168	98	1,881	714

Rural Tract No.9.

		Foreign															
		10,884	4,452	120	53	42	11	2	3	379	100	478	207	168	98	1,881	715
British	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Continental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tract Total		10,884	4,452	120	53	42	11	2	3	379	100	478	207	168	98	1,881	715
Literate	..	..	35	18	4	1	..	..	..	133	49	39	27	23	8	808	99
Middle School	..	..	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	14	6	8	..	95	43
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	78	12
Intermediate in Arts or Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	2
Degrees or Diplomas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate in Arts or Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Agriculture	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Legal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Others	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Total		83	21	4	1	..	..	..	..	150	52	59	34	31	8	1,037	161

		Foreign															
		83	21	4	1	..	..	..	..	150	52	59	34	31	8	1,037	161
British	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Continental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tract Total		83	21	4	1	..	..	..	..	150	52	59	34	31	8	1,037	161

F.—Tribes by Religion

Khasi

No. and Name of the Tract	Total										
	Hindu			Christian							
	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	Tribal					
Naga Hills	..	2,00,997	1,00,022	1,00,975	24	..	15	3	2	2	2
9.—Rural Tract	..	1,98,500	98,329	1,00,171	24	..	3	..	1	..	..
3.—Kohima Town	..	2,497	1,693	804	..	..	12	3	1	1	2

No. and Name of the Tract

Kuki

No. and Name of the Tract	Kuki												
	Hindu			Christian									
	M	F	Tribal	M	F	Tribal							
Naga Hills	..	3	635	335	227	797	479	1	..	19,400	21,136	3,784	4,287
9.—Rural Tract	..	3	635	308	206	773	464	1	..	19,355	21,096	3,727	4,266
3.—Kohima Town	27	21	24	15	..	..	45	40	57	21

Mikir

Angami

No. and Name of the Tract	Mikir						Angami						
	Hindu			Christian			Hindu			Christian			
	M	F	Tribal	M	F	Tribal	M	F	Tribal	M	F	Tribal	
Naga Hills	..	371	468	3	9	189	236	8	2	3,075	2,879	11,954	10,393
9.—Rural Tract	..	369	467	2	9	189	236	8	2	2,799	2,649	11,746	10,152
3.—Kohima Town	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	276	230	208	241

No. and Name of the Tract	Lotha				Kabui							
	Hindu		Christian		Tribal		Hindu		Christian		Tribal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Naga Hills	4,622	3,483	6,477	7,807	20	30	32	20	22	32
9.—Rural Tract	4,573	3,453	6,464	7,800	20	30	2	..	15	25
3.—Kohima Town	49	30	13	7	..	..	30	20	7	7

No. and name of the Tract	Garó				Kachari				Phom					
	Hindu		Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Naga Hills	53	51	75	36	38	27	589	648	6	4	154	75	370	404
9.—Rural Tract	50	47	75	36	34	23	474	639	4	4	154	75	370	404
3.—Kohima Town	3	4	..	..	4	4	115	9	2	..	..	..	..	..

No. and Name of the Tract	Chang				Yimsung				Sema				Rengma				
	Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Naga Hills	..	330	70	103	29	18	28	25	28	14,327	11,423	4,710	9,158	1,016	1,078	1,475	1,682
9.—Rural Tract	..	330	70	103	29	16	21	25	28	14,220	11,382	4,672	9,111	997	1,069	1,458	1,679
3.—Kohima Town	2	7	..	..	107	41	38	47	19	9	17	3

No. and Name of the Tract	Zeliang				Chakiasang				Sangiam				Konyak			
	Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Naga Hills	280	380	3,586	2,356	1,467	1,970	11,519	10,732	571	979	1,828	1,826	1,619	1,257	2,737	3,201
9.—Rural Tract	277	374	3,582	2,355	1,465	1,968	11,517	10,726	566	974	1,824	1,824	1,618	1,257	2,736	3,201
3.—Kohima Town	3	6	4	1	2	2	2	6	5	5	4	2	1	..	1	..

No. and Name of the Tract	Mao				Kacha (Naga)				Kwoireng				Talami				Kakha			
	Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal		Christian		Tribal		Hindu		Hindu		Hindu			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Naga Hills	13	2	10	3	170	210	224	306	304	187	115	217	214	3	628	250				
9.—Rural Tract	11	2	10	3	152	209	200	301	129	180	65	210	4	3	586	250				
3.—Kohima Town	2	..	..	..	18	1	24	5	175	7	50	7	210	..	42	..	

No. and Name of the Tract	Mech		Tangkhul		Pancha		Miri		Jarua		Mejong		Chaku		Lushei	
	Hindu		Christian		Christian		Christian		Christian		Tribal		Tribal		Christian	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Naga Hills	1	8	203	200	4	..	7	1	89	..	3	7	..	19	4	..
9.—Rural Tract	1	8	203	200	4	..	5	1	4	..	3	7	..	19	..	..
3.—Kohima Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES CENSUS

TABLE I

District Naga Hills

Subdivision	Total No. of establishment	No. of Non-Textile establishment	No. of Textile establishment	No. of Handlooms in textile establishment	
				Without Fly shuttle	With Fly shuttle
Kohima	14,641	1,900	12,741	13,803	..

TABLE II

Employment in textile establishment

Industry group (Code No. name)	Total No. of establishment	Number of persons employed						
		Total No.	Male			Female		
			Total	Boys	Men	Total	Girls	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District Total ..	12,741	23,514	5,654	58	5,596	17,860	1,002	16,858
262 Cotton spinning sizing and weaving.	12,741	23,514	5,654	58	5,596	17,860	1,002	16,858

TABLE III

Employment in Non-textile Establishments

Industry group (Code no. and name)	Total number of establishments	Number of persons employed						
		Total	Male			Female		
			Total	Boys	Men	Total	Girls	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2·92—Cobblers ..	8	15	15	..	15	..	..	..
3·01—Blacksmiths ..	116	195	186	13	173	9	2	7
4·03—Watch repairing ..	5	14	14	..	14	..	..	..
4·41—Pottery	45	61	38	..	38	23	..	23
4·62—Carpenter	40	49	49	..	49	..	..	..
4·64—Basket making ..	1,686	2,549	2,204	43	2,161	345	33	312
Kohima Subdivision ..	1,900	2,883	2,506	56	2,450	377	35	342

N. B.—No slips were received from Mokokchang Subdivision.

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

(SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ONLY)

Naga Hills

Division	Subdivisions and Groups	Persons	Males	Females
	All Industries and Services	4,979	4,646	333
Division 0	Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	326	307	19
	0-1 Stock Raising	34	34	...
	0-11 Herdsman and shepherds	7	7	...
	0-12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes...	27	27	...
	0-2 Rearing of small animal and insects ...	3	2	1
	0-21 Poultry farmers	1	1	...
	0-23 Silkworm rearers	2	1	1
	0-3 Plantation Industries	55	38	17
	0-31 Owners, managers and workers in tea plantation.	55	38	17
	0-4 Forestry and woodcutting	234	233	1
	0-40 Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including forest officers, rangers and guards).	140	140	...
	0-43 Woodcutters	94	93	1
Division 1.	Mining and Quarrying	375	371	4
	1-1 Coal mining—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite.	356	352	4
	1-4 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Oil Well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bituminous sand operations.	17	17	...
	1-5 Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits. Extraction from the earth of stone, clay sand and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement.	2	1	...
Division 2.	Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	79	63	16
	2-0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified	1	1	...
	2-03 Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat.	1	1	...
	2-6 Cotton textile	3	...	3
	2-62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	3	...	3
	2-7 Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods.	55	54	1
	2-71 Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners ...	55	54	1
	2-8 Textile Industries otherwise unclassified	12	...	12
	2-81 Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving ...	12	...	12
	2-9 Leather, leather products and footwear	8	8	...
	2-92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.	1	1	...
	2-90 Makers and repairers of all other leather products.	7	7	...

Division	Subdivisions and Groups	Persons	Males	Females
Division 3.	Processing and manufacture—Metals Chemicals and Products thereof.	59	58	1
	3·0 Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified.	27	27	...
	3·01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements.	22	22	...
	3·06 Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories.	5	5	...
	3·3 Transport equipment	13	13	...
	3·32 Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles.	13	13	...
	3·4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.	1	1	...
	3·41 Manufacture of electric lamps	1	1	...
	3·5 Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops— Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts.	18	17	1
Division 4.	Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified	162	159	3
	4·0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified.	9	8	...
	4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.	9	8	1
	4·1 Products of petroleum and coal	15	15	...
	4·11 Kerosene and petroleum refineries	2	2	...
	4·10 Other manufactures of products from petroleum and coal.	13	13	...
	4·6 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.	138	136	2
	4·61 Sawyers... ..	62	6	2
	4·62 Carpenters, turners and joiners	76	76	...
Division 5.	Construction and Utilities	278	264	14
	5·0 Construction and maintenance of work—otherwise unclassified.	116	111	5
	5·1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings ...	30	30	...
	5·11 Masons and bricklayers	2	2	...
	5·12 Stone-cutters and dressers	13	13	...
	5·10 Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials.	15	15	...
	5·2 Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.	60	55	5
	5·4 Construction and Maintenance operations— Irrigation and other agricultural works.	21	21	...
	5·5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply.	4	4	...
	5·7 Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers.	47	43	4

Division	Subdivisions and Groups	Persons	Males	Females
Division 6.	Commerce	614	542	72
	6·0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified	364	315	49
	6·01 Hawkers and Street Vendors otherwise unclassified.	67	46	21
	6·02 Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores	2	2	...
	6·03 Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers	41	20	21
	6·00 General Storekeepers, shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified.	254	247	7
	6·1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics).	130	111	19
	6·11 Retail dealers in grain and pulses ; sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry ; animals for food ; fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits.	88	85	3
	6·12 Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops.	6	6	...
	6·13 Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja	3	3	...
	6·14 Hawkers and street-vendors of drink and foodstuffs.	21	5	16
	6·15 Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes	12	12	...
	6·2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	16	16	...
	6·21 Petroleum distributors	14	14	...
	6·20 Retail dealers (including hawkers and street vendors) in firewood, charcoal, cow dung and all other fuel except petroleum.	2	2	...
	6·3 Retail trade in textile and leather goods Retail trade (including hawkers and street vendors) in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.	78	77	1
	6·4 Wholesale trade in foodstuffs Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses, sweetmeats, sugar and spices ; dairy products, eggs and poultry ; animal for food ; fodder for animals ; other foodstuffs ; wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.	12	9	3
	6·5 Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.	9	9	...
	6·6 Real Estate— House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land.	1	1	...
	6·8 Moneylending, banking and other financial business— Officers, employees of joint stock banks and co-operative banks, Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual money lenders, exchangers and exchange agents, money changers and brokers and their agents.	4	4	...

Division	Subdivisions and Groups	Persons	Males	Females
Division 7.	Transport, Storage and Communications ...	436	430	6
	7·0 Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.	4	...	4
	7·1 Transport by road— Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant) palki, etc. bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mules, ass, and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities.	79	79	...
	7·4 Railway transport— Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.	274	274	...
	7·5 Storage and warehousing— The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses, cold storage, safe deposits when such storage is offered as an independent service.	7	7	...
	7·6 Postal Services	71	69	2
	7·7 Telegraph Services	1	1	...
Division 8.	Health, Education and Public Administration ...	1615	1491	124
	8·1 Medical and other Health Services	96	64	32
	8·11 Registered medical practitioners	9	9	...
	8·14 Midwives	22	...	22
	8·15 Vaccinators	2	2	...
	8·16 Compounders	24	22	2
	8·17 Nurses	39	31	8
	8·2 Educational Services and Research	485	414	71
	8·21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, colleges and Research Institution.	...	...	...
	8·22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers ...	422	364	58
	8·20 Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including Libraries and Museums, etc.	63	50	13
	8·3 Army, Navy and Air Force	729	717	12
	8·31 Army	729	717	12
	8·4 Police (other than village watchman) ...	103	103	...
	8·5 Village officers and servants, including village watchmen.	30	29	1
	8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision).	10	10	...
	8·7 Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision).	162	154	8

Division	Subdivisions and Groups	Persons	Males	Females
Division 9.	Services not elsewhere specified	1035	961	74
9·0	Services otherwise unclassified	640	593	47
9·1	Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another).	167	149	18
9·11	Private motor drivers and cleaners	64	64	...
9·12	Cooks	35	35	...
9·13	Gardeners	4	3	1
9·10	Other domestic servants	64	47	17
9·2	Barbers and beauty shops— Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers, tatoopers, shampoers, bath houses.	13	13	...
9·3	Laundries and Laundry services— Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning.	13	13	...
9·4	Hostels, restaurants and eating houses	46	42	4
9·5	Recreation services— Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, Managers and employees of theatres, opera companies, etc. musicians, actors, dancers, etc. conjurers, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios.	13	13	...
9·6	Legal and business services	80	80	...
9·61	Lawyers of all kinds, including qazis, law agents and mukhtiar.	1	1	...
9·62	Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.	1	1	...
9·65	Managers, clerks servants and employees of Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Labour Organisation and similar organisation of employers and employees.	78	78	...
9·8	Religious, Charitable and welfare Services	63	58	5
9·81	Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers.	59	54	5
9·82	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisors, etc.	4	4	...
	Persons subsisting on non-productive activities.			
	Beggars	15	15	...
	Pensioners	34	34	...