

TRIBAL ATLAS : MIZORAM



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Government of Mizoram

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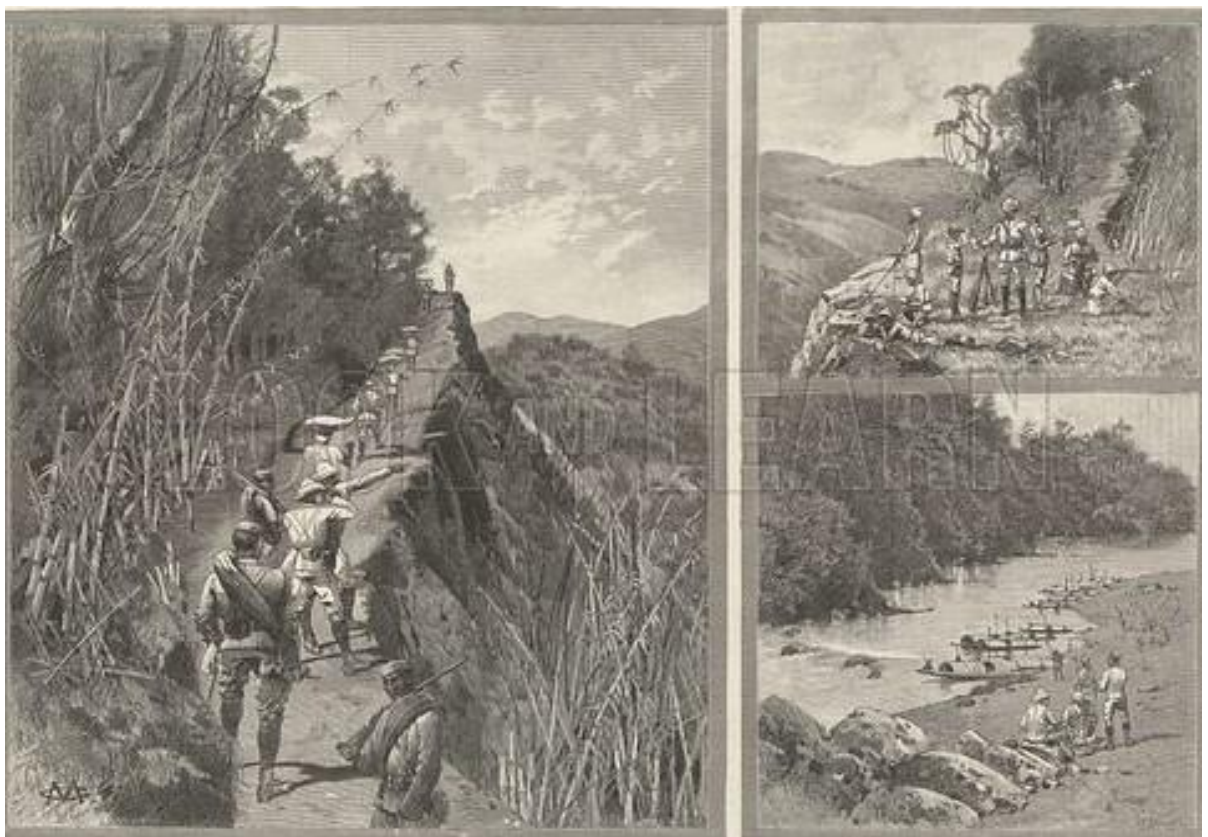
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“We were meant to explore this earth like children do, unhindered by fear, propelled by curiosity and a sense of discovery. Allow yourself to see the world through new eyes and know there are amazing adventures here for you.” *Laurel Bleadon Maffei*



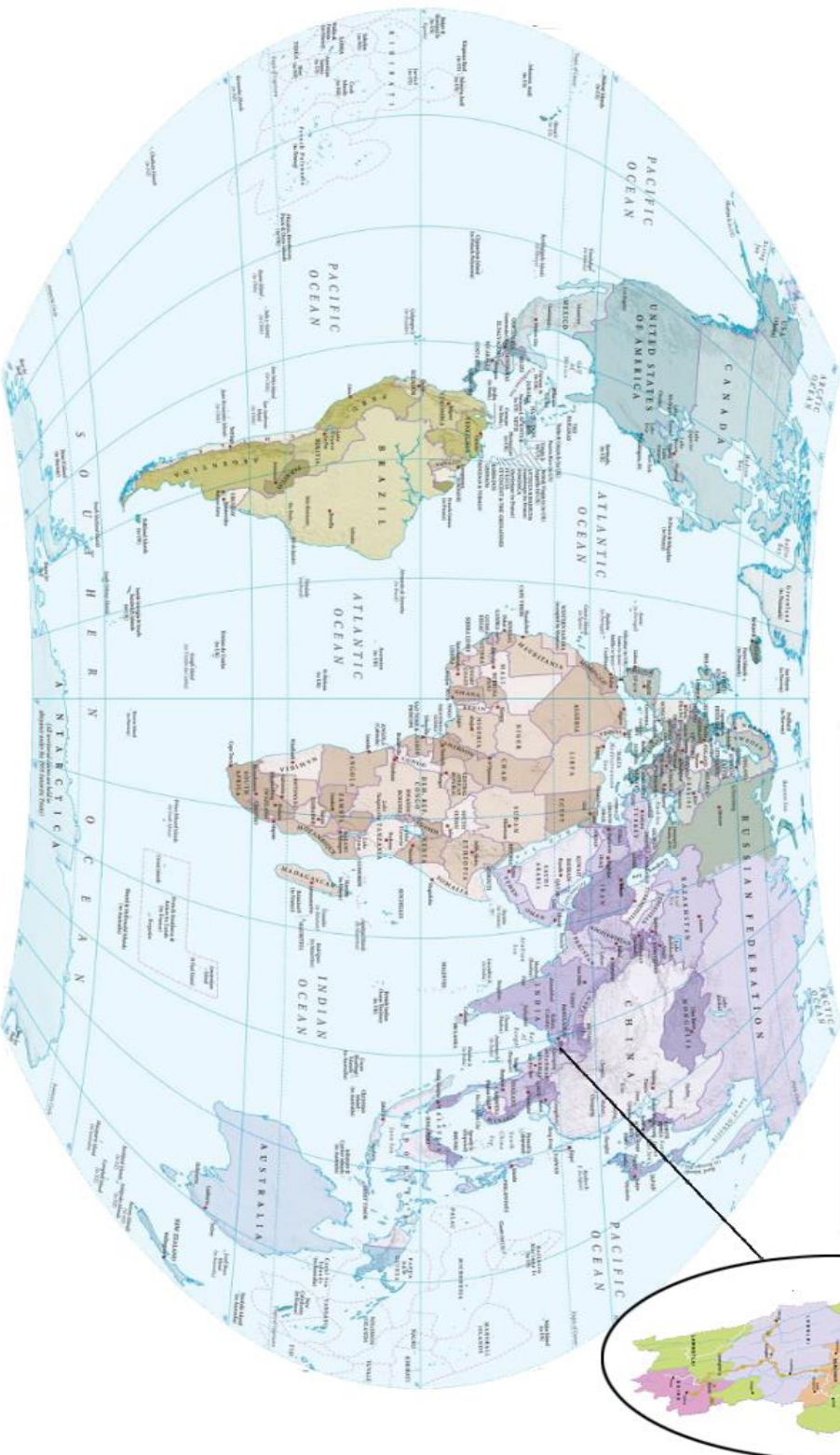
An old painting of the Lushai Hill Expedition

MAP OF MIZORAM STATE

Mizoram is a landlocked state in North East India whose southern part shares 722 kilometres long international borders with Myanmar and Bangladesh, and northern part share domestic borders with Manipur, Assam and Tripura. It is the fifth smallest state of India with 21,087 km² (8,142 sq mi).

DISCOVER...

A magical experience filled with enchantment, mystique, communities, hilly landscape, rich culture and indigenous wealth, natural A/C. A young and dynamic, diverse ethnicity. A national pride of talent and hidden resources of India





“We live in a wonderful world that is full of beauty, charm and adventure. There is no end to the adventures that we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open”

Jawaharlal Nehru

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## Welcome to Mizoram

A land of plenty and a hotbed of cultures, India doesn't shy away from embracing the diversity within its borders. An integral part of this diversity comes from the country's tribal heritage and cultures. Home to over 100 different tribes and indigenous communities peppered within the nation, the state of Mizoram occupies a unique position in the Tribal map of India for having one of the few tribal states with a small but distinct plethora of tribal clans and sub-clans, a sub-mini-continent itself. This state, since the 16<sup>th</sup> century has been cumulatively the homeland of over fifty different tribal groups and communities with most of them descending from the Sino-Tibetan Burmese race. The non-tribal communities in Mizoram including the Nepalese numbers account for only five percent of the total population, becoming a state of the country with largest tribal concentration in the country.

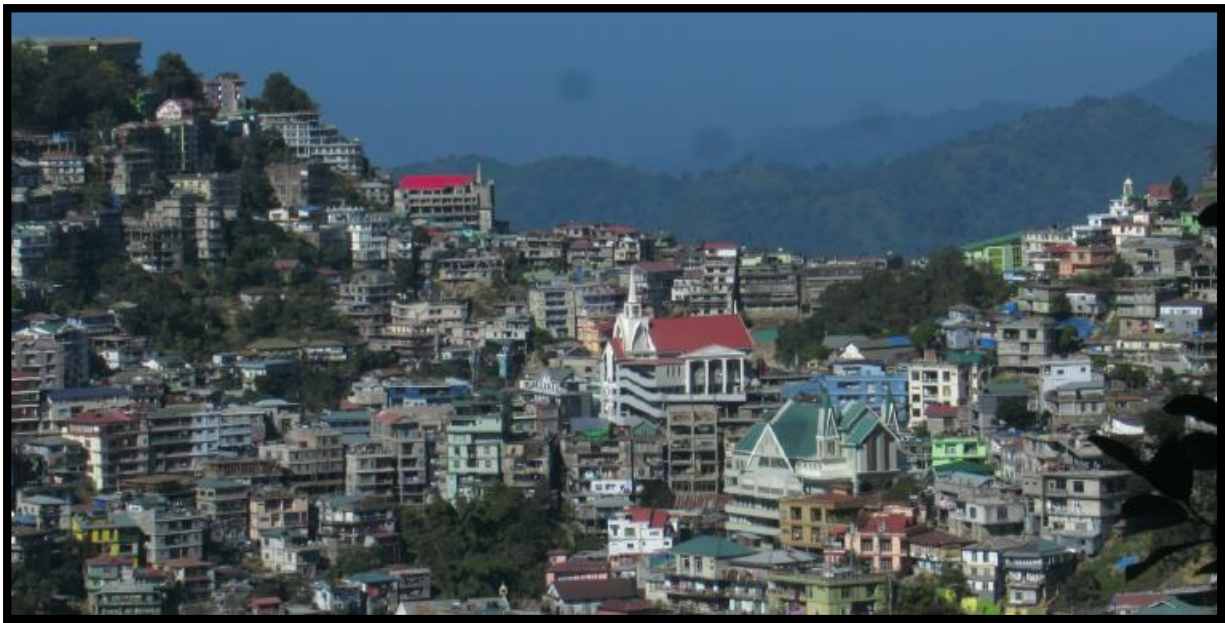
The dominant Major tribe called the Lusei, pronounced by the British as Lushais dominate the central, north-west and east of the state. Site assessment during the information collection process asserted that the Mizos, as a term which was meant to represent all the indigenous people of Mizoram, meaning as highlander has to include all the tribal communities leaving the in the valleys, plains and in the deep jungle forest as well.

The tribes of Mizoram are at various stages of socio-economic stages of development with a relatively close gap except for the rural southern communities and the western Tripura bordering areas where development has been relatively slow paced.

The tribal people of Mizoram exhibit their cultural identity and distinctiveness in their social organization, language, demography, rituals and festivals and also in their dress, ornaments, art, crafts and other folk traditions. Each tribal community has distinctive characteristics features reflected in their social, economic, political and religious sub-systems. Each possesses their own unique anthropology yet close and similar in most parameters.







### *A block of Aizawl city – Indeed a city of Churches*

Despite the scattered population and tribal communities spread throughout the state, yet most of the tribal society represents a common pre-literate, encysted and simple society characterized by endogamy, polygamy among certain tribal chiefs/communities, patrilineal, patrilocal and distinct identity in their own unique social system. Almost all, except the small tribal groups have sub-divisions based as territorial distribution, occupation etc. all of them possess family, lineage and clan/sub organizations often associated with totems and mythological belief system, that regulate all important activities of the community, like marriage, ownership of property and inheritance, successions, hunting, livelihood and their farming etc.

During the initial process of the Indian Independence act or Mount Batten plan, Mizoram, better known administratively as the Lushai Hills district were given the options of joining the colonial empire or become a part of India or Pakistan the native people popular decision was made to become an Indian. The Punitive **British** military expeditions in 1871 and 1889 forced the **annexation** of the entire Lushai Hills. After the Indian independence from **British** Empire in 1947, the land became Lushai Hills district under the Government of Assam in 1957, a UT in 1972 and ultimately became a full-fledged federal state of Indian Union in 1986 after 20 years of insurgency that broke out between the Mizo National Front (earlier Mizoram National Famine Front) and the Union government which halted development and growth for about 2 decades.

Leaving the series of patches of developmental processes prior to the peace accord signed between the Mizo National Front and the Union Government in 1986, with a crippled pace of progress for 2 decades the pace of tribal development took a leap forward with the introduction of Tribal Sub Plan approach since the fifth Five Year Plan. Although there has been considerable improvement in the quality of life of

the tribal people due to the implementation of various developmental interventions over six decades, the pace of development has fallen short of expectations.

Now, there emerges the need to know the present demographic status and development status of different Scheduled Tribe communities of the state for formulating effective plans and programmes for development interventions. To meet the need, the Directorate of Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs, Government of Mizoram (earlier known as Social Welfare Department) of the state has took on the task of research and documentation of forgotten cultures and ethnical practices of the different tribes in the form of publication or events etc. Further the rejuvenation or rather the restructuring of Tribal Research Institute in Mizoram has been recently commenced since 2017-2018 and the department is attempting to closely collaborate with other concerned departments in this area. The Directorate of Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs began innovating on programs, events, capacity building and publications, commencing with Tribal Profiling during 2018-2019, and Preservation, conservation and promotion of Tribal Languages in Mizoram during 2019-2020 with this publication.

The Tribal Atlas: Mizoram in its present form is the first of its kind. It is a graphic and narrative presentation. It displays the salient features of the tribal population of Mizoram with the help of a series of maps, chart, diagrams and narratives. The Atlas contains 13 Plates of maps along with some corresponding graphs and diagrams which portray the distributional aspect of the population of Mizoram, ecological setting of the tribal habitats, their socio-cultural attributes, such as linguistic/dialectal affinity, gender composition and marital status, literacy levels, participation in economic and the structure of their workforce. It is the publishers' wish that all readers enjoy this compilation to gain insights into the fascinating aspects of the lives of tribal people in Mizoram.



(Dr. ANKITA CHAKRAVARTY IAS)

Director

Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs

Government of Mizoram

## USING THE ATLAS

Named for the mythological god who holds the world on his shoulder and staggers under the weight, an atlas is usually a collection of maps and cartographic information regarding a particular area of land or sea and now people or specimen. An atlas can contain maps of a particular city, state, country or even planet. With the rising reliance on technology to find information, hard copy publications like atlases are becoming less and less common. This is unfortunate because an atlas can be a resource for learning as well as a handy directional tool. There are many things to learn from an atlas and many ways to enjoy the information it provides depending on the content, context and objectives. To be controversial and focus on the current atlas, for the first time in Mizoram, despite its limited reliable resources of knowledge and information especially those pertaining to history and cultures including the chronology of its anthropology a unique and an improvised Tribal Atlas, a long awaited, needed is now published at last but with imperfection in many aspects.

Most people don't know the area within and around their own town or city very well. Imagine, we all spend so much time in our places of residence and yet few of us have a good understanding of our landscape, the community, the biodiversity of both the flora-fauna, topography etc. This little handbook is the first attempt under the support of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and its dedicated officials to have a user friendly atlas of both the animate and inanimate part of Mizoram as exclusive as possible but with the limitation of basic information.

Just as every stream ultimately ends up in the ocean. This little atlas more as a handbook and a guide is intended for researcher, the different communities within the state and for others in the country, policy makers and our children, children of India to see, learn and know how unique and special that our country has been blessed with, what we have achieved as a nation and how much more needs to be done.

The book may look encyclopaedic yet travelogue in nature still, it also touches the different critical elements of the Mizo community in their own island from education to tourism, cultures to socio-demography and from Nature to development.

The book provides an insight into the most common yet scrabbled facts and information and sometime mythological concepts of the communities of Mizoram. As a tribal state the map (reconfigured from Government map through GPS instruments and satellite imagery information through cross validation) is not further divided into a district wise mode due to the current cross border issues, interstate and new district creation, but in overall a district-wise statistics and overall relevant information are also displayed.

Knowing well the need to show Mizoram not only to the country as a land of opportunity, tourist destination and unique features the elements of tourist thrust sectors are inserted to add flavour to the readers experience. Moreover, development and National Integration occupies the nuclear position among our hidden objectives.

The typology of the book may be suitable in many genre of classification of books, as a holistic approach is used throughout. Exploration of the unknown is a must for all and no lines of figures are too little or too big throughout. No specific guideline is needed in the reading part but cross sectional studies and comparative study is advised for academicians, historians, anthropologists and policy makers.

Wish you all an exciting reading.



## Mizoram at a glance

Mizoram (a land of Mizo which meant highlander as a community) is a state in North Eastern India, with Aizawl as its capital city. The name is derived from "Mizo", the name of the native inhabitants, and "Ram", which means land, and thus Mizoram means "land of the Mizos". Within the northeast region, it is the southernmost landlocked state, sharing borders with three of the Seven Sister States, namely Tripura, Assam and Manipur. The state also shares a 722-kilometre border with the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Like several other North Eastern states of India, Mizoram was previously part of Assam until 1972, when it was carved out as a Union Territory. It became the 23rd state of India, a step above Union Territory, on 20 February 1987, with the Fifty-Third Amendment of the Indian Constitution, 1986. Mizoram's population was 1,091,014, according to a 2011 census. It is the 2<sup>nd</sup> least populous state in the country. Mizoram covers an area of approximately 21,087 square kilometres. About 91% of the state is forested.

About 95% of the current population is of diverse tribal origins who settled in the state, mostly from Southeast Asia, over waves of migration starting about the 16<sup>th</sup> century but mainly in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This is the highest concentration of tribal people among all states of India, and they are currently protected under Indian constitution as a Scheduled Tribe. Mizoram is one of three states of India with a Christian majority (87%). Its people belong to various denominations, mostly Presbyterian in the north and Baptists in the south. In the southern tip the Maras have their own Church of Maraland while the Lai District is dominated by the Lairam Isua Krista Baptist Kohhran.

Mizoram is a highly literate agrarian economy, but suffers from slash-and-burn i.e. jhumming or shifting cultivation, and poor crop yields. In recent years, the jhum farming practices are steadily being replaced with a significant horticulture and bamboo products industry. Mizoram registered a growth of 14.82 per cent in its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), according to the Economic Survey 2018-19. The GSDP at current prices was estimated at Rs 19,174.34 crore in 2017-18 as against Rs 16,698.76 crore in 2016-17, said the Economic Survey. About 20% of Mizoram's population lives below poverty line, with 35% rural poverty. The state has about 871 kilometres of national highways, with NH-54 and NH-150 connecting it to Assam and Manipur respectively. It is also a growing transit point for trade with Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Etymologically speaking, the term Mizoram is derived from the two Mizo words i.e., Mizo and Ram. 'Mizo' is the name used to call the native inhabitants and 'Ram' means 'land'. There is dispute on the term 'zo'. According to one view, 'zo' means 'highland' (or hill) and Mizoram means 'land of the Mizos'. B. Lalthangliana (a prominent Mizo Historian) says 'zo' may also mean 'cold region' and therefore, Mizo may also signify people of the cold region. However, the cool breeze of the hilly region and its mountainous landscape and topography can be summed up in the present day by the words of a renowned public health physician Mr. Sangthuama Ngente describing Mizoram climate to a certain Union Ministry' official saying that 'you can wear your tie throughout the year'.

According to 2011 census, Mizoram had 1,036,115 people (95% of total) classified as Scheduled Tribe, the highest concentration of protected tribal people in all states of India. This demographic classification, given to Mizoram tribes since the 1950s, has provided reservations and extra resources in education and government job opportunities, a preferential treatment as a means to accelerate their integration with mainstream society. ***Hence the atlas of Mizoram in terms of a tribal development perspective for the state is totally different from the standard atlas that is used in other parts of the world.***

## VITAL INFORMATION

|                                      |                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Location :</b>                    | Latitude 21° 58' & 24° 35' N<br>Longitude 92° 15' & 93 ° 29' E                                               |
| <b>Area:</b>                         | 21,087 Sq Kms                                                                                                |
| North - South                        | 277 Kms                                                                                                      |
| East - West                          | 121 Kms                                                                                                      |
| <b>Inter State Border</b>            | (a) With Assam - 123 Kms<br>(b) With Tripura - 277 Kms<br>(c) with Manipur - 95 Kms                          |
| <b>International Border</b>          | (a) With Myanmar - 404 Kms<br>(b) With Bangladesh - 318 Kms                                                  |
| <b>Temperature:</b>                  | 11° - 21° C in winter<br>20° - 30° C in summer                                                               |
| <b>Average rainfall</b>              | 250 per annum                                                                                                |
| <b>Population:</b>                   | 10,91,014<br>Male T 5,52,339 Female T 5,38,675 as per 2011 Census                                            |
| <b>Sex Ratio:</b>                    | 975 female per 1000 male                                                                                     |
| <b>Capital</b>                       | Aizawl                                                                                                       |
| <b>Literacy</b>                      | 91.85 %                                                                                                      |
| <b>Highest Point:</b>                | Phawngpui (Blue Mountain) 2,210/2065 M                                                                       |
| <b>No. of Assembly Constituency:</b> | 40                                                                                                           |
| <b>No of Seat in Parliament</b>      | 1 each in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha<br>(Shri C.Lalrosanga- MP Lok Sabha & Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau Rajya Sabha) |
| <b>Governor</b>                      | Shri PS Sreedharan Pillai                                                                                    |
| <b>Chief Minister</b>                | Shri Zoramthanga                                                                                             |
| <b>Chief Secretary</b>               | Shri Lalnunmawia Chuaungo, IAS                                                                               |
| <b>District</b>                      | 11                                                                                                           |
| <b>Block</b>                         | 26                                                                                                           |
| <b>Sub - Division</b>                | 23                                                                                                           |
| <b>Autonomous District Council</b>   | 3                                                                                                            |
| <b>State Animal</b>                  | Serow (Saza)                                                                                                 |
| <b>State Bird</b>                    | Hume's Bar tailed Pheasant (Vavu)                                                                            |
| <b>State Flower</b>                  | Dancing Girl (Aiting)                                                                                        |
|                                      | State Tree<br>Mesual Ferrea/Nahar (Herhse)                                                                   |
| <b>Longest River</b>                 | Tlawng 185.15 Kms                                                                                            |

## Socio-demographic Profiles

The population of Mizoram is 1.09 million according to 2011 census and it is having 26 blocks and 830 recognised villages. The state has a density of 52 persons per sq. Km, with decadal growth of 22.78 percent. The high decadal growth rate is mainly due to influx across the international borders and workforce from other states of the country. The sex ratio is 975 females to 1000 males. Female literacy of the state rose to 89.40 percent from 86.13 percent in the year 2001. The state profile Administrative details, Facility distance, Existing number of Facility and Development partners in Mizoram is shown below with a comparative figure for the whole country.

### DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

*(source: CENSUS 2011/ Report - Selected Socio-Economic Statistics India-2011, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation(www.mospi.gov.in))*

|                                        | India                 | State                             |                                                                            | India                | State                                             |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Total Population                       | 1210569573            | 1097206                           | Population Below Poverty Line<br>(number and % age)                        | 265114736<br>(21.9%) | <b>119308</b><br><b>(10.87%)</b>                  |
| Rural population<br>(number and % age) | 833463448<br>(68.84%) | <b>525435</b><br><b>(47.88%)</b>  | % age working population                                                   | 39.10                | <b>486705</b><br><b>(44.35%)</b>                  |
| Urban population<br>(number and % age) | 377106125<br>(31.16%) | <b>571771</b><br><b>(52.11%)</b>  | Per Capita income <sup>1</sup><br>(at current prices)                      | 74920                | <b>54689</b> (2011-12 State statistical handbook) |
| SC population(number and % age)        | 142568349<br>16.63%   | <b>1218</b><br><b>(0.11%)</b>     | Literacy rate                                                              | Male                 | 80.89                                             |
|                                        |                       |                                   |                                                                            | Female               | 64.64                                             |
|                                        |                       |                                   |                                                                            |                      | <b>(93.7%)</b><br><b>(89.4%)</b>                  |
| ST population (number and % age)       | 99266705<br>8.2%      | <b>1036115</b><br><b>(94.43%)</b> | Gross Enrolment as percentage to the Total Population (MALES) (6-14 yrs)   | NA                   | <b>80935</b>                                      |
| % age population under 15 yrs of age   | 33%                   | <b>32</b>                         | Gross Enrolment as percentage to the Total Population (FEMALES) (6-14 yrs) | NA                   | <b>72706</b>                                      |
| % age population over 60 yrs of age    | 9%                    | <b>6</b>                          | Drop Out Rate at Upper Primary level (MALES)                               | NA                   | NA                                                |
| % age population under 5 yrs of age    | 10.7%                 | <b>11</b>                         | Drop Out Rate Upper Primary level (FEMALES)                                | NA                   | NA                                                |
| Sex Ratio                              | 943                   | <b>975</b>                        | Drop Out Rate at Secondary level (MALES)                                   | NA                   | NA                                                |
| Female population (number and %age)    | 48.53%                | <b>541867</b><br><b>(49.38%)</b>  | Drop Out Rate Secondary level (FEMALES)                                    | NA                   | NA                                                |
| Under 5 sex ratio                      | 924                   | 970                               |                                                                            | NA                   | NA                                                |



**POPULATION**  
**POPULATION TREND IN MIZORAM**  
**(1901-2011)**

| <i>Sl No.</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Decadal Variation (%)</i> |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1             | 2           | 3            | 4              | 5            | 6                            |
| 1             | 1901        | 39,004       | 43,430         | 82,434       | -                            |
| 2             | 1911        | 43,028       | 48,176         | 91,204       | 10.64                        |
| 3             | 1921        | 43,652       | 51,754         | 98,406       | 7.90                         |
| 4             | 1931        | 59,186       | 65,218         | 124,404      | 26.42                        |
| 5             | 1941        | 73,855       | 78,391         | 152,786      | 22.81                        |
| 6             | 1951        | 96,136       | 100,066        | 196,202      | 28.42                        |
| 7             | 1961        | 132,465      | 133,598        | 266,063      | 35.61                        |
| 8             | 1971        | 170,824      | 161,566        | 332,390      | 24.93                        |
| 9             | 1981        | 257,239      | 236,518        | 493,757      | 48.55                        |
| 10            | 1991        | 358,978      | 330,778        | 689,756      | 39.70                        |
| 11            | 2001        | 459,109      | 429,464        | 888,573      | 28.82                        |
| 12            | 2011        | 55,339       | 541,867        | 1,097,206    | 23.48                        |

**BLOCK-WISE POPULATION (2011 Census)**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Towns</i>   | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1              | Zawlnuam       | 47,188         | 24,477       | 22,711         |
| 2              | W. Phaileng    | 21,309         | 11,232       | 10,077         |
| 3              | Reiek          | 17,867         | 9,119        | 8,748          |
| 4              | Thingdawl      | 19,840         | 10,109       | 9,731          |
| 5              | Bilkhawthlir   | 58,487         | 29,888       | 28,599         |
| 6              | Darlawn        | 26,048         | 13,377       | 12,671         |
| 7              | Phullen        | 13,303         | 6,767        | 6,536          |
| 8              | Aibawk         | 17,128         | 8,758        | 8,370          |
| 9              | Tlangnuam      | 317,359        | 157,191      | 160,168        |
| 10             | Thingsulthliah | 37,897         | 19,019       | 18,878         |
| 11             | Ngopa          | 18,730         | 9,543        | 9,187          |
| 12             | Khawzawl       | 35,931         | 18,192       | 17,739         |
| 13             | Champhai       | 43,040         | 21,515       | 21,525         |
| 14             | Khawbung       | 22,137         | 11,195       | 10,942         |
| 15             | Serchhip       | 44,242         | 22,383       | 21,859         |
| 16             | E. Lungdar     | 20,804         | 10,490       | 10,314         |
| 17             | Bunghmun       | 18,813         | 9,840        | 8,973          |
| 18             | Lungsen        | 39,020         | 20,021       | 18,999         |
| 19             | Lunglei        | 77,482         | 39,990       | 37,492         |
| 20             | Hnahthial      | 26,113         | 13,040       | 13,073         |
| 21             | Chawngte       | 45,307         | 23,457       | 21,850         |
| 22             | Lawngtlai      | 38,722         | 19,857       | 18,865         |
| 23             | S Bungtlang    | 17,126         | 8,847        | 8,279          |
| 24             | Sangau         | 16,739         | 8,438        | 8,301          |
| 25             | Tuipang        | 21,043         | 10,579       | 10,464         |
| 26             | Siaha          | 35,531         | 18,015       | 17,516         |

**POPULATION OF NOTIFIED TOWN IN MIZORAM (2011 CENSUS)**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Towns</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>1</i>       | <i>2</i>     | <i>3</i>       | <i>4</i>     | <i>5</i>       |
| 1              | Zawlnuam     | 3,733          | 1,949        | 1,784          |
| 2              | Mamit        | 11,617         | 6,023        | 5,594          |
| 3              | Lengpui      | 7,884          | 4,074        | 3,810          |

|              |                  |                |                |                |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4            | Vairengte        | 10,554         | 5,649          | 4,905          |
| 5            | Bairabi          | 4,320          | 2,178          | 2,142          |
| 6            | Kolasib          | 24,272         | 12,102         | 12,170         |
| 7            | North Kawnpui    | 7,732          | 3,892          | 3,840          |
| 8            | Darlawn          | 3,769          | 1,858          | 1,911          |
| 9            | Saitual          | 11,619         | 5,727          | 5,892          |
| 10           | Sairang          | 5,950          | 2,992          | 2,958          |
| 11           | Aizawl           | 293,416        | 144,913        | 148,503        |
| 12           | Khawzal          | 11,022         | 5,616          | 5,406          |
| 13           | Champhai         | 32,734         | 16,265         | 16,469         |
| 14           | Khawhai          | 2,496          | 1,263          | 1,233          |
| 15           | Biate            | 2,277          | 1,134          | 1,143          |
| 16           | Serchhip         | 21,158         | 10,777         | 10,381         |
| 17           | Thenzawl         | 7,259          | 3,617          | 3,642          |
| 18           | North Vanlaiphai | 3,602          | 1,814          | 1,788          |
| 19           | Tlabung          | 4,554          | 2,267          | 2,287          |
| 20           | Lunglei          | 57,011         | 29,474         | 27,537         |
| 21           | Hnahthial        | 7,187          | 3,573          | 3,614          |
| 22           | Lawngtlai        | 20,830         | 10,659         | 10,171         |
| 23           | Siaha            | 25,110         | 12,741         | 12,369         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                  | <b>580,106</b> | <b>290,557</b> | <b>289,549</b> |

**DISTRICT-WISE LITERACY RATE BY SEX & AREA (2011 CENSUS)**

| <i>S/n</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Sex*</i> | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Combine</i> |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>1</i>   | <i>2</i>        | <i>3</i>    | <i>4</i>     | <i>5</i>     | <i>6</i>       |
| 1          | Mamit           | P           | 82.67        | 95.40        | 84.93          |
|            |                 | M           | 87.69        | 95.86        | 89.13          |
|            |                 | F           | 77.16        | 94.92        | 80.35          |
| 2          | Kolasib         | P           | 89.72        | 96.38        | 93.50          |
|            |                 | M           | 91.58        | 96.87        | 94.57          |
|            |                 | F           | 87.72        | 95.86        | 92.38          |
| 3          | Aizawl          | P           | 96.40        | 98.27        | 97.89          |
|            |                 | M           | 96.89        | 98.44        | 98.11          |
|            |                 | F           | 95.90        | 98.11        | 97.67          |
| 4          | Champhai        | P           | 95.41        | 96.69        | 95.91          |
|            |                 | M           | 96.93        | 97.67        | 97.21          |
|            |                 | F           | 93.85        | 95.72        | 94.59          |
| 5          | Serchhip        | P           | 97.59        | 98.23        | 97.91          |
|            |                 | M           | 98.27        | 98.30        | 98.28          |
|            |                 | F           | 96.89        | 98.17        | 97.53          |
| 6          | Lunglei         | P           | 81.77        | 97.79        | 88.86          |
|            |                 | M           | 87.17        | 98.19        | 92.04          |
|            |                 | F           | 76.03        | 97.37        | 85.49          |
| 7          | Lawngtlai       | P           | 59.10        | 95.66        | 65.88          |
|            |                 | M           | 68.95        | 96.97        | 74.12          |
|            |                 | F           | 48.60        | 94.28        | 57.12          |
| 8          | Siaha           | P           | 85.77        | 95.10        | 90.01          |
|            |                 | M           | 89.75        | 96.09        | 92.64          |
|            |                 | F           | 81.76        | 94.09        | 87.34          |

# DISTRICT WISE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY SEX (2011 CENSUS)

| Sl. No. | District  | Persons/Male/Female | Rural  | Urban    |
|---------|-----------|---------------------|--------|----------|
| 1       | 2         | 3                   | 4      | 5        |
| 1       | Mamit     | P                   | 71,465 | 14,899   |
|         |           | M                   | 37,135 | 7,693    |
|         |           | F                   | 34,330 | 7,206    |
| 2       | Kolasib   | P                   | 37,077 | 46,878   |
|         |           | M                   | 19,097 | 23,821   |
|         |           | F                   | 17,980 | 23,057   |
| 3       | Aizawl    | P                   | 85,555 | 3,14,754 |
|         |           | M                   | 43,780 | 1,55,490 |
|         |           | F                   | 41,775 | 1,59,264 |
| 4       | Champhai  | P                   | 77,216 | 48,529   |
|         |           | M                   | 39,110 | 24,278   |
|         |           | F                   | 38,106 | 24,251   |
| 5       | Serchhip  | P                   | 32,918 | 32,019   |
|         |           | M                   | 16,643 | 16,208   |
|         |           | F                   | 16,275 | 15,811   |
| 6       | Lunglei   | P                   | 92,676 | 68,752   |
|         |           | M                   | 47,577 | 35,314   |
|         |           | F                   | 45,099 | 33,438   |
| 7       | Lawngtlai | P                   | 97,064 | 20,830   |
|         |           | M                   | 49,940 | 10,659   |
|         |           | F                   | 47,124 | 10,171   |
| 8       | Siaha     | P                   | 31,464 | 25,110   |
|         |           | M                   | 15,853 | 12,741   |
|         |           | F                   | 15,611 | 12,369   |

| DISTRICT-WISE AREA, DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, DECADAL GROWTH RATE |              |                |                  |                 |                 |                                                 |                                    |                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                             | District     | Area (Sq. km.) | Population       |                 |                 | % Decadal growth rate of Population n (2001-11) | Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) | Population Density (per Sq. Km.) |
|                                                                     |              |                | Persons          | Males           | Females         |                                                 |                                    |                                  |
| 1                                                                   | 2            | 3              | 4                | 5               | 6               | 7                                               | 8                                  | 9                                |
| 1                                                                   | Mamit        | 3,025          | 86,364           | 44,828          | 41,536          | 37.56                                           | 927                                | 29                               |
| 2                                                                   | Kolasib      | 1,382          | 83,955           | 42,918          | 41,037          | 27.28                                           | 956                                | 61                               |
| 3                                                                   | Aizawl       | 3,576          | 4,00,309         | 1,99,270        | 2,01,039        | 22.92                                           | 1,009                              | 112                              |
| 4                                                                   | Champhai     | 3,185          | 1,25,745         | 63,388          | 62,357          | 16.01                                           | 984                                | 39                               |
| 5                                                                   | Serchhip     | 1,421          | 64,937           | 32,851          | 32,086          | 20.56                                           | 977                                | 46                               |
| 6                                                                   | Lunglei      | 4,536          | 1,61,428         | 82,891          | 78,537          | 17.64                                           | 947                                | 36                               |
| 7                                                                   | Lawngtlai    | 2,557          | 1,17,894         | 60,599          | 57,295          | 60.14                                           | 945                                | 46                               |
| 8                                                                   | Siaha        | 1,399          | 56,574           | 28,598          | 27,980          | -7.34                                           | 979                                | 40                               |
|                                                                     | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>21,081</b>  | <b>10,97,206</b> | <b>5,55,339</b> | <b>5,41,867</b> | <b>23.48</b>                                    | <b>976</b>                         | <b>52</b>                        |



**POPULATION OF MAIN WORKERS,  
MARGINAL WORKERS & NON-WORKERS – 2011 Census**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Particulars</i> | <i>Sex*</i> | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1              | 2                  | 3           | 4            | 5            | 6            |
| 1              | Total Workers      | P           | 2,52,382     | 2,34,323     | 4,86,705     |
|                |                    | M           | 1,45,091     | 1,45,649     | 2,90,740     |
|                |                    | F           | 1,07,291     | 88,674       | 1,95,965     |
| 2              | Main Workers       | P           | 2,17,824     | 1,97,206     | 4,15,030     |
|                |                    | M           | 1,34,888     | 1,28,417     | 2,63,305     |
|                |                    | F           | 8,2,936      | 68,789       | 1,51,725     |
| 3              | Marginal Workers   | P           | 34,558       | 37,117       | 71,675       |
|                |                    | M           | 10,203       | 17,232       | 27,435       |
|                |                    | F           | 24,355       | 19,885       | 44,240       |
| 4              | Non Workers        | P           | 2,73,053     | 3,37,448     | 6,10,501     |
|                |                    | M           | 1,24,044     | 1,40,555     | 2,64,599     |
|                |                    | F           | 1,49,009     | 1,96,893     | 3,45,902     |

**WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES – 2011 Census**

| <i>Sl.</i> | <i>Particulars</i>         | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1          | 2                          | 3            | 4            | 5            |
| 1          | Main Workers               | 2,17,824     | 1,97,206     | 4,15,030     |
| i          | Cultivators                | 1,70,274     | 32,240       | 2,02,514     |
| ii         | Agricultural Labourers     | 12,448       | 14,016       | 26,464       |
| iii        | Household Industry Workers | 1,556        | 3,903        | 5,459        |
| iv         | Other Workers              | 33,546       | 1,47,047     | 1,80,593     |
| 2          | Marginal Workers           | 34,558       | 37,117       | 71,675       |
| i          | Cultivators                | 21,920       | 5,169        | 27,089       |
| ii         | Agricultural Labourers     | 6,637        | 8,686        | 15,323       |
| iii        | Household Industry Workers | 946          | 1,447        | 2,393        |
| iv         | Other Workers              | 5,055        | 21,815       | 26,870       |

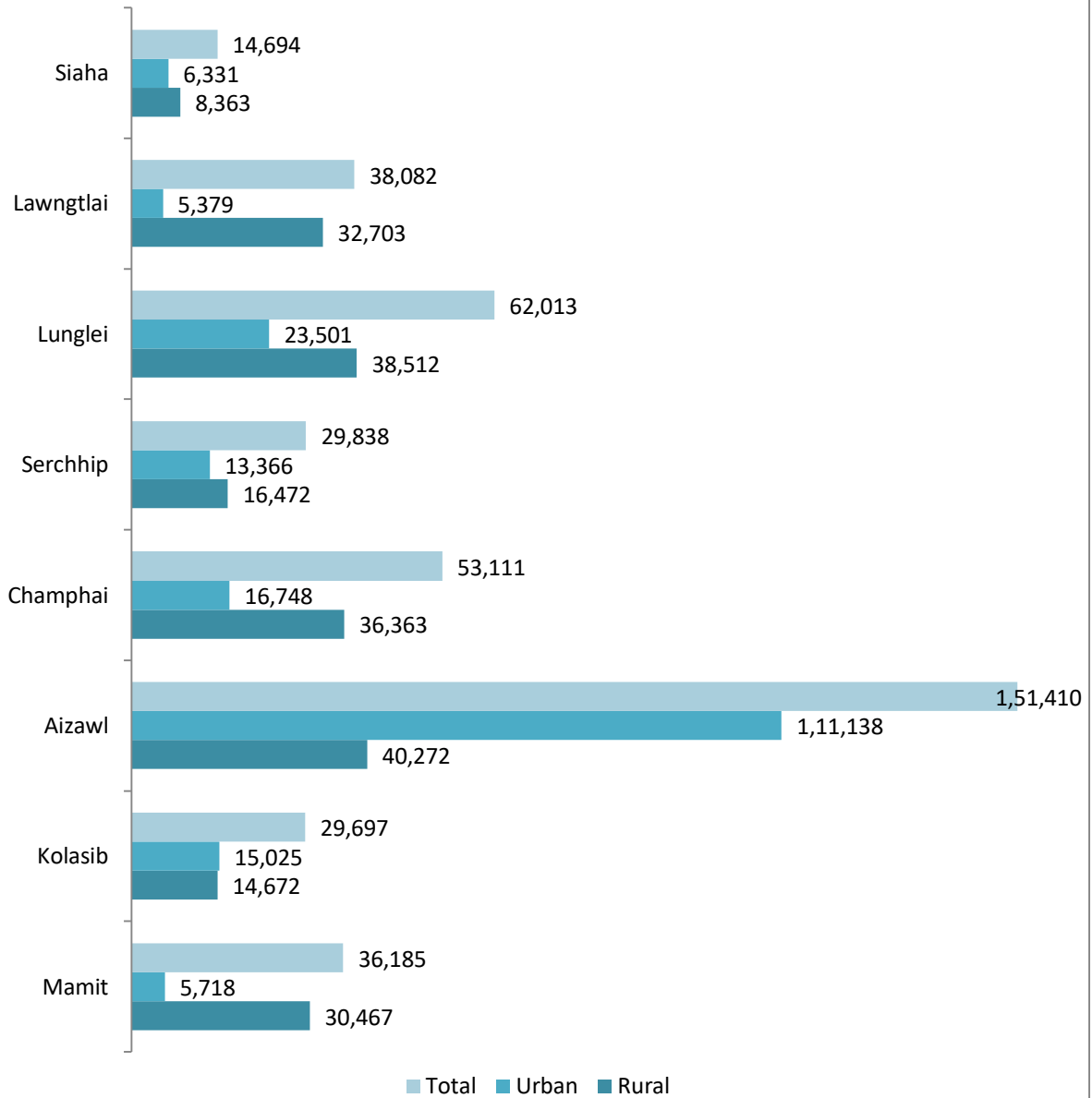
## DISTRICT WISE POPULATION OF WORKERS & NON WORKERS (2011 Census)

| Sl. No. | District  | Main Workers |          |          | Marginal Workers |        |        | Non Workers |          |          |
|---------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|----------|
|         |           | Rural        | Urban    | Total    | Rural            | Urban  | Total  | Rural       | Urban    | Total    |
| 1       | 2         | 3            | 4        | 5        | 6                | 7      | 8      | 9           | 10       | 11       |
| 1       | Mamit     | 30,467       | 5,718    | 36,185   | 2,693            | 461    | 3,154  | 38,305      | 8,720    | 47,025   |
| 2       | Kolasib   | 14,672       | 15,025   | 29,697   | 3,029            | 3,946  | 6,975  | 19,376      | 27,907   | 47,283   |
| 3       | Aizawl    | 40,272       | 1,11,138 | 1,51,410 | 4,140            | 19,086 | 23,226 | 41,143      | 1,84,530 | 2,25,673 |
| 4       | Champhai  | 36,363       | 16,748   | 53,111   | 2,704            | 4,527  | 7,231  | 38,149      | 27,254   | 65,403   |
| 5       | Serchhip  | 16,472       | 13,366   | 29,838   | 1,176            | 1,383  | 2,559  | 15,270      | 17,270   | 32,540   |
| 6       | Lunglei   | 38,512       | 23,501   | 62,013   | 11,628           | 4,651  | 16,279 | 42,536      | 40,600   | 83,136   |
| 7       | Lawngtlai | 32,703       | 5,379    | 38,082   | 6,166            | 1,318  | 7,484  | 58,195      | 14,133   | 72,328   |
| 8       | Siaha     | 8,363        | 6,331    | 14,694   | 3,022            | 1,745  | 4,767  | 20,079      | 17,034   | 37,113   |
| Total   |           | 2,17,824     | 1,97,206 | 4,15,030 | 34,558           | 37,117 | 71,675 | 2,73,056    | 3,37,448 | 6,10,501 |

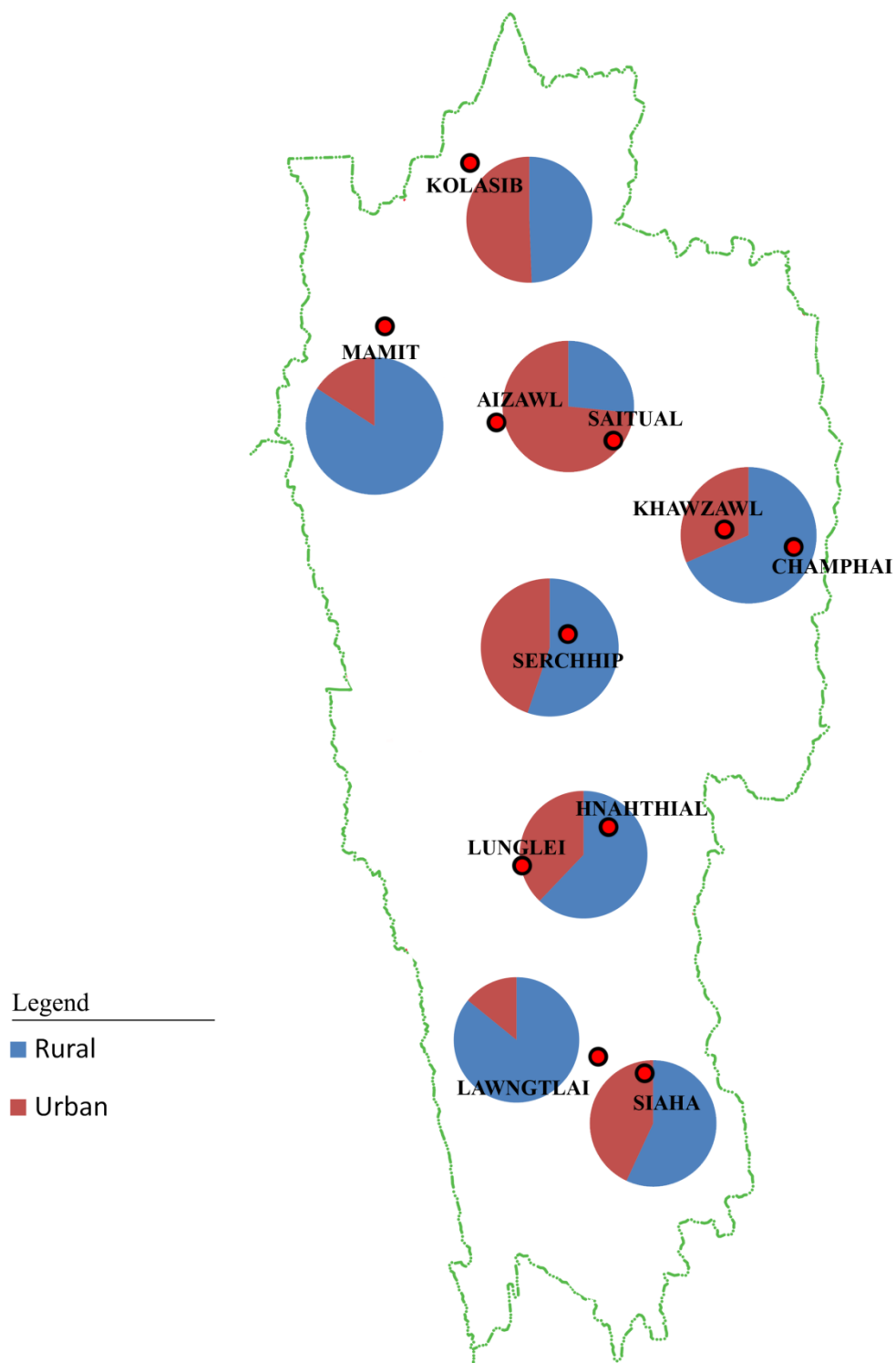


**Common traditional occupations**

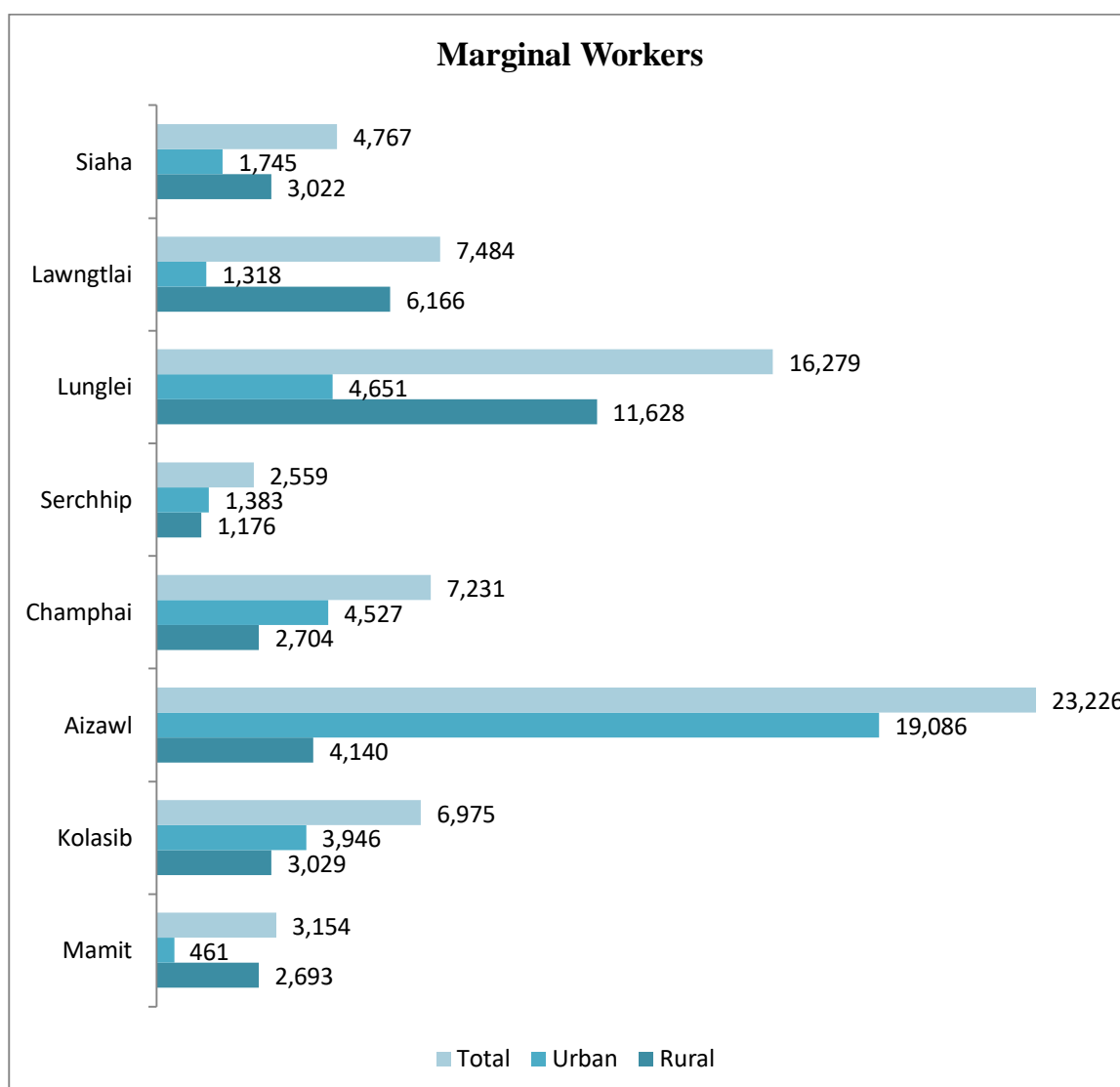
### Main Workers



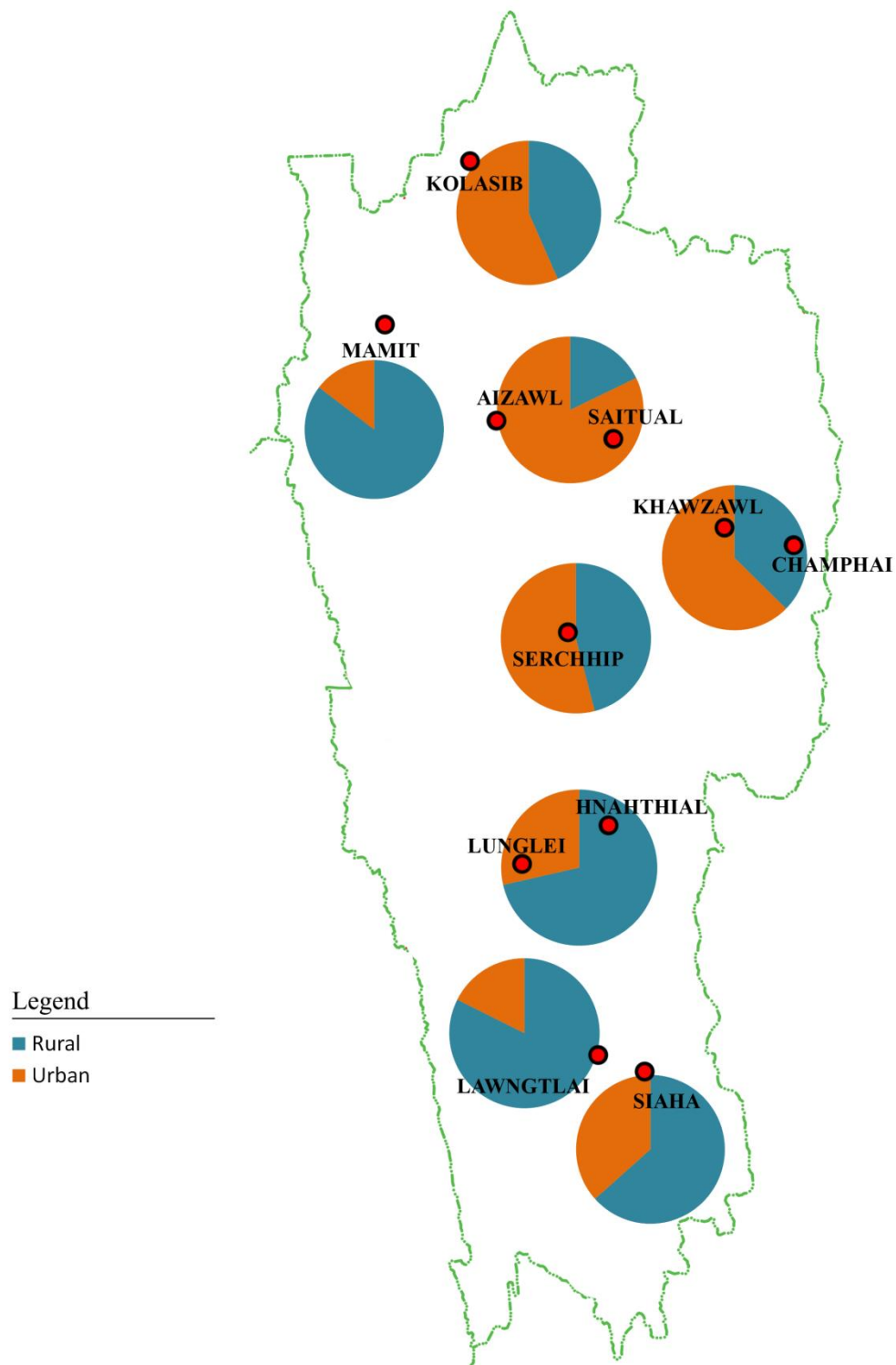
# DISTRICT WISE POPULATION OF MAIN WORKERS (2011 CENSUS)



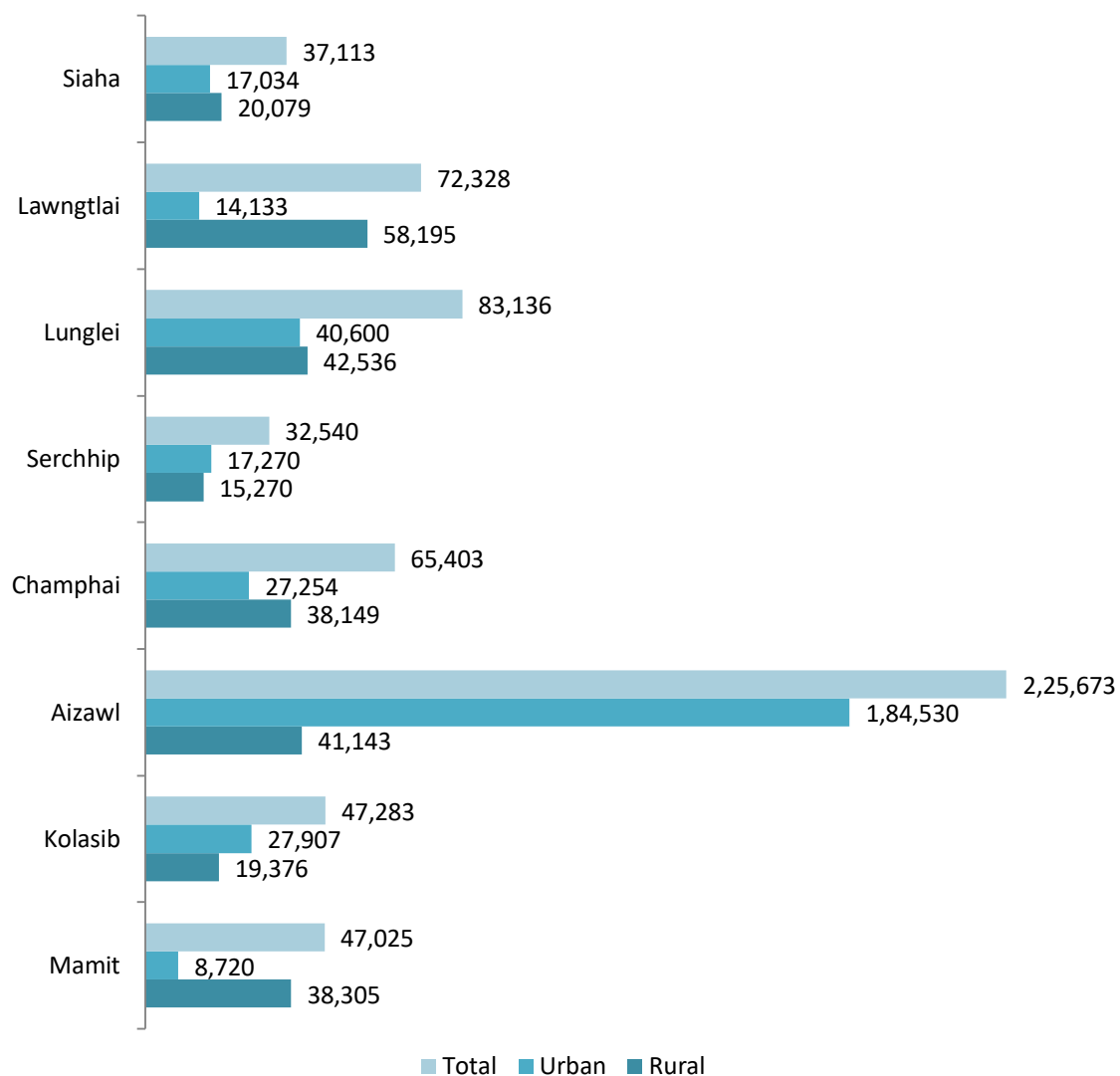




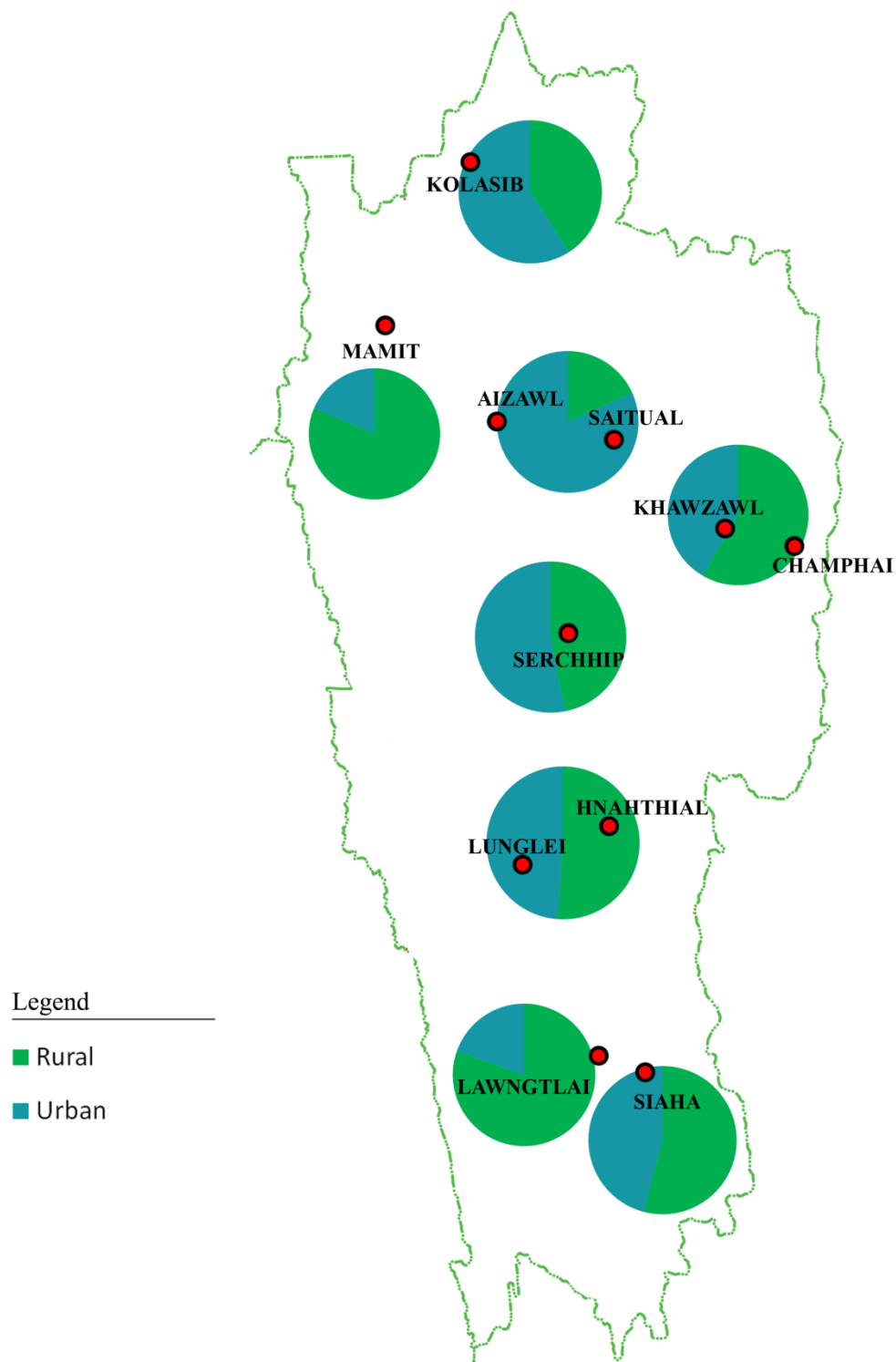
DISTRICT WISE POPULATION OF MARGINAL WORKERS (2011 CENSUS)



### Non Workers



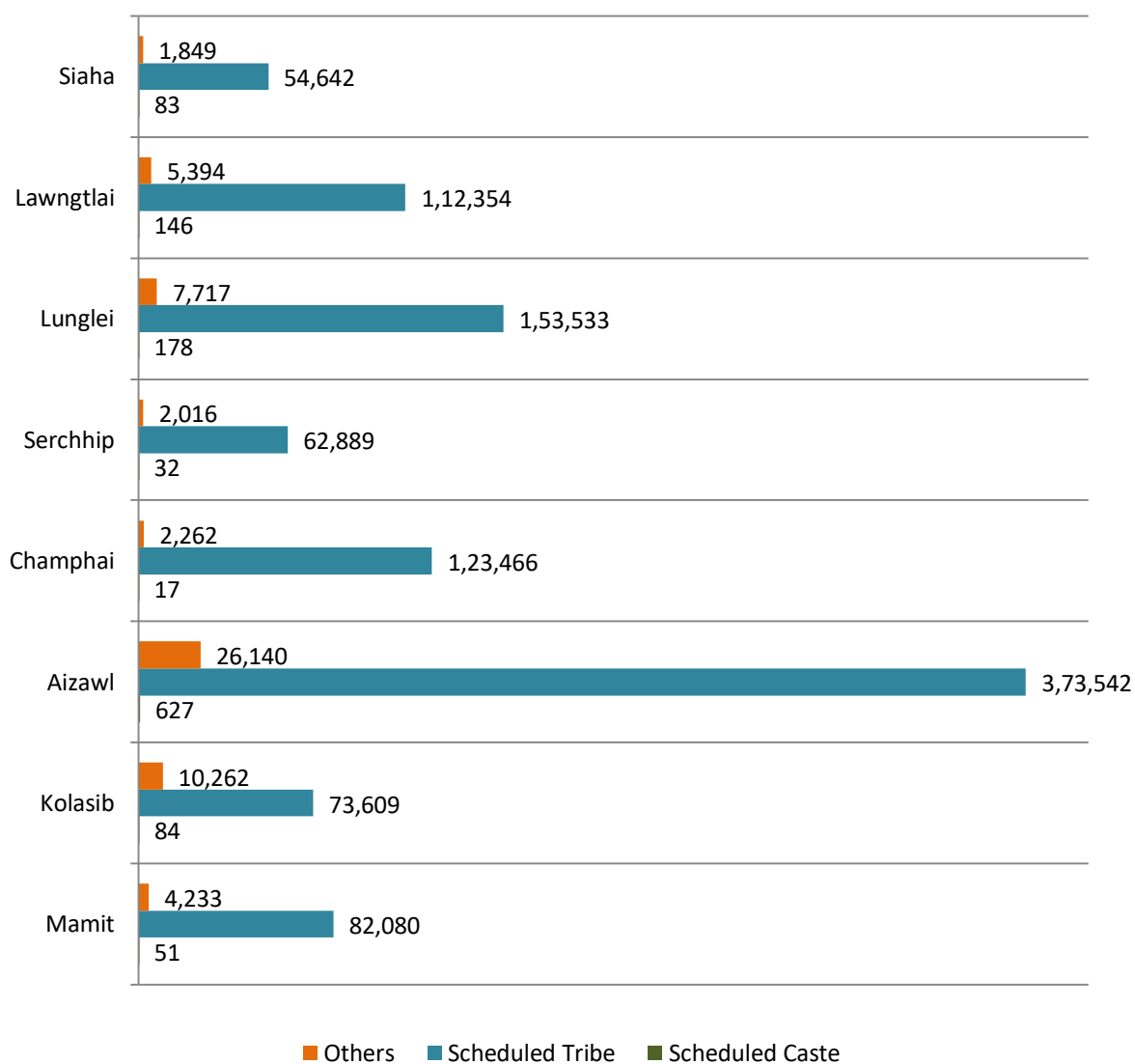
## DISTRICT WISE POPULATION OF NON WORKER (2011 CENSUS)



### POPULATION BY SOCIAL GROUP (2011 Census)

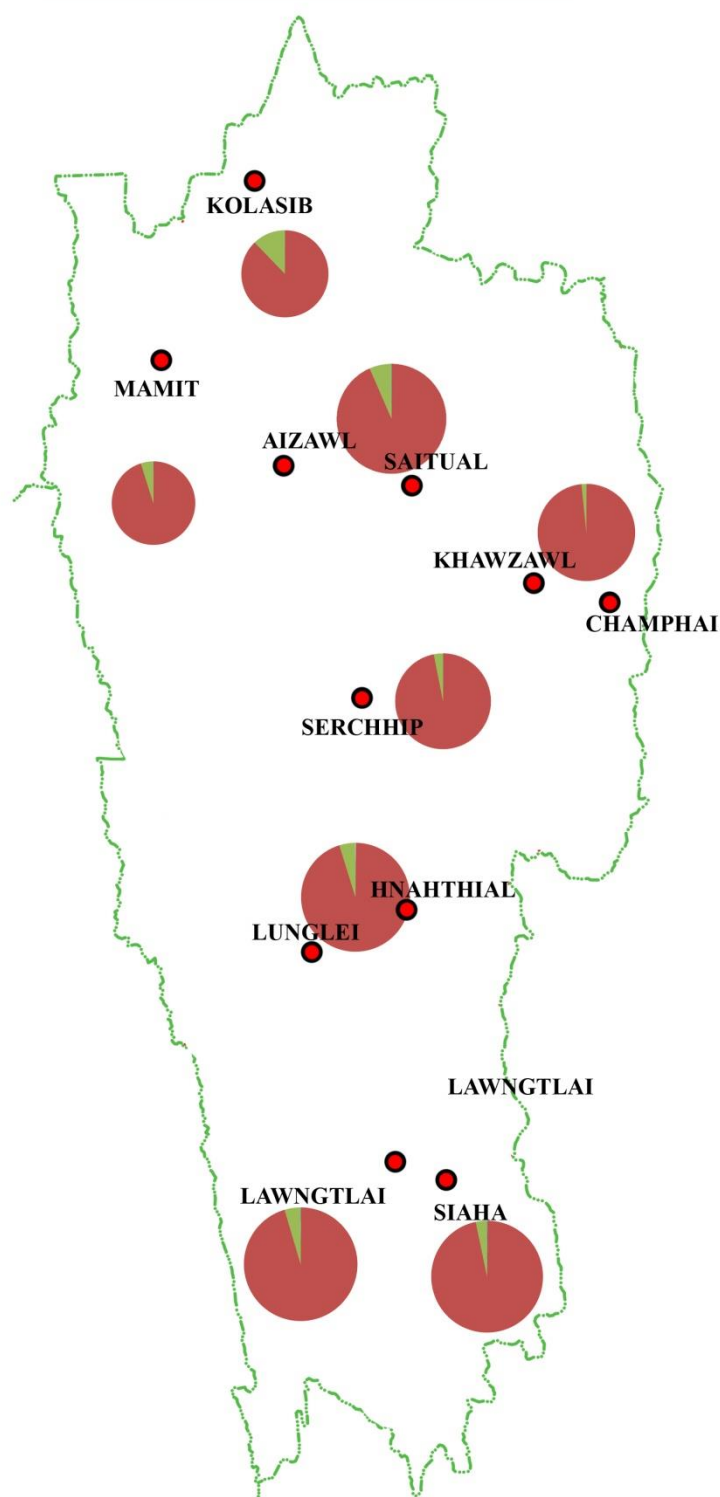
| Sl. No. | District  | Scheduled Caste | Scheduled Tribe | Others |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1       | 2         | 3               | 4               | 5      |
| 1       | Mamit     | 51              | 82,080          | 4,233  |
| 2       | Kolasib   | 84              | 73,609          | 10,262 |
| 3       | Aizawl    | 627             | 3,73,542        | 26,140 |
| 4       | Champhai  | 17              | 1,23,466        | 2,262  |
| 5       | Serchhip  | 32              | 62,889          | 2,016  |
| 6       | Lunglei   | 178             | 1,53,533        | 7,717  |
| 7       | Lawngtlai | 146             | 1,12,354        | 5,394  |
| 8       | Siaha     | 83              | 54,642          | 1,849  |
|         | Mizoram   | 1,218           | 1,03,6115       | 59,873 |

### POPULATION BY SOCIAL GROUP (2011 Census)



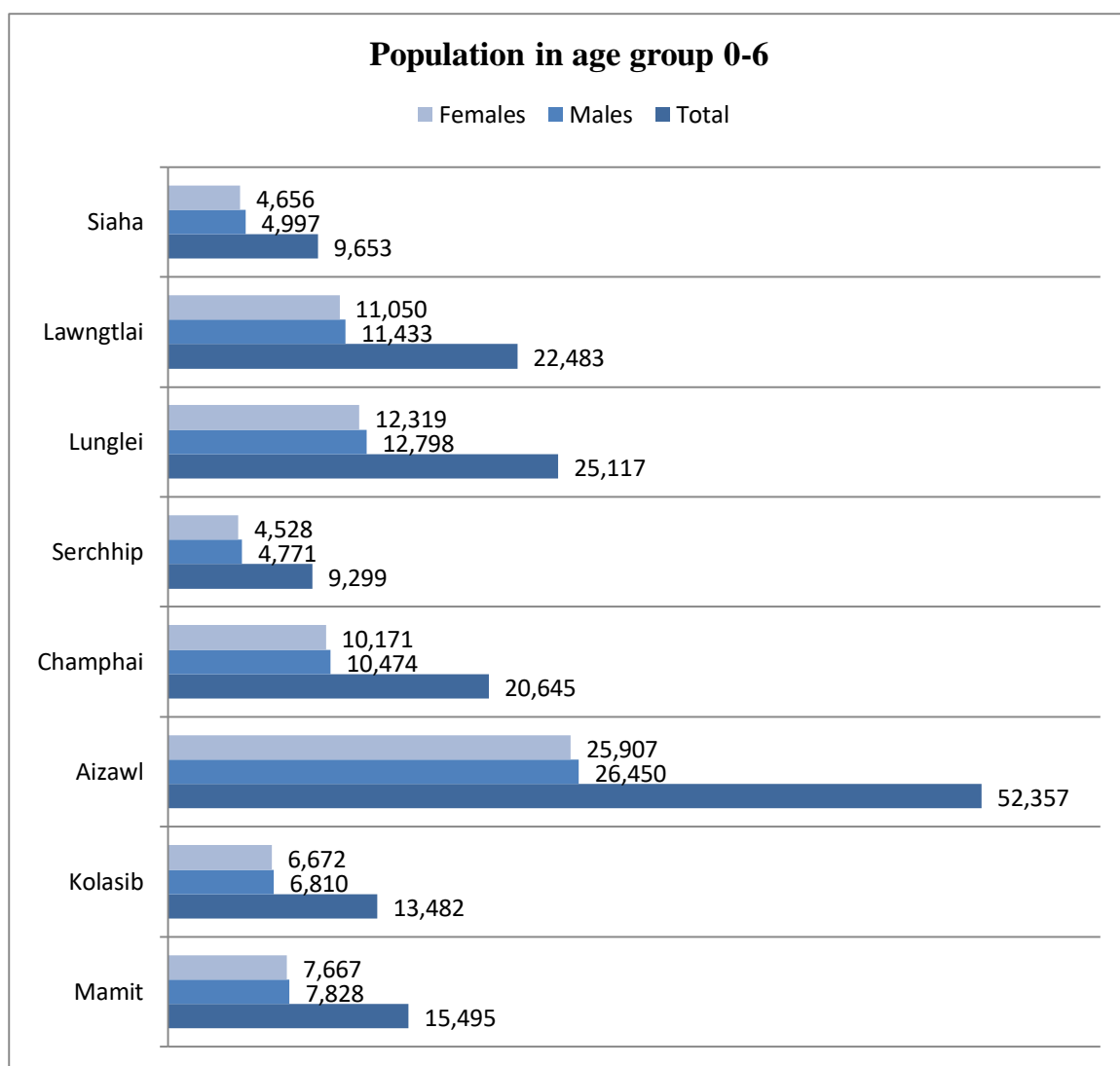


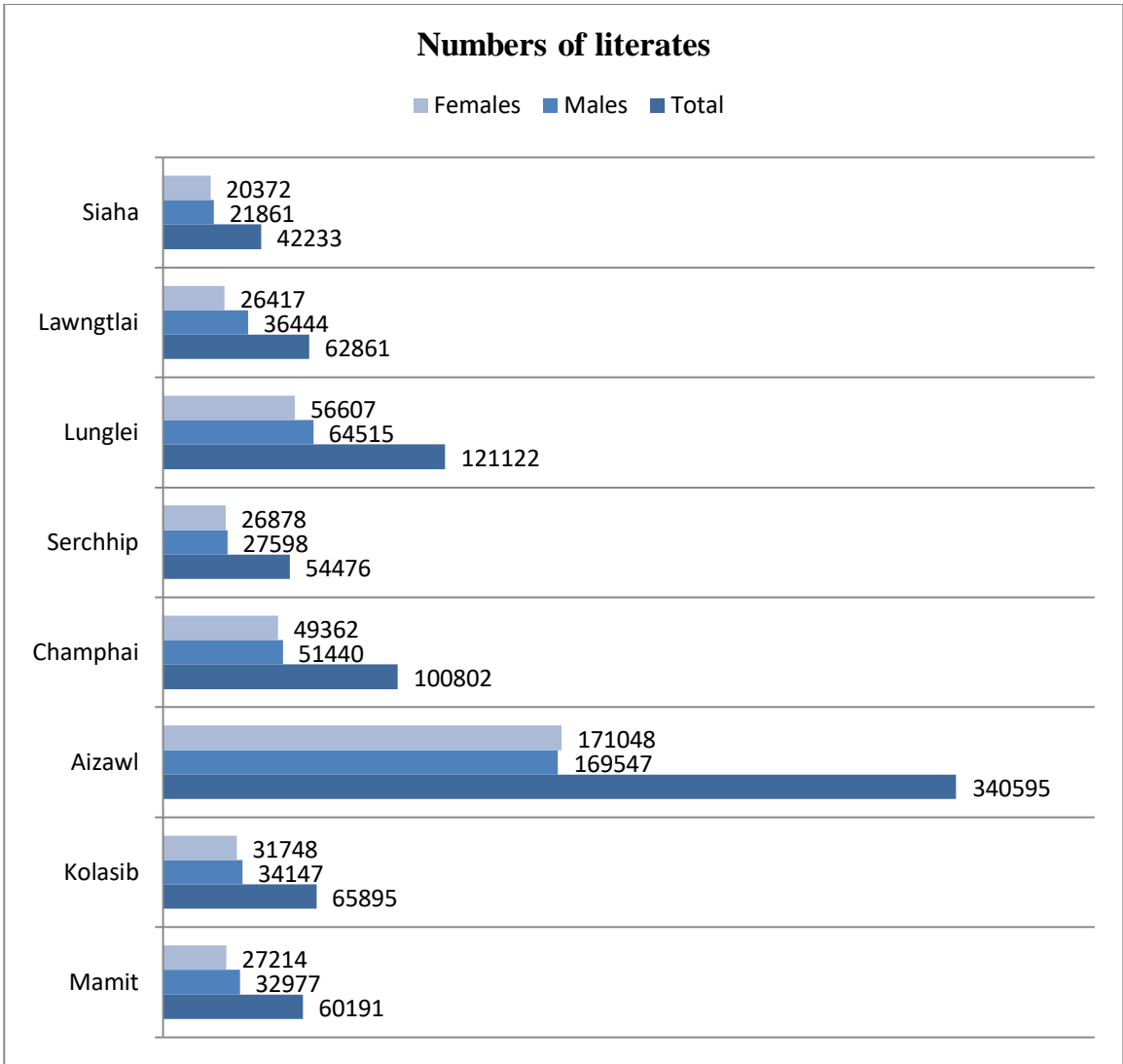
## POPULATION BY SOCIAL GROUP

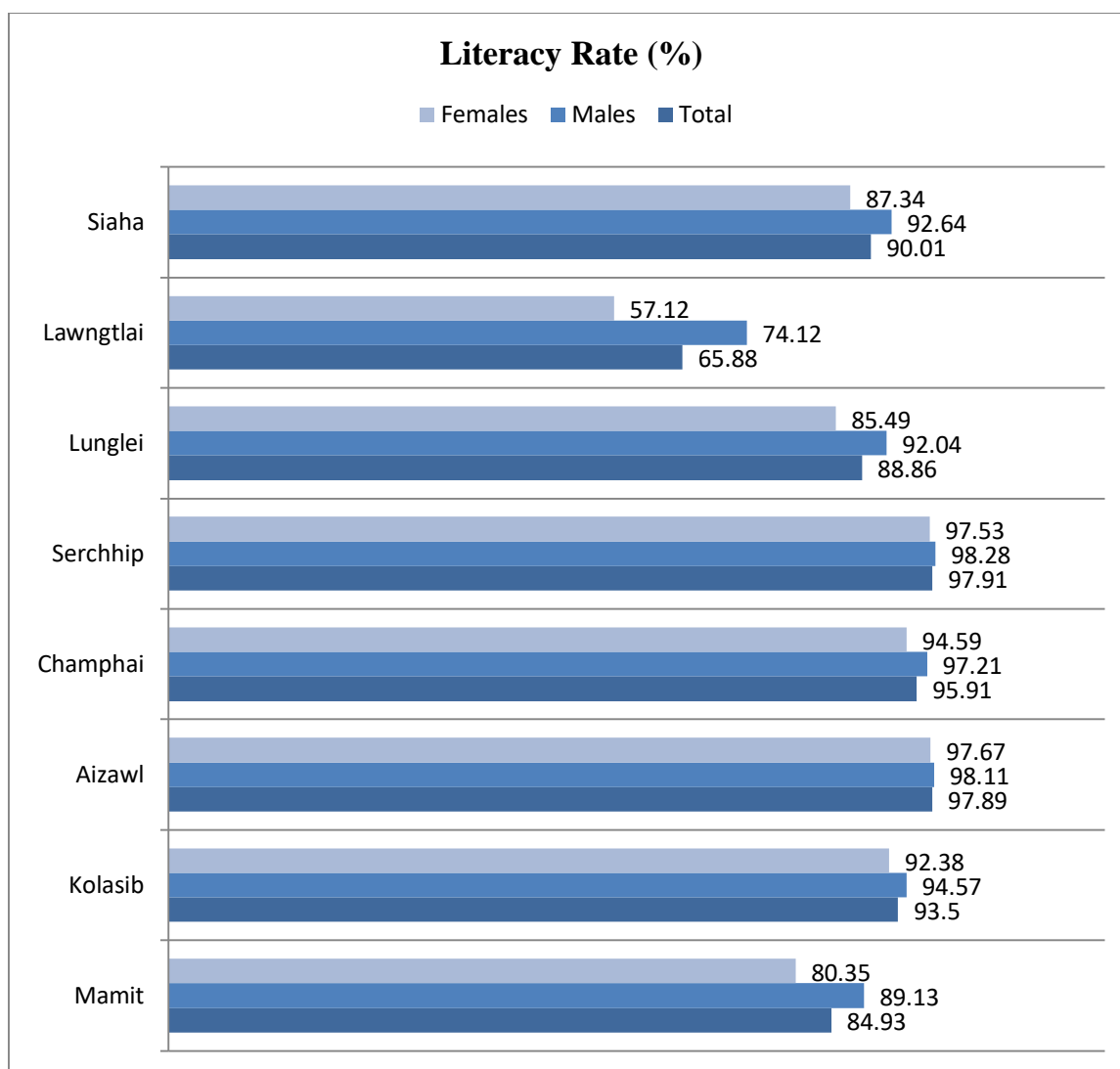


**POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6, DISTRICT- WISE NUMBER OF  
LITERATES AND LITERACY RATE (2011 CENSUS)**

| <i>Sl.<br/>No.</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Population in age group<br/>0-6</i> |              |                | <i>Number of literates</i> |              |                | <i>Literacy Rate (%)</i> |              |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|
|                    |                 | <i>Persons</i>                         | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i>             | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i>           | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
| <i>1</i>           | <i>2</i>        | <i>3</i>                               | <i>4</i>     | <i>5</i>       | <i>6</i>                   | <i>7</i>     | <i>8</i>       | <i>9</i>                 | <i>10</i>    | <i>11</i>      |
| 1                  | Mamit           | 15,495                                 | 7,828        | 7,667          | 60191                      | 32977        | 27214          | 84.93                    | 89.13        | 80.35          |
| 2                  | Kolasib         | 13,482                                 | 6,810        | 6,672          | 65895                      | 34147        | 31748          | 93.50                    | 94.57        | 92.38          |
| 3                  | Aizawl          | 52,357                                 | 26,450       | 25,907         | 340595                     | 169547       | 171048         | 97.89                    | 98.11        | 97.67          |
| 4                  | Champhai        | 20,645                                 | 10,474       | 10,171         | 100802                     | 51440        | 49362          | 95.91                    | 97.21        | 94.59          |
| 5                  | Serchhip        | 9,299                                  | 4,771        | 4,528          | 54476                      | 27598        | 26878          | 97.91                    | 98.28        | 97.53          |
| 6                  | Lunglei         | 25,117                                 | 12,798       | 12,319         | 121122                     | 64515        | 56607          | 88.86                    | 92.04        | 85.49          |
| 7                  | Lawngtlai       | 22,483                                 | 11,433       | 11,050         | 62861                      | 36444        | 26417          | 65.88                    | 74.12        | 57.12          |
| 8                  | Siaha           | 9,653                                  | 4,997        | 4,656          | 42233                      | 21861        | 20372          | 90.01                    | 92.64        | 87.34          |
| TOTAL              |                 | 168531                                 | 85,561       | 82,970         | 848175                     | 438529       | 409646         | 91.33                    | 93.35        | 89.27          |







**The almost 100% literate Mizos striving for excellence in education across the state**

**POPULATION TREND IN MIZORAM  
(1901-2011)**

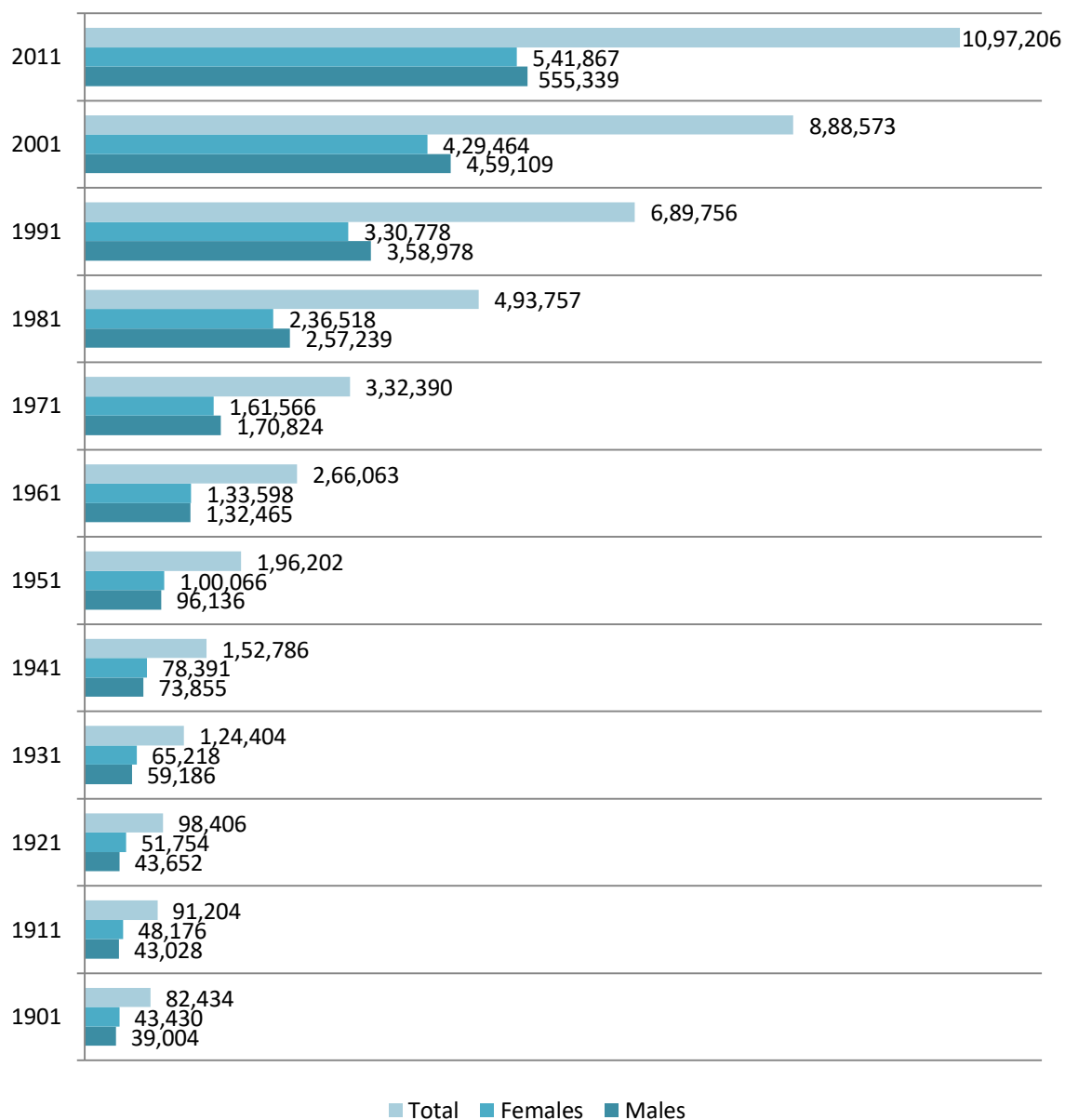
| <i>Sl No.</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Decadal Variation (%)</i> |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1             | 2           | 3            | 4              | 5            | 6                            |
| 1             | 1901        | 39,004       | 43,430         | 82,434       | -                            |
| 2             | 1911        | 43,028       | 48,176         | 91,204       | 10.64                        |
| 3             | 1921        | 43,652       | 51,754         | 98,406       | 7.90                         |
| 4             | 1931        | 59,186       | 65,218         | 124,404      | 26.42                        |
| 5             | 1941        | 73,855       | 78,391         | 152,786      | 22.81                        |
| 6             | 1951        | 96,136       | 100,066        | 196,202      | 28.42                        |
| 7             | 1961        | 132,465      | 133,598        | 266,063      | 35.61                        |
| 8             | 1971        | 170,824      | 161,566        | 332,390      | 24.93                        |
| 9             | 1981        | 257,239      | 236,518        | 493,757      | 48.55                        |
| 10            | 1991        | 358,978      | 330,778        | 689,756      | 39.70                        |
| 11            | 2001        | 459,109      | 429,464        | 888,573      | 28.82                        |
| 12            | 2011        | 555,339      | 541,867        | 1,097,206    | 23.48                        |



**A scene of Dawrpui Bazar during Christmas season**

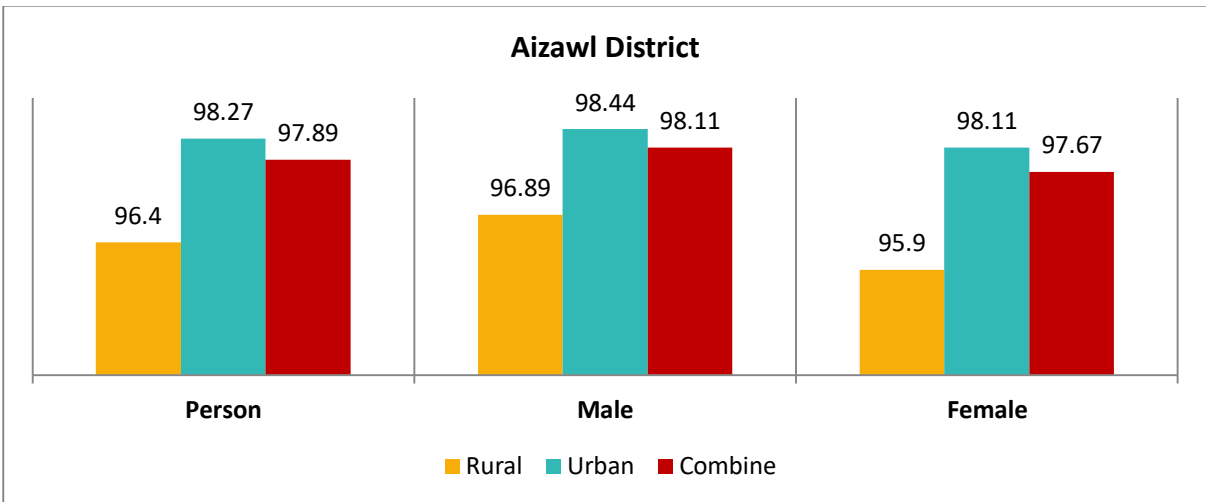
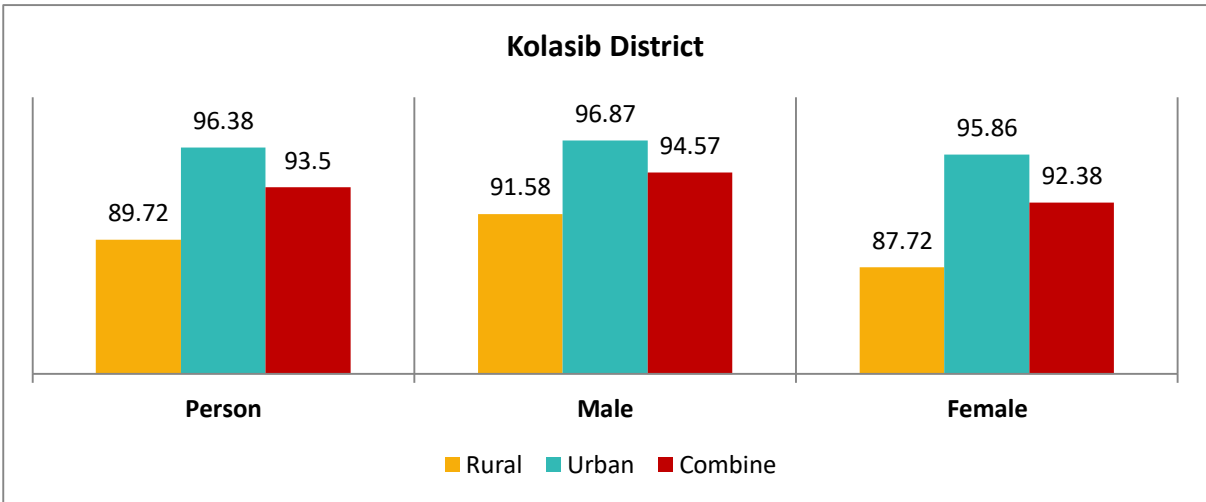
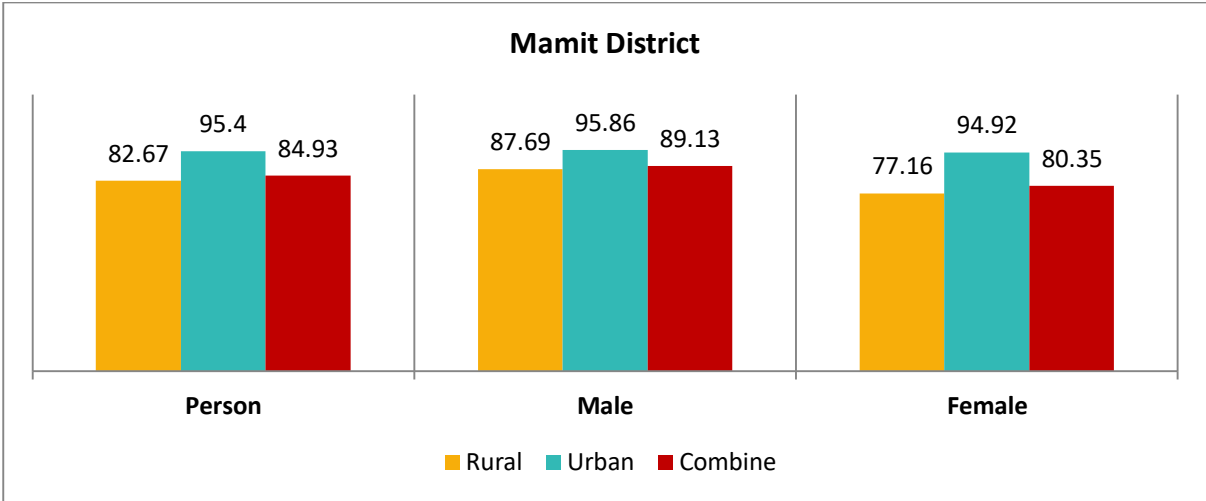


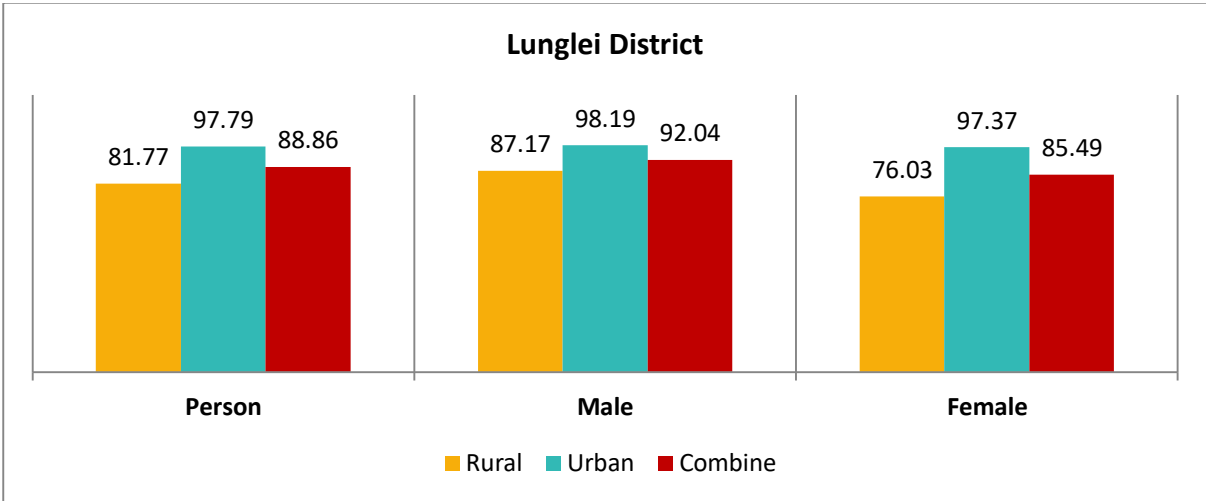
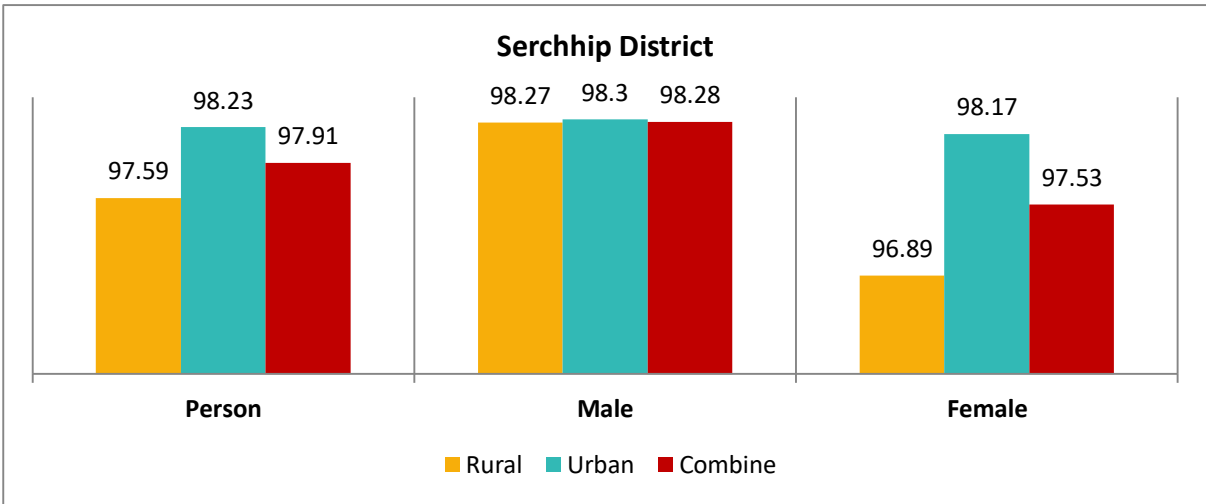
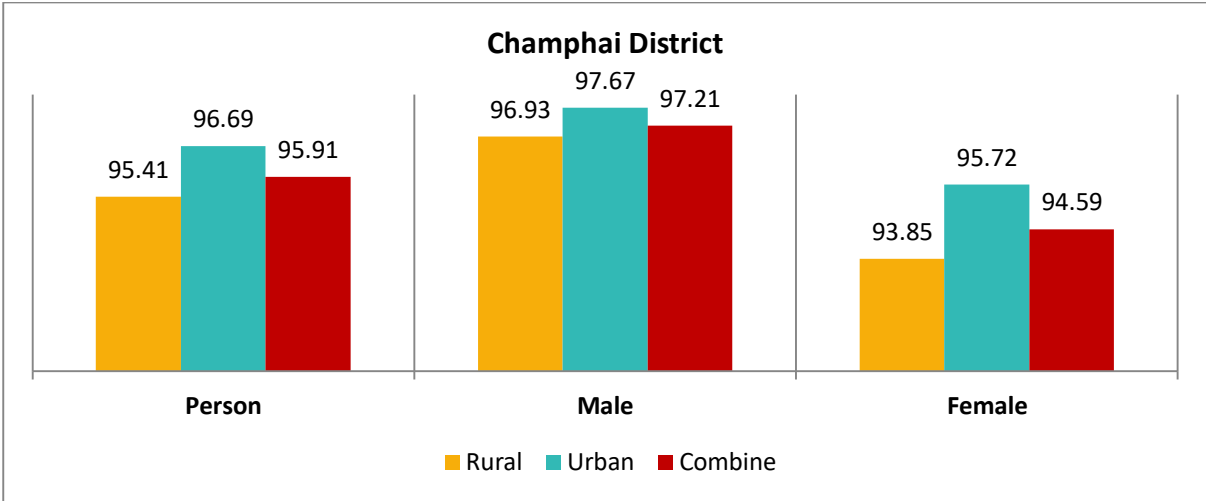
## POPULATION TREND IN MIZORAM



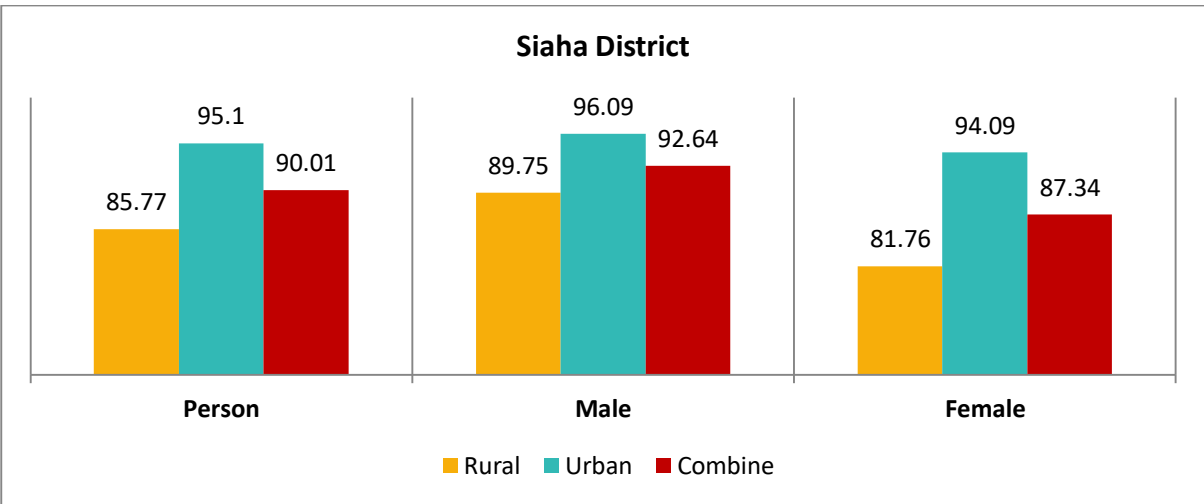
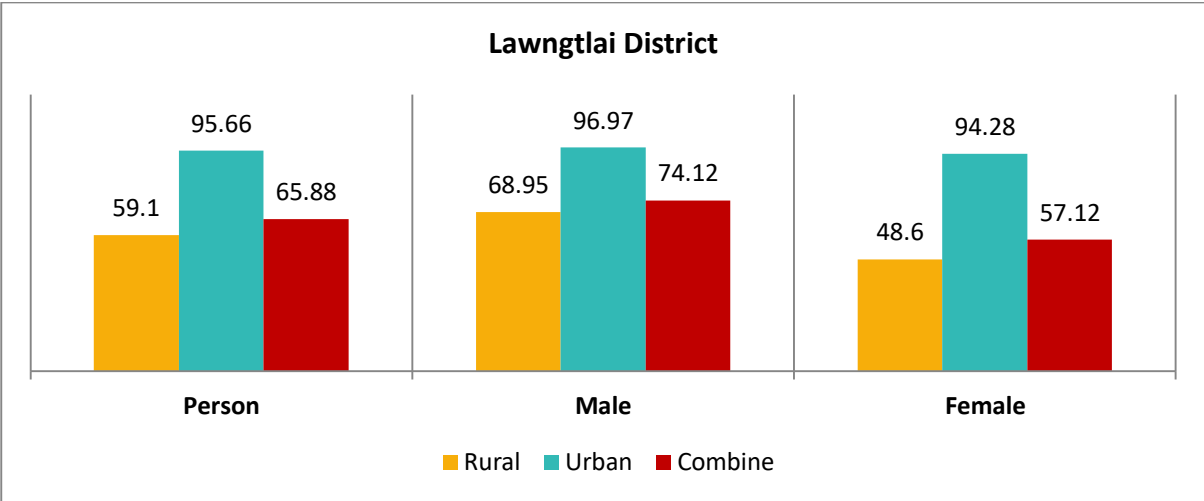
### DISTRICT-WISE LITERACY RATE BY SEX & AREA (2011 CENSUS)

| <i>Sl No</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Sex*</i> | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Combine</i> |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>1</b>     | <b>2</b>        | <b>3</b>    | <b>4</b>     | <b>5</b>     | <b>6</b>       |
| 1            | Mamit           | P           | 82.67        | 95.40        | 84.93          |
|              |                 | M           | 87.69        | 95.86        | 89.13          |
|              |                 | F           | 77.16        | 94.92        | 80.35          |
| 2            | Kolasib         | P           | 89.72        | 96.38        | 93.50          |
|              |                 | M           | 91.58        | 96.87        | 94.57          |
|              |                 | F           | 87.72        | 95.86        | 92.38          |
| 3            | Aizawl          | P           | 96.40        | 98.27        | 97.89          |
|              |                 | M           | 96.89        | 98.44        | 98.11          |
|              |                 | F           | 95.90        | 98.11        | 97.67          |
| 4            | Champhai        | P           | 95.41        | 96.69        | 95.91          |
|              |                 | M           | 96.93        | 97.67        | 97.21          |
|              |                 | F           | 93.85        | 95.72        | 94.59          |
| 5            | Serchhip        | P           | 97.59        | 98.23        | 97.91          |
|              |                 | M           | 98.27        | 98.30        | 98.28          |
|              |                 | F           | 96.89        | 98.17        | 97.53          |
| 6            | Lunglei         | P           | 81.77        | 97.79        | 88.86          |
|              |                 | M           | 87.17        | 98.19        | 92.04          |
|              |                 | F           | 76.03        | 97.37        | 85.49          |
| 7            | Lawngtlai       | P           | 59.10        | 95.66        | 65.88          |
|              |                 | M           | 68.95        | 96.97        | 74.12          |
|              |                 | F           | 48.60        | 94.28        | 57.12          |
| 8            | Siaha           | P           | 85.77        | 95.10        | 90.01          |
|              |                 | M           | 89.75        | 96.09        | 92.64          |
|              |                 | F           | 81.76        | 94.09        | 87.34          |



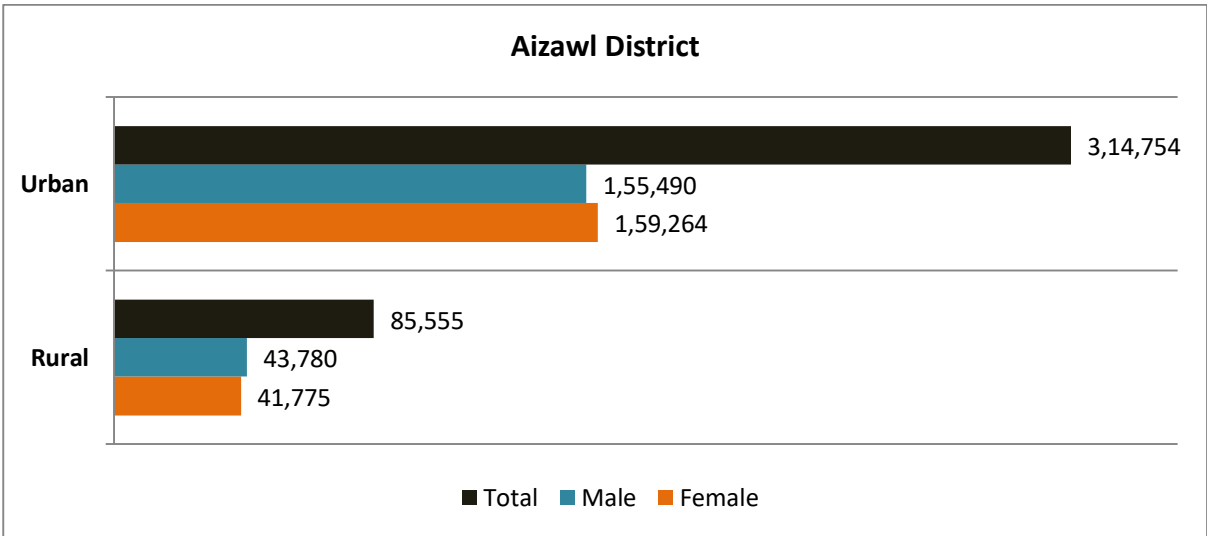
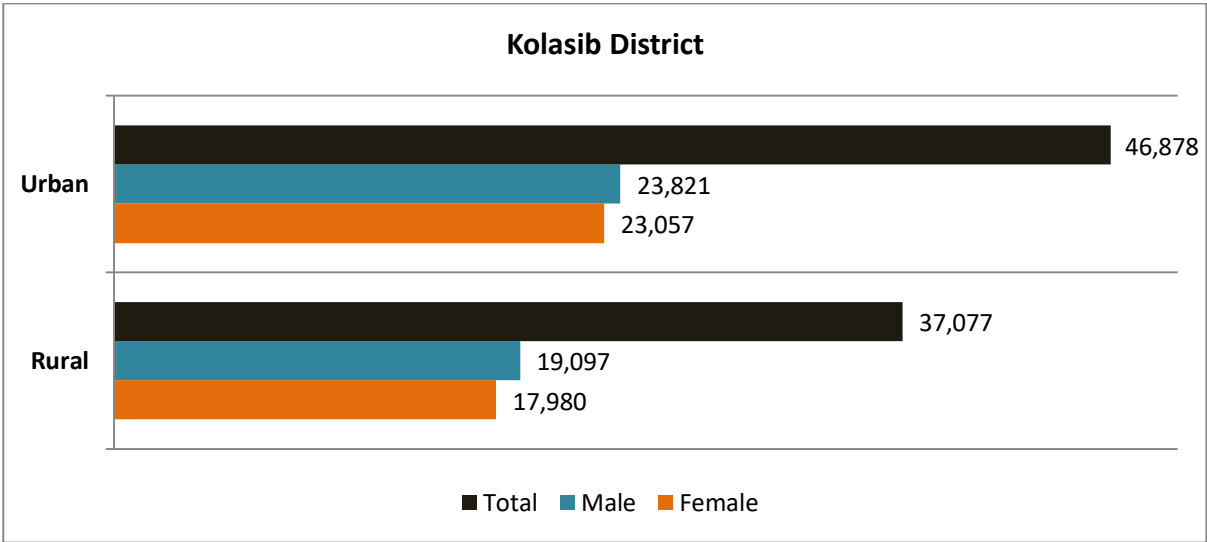
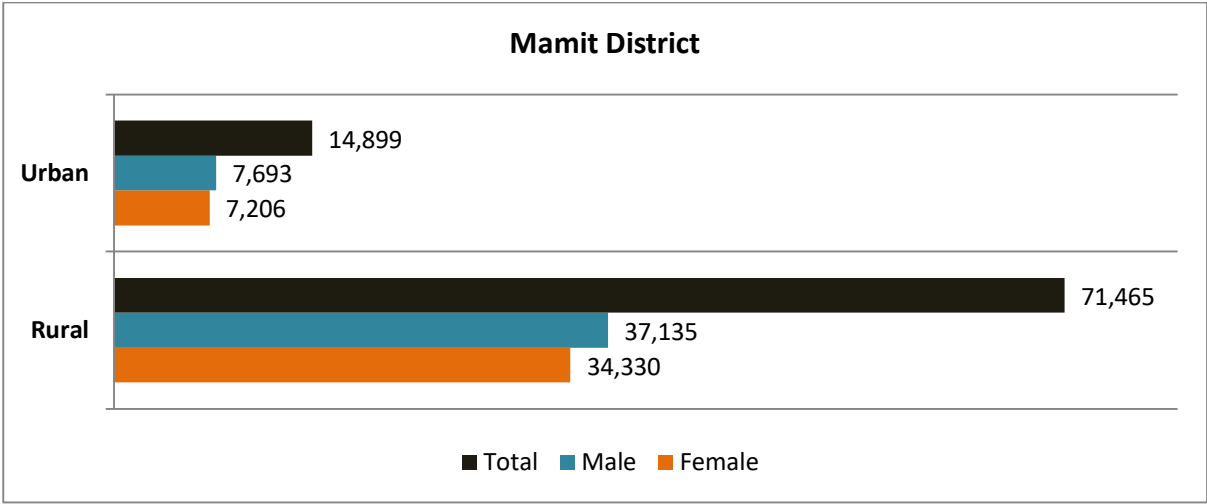


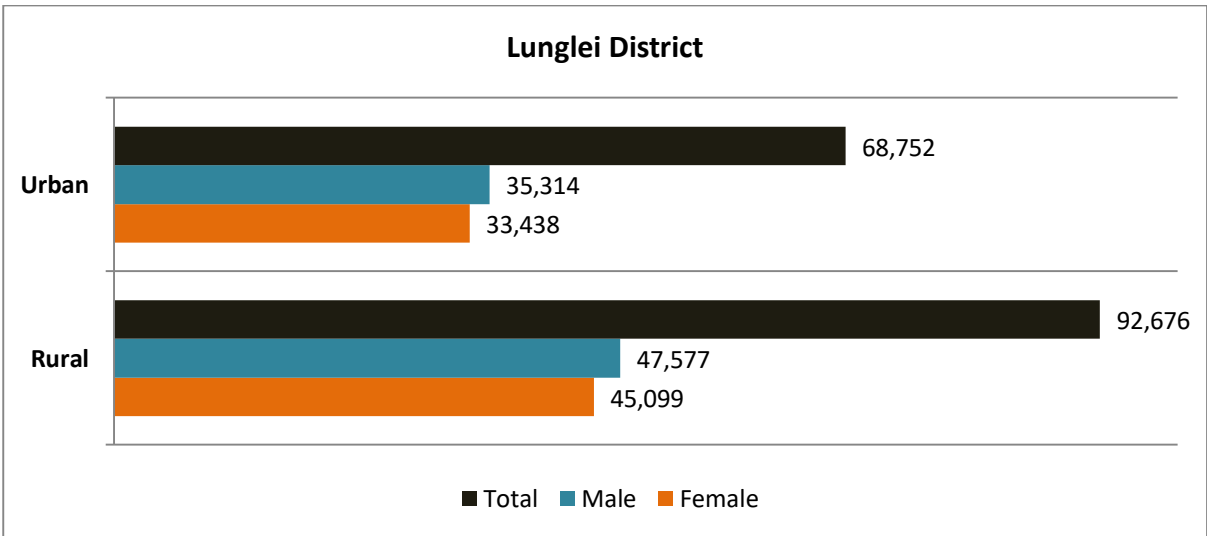
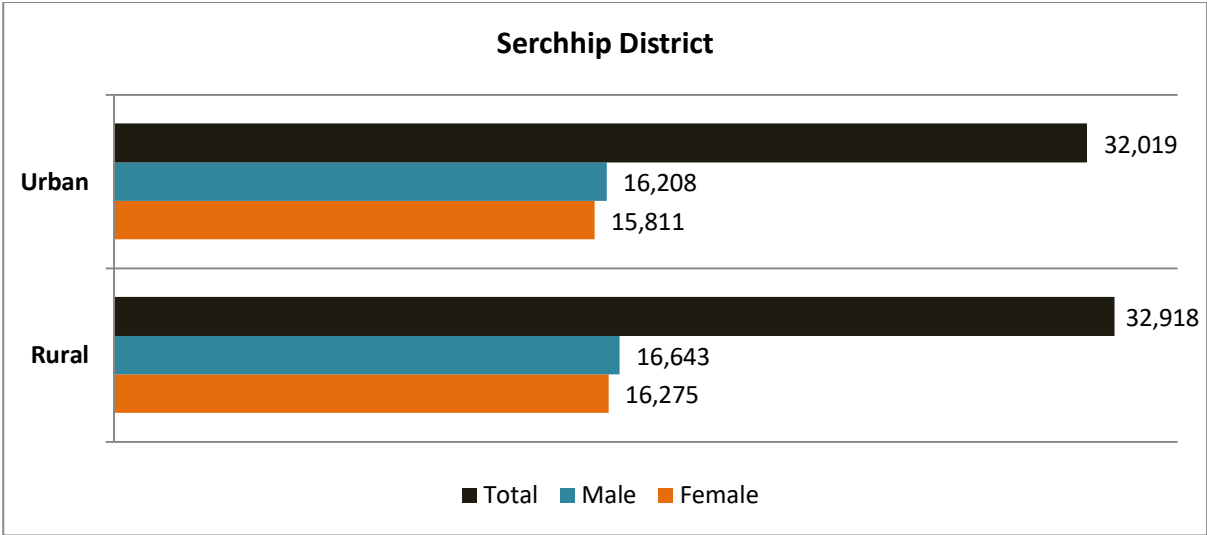
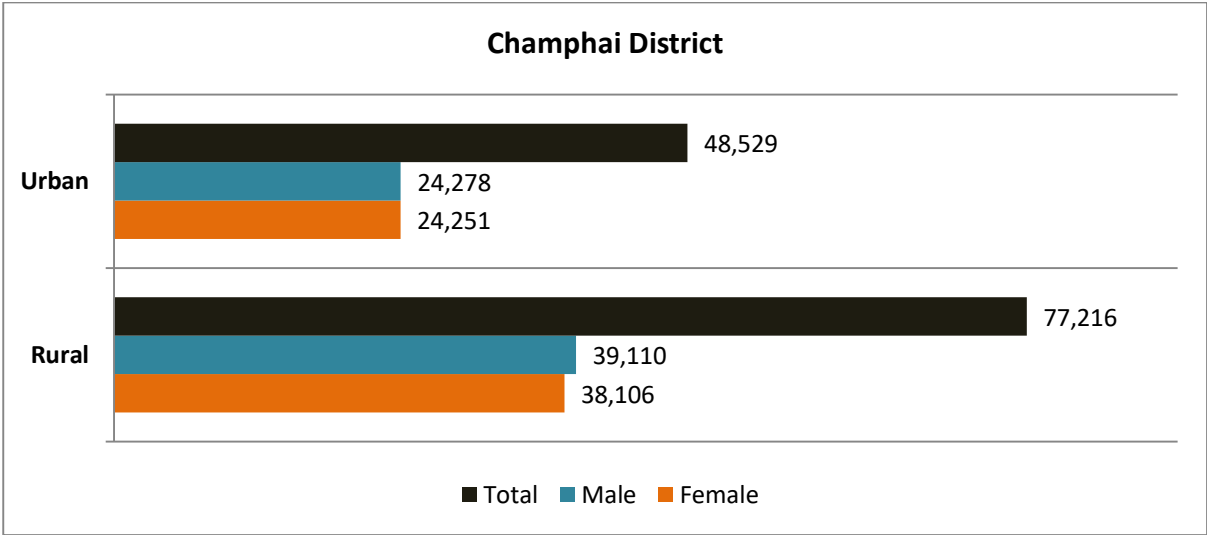


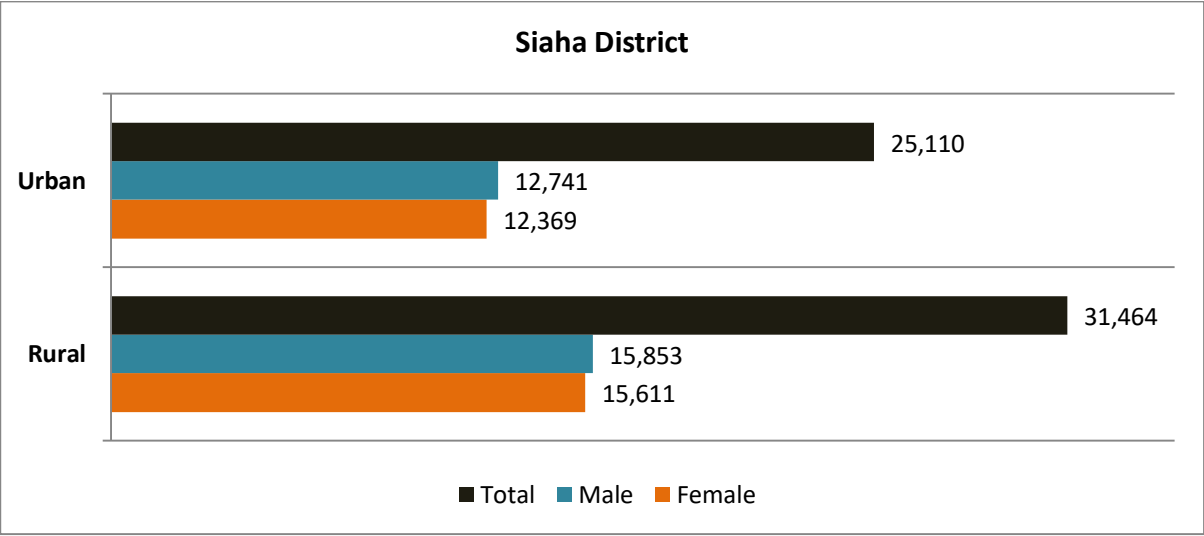
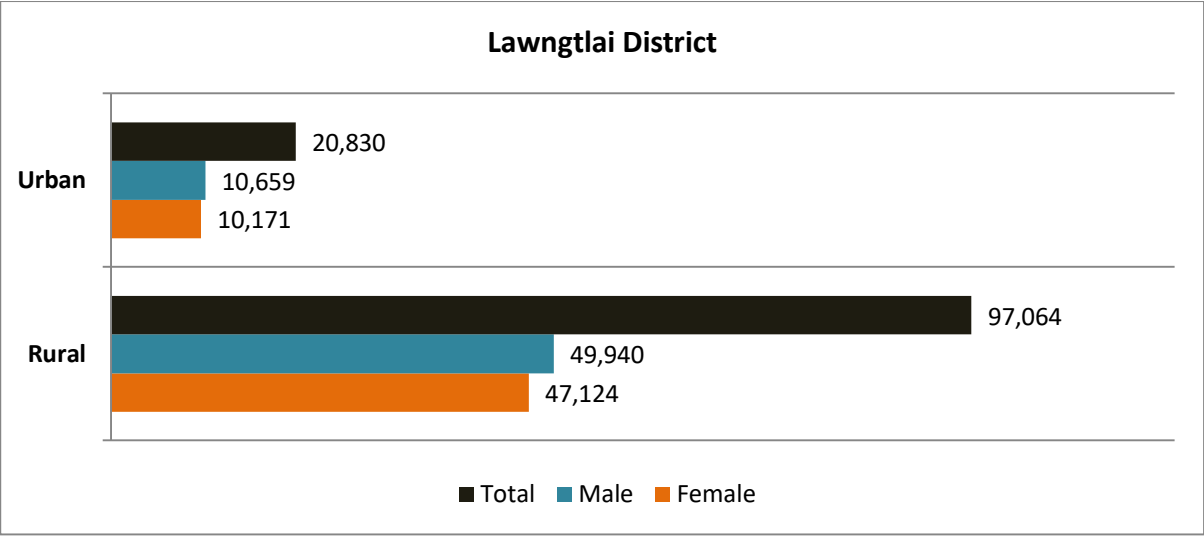


**DISTRICT-WISE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION BY SEX  
(2011 CENSUS)**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>District</b> | <b>Persons / Male / Female</b> | <b>Rural</b> | <b>Urban</b> |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>1</i>       | <i>2</i>        | <i>3</i>                       | <i>4</i>     | <i>5</i>     |
| 1              | Mamit           | P                              | 71,465       | 14,899       |
|                |                 | M                              | 37,135       | 7,693        |
|                |                 | F                              | 34,330       | 7,206        |
| 2              | Kolasib         | P                              | 37,077       | 46,878       |
|                |                 | M                              | 19,097       | 23,821       |
|                |                 | F                              | 17,980       | 23,057       |
| 3              | Aizawl          | P                              | 85,555       | 3,14,754     |
|                |                 | M                              | 43,780       | 1,55,490     |
|                |                 | F                              | 41,775       | 1,59,264     |
| 4              | Champhai        | P                              | 77,216       | 48,529       |
|                |                 | M                              | 39,110       | 24,278       |
|                |                 | F                              | 38,106       | 24,251       |
| 5              | Serchhip        | P                              | 32,918       | 32,019       |
|                |                 | M                              | 16,643       | 16,208       |
|                |                 | F                              | 16,275       | 15,811       |
| 6              | Lunglei         | P                              | 92,676       | 68,752       |
|                |                 | M                              | 47,577       | 35,314       |
|                |                 | F                              | 45,099       | 33,438       |
| 7              | Lawngtlai       | P                              | 97,064       | 20,830       |
|                |                 | M                              | 49,940       | 10,659       |
|                |                 | F                              | 47,124       | 10,171       |
| 8              | Siaha           | P                              | 31,464       | 25,110       |
|                |                 | M                              | 15,853       | 12,741       |
|                |                 | F                              | 15,611       | 12,369       |





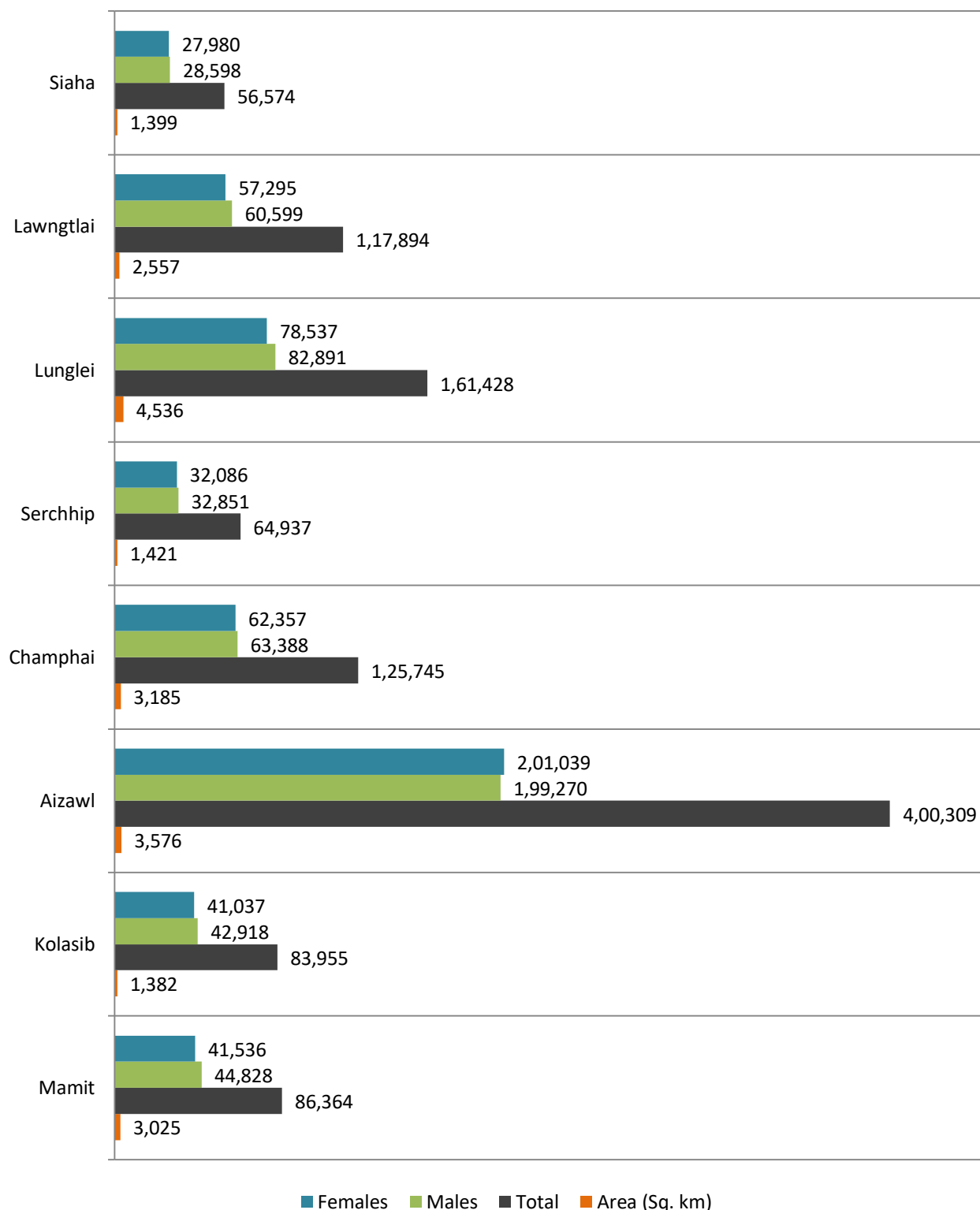




**DISTRICT-WISE AREA, DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, DECADAL GROWTH RATE SEX RATIO AND POPULATION DENSITY (2011 CENSUS)**

| <i>S/N</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Area<br/>(Sq.<br/>km.)</i> | <i>Population</i> |                 |                     | <i>%<br/>Decadal<br/>growth<br/>rate of<br/>Populatio<br/>n<br/>(2001-11)</i> | <i>Sex<br/>Ratio<br/>(Femal<br/>es per<br/>1000<br/>males)</i> | <i>Population<br/>Density<br/>(per Sq.<br/>Km.)</i> |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|            |                 |                               | <i>Persons</i>    | <i>Males</i>    | <i>Femal<br/>es</i> |                                                                               |                                                                |                                                     |
| 1          | 2               | 3                             | 4                 | 5               | 6                   | 7                                                                             | 8                                                              | 9                                                   |
| 1          | Mamit           | 3,025                         | 86,364            | 44,828          | 41,536              | 37.56                                                                         | 927                                                            | 29                                                  |
| 2          | Kolasib         | 1,382                         | 83,955            | 42,918          | 41,037              | 27.28                                                                         | 956                                                            | 61                                                  |
| 3          | Aizawl          | 3,576                         | 4,00,309          | 1,99,270        | 2,01,039            | 22.92                                                                         | 1,009                                                          | 112                                                 |
| 4          | Champhai        | 3,185                         | 1,25,745          | 63,388          | 62,357              | 16.01                                                                         | 984                                                            | 39                                                  |
| 5          | Serchhip        | 1,421                         | 64,937            | 32,851          | 32,086              | 20.56                                                                         | 977                                                            | 46                                                  |
| 6          | Lunglei         | 4,536                         | 1,61,428          | 82,891          | 78,537              | 17.64                                                                         | 947                                                            | 36                                                  |
| 7          | Lawngtlai       | 2,557                         | 1,17,894          | 60,599          | 57,295              | 60.14                                                                         | 945                                                            | 46                                                  |
| 8          | Siaha           | 1,399                         | 56,574            | 28,598          | 27,980              | -7.34                                                                         | 979                                                            | 40                                                  |
|            | <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>21,081</b>                 | <b>10,97,206</b>  | <b>5,55,339</b> | <b>5,41,867</b>     | <b>23.48</b>                                                                  | <b>976</b>                                                     | <b>52</b>                                           |

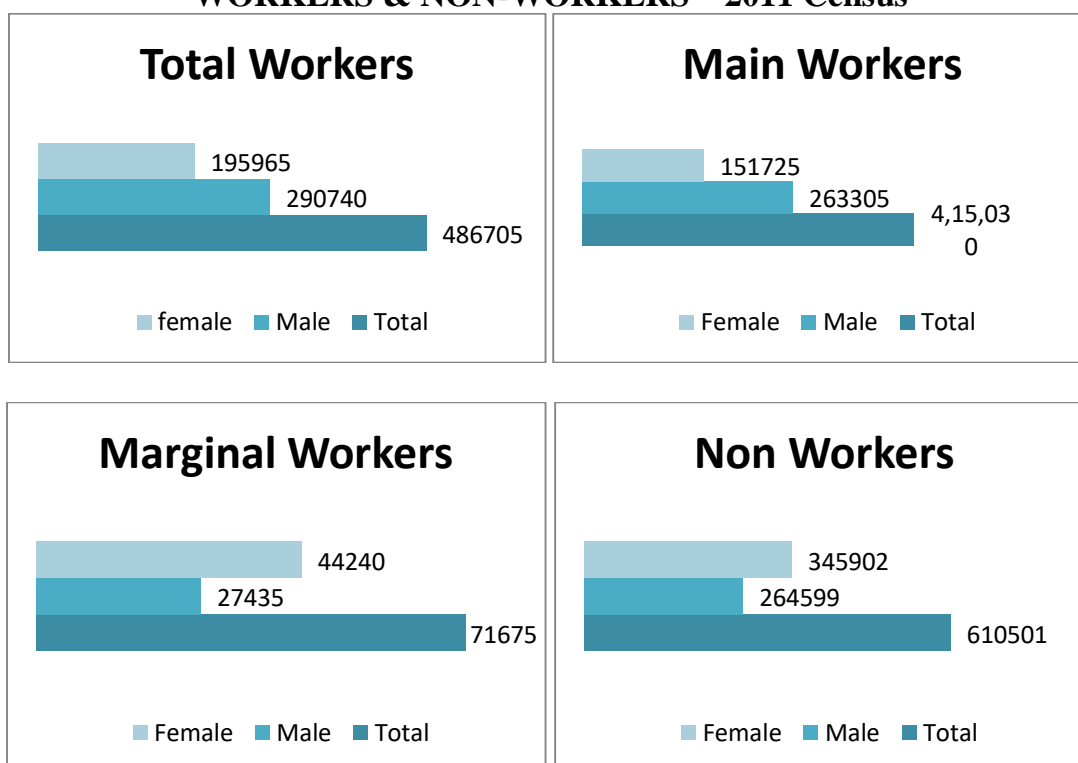
## DISTRICT WISE AREA AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION(2011 CENSUS)



**POPULATION OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL  
WORKERS & NON-WORKERS – 2011 Census**

| <i>Sl.<br/>No.</i> | <i>Particulars</i>  | <i>Sex*</i> | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>1</b>           | <b>2</b>            | <b>3</b>    | <b>4</b>     | <b>5</b>     | <b>6</b>     |
| 1                  | Total Workers       | P           | 2,52,382     | 2,34,323     | 4,86,705     |
|                    |                     | M           | 1,45,091     | 1,45,649     | 2,90,740     |
|                    |                     | F           | 1,07,291     | 88,674       | 1,95,965     |
| 2                  | Main Workers        | P           | 2,17,824     | 1,97,206     | 4,15,030     |
|                    |                     | M           | 1,34,888     | 1,28,417     | 2,63,305     |
|                    |                     | F           | 8,2,936      | 68,789       | 1,51,725     |
| 3                  | Marginal<br>Workers | P           | 34,558       | 37,117       | 71,675       |
|                    |                     | M           | 10,203       | 17,232       | 27,435       |
|                    |                     | F           | 24,355       | 19,885       | 44,240       |
| 4                  | Non Workers         | P           | 2,73,053     | 3,37,448     | 6,10,501     |
|                    |                     | M           | 1,24,044     | 1,40,555     | 2,64,599     |
|                    |                     | F           | 1,49,009     | 1,96,893     | 3,45,902     |

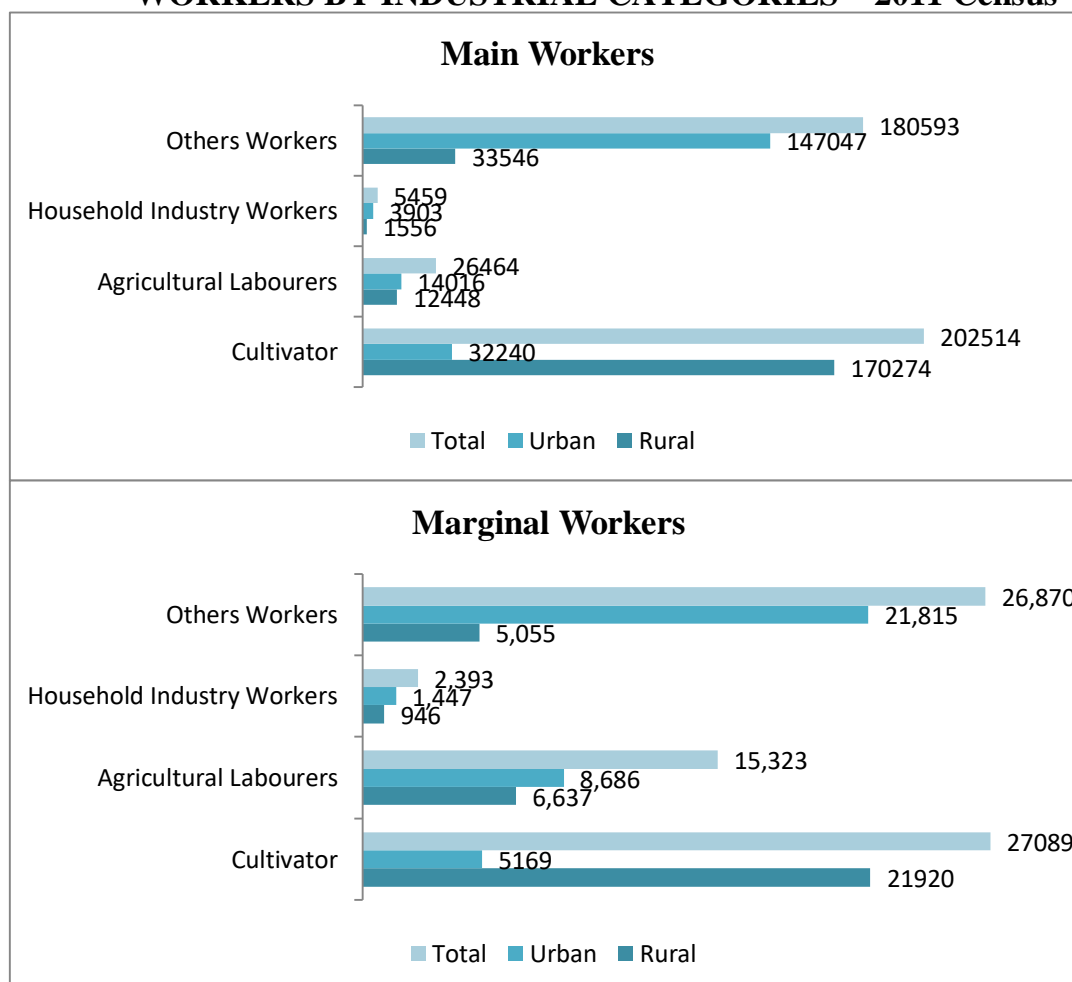
**POPULATION OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL  
WORKERS & NON-WORKERS – 2011 Census**



### WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES – 2011 Census

| <i>Sl.</i> | <i>Particulars</i>         | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Urban</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>1</i>   | <i>2</i>                   | <i>3</i>     | <i>4</i>     | <i>5</i>     |
| 1          | Main Workers               | 2,17,824     | 1,97,206     | 4,15,030     |
| i          | Cultivators                | 1,70,274     | 32,240       | 2,02,514     |
| ii         | Agricultural Labourers     | 12,448       | 14,016       | 26,464       |
| iii        | Household Industry Workers | 1,556        | 3,903        | 5,459        |
| iv         | Other Workers              | 33,546       | 1,47,047     | 1,80,593     |
| 2          | Marginal Workers           | 34,558       | 37,117       | 71,675       |
| i          | Cultivators                | 21,920       | 5,169        | 27,089       |
| ii         | Agricultural Labourers     | 6,637        | 8,686        | 15,323       |
| iii        | Household Industry Workers | 946          | 1,447        | 2,393        |
| iv         | Other Workers              | 5,055        | 21,815       | 26,870       |

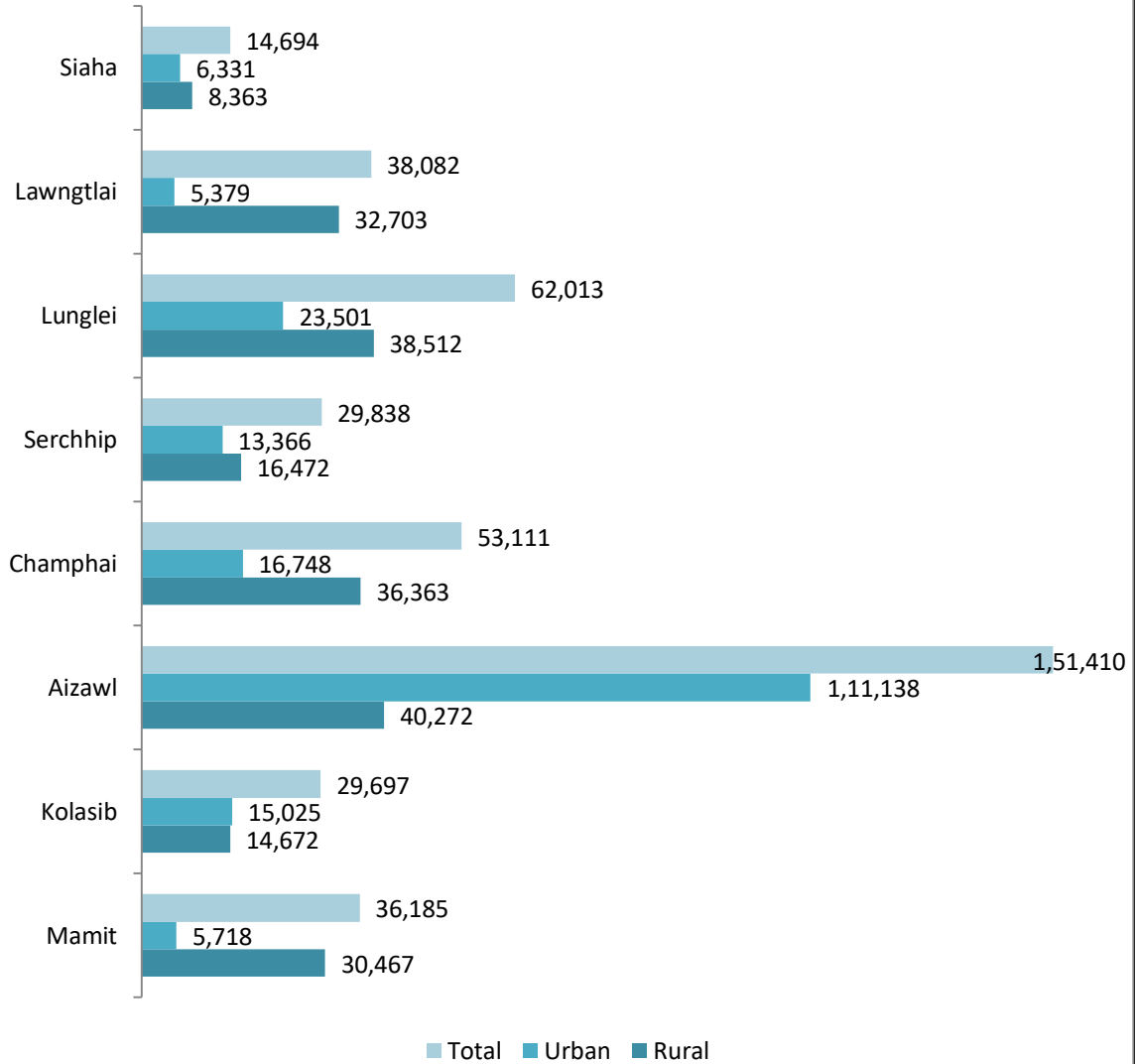
### WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES – 2011 Census



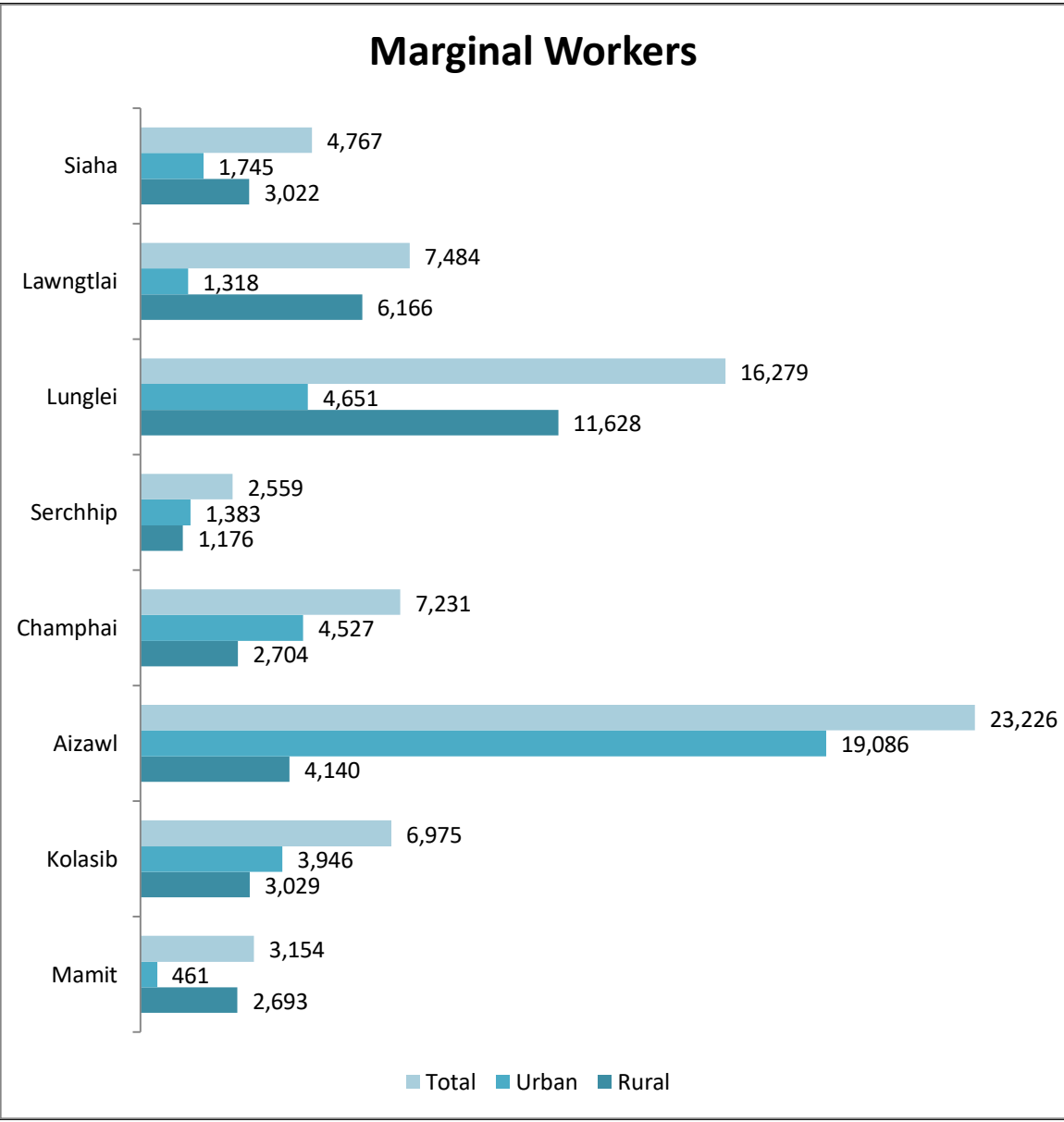
**DISTRICT –WISE POPULATION OF WORKERS & NON WORKERS  
(2011 Census)**

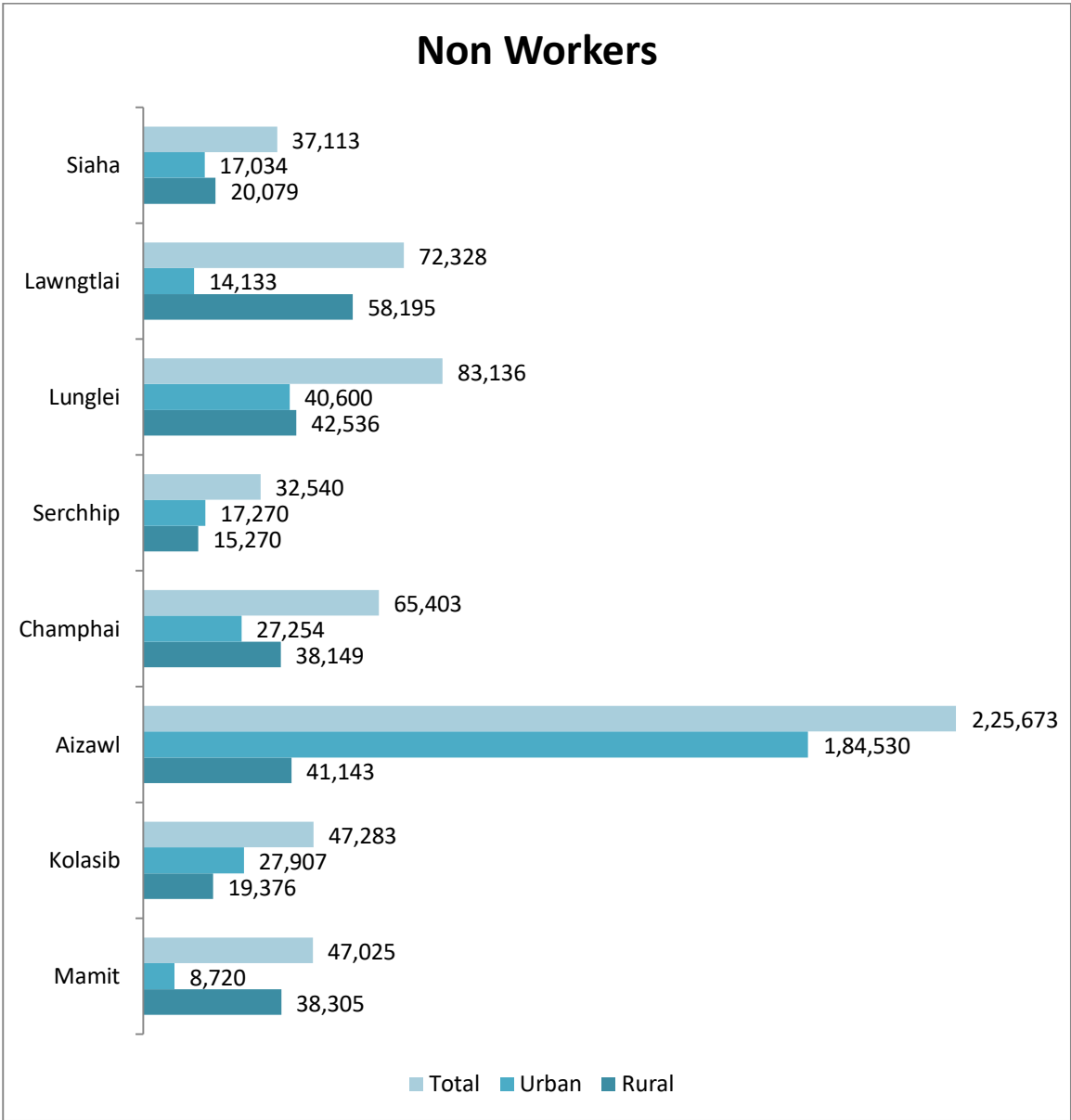
| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Main Workers</i> |                 |                 | <i>Marginal Workers</i> |               |               | <i>Non Workers</i> |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                |                 | <i>Rural</i>        | <i>Urban</i>    | <i>Total</i>    | <i>Rural</i>            | <i>Urban</i>  | <i>Total</i>  | <i>Rural</i>       | <i>Urban</i>    | <i>Total</i>    |
| <i>1</i>       | <i>2</i>        | <i>3</i>            | <i>4</i>        | <i>5</i>        | <i>6</i>                | <i>7</i>      | <i>8</i>      | <i>9</i>           | <i>10</i>       | <i>11</i>       |
| 1              | Mamit           | 30,467              | 5,718           | 36,185          | 2,693                   | 461           | 3,154         | 38,305             | 8,720           | 47,025          |
| 2              | Kolasib         | 14,672              | 15,025          | 29,697          | 3,029                   | 3,946         | 6,975         | 19,376             | 27,907          | 47,283          |
| 3              | Aizawl          | 40,272              | 1,11,138        | 1,51,410        | 4,140                   | 19,086        | 23,226        | 41,143             | 1,84,530        | 2,25,673        |
| 4              | Champhai        | 36,363              | 16,748          | 53,111          | 2,704                   | 4,527         | 7,231         | 38,149             | 27,254          | 65,403          |
| 5              | Serchhip        | 16,472              | 13,366          | 29,838          | 1,176                   | 1,383         | 2,559         | 15,270             | 17,270          | 32,540          |
| 6              | Lunglei         | 38,512              | 23,501          | 62,013          | 11,628                  | 4,651         | 16,279        | 42,536             | 40,600          | 83,136          |
| 7              | Lawngtlai       | 32,703              | 5,379           | 38,082          | 6,166                   | 1,318         | 7,484         | 58,195             | 14,133          | 72,328          |
| 8              | Siaha           | 8,363               | 6,331           | 14,694          | 3,022                   | 1,745         | 4,767         | 20,079             | 17,034          | 37,113          |
| <b>Total</b>   |                 | <b>2,17,824</b>     | <b>1,97,206</b> | <b>4,15,030</b> | <b>34,558</b>           | <b>37,117</b> | <b>71,675</b> | <b>2,73,056</b>    | <b>3,37,448</b> | <b>6,10,501</b> |

## Main Workers









## **Ethnological information** **(Lusei/Duhlian, Hmar, Chakma, Mara,Paite,Bru, Lai, Pang etc)**

In the eighteenth century and even at the beginning of the following century, Bengalis used to call Mizos as Kukis but it did not last long. The British administrators changed all that. Their solid and constant contacts with the Mizos which started in 1840 were by and large with the major tribe, the Lusei or Lushai. In their own practical wisdom, the British bracketed all the tribes together to be collectively known as Lushai. The name stuck yet we will highlight herewith the pre-documented ethnological profiles of the different tribes of Mizoram in brief.

**LUSEI/DUHLIAN:** The Mizo/Lusei once lived in the North-West of China and they moved down to Burma and then to the Mizo/Lushai Hills. The Sailo chiefs established their domination throughout the Lushai Hills excepting the South Eastern part of the Lushai Hills, where the Pawi and the Lakher chiefs viz; Chinzah, Hlawhching, Bawitlung clans were the outstanding chiefs amongst them. In the year 1898, the North and South Lushai Hills were amalgamated into one district and renamed as the Lushai Hills district which was placed under the chief commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1898. The Lushai Hills District was renamed as Mizo District by an Act of Indian Parliament. Eighteen years later, 'Mizo' occupied its rightful place when Union Territory status was conferred upon the Mizos and the territory went by the name of Mizoram, meaning Mizo land. A decade later on February 20, 1987 the word Mizo came out in full splendour when it became the 23<sup>rd</sup> State of the Indian Union.

Mizoram in unison with other sister States – Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura - form the North-Eastern region of India which is geographically linked to mainland India by a narrow land bridge of 20 miles width in Northern Bengal. The State has a very long international frontier of more than 700 Km, and is being sandwiched between Myanmar in the east and south and Bangladesh in the west. The Land is sparsely populated with a density of 52 per sq km, having an area of 21, 087 sq. km with a population of 1,091,014.

Here are the other telling facts about Mizoram and Mizos.

Mizoram is the second in the country in the field of literacy, surpassed only by Kerala, having acquired a literacy rate of 91.33%. Mizoram is predominantly composed of people who embraced Christianity. The percentage of Christians is 95.8% of the total population. Mizos form a close-knit society. They are classless and casteless. The society is absolutely democratic in character. Women play a prominent role in the society. They are free and as hard working as men and freely participate in social, economic and cultural life of the community.

Mizos are usually considered as good traders. They are undoubtedly enterprising and extremely industrious especially the women. Involvement in business undertakings is part of their economic life. They are talented craftsmen and their handicrafts, textile in particular is

known all over the country and outside. The new generations of Mizo youth are quite creative; their paintings are considered unique, innovative, creative and progressive.

Musicians and singers of Mizoram have gained world-wide reputation. They are very gifted in singing most people sing beautifully. Their folk dances are packed with rhythm and colour. Every locality and Church is strongly equipped with talented choir and musicians.

They are also natural athletes. They have earned laurels not only for the State of Mizoram but for the nation as a whole with Olympians and laurel and coronation at the global level competitive arena.

Mizos are found in large number in the National Armed Forces. The number of ex-servicemen and the families in Mizoram is 6.43% to its population.

Looking at the ethical codes of conduct and behaviour 'Tlawmngaihna' is a value system, age-old and profound which is embedded in the Mizo psyche cultural mores and even today is zealously sought to be promoted to with the modern social swings. They are gifted people, hardworking and forward looking. Within a short span of a few decades their society has transformed itself into a modern and progressive one, baffling anthropologists, social analysts and political scientist and sometimes surprisingly even their own tribal brethren in the North-East. One fact that stands out about them has been their adaptability and versatility.

It is these kinds of observations about the people of Mizoram which tickle one to know more about their past. With the advent of Christianity in Mizoram and social transformation along with it, just a hundred years ago, followed closely by fast-growing educational system and health services, the developmental progress of the Mizo is a fast one so much that we can even conclude that *India as a Nation has been one of the most successful up-lifter of indigenous tribal communities in the world.*

## HMAR

The genealogy of Hmar people starts from Manmasi (earliest known ancestors). Manmasi - Miachal, Niachal, Nelachal. The seven sons of Nelachal are descendants known as 'Paruol-sari-hai'. Hmars are generally considered to be part of the larger Mizo ethnic group. Hmars were the first settlers in what is now the state of Mizoram ("land of the Mizo people"), as can be seen by the Hmar names of many villages and rivers in the Champhai area of the state, bordering Myanmar. Hmar finds their roots from a place called Sinlung the ancestral home of zohnahthlak. Hmar migrated from Shan to Khampat/Kabaw Valley and then to present day Mizoram. Migration happens from the early 12th century and ended in the early part of the 18th century. Clubbed under Chin-Kuki-Mizo group of tribe. Hmar means north or northern people. The majority of the Hmars are cultivators.

The *Hmar language* belongs to the Kukish branch of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages. The speakers of the language are also known as Hmar. Lusei speaking Duhlian are commonly called as Mizo, while Hmar speaks hmar language again now and then hmar

who speaks duhlian or lusei are also known as Mizo. There is close similarity in their languages. However, the present Hmars of Mizoram usually do not speak Hmar language.

Rice is the staple food and wheat, maize, millet are the substantial cereals. Large quantities of cooked rice, meat, and vegetables are consumed with various kinds of chutney, ginger, garlic, chilies, and spices. Famous dishes are chartang (mixture of meat, vegetable and hot pepper, hmepawk (stew), and changalhme (vegetable or meat cooked with hot pepper and soda made from the ashes). Hmars enjoy sathu (a kind of fermented fats mostly of pork) and prepared in various dishes. It is a typical tradition of Hmars to make a kind of porridge prepared by mixing boiled rice with almost any kind of meat (however, mostly pork, chicken, beef, some meats of wild animals) and leaves of "sizo" a wild tree with hard and a slightly bitter tasting leaves.

According to the 2001 Census of India, there are approximately 83,400 Hmar speakers. However, there are many Hmar people who do not speak the language and the actual hmar, who speaks hmar would be very few. Very rough estimates put the total Hmar population at about 250,000 - 300,000.

The Hmar literature can be broadly divided into two: Oral and written literature. Oral literatures are by nature pre-Christian in origin and content. Written literatures are the product of Christianity and modern education.

Kinship and family had a very prominent role in modern Hmar society. The Hmars are a patriarchal people tracing down their consanguine link through male line- Pahnam which is a division of "Hmar tribe". The clan, called Pahnam, is a very important social institution of Hmar society. The members of pahnam regard each other to be kinsmen. Hmar society is patrilineal and descent is traced in the male line. The clan is also a patrilineal social unit. There are as many as 24 clans in Hmar society. Each clan is divided into a smaller kinship based unit which may be called lineage (hnam siper or hnam kaupeng). The 24 clans are divided into as many as 210 lineages. There is greater effective social intercourse between members of particular lineages than between members of the wider pahnam group.

As per Hmar tradition, the clan (pahnam) is exogamous. Ideally, a man of one pahnam should marry a girl from another pahnam. However, the rule of exogamy is not strictly observed, particularly at the present times. There are marriages within the same clan but with the restriction that no marriage takes place between relatives within three generation of one another. As a matter of facts, a Hmar can marry with the members of one's own clan. A Hmar can marry almost any woman except his own sister, aunt, mother or grandmother. In spite of this, marriage usually take place with members outside one's own clan, perhaps because of the general tendency to view endogamous marriage as incestuous even in the absence of formal taboo against it. Monogamy is the ideal form of marriage.

The Hmars are now more or less a 'civilised' tribe. Most Hmar inhabitations are now well connected with the outside world. In the field of education they have made rapid progress in the last fifty years. These students are second to none. Economically the Hmars,

as a whole are well placed and are economically well off in comparison to their kindred tribes. The introduction of Christianity and Western education has transformed them economically, socially and culturally for the better. From one of the most uncultured and backward of peoples, they have come to this present stage. This is really amazing and it is marvellous to the eye!

## MARA

The **Mara** people are the native inhabitants of Mizoram in India, native to north eastern India, primarily in the Mara Autonomous District Council of the state of Mizoram, where they form the majority of the population. The Maras are related to Mizos in India and Chins in Myanmar. Significant numbers of Maras are also found living south-western part of Chinland (Burma), in Myanmar. All ethnic Mara people claim to be 100% Christian, mostly Evangelical. With the arrival of Rev. & Mrs. Reginald Arthur Lorrain in 1907 who had earlier founded Lakher Pioneer Mission in London in the year 1905, within a decade Mara people have all accepted Christianity.

The Mara languages are a group of languages related to Tibeto-Burman family. It is spoken by Mara people who live in a contiguous area in Mizoram state, India and Chin state, Myanmar. Mara is also closely related to other Mizo, Zomi, Kuki and Chin languages widely spoken in the area but can also be listed as a separate language outside kuki-chin or kukish language.

As per latest census of 2011 Male 28,490 Female 27,876 Total 56,366 Decadal Growth rate % (2001-2011) 22.78% Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) 978 Population Density (per sq.km) 40 Literacy rate 90.01% Male 92.64% Female 87.34% Dialect- Mara has at least 3 to 4 dialects within it tribes, they are: Tlosaih, Haw Thai, Zyhno, Chapi in India, Heima (Hyuma), Lialai (Lailen)

Kinship ties are very strong among the Maras. Kinsmen were surrounded by concern and care. The Maras are patrilineal descent group. Inheritance is reckoned through male line. The eldest son usually inherits the father's properties. The Mara kinship system lays stress on mother's brother's daughter marriage (matrilateral cross cousin marriage). There is no taboo against marrying kins member except the very close kin like, brother and sister. Kins marriage is popular amongst the Maras. Marriage among the Maras is a civil contract. The prevalent form of marriage is monogamy. In the indigenous Mara society, polygamy was practised by the Chiefs and the Noblemen. Traditionally the Maras are endogamous and marriage is strongly connected with the economy. Marriage could not be arranged unless the bride price has been given. As a rule, a man's wife is selected by the parents.

The village administration is controlled by the Chief and his elders. The village elders are men selected by the chief to assist him in ruling the village. In addition to the elders there are some other Officials known as (*Tlawpa*) village crier, the Blacksmith and the village writer.

The Maras engage in most of the major subsistence activities (i.e., hunting, fishing, animal domestication, and agriculture). Jhum agriculture (in which jungle is cut, permitted to dry, burned, and seeded) is practiced.



## CHAKMA

The Chakma possess strong genetic affinities to Tibeto-Burman groups in Northeast India and to East Asian and populations. They also have high frequencies of mainland Indian genetic ancestry. The Arakanese people referred to the Chakmas as *Saks, Theks, or Thaikhs*. In 1546 CE, while the Arakanese king Meng Beng was fighting a battle with the Burmese, the *Sak* king attacked Northern Arakan Roma and occupied the Arakanese-controlled Chacommas of the Northern Arakan Mountains.

Diego de Astor created a map of Bengal, which was published as *Descrição do Reino de Bengalla* in the book *Quarta decada da Asia* (Fourth decade of Asia) by João de Barros in 1615. The map shows a place called *Chacommas* on the Eastern bank of the Karnaphuli River in what is now Chittagong, Bangladesh, suggesting the Chakmas inhabited this area during this time.

The Arakan king Meng Rajagri (1593–1612) conquered these areas and addressed himself as the highest and most powerful king of Arakan, Chacommas and Bengal in a 1607 letter to a Portuguese merchant named Philip de Brito Nicote. After the defeat by the Arakanese, the Chakmas migrated to the present Chittagong Hill Tracts and founded their capital city Alekyangdong (present-day Alikadam). From Alekyangdong, they continued north and settled in present-day Rangunia, Raozan, and Fatikchari Upazilas of Chittagong District.

In 1666, Mughal Governor of Bengal Shaista Khan defeated the Arakanese, conquered the northern bank of Kaladan river, and renamed it Islamabad. Mughal rule, however, was confined to the plain areas of Chittagong early on, leaving the Chakmas largely unaffected. The Mughals eventually demanded tribute from the Chakmas after a trade dispute developed between the two groups.

In 1713, the conflict was resolved and a stable relationship developed between the Chakmas and the Mughals; the latter never demanded complete subjugation from the former. The Mughals also rewarded the Chakma king Shukdev Roy; he established a new capital in his own name in an area still known as Shukbilash. Ruins of the royal palace and other historic buildings still exist. Subsequently, the capital was shifted to Rajanagar, Ranirhat, Rangunia Upazila, and Chittagong District.

The vast majority of the Chakma are followers of Theravada Buddhism, a religion that they have been practicing for a few centuries; very few Chakma follow Islam. In Mizoram state of India, about 91.7% of Chakmas are Buddhists and 7.3% are Christians, and the remaining follows Hinduism (0.5%), Islam, Jainism and Sikhism.

Originally speaking the language belonging to the Tibeto-Burman family, but at present days, it shares many common words or loan words or diverted words from Hindi, Marathi, Pali, Sanskrit, English, Assamese and Bengali language. Many linguists now consider the modern Chakma language (known as Changma Bhach or Changma Hodha) part of the Eastern Indo-Aryan language. Changma Bhach is written in its own script, the Chakma script, also known as Ojhaphath/Awjhapat. Chakma is written in an alphabet which allowing for its cursive form, is almost identical with the Khmer and the Lanna (Chiangmai) characters, which was formerly in use in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and southern parts of Burma.

The Chakmas are people with their own culture, folklore, literature and traditions. The Chakma women wear an ankle length cloth around the waist which is also called *Phinon* and also a *Haadi* wrapped above the waist as well as silver ornaments. The *Phinon* and the *Haadi* are colourfully handwoven with various designs. The design is first embroidered on a piece of cloth known as *Alaam*. The first Bangladeshi Chakma language film, *Mor Thengari*, was directed by Aung Rakhine and was banned by Bangladesh's Censor Board.

In the past, most Chakmas practiced slash-and-burn cultivation as their main occupation. However, many Chakma today have adopted plow cultivation and some have taken up poultry farming. Traditional temporary homes of the Chakma are called *monoghara*. A *monoghara* is constructed with bamboo and thatch that's supported on wooden logs.

The Chakma tend to mainly cook over an open fire. They eat many types of food (including meats) with rice being a staple, but they usually don't eat beef. The most important festivals celebrated by the Chakmas are Bizu, Alphaloni, Buddha Purnima and Kathin Civar Dan.

Chakmas celebrate various Buddhist festivals. The most important is Buddha Purnima. This is the anniversary of three important events in Buddha's life—his birth, his attainment of enlightenment, and his death. It is observed on the full moon day of the month of Vaisakha (usually in May). On this and other festival days, Chakmas put on their best clothes and visit the temple. There, they offer flowers to the image of Buddha, light candles, and listen to sermons from the priests. Alms (offerings) are given to the poor, and feasts are held for the priests.

The three-day festival known as Bishu, which coincides with the Bengali New Year's Day, is celebrated with much enthusiasm. Houses are decorated with flowers, young children pay special attention to the elderly to win their blessings, and festive dishes are prepared for guests.

Bamboo shoot is a traditional food of the Chakma people. They call it "Bajchuri". Shrimp paste and Fish paste are their traditional ingredient of cooking. They call these, "Sidel". The staple food of the Chakmas is rice, supplemented by millet, corn (maize), vegetables, and mustard. Vegetables include yams, pumpkins, melons, and cucumbers. Vegetables and fruit gathered from the forest may be added to the diet. Fish, poultry, and meat are eaten, despite the fact that many Buddhists are vegetarians.

Traditional diets have slowly been abandoned, as the Chakmas have been forced to flee their homeland. Some typical Chakma dishes include fish, vegetables, and spices stuffed into a length of bamboo and cooked in a low fire; foods wrapped in banana leaves and placed beside a fire; and eggs that are aged until they are rotten.

Gudu hara, or Ha-do-do, is a game played throughout the Chakma region. Two teams stand on either side of a central line. They take turns sending a player into opposing territory to touch as many people as he or she can during the space of one breath, while at the same time saying "Ha-do-do." If the player runs out of breath or is caught by his or her opponents, he or she is out. On the other hand, if the player successfully returns to his or her own territory, the players he or she has tagged must leave the game.

Ghilay Hara is a game that can be played between two teams or two individuals. A special type of seed called *ghilay* is used to play this game. *Ghilay* seeds are found and grown in wild forests of hills and are similar to bean seeds but bigger in size. When the time

comes, the large beans dry out and the seeds known as *ghilay* are ready to be collected for use in the game.

Other pastimes include Nadeng Hara, played with a spinning top, and various wrestling games. Potti Hara is a complex traditional game that is played by two teams. Due to how sophisticated its rules are, it's becoming less and less common. These games are enjoyed by girls and boys alike, but in recent times their popularity among youth Chakma peoples has declined.

## PAITE

The Paites are one of the constituting tribes of the ZOMI/ZOs who inhabit India, Burma and Bangladesh. The word paite means "a group of people marching" (pai-march; te - "plural maker"). The Paites are a recognised scheduled tribe in Manipur as well as in Mizoram. The Paites are concentrated in Manipur, a north eastern state of India. They are dominant in Lamka Town of Churachandpur of Manipur state with a population of 60 thousands (as per the population consensus 2001). Almost all ethnic Paites follows Christianity, mostly Protestant denominations like Baptists, Lutherans, Penticostal, Church of Christ though there are a good percentage of Roman Catholics as well. They adopted Christianity in the 19th century with the intervention of British missionaries. Paite have two ruling clans, The Guite and The Sukte.

The Paites are mainly shy, introvert people who are sincerely devoted in whatsoever they perform. Their main occupation is still cultivation though they have achieved much at the various offices of the Federal India. In spite of their minority status, there are some prominent paites who have achieved in the mainstream governance of the Indian Union, according to a national consensus - it was learnt that the Paites are one of the most educationally advanced ethnic group in India. These days Paite tribes are spread throughout the whole world.

There is also a large Paite population in the Indian State of Mizoram. They are well integrated in the Mizo group which consist of many very similar tribes. Mizo being the predominant inclusive name for the tribes of the area, as opposite to Zomi which is preferred in Manipur and Burma. Usually people of the Paite tribe in Mizoram have the letter P before their given name which is more or less the only way to distinguish Paite-Mizo from non Paite-Mizo.

They live in Churachandpur district in Southern Manipur. Along with Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Gangte, Hmar, Milhiem/Miria and others they were referred to as Chin-Kuki group in the past. At present, they call themselves as Paite and affiliate to Zomi denomination. They also believed in supreme God Pathian and believed to have originated from a cave or Khul. Their population was 49,271, spreading over 125 villages. Folksongs and folktales related to everyday life and culture of the people are orally passed through generations. They are an educated group of tribes and participate actively in local and state politics.

Paite is an Indo-Tibetan Language spoken by the Paite people. There are different Paite dialects. The language exhibits mutual intelligibility with the other languages of the region including Thadou, Hmar, Vaiphei, Simte, Kom, Gangte and other languages.

## BRU

**Reang** (aka **Bru** in Tripura and Mizoram) are one of the 21 scheduled tribes of the Indian state of Tripura. The Bru can be found all over the Tripura state in India. However, they may also be found in Mizoram and Assam. They speak the Reang dialect of Bru language which is of Tibeto-Burmese origin and is locally referred to as **Kau Bru**.

In 2018, following the Union Home Ministry's decision to give voting rights to around 30,000 people who had fled from Mizoram to Tripura in 1997 in the wake of inter-community violence, The Election Commission asked the State of Mizoram to revise its rolls for the 2018 polls and include the members of the internally-displaced community. As many as 32,876 people of the Reang tribe were set to be repatriated to Mizoram after a tripartite agreement was signed between the Centre, Tripura and Mizoram. On 16th January, 2020 a quadripartite agreement was signed among the Centre, state governments of Tripura and Mizoram and Bru-Reang representatives to facilitate permanent settlement of Bru refugees from Mizoram in Tripura, benefitting around 34,000 refugees.

### *Marriage System:-*

The Reang are an endogamous tribe who have had very little contact with the Bengali or other sub-tribe of Tripura. Recently, however inter-tribe marriages and inter-caste wedding have taken place. The marriage system is similar to other Tripuri tribe of Tripura. There is no dowry system, but the bridegroom has to spend a period of two years in the (future) father-in-law's house for before marriage is performed. There are two types of marriages;

- Halausai.
- Halauhih.

Marriages between close relatives are not frowned upon but are no longer as frequent. Cross-cousin marriage among the Reang is accidental. Child marriage is not allowed and widow remarriage is permitted. Recent widows are required to wait a whole year before wearing any ornaments and both widows, as well as widowers, are mandated twelve months of mourning during which they are forbidden from any form of entertainment. Remarriage is only allowed after a year of mourning. Bru society today is monogamous.

Marriage is arranged through the matchmaker **Andra**, who negotiates the bride price with the bride's parents. Marriage is settled to the satisfaction of both parties and performed by the Ochai. The marriage is celebrated simply but well in the **Kausungmo**, where pork, fowl, rice, rice beer are served. The marriage laws of the Reang are few but well defined. The Reang widower, for instance, is not permitted to marry a virgin. The marriage bond is very strong and men cannot divorce without the consent of their wives. If any Reang is accused of extra-marital relationships and the accusations are proved true, a strict punishment and a heavy penalty is imposed on both the parties.

Dance is an integral part of Reang life. The Hojagiri folk dance of Reang sub tribe is rather well known all over the world. 'Buisu', not 'biyu' is the most popular festival of Reang

tribes, naisingpara hojagiri group is the most popular groups among them all, late maniram reang is the founder of naisingpara hojagiri dance group. Hojagiri is more popular in tripura than other states.

Most of the disputed and differences are settled by the people of Kotor dofa, that is by the Rai and Kaskau of respective sub tribe. It is done through the customary law of the Reangs. Whenever a disputes arise in the between the member of the community, a meeting is called by the Rai. All relevant arguments are heard and then justice is done according to the principle of natural justice. Whatever verdict or punishment is pronounced in the judgment it is implemented with firm hand and payments of penalty etc. are made then and there. The majority of the Reang belong to the Vaishnav school of Hinduism and claim Kshatriya status. A growing number of Christians exists in both Tripura and Mizoram.

Like other Tripuri people, the Reang are polytheists and believe in multiple Gods and Goddesses. At the heart of the pantheon of divinities are the fourteen Gods and Goddess of Tripura. Their important festivals are the same those of prevailing in Tripura. These are, Buisi, Ker, Gonga Mtai, Gorja, Chitragupra, Hojagiri, Katangi Puja, Lampra Uóhthoh. Laxmi puja is the very famous puja, which is celebrate on karthik poornima, Religious observances are community-based and every family in the clan or village must contribute their share of payment or tithe known locally as **Khain**.

All religious festivals are arranged during an annual meeting of chiefs. In such meetings political, social, and religious matters of importance are discussed and decided by the majority.

The deities of the Reangs are similar those of other Tripuri people. They are:

- **Sibrai'**, the supreme deity or **Mtai Ktor**.
- **Tuima**, the presiding deity of river.
- **Mainouhma**, the goddess of paddy.
- **Khuluhma**, the goddess of cotton.
- **Goroia**, the god of wealth prosperity, well being, and war.
- **Kalaia**, brother of Gorja.
- **Sangrongma**, Mother Earth.
- **Hathaikchuma**, the goddess of the hills.
- **Buraha**, the god of the jungle.
- **Thuhnairou**, the god of death.
- **Bonirou**, the god of evil spirits.
- **Nouhsuma**, the goddess of households.



## LAI

The Lai who are living in the Lai Autonomous District of Mizoram are a segmented community of the much larger Lai (Hakha) population of Burma and elsewhere to whom whatever name may be given. They share common ancestry with those of any Mongoloid race in the Northeast India. Further back, a historic tradition has it that Lai people had once lived in China. They migrated through the Tibetan mountains moving further towards the East to become a major tribal group in the Chin Hills of Burma from where some few came to the present habitat (Mizoram) in the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier.

The Lai are also believed to be from the main tree of the Qin Dynasty. The Bible which is commonly used in Chin Hills is called the Lai-Hakha Bible. It is also said that the word Shendoo or Shendu, which was frequently used to denote the Lakher (Mara) in the Britisher's record, were said to be the offspring of Lai F.Chhawnmanga, a retired District Adult Education Officer, under the State Government of Mizoram, who has conducted an extensive personal interview with some chiefs of Lakher, tells. The Lakher chief Mr. Kikhara of Saiha and Tawngliana of Serkawr Villages were the descendants of Lianchi and Alkheng respectively of Hlawngching family of Hakha. They spoke Lai language. However, after coming down to Mizoram, their names were translated into Lakher dialect and themselves Kikhaw and Thylai. The above arguments seem to be supported by the statement of Vumson, thus: They are the same people as Shendoo to whom Col. Lewin made constant reference in his various works and are still called Shendoo by the Arakanis. There are many common clan names like Hlawngching, Chinzah, Khenglawt, Thianhlun, etc. which are found between the Lai and Maras. This is an indication of the fact that Lai and Mara were the same people. Apart from the above-mentioned groups, there are other linguistic groups that were found to have the same culture and customs, speak a similar language with the Lai. These groups do qualify for Lai in terms of social, cultural and linguistic. Those groups are Bawm and Tlanglau living in the western part of Mizoram and Bangladesh.

Strictly speaking, Lai are the people belonging to the Lai Autonomous District Council of Mizoram, North-East India and Hakha, Thantlang and Falam of Chin State, Myanmar. Lai people can also be found outside their main dominant area. From a historical point of view, Lai is one of a dominant tribe of the so-called Chin-Kuki-Lushai, the community is scattered in different parts of the world, mainly concentrating in Mizoram (Khuafo and Thantlang/Tuichhak Pawih), Chin Hills (Hakha, Thantlang, Webulah, Zokhua, Keiphaw, Falam) of Burma, South Bangladesh (identified as Bawm (Bawmzo, Bawmlai, Panghawi, Ramthar, Sunthla) Manipur (Simte), etc. The total population of the group was around 1,700,000 in 1991. Lai is an ethnic identity to call all the tribes of Chins, the Pawis, the Bawms, etc.

## PANG

The Pang are one of the numerous tribes of Mizoram in India. They are found largely in the Chamdun valley of Bungle South Rural Development Block and some villages in Chawngte, Tlabung and West Phaileng Sub-divisions. They have no separate regional self-government or autonomous body of their own. Together with the Bawm and Tlanglau, they have been struggling to be recognized as a separate tribe. Most of them dwell in Chamdun Valley of India and Chittagong Hills Tracts of Bangladesh.



## Vital State Developmental Indicators

Going by the simple measures of the great Mahatma philosophy of development that the progress of a nation is not measured by the wealth of its well-off families but by the conditions of the poor and weaker sections of the society, we have already had a glimpse of the overall state economic and developmental scenario in the previous chapters. However, in this section we will be taking a bird's eye views of the rural community i.e. the villages from the fiscal report 2017-18. With the rural population numbering 6,45,889 from 1,28,681 households across an administrative erstwhile 8 districts, 26 RD blocks and 725 villages.

| S/n | Basic Amenities in the Village                             | No. Of Village having the Basic Amenities | No. Of Village not having the Basic Amenities |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Road:                                                      |                                           |                                               |
|     | <i>a) Accessibility by Motorable Road</i>                  | 673                                       | 52                                            |
|     | <i>b) Agriculture/Horticulture linked road (Motorable)</i> | 379                                       | 346                                           |
| 2.  | Public Transport                                           | 16                                        | 709                                           |
| 3.  | Post office                                                | 282                                       | 443                                           |
| 4.  | State level News paper                                     | 219                                       | 506                                           |
| 5.  | Cable Network Service                                      | 361                                       | 364                                           |
| 6.  | Internet Connectivity                                      | 46                                        | 679                                           |
| 7.  | Electricity                                                | 659                                       | 66                                            |
| 8.  | Water supply (Spring, Public water point piped)            | 716                                       | 9                                             |
| 9.  | Community Toilet                                           | 130                                       | 595                                           |
| 10. | Public Urinal                                              | 528                                       | 197                                           |
| 11. | Dumping Ground/ Place                                      | 277                                       | 448                                           |
| 12. | Community Health Centre                                    | 37                                        | 688                                           |
| 13. | Primary Health Centre                                      | 60                                        | 665                                           |
| 14. | Sub Centre                                                 | 304                                       | 421                                           |
| 15. | Veterinary Dispensary / Clinic                             | 24                                        | 701                                           |
| 16. | Rural Animal Health Centre                                 | 60                                        | 665                                           |
| 17. | Anganwadi Centre                                           | 682                                       | 43                                            |
| 18. | School                                                     |                                           |                                               |
|     | <i>a) Primary</i>                                          | 710                                       | 15                                            |
|     | <i>b) Middle</i>                                           | 636                                       | 89                                            |
|     | <i>c) High</i>                                             | 323                                       | 402                                           |
|     | <i>d) Higher</i>                                           | 54                                        | 671                                           |
| 19. | Functional Police Outpost                                  | 21                                        | 704                                           |
| 20. | Bank                                                       | 46                                        | 679                                           |
| 21. | Public Playground                                          | 609                                       | 116                                           |
| 22. | Community Hall                                             | 427                                       | 298                                           |
| 23. | Registered /Recognised Library                             | 289                                       | 436                                           |
| 24. | Burial Ground                                              | 670                                       | 55                                            |
| 25. | Grocery Shop                                               | 651                                       | 74                                            |
| 26. | Cooperative Society Shop                                   | 79                                        | 646                                           |

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN MIZORAM

| District         | RD Block       |
|------------------|----------------|
| <b>AIZAWL</b>    | Darlawn        |
|                  | Phullen        |
|                  | Tlangnuam      |
|                  | Aibawk         |
|                  | Thingsulthliah |
| <b>CHAMPHAI</b>  | Ngopa,         |
|                  | Khawzawl,      |
|                  | Champhai,      |
|                  | Khawbung       |
| <b>KOLASIB</b>   | Thingdawl      |
|                  | Bilkhawthlir   |
| <b>LAWNGTLAI</b> | Lawngtlai      |
|                  | Sangau,        |
|                  | Chawngte,      |
|                  | S. Bungtlang   |
| <b>LUNGLEI</b>   | W.Bunghmun     |
|                  | Lunglei        |
|                  | Lungsen        |
|                  | Hnahthial      |
| <b>MAMIT</b>     | Zawlnuam       |
|                  | W. Phaileng    |
|                  | Reiek          |
| <b>SERCHHIP</b>  | Serchhip       |
|                  | E. Lungdar     |
| <b>SIAHA</b>     | Siaha          |
|                  | Tuipang/Tipa   |

The Village Level Development Indicators (VLDI) 2017-2018: Mizoram State Report has contained information on 725 Villages (which are under the jurisdiction of Village Councils, i.e. Rural, but excludes Localities of Notified Urban/Towns under the jurisdiction of Local/ Village Councils, i.e. Urban) under 26 Rural Development Blocks in 8 Districts of Mizoram for facilities/amenities, available/owned within their respective villages. Some of the key findings of the survey as per selected parameters are:

### **1. Household**

As per the survey out of the total 128681 household in all villages there are 32385 (25.17%) household living in kutcha houses, 60681(47.16% of total) household/ families are pursuing jhum cultivation while 10166 (7.9% of total) household are pursuing Wet Rice Cultivation.

## **2. Accessibility of Motorable Road**

The survey revealed that 673 villages (92.83% of total villages) are connected by motorable roads. However, out of the total 725 villages 402 no. of villages (55.4%) are connected by all weather roads which means that 272 villages (37.5%) of the connected village are still accessible by fair weather road only. 52 villages (7.17) of total villages are still not yet connected by either all weather or fair weather road.

## **3. Agriculture/Horticulture Road (Motorable)**

Mizoram hill being featured by a hilly topography potential, fertile area are generally located in the low line valley where roads and connectivity to farm areas are a challenges to provide better mobility of inputs and farm produces, facilities better access to agricultural potential areas for increase production, construction of potential area connectivity or commonly known as agriculture link roads have been undertaken by the state government.

The survey found that there are at a total of 3516km of such agricultural link road (in use) and 5299 of link roads which are not usable due to dilapidated conditions of the roads out of the total 725 villages 379 villages (52.3%) have such link road facilities.

The survey also estimated that there are 6317Ha of land under terrace cultivation.

## **4. Electricity**

Against the total no. of villages as per survey, 659 villages (90.90% of total villages) have been found to have been electrified. While 66 villages (9.10% of total villages are yet to be electrified)

## **5. Water Supply and Sanitation**

Out of the total 725 villages, the survey found that there are 515 villages (71.03%) provided with one of more public pipe water supply point. Rest of the villages depend on either spring water sources or river water.

130 villages have community toilets, 528 villages have public urinals and 277 villages have specified dumping grounds.

## **6. Health Care**

304 villages have Health Sub-Centre which indicated that there is one health sub-centre for every 423 household and 2125 populations in the rural areas.

There are 569 villages (78.5% of villages) were accredited Social Health Activists are available.

## **7. Livestock and Veterinary**

As on the day of survey there were 19911 cattle, 79809 Pigs, 15744 Goats, 4224 Mithun and 7799 private fish ponds. Pigs constitute the largest population of livestock followed by goat. Against this livestock population 24 villages (3.31% of total villages have veterinary dispensary/clinic and 60 villages (8.28% of total villages) have rural animal health centre which means that there is 1 veterinary dispensary for every 30 village and 1 rural animal health for every 12 villages.

## **8. Education**

The survey reveals that 682 villages having Anganwadi Centre in their village. 710 villages (97.93% of total villages) have primary school while 636 villages (87.72% of total villages) have middle (Upper primary schools). There are also 323 villages (44.55% of total villages) having High School and 54 villages (7.45% of total villages) having Higher Secondary School within the boundary of their village.

Out of the total 2261 schools for elementary stage of education (primary + Middle Schools) 1619 (71.6% schools) have facilities for pure drinking water for students and 1406 (62.3%) have common toilet for boys and girls.

Out of the total 369 high schools there are 215 (70.2%) schools having separate toilet for girls.

## **9. Banking Service**

Out of the total villages, only 46 villages (6.34%) have the facilities of banking services within their village. The existing No. of bank offices available indicates that there is 1 bank for every 15 (approx.) villages

In case of villages where there no bank branches the average distance of the nearest bank office is 29.31 kms.

## **10. Village Amenities**

609 villages (84% of total villages) have their own public playground of any kind.

427 villages (58.90% of total villages) have community halls.

289 villages (39.86% of total villages) have registered/recognized village libraries.

670 villages (92.41% of total villages) have their own village burial grounds.

361 villages (49.79% of total villages) have been provided with cable TV network services.

46 villages (6.34% of total villages) have internet connectivity (Exclusive of mobile phone internet).

219 villages (30.21% of total villages) receive at least one state level newspaper.

There are 78 villages where there is a co-operative shop/store.

## Topography, Environment, forest & Climate

Mizoram is a small state lying approximately between 21.58' to 24.35'N latitude and 92.15 to 93.29'E longitude. The total geographical area of the state is 21,087 sq. km constituting about 0.64 per cent of the total area of India (Statistical Handbook, 1994). It has a strategic location having international boundaries with Myanmar in the east and south, Bangladesh and of Tripura in the west. Further, the state is bounded by the Cachar District of Assam and Manipur in the north. Mizoram has about 404 km length of international boundary with Myanmar and 316 kms length with Bangladesh.

The **topography** of Mizoram consists predominantly of mountainous terrain of tertiary rocks. The mountain ranges run north to south direction in parallel series. These ranges are separated from one another by narrow and deep river valley with only a few and small patches of flat lands lying in between them. The terrain of Mizoram is young and so the geomorphic features do not show much diversity in the formation of the landforms. Most of the landforms observed are of erosional nature.

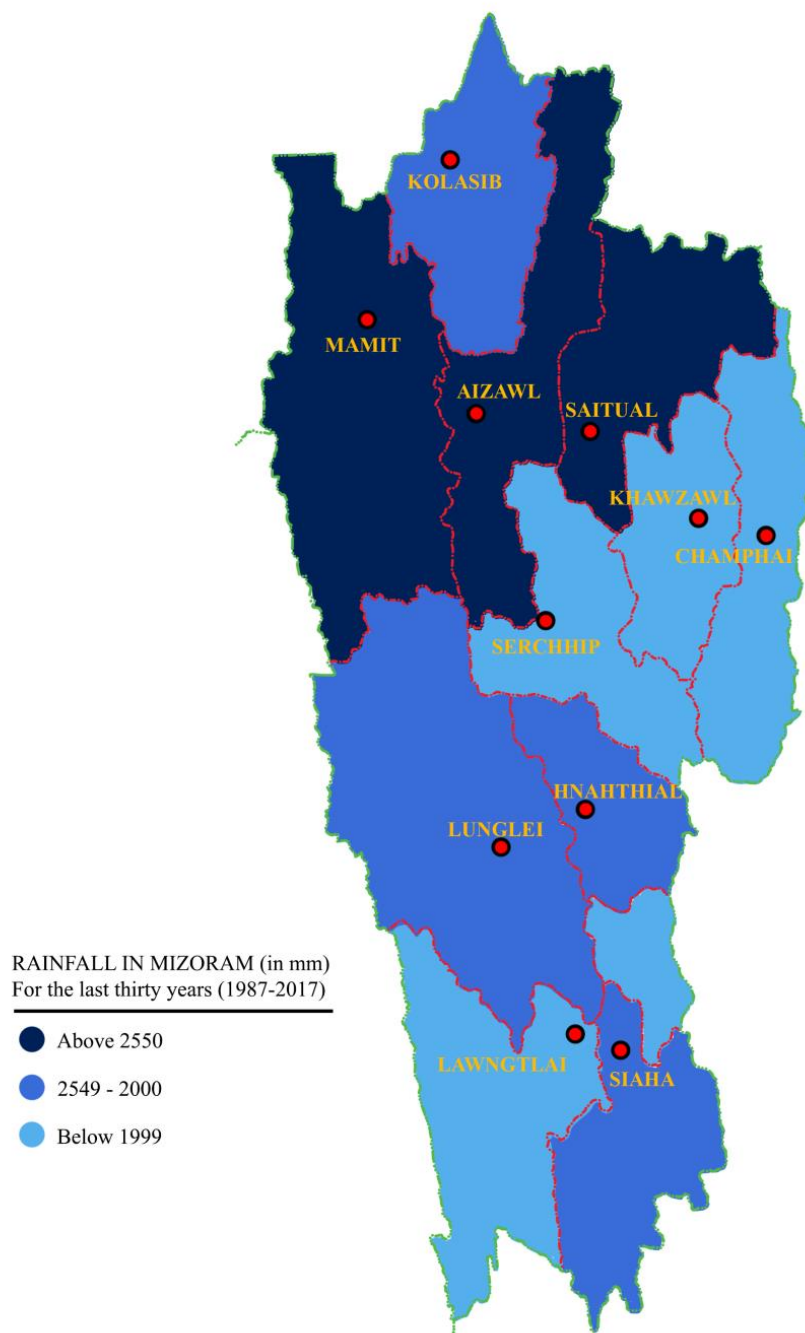
The landforms of Mizoram have been classified as follows:- **a) Mountainous Terrain Province:** The relief ~ especially in the eastern part of the state, varies between 400 to 2158 meters, the average elevation being over 1,000 meters in this part. The slopes are very steep and the elevation differences between hilltops and valleys vary between 200 to 600 meters. **b) Ridge and Valley Province:** The western part of the State shows characteristic ridge and valley type topography. The relief in this part varies from 40 to 1550 meters and the average elevation is 700 meters. The relief is lower in the western part and increases towards the east. The slopes are generally steep and the elevation differences between valley floor and hilltop is from 100 to 200 meters. **c) The Flat Lands:** There are hardly any flat lands in Mizoram except a few valley plains located in the midst of hills and narrow valleys. These valley plains are covered by rich alluvial soil. The valley plains in such places like Champhai, North Vanlaiphai and Thenzawl are used for permanent cultivation. The other area of the plain 'Chamdur' in the south-western part of Chhimtuipui District is still covered with thick forest and is yet to be explored. The Champhai plain with a length of 11.27 kms and 4.88 km. wide at a distance of 195 km. east of State capital Aizawl is the largest plain in Mizoram.

The **drainage system** of the state consists of a number of small rivers and streams. Most of them are of ephemeral nature, depending on monsoon rains. Their volume and level fluctuate greatly in dry and rainy seasons. Most of the drainage lines originate in the central part of the State and flow towards either north or south influenced by the north-south trending ridges. The rivers flow towards the north of the river Barak in Assam. The main rivers of the state are Tlawng, Tuirial, Tuivawl (all flowing northwards) and Tiau, Chhimtuipui, Khawthlangtuipui (all flowing south-wards).

**Climate and Rainfall:** Mizoram, being located on a tropical region enjoys a moderate climate. It falls under the direct influence of the adequate by short south-west in monsoon and as such, the region receives rainfall. The climate is humid and tropical featured winter and long summer with heavy rainfall. The temperature continues to fall with the break of the monsoon rains, and it minimised in December and January. In autumn, the temperature is usually between 18°C to 25°C, while winter temperature records normally between 11°C to 23°C. The summer temperature is usually between 25°C to 34°C.

The average rainfall in Mizoram is about 250 cm per year, though it may increase to 350 cm in the north-west part of the State. Generally, it rains during May to September; July and August being the rainiest months. November to January is dry months with minimum rainfall. Among the districts, Lunglei had the highest annual rainfall during 1990 to 1992.

DISTRICT WISE NORMAL RAINFALL IN MIZORAM (in mm)  
For the last thirty years (1987-2017)



### RECORDED FOREST AREA (Sq Km)

| S/n | Forest Category                                     | 2015  | 2017    |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1   | 2                                                   | 3     | 4       |
| 1   | Total Recorded Forest Areas                         |       |         |
|     | a) Reserved Forest                                  | 4,483 | 2609.64 |
|     | b) Protected Forests                                | 0     | 1728.75 |
|     | c) Unclassed Forests                                | 1,158 | 833     |
|     | d) Total                                            | 5,641 | 5171.39 |
| 2   | Percent of RFA to State's Geographic Area           | 26.76 | 26.76   |
| 3   | Percent of RFA to India's Forest Area               | 0.74  | 2.33    |
| 4   | Growing Stock in Recorded Forest Area (Million CuM) | 60.59 | 0.45    |
| 5   | Growing Stock in Trees Outside Forest (Million CuM) | 8.91  | 2.67    |

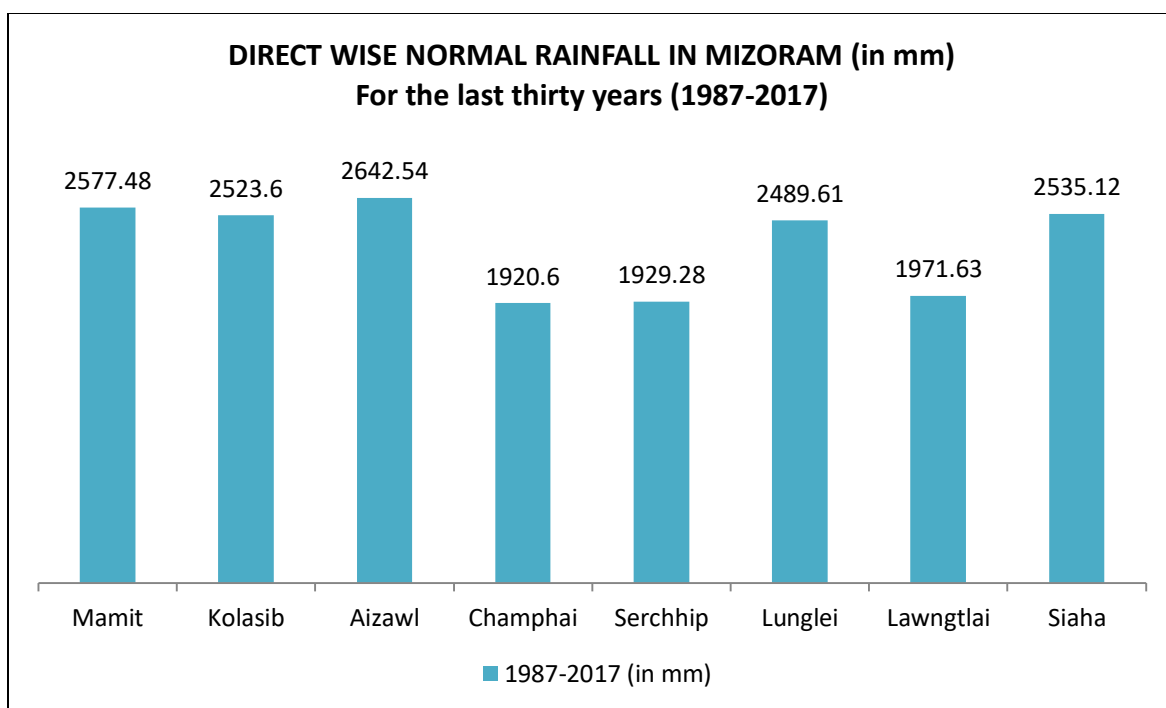
### AREA UNDER VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF RESERVED FORESTS IN MIZORAM-2016

| Sl. No.  | Forest Category                           | 2016 Area (Sq.Km) | 2017 Area(Sq.Km) |
|----------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1        | 2                                         | 3                 | 4                |
| <b>A</b> | <b>State Owned</b>                        |                   |                  |
| 1        | Riverine Reserved Forests                 | 1,833.50          | 1,832.50         |
| 2        | Inner line Reserved Forests               | 570.00            | 570.00           |
| 3        | Roadside Reserved Forests                 | 97.20             | 97.20            |
| 4        | Other Reserved Forests                    | 1,873.65          | 1,886.09         |
| 5        | Wildlife protected Areas                  | 1,728.75          | 1,728.75         |
|          | <b>Total of A</b>                         | <b>6,102.10</b>   | <b>6,114.54</b>  |
| <b>B</b> | <b>District Councils Forests</b>          |                   |                  |
| 1        | Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC)    |                   |                  |
|          | i) Safety Reserve                         | 78.00             | 78.00            |
|          | ii) Protected Reserve                     | 70.00             | 70.00            |
|          | iii) Station Reserve                      | 44.00             | 44.00            |
|          | iv) Supply Reserve                        | 145.00            | 145.00           |
|          | v) Roadside Reserve                       | 27.00             | 27.00            |
|          | vi) Revenue Reserve                       | 612.00            | 612.00           |
|          | <b>Total LADC</b>                         | <b>976.00</b>     | <b>976.00</b>    |
| 2        | Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC)   |                   |                  |
|          | i) Safety Reserve                         | 102.00            | 102.00           |
|          | ii) Supply Reserve                        | 115.00            | 115.00           |
|          | <b>Total MADC</b>                         | <b>217.00</b>     | <b>217.00</b>    |
| 3        | Chakma Autonomous District Council (CADC) |                   |                  |
|          | i) Safety Reserve                         | 465.00            | 465.00           |
|          | ii) Supply Reserve                        | 904.00            | 904.00           |
|          | <b>Total CADC</b>                         | <b>1369.00</b>    | <b>1369.00</b>   |
|          | <b>Total of District Councils</b>         | <b>2562.00</b>    | <b>2562.00</b>   |



**DIRECT WISE NORMAL RAINFALL IN MIZORAM**  
**For the last thirty years (1987-2017)**

| Sl. No. | District  | 1987-2017 (in mm) |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1       | 2         | 3                 |
| 1       | Mamit     | 2577.48           |
| 2       | Kolasib   | 2523.6            |
| 3       | Aizawl    | 2642.54           |
| 4       | Champhai  | 1920.6            |
| 5       | Serchhip  | 1929.28           |
| 6       | Lunglei   | 2489.61           |
| 7       | Lawngtlai | 1971.63           |
| 8       | Siaha     | 2535.12           |



## Administrative Map including population

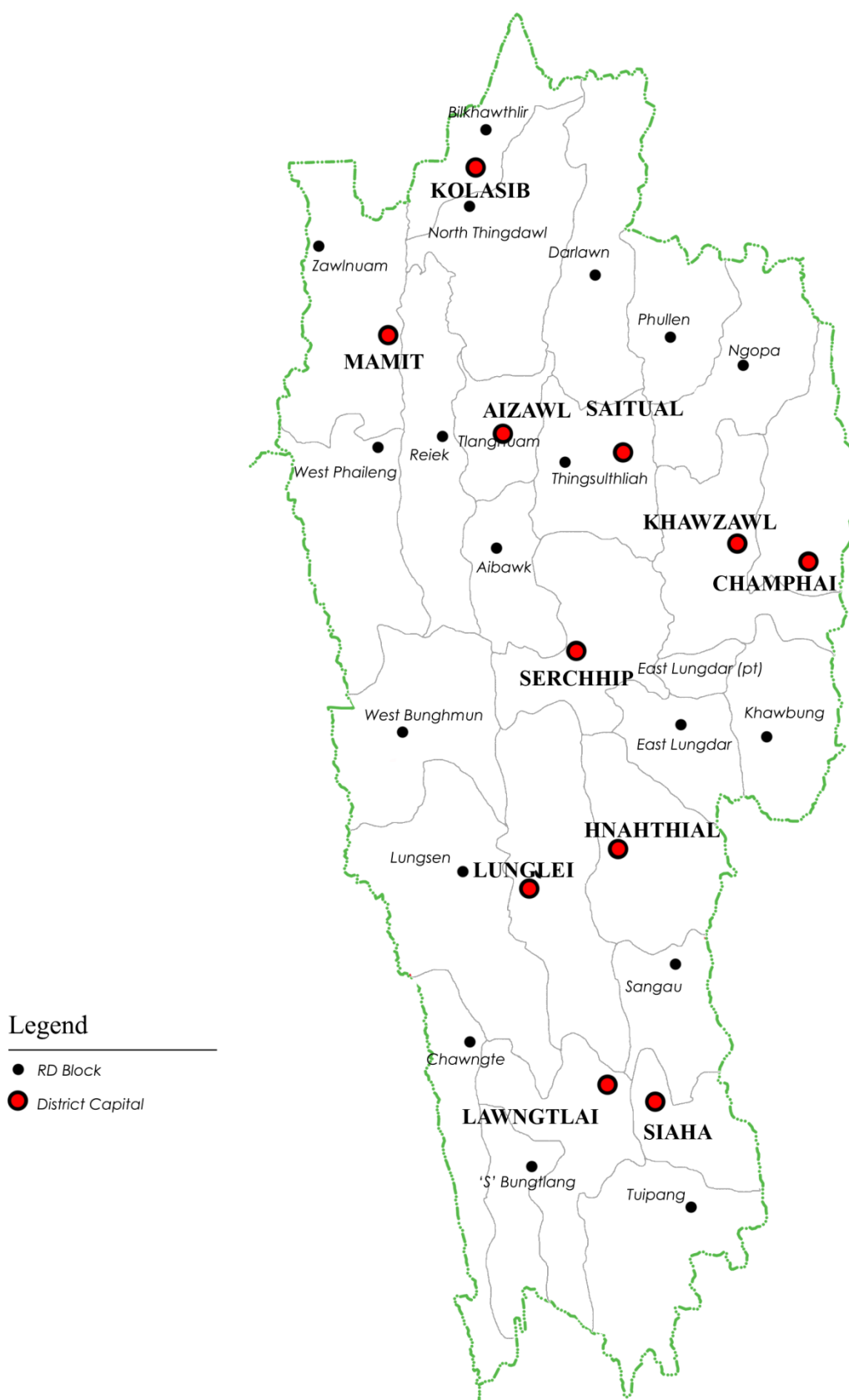
The **Government of Mizoram** also known as the **State Government of Mizoram**, or locally as **State Government**, is the supreme governing authority of the Indian state of Mizoram and its 11 districts. It consists of an executive, led by the Governor of Mizoram, a judiciary and a legislative branch. Like other states in India, the head of the state of Mizoram is the Governor, appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Central government. The Chief Minister is the head of the government. Aizawl is the capital of Mizoram, and houses the Mizoram Legislative Assembly and the Secretariat. The Guwahati High Court, located in Guwahati, Assam has an Aizawl Bench that exercises the jurisdiction and powers in respect of cases arising in the State of Mizoram.

The present Legislative Assembly of Mizoram is unicameral, consisting of 40 Member of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.A). Its term is 5 years, unless dissolved.

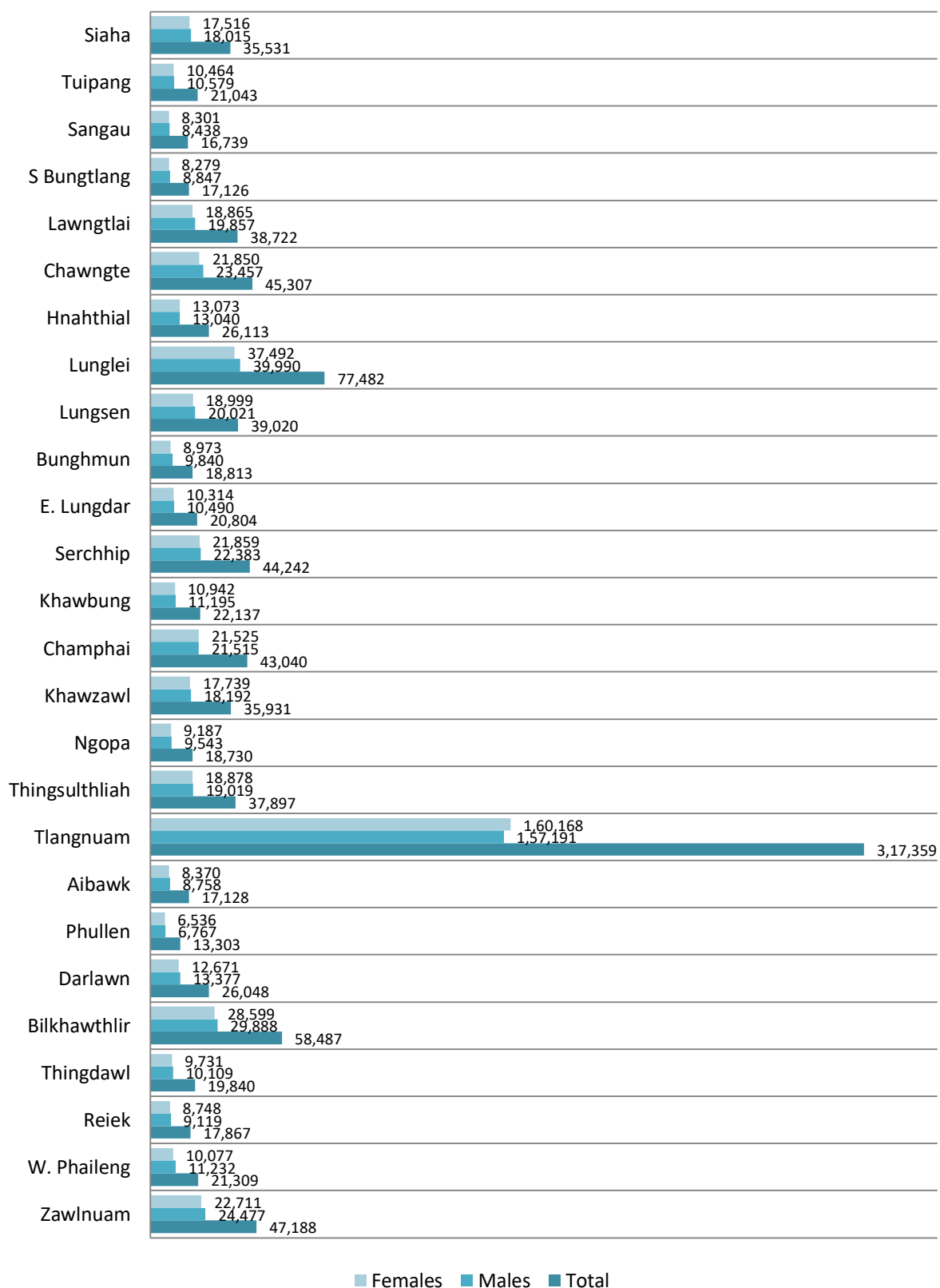
### BLOCK-WISE POPULATION (2011 Census)

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Towns</i>   | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1              | Zawlnuam       | 47,188         | 24,477       | 22,711         |
| 2              | W. Phaileng    | 21,309         | 11,232       | 10,077         |
| 3              | Reiek          | 17,867         | 9,119        | 8,748          |
| 4              | Thingdawl      | 19,840         | 10,109       | 9,731          |
| 5              | Bilkhawthlir   | 58,487         | 29,888       | 28,599         |
| 6              | Darlawn        | 26,048         | 13,377       | 12,671         |
| 7              | Phullen        | 13,303         | 6,767        | 6,536          |
| 8              | Aibawk         | 17,128         | 8,758        | 8,370          |
| 9              | Tlangnuam      | 3,17,359       | 1,57,191     | 1,60,168       |
| 10             | Thingsulthliah | 37,897         | 19,019       | 18,878         |
| 11             | Ngopa          | 18,730         | 9,543        | 9,187          |
| 12             | Khawzawl       | 35,931         | 18,192       | 17,739         |
| 13             | Champhai       | 43,040         | 21,515       | 21,525         |
| 14             | Khawbung       | 22,137         | 11,195       | 10,942         |
| 15             | Serchhip       | 44,242         | 22,383       | 21,859         |
| 16             | E. Lungdar     | 20,804         | 10,490       | 10,314         |
| 17             | Bunghmun       | 18,813         | 9,840        | 8,973          |
| 18             | Lungsen        | 39,020         | 20,021       | 18,999         |
| 19             | Lunglei        | 77,482         | 39,990       | 37,492         |
| 20             | Hnahthial      | 26,113         | 13,040       | 13,073         |
| 21             | Chawngte       | 45,307         | 23,457       | 21,850         |
| 22             | Lawngtlai      | 38,722         | 19,857       | 18,865         |
| 23             | S Bungtlang    | 17,126         | 8,847        | 8,279          |
| 24             | Sangau         | 16,739         | 8,438        | 8,301          |
| 25             | Tuipang        | 21,043         | 10,579       | 10,464         |
| 26             | Siaha          | 35,531         | 18,015       | 17,516         |

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION



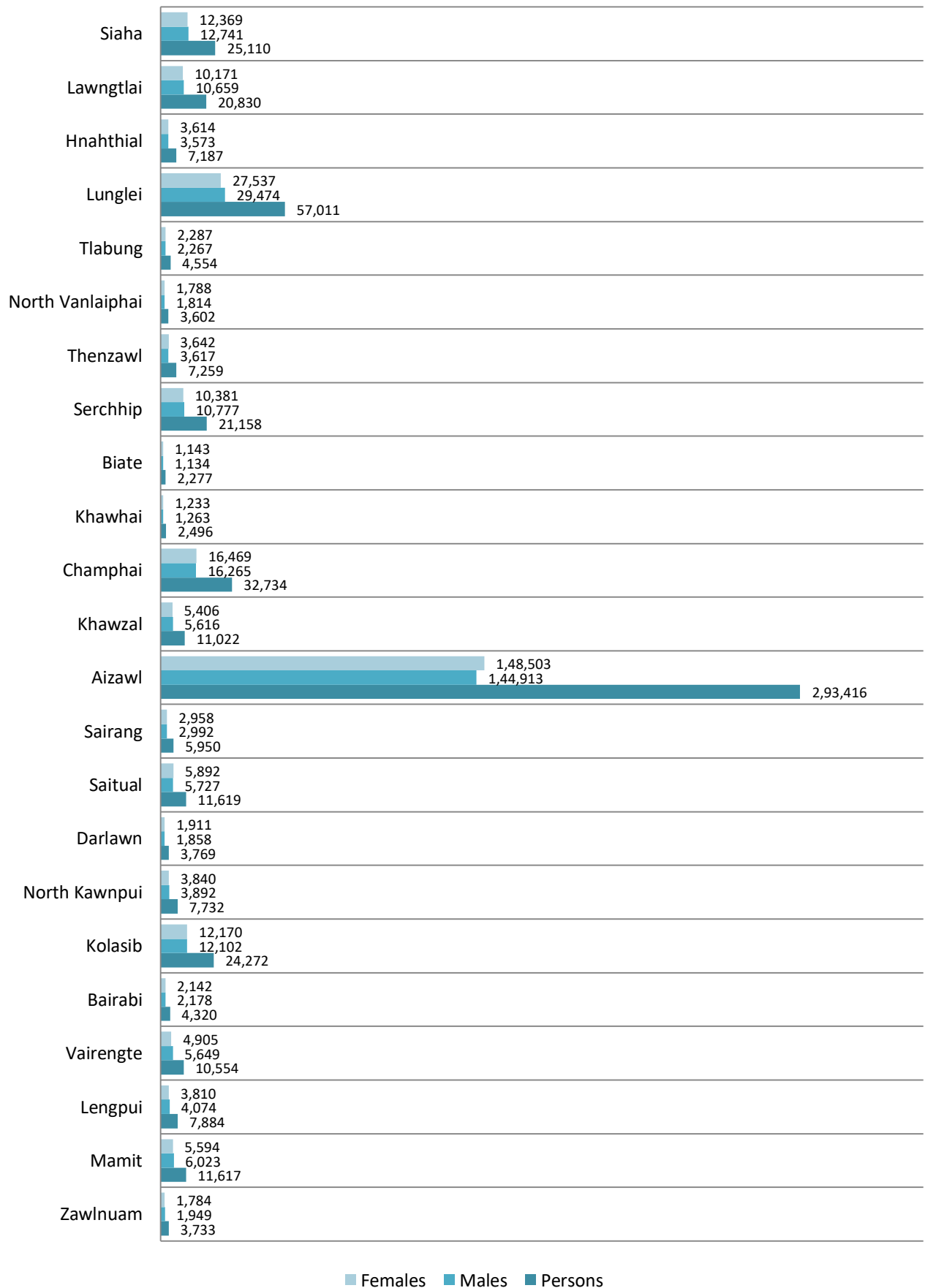
### BLOCK-WISE POPULATION (2011 Census)



**POPULATION OF NOTIFIED TOWN IN MIZORAM  
(2011 CENSUS)**

| <i>Sl.<br/>No.</i> | <i>Towns</i>     | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i>   | <i>Females</i> |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>1</b>           | <b>2</b>         | <b>3</b>       | <b>4</b>       | <b>5</b>       |
| 1                  | Zawlnuam         | 3,733          | 1,949          | 1,784          |
| 2                  | Mamit            | 11,617         | 6,023          | 5,594          |
| 3                  | Lengpui          | 7,884          | 4,074          | 3,810          |
| 4                  | Vairengte        | 10,554         | 5,649          | 4,905          |
| 5                  | Bairabi          | 4,320          | 2,178          | 2,142          |
| 6                  | Kolasib          | 24,272         | 12,102         | 12,170         |
| 7                  | North Kawnpui    | 7,732          | 3,892          | 3,840          |
| 8                  | Darlawn          | 3,769          | 1,858          | 1,911          |
| 9                  | Saitual          | 11,619         | 5,727          | 5,892          |
| 10                 | Sairang          | 5,950          | 2,992          | 2,958          |
| 11                 | Aizawl           | 2,93,416       | 1,44,913       | 1,48,503       |
| 12                 | Khawzal          | 11,022         | 5,616          | 5,406          |
| 13                 | Champhai         | 32,734         | 16,265         | 16,469         |
| 14                 | Khawhai          | 2,496          | 1,263          | 1,233          |
| 15                 | Biate            | 2,277          | 1,134          | 1,143          |
| 16                 | Serchhip         | 21,158         | 10,777         | 10,381         |
| 17                 | Thenzawl         | 7,259          | 3,617          | 3,642          |
| 18                 | North Vanlaiphai | 3,602          | 1,814          | 1,788          |
| 19                 | Tlabung          | 4,554          | 2,267          | 2,287          |
| 20                 | Lunglei          | 57,011         | 29,474         | 27,537         |
| 21                 | Hnahthial        | 7,187          | 3,573          | 3,614          |
| 22                 | Lawngtlai        | 20,830         | 10,659         | 10,171         |
| 23                 | Siaha            | 25,110         | 12,741         | 12,369         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       |                  | <b>580,106</b> | <b>290,557</b> | <b>289,549</b> |

## POPULATION OF NOTIFIED TOWN IN MIZORAM (2011 CENSUS)



## Significant places, sites and records

Starting with activity based records and achievement let us have a glimpse of the following:

- 1) Mizoram is the second in the country in the field of literacy, surpassed only by Kerala, having acquired a literacy rate of 81.20%.
- 2) Mizoram is predominantly composed of people who embraced Christianity. The percentage of Christians is 95.8% of the total population.
- 3) Mizos form a close-knit society. They are classless and casteless. The society is absolutely democratic in character.
- 4) Women play a prominent role in the society. They are free and as hard working as men and freely participate in social, economic and cultural life of the community.
- 5) Mizos are good traders. They are undoubtedly enterprising and extremely industrious. Involvement in business undertakings is part of their economic life.
- 6) The Mizo are talented craftsmen and their handicrafts, textile in particular are known all over the country and outside. The new generations of Mizo youth are exceedingly creative; their paintings are considered top class.
- 7) The singers of Mizoram have gained world-wide reputation. They sing beautifully and are recognised as being very gifted. Their folk dances are packed with rhythm and colour with indigenously harmonious aura.
- 8) Mizos are natural athletes. They have earned laurels not only for the State of Mizoram but for the nation as a whole. They have a few Olympians, many at Asian level in athletic and individual games and sports and numerous in the field of football. The Aizawl Football Club (AFC) has been among the strong and competent clubs in the AIFF I-league competition and even won the prestigious league in the 2016-17 Season. With many other athlete making the Nation proud in world level arena like boxing, weightlifting, mountain climbing etc
- 9) Mizos are found in large number in the National Armed Forces. The number of ex-servicemen and the families in Mizoram is 6.43% of its population. It is one of the largest percentages in the country.
- 10) Mizos are found working in Central offices all over the country; perhaps the largest among the North-Eastern tribes in terms of percentage.

Considering the prevailing position of Mizoram today, the above facts alone speak extremely well of how Mizos could surge ahead so fast in a fast-changing world. The transformation of Mizos from an insular society to a forward looking one within a very short span of time is indeed remarkable. And that must be appreciated against the background of traumatic experience they suffered from an insurgency which burdened the State and crippled development for twenty years (1966-86).



## Significant places

### Pictures of sites/monuments/places



**Changsil, Tlawng river.**

The history Mizoram is incomplete without the mention of Changsil on Tlawng river. Somewhere here on Tlawng river, about 33 Km from Aizawl, on Sairang - Silchar road, was a ferry ghat known as Changsil or Bepari Bazaar where the traders from the plain were allowed to come and trade their goods on regular basis.

### **Changsil, Tlawng river:**

This trading station was said to have been established in the year 1873. It was directly under the control of Suakpuilala, Chief of Reiek. Later on, a cantonment was established by the invading forces. In course of time this place became the lifeline for supply of goods and transport for northern part of Lushai Hills while the southern part depended for communication through Tlabung/Demagiri to Chittagong.



**Raj Bhavan, Aizawl.**

**Raj Bhavan:** The Mizoram Raj Bhavan Campus is situated in the heart of Aizawl town. The Campus is surrounded by the Government Secretariat and Mizoram Legislative Assembly buildings on the northern side; Republic Veng – a civilian residential area on the eastern side, and a small Children's Park maintained by the Forest Department on the western side.





**Mizoram University**

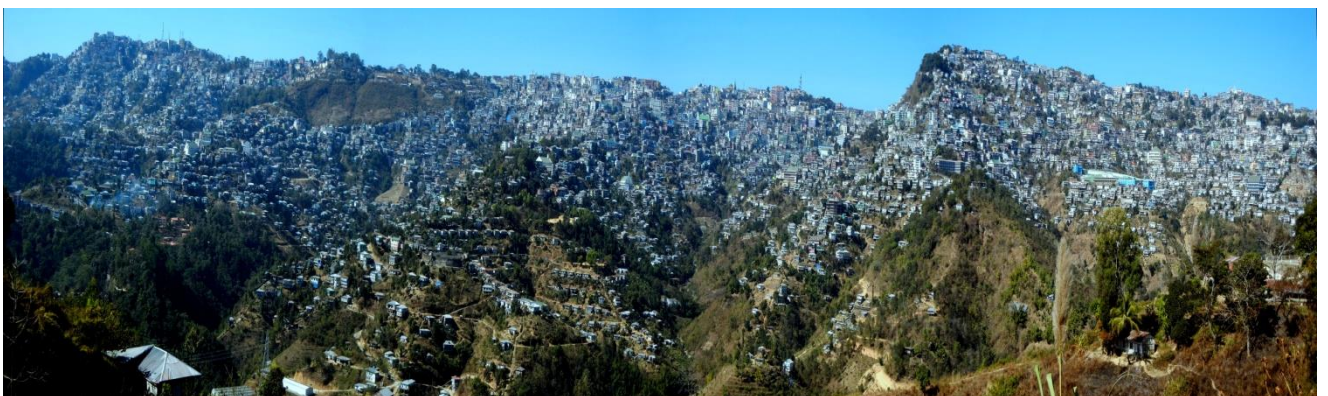
**Mizoram University :** Mizoram University is a central university under the University Grants Commission, Government of India, and was established on 2 July 2001, by the Mizoram University Act (2000) of the Parliament of India. The President of India is the official Visitor, and the Governor of Mizoram acts as the Chief Rector as per Mizoram University (Amendment) Bill, 2007. It is one of the most progressive Universities in the country and it was accredited A grade by NAAC in 2019



**Assembly House, Mizoram.**

### **ASSEMBLY HOUSE:**

This is the Mizoram Assembly House. The Mizoram Legislative Assembly is the unicameral state legislature of Mizoram state in north-eastern India. The seat of the Legislative Assembly is at Aizawl, the capital of the state. The Legislative Assembly comprises 40 Members elected from 40 constituencies







*Lammual One of the centre of events in Aizawl*

## LAMMUAL

**STADIUM:** Lammual as a multi-purpose ground development dated back in 1920s due to lack of level ground in Mizoram for troops to practice and it was decided to flatten a knoll to create a Parade ground. It took 5 years of Military labour under Loch's battalion to complete the ground. The cost of leveling the ground at that time was Rs.1,200.



**Epoch making History (Mizoram Team Vs TSG 1899 Hoffenheim)**

Today the stadium has been flood-lighted, astro-turfed and strengthened and used for playing the most organized state level football premier league in the country apart from its multiple utility for hosting government official functions, events etc it now has a total capacity to accommodate not less than 10,000 spectators.

## LAMMUAL:

The stadium has a historical and cultural significance for the Mizo people. It has been used for addressing the people of Mizoram by politicians like Jawaharlal Nehru who visited Aizawl in 1965. Lammual has also been the place where a helicopter landed for the first time in Mizoram in 1962. It is the venue for hosting various state level cultural events such as Chapchar Kut, Pawl Kut and most importantly National events such as Republic Day, Independence days etc.



**Lianchhiari Lunglen Tlang**

## **LIANCHHIARI**

### **LUNGLEN TLANG:**

Once upon a time, on this legendary cliff, the love-smitten Lianchhiari used to look-out for her lover, Chawngfianga, who had migrated to distant village. With its idyllic view, this perilously protruding cliff has, it has found a natural home in the plethora of Mizo romantic lore. It lies at South of Champhai on the way to Khawbung.



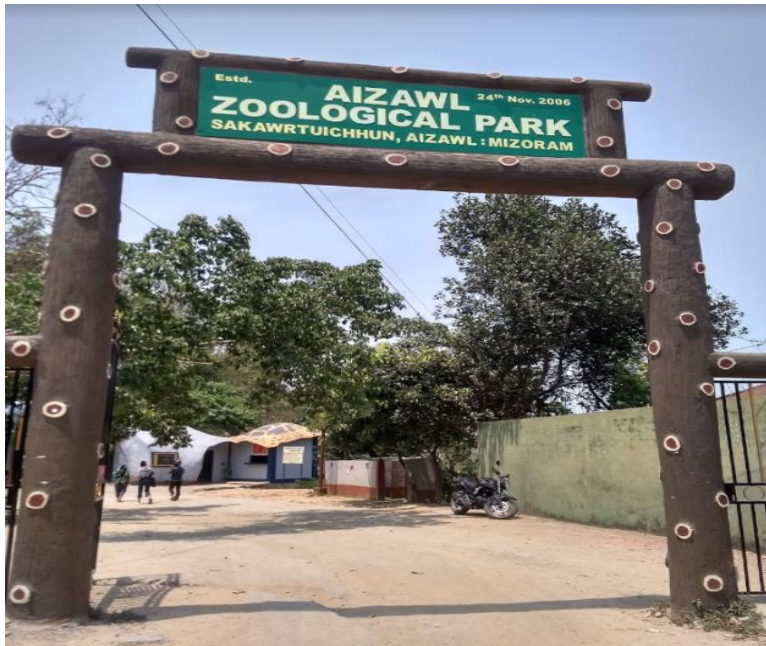
**Martyrs' Memorial Ground.**

(The war memorial is dedicated to the Mizo armies who lost their precious lives)

## **MARTAR**

**THLANMUAL:** This place is called Martar Thlanmual (Martyrs' Cemetery) located in Luangmual hill top in the western part of Aizawl city. The war memorial is dedicated to the Mizo armies who lost their precious lives during the Mizo struggle for independence during 1966-1986 under the leadership of Mr.Laldenga. It can be visited from Monday - Saturday 9am-4pm but it is close in Sunday. It can be reach within 20 minutes from Aizawl main market.





**Zoological Garden  
(Sa huan)**

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN**  
Aizawl Zoological Garden at Lungverh near Aizawl is one of the few hilly zoos in the country with soothing rich vegetation and uniqueness. It is a place of interest and centre of attraction from people of all sections within the state and abroad. There are 35 species of animals in the zoo with a total population of 206 numbers of animals out of which 23 species are of endangered species (Annual Report, 2017-2018)



**Cannons Remains Of The British Army**

### **THE AIZAWL CANNONS:**

In his 1939 book ‘The Making of Aijal’, Shakespeare wrote that the British cannons of Waterloo vintage were loaded on a Burma-bound warship that docked at Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) port in 1857 around the same time when Sepoy Mutiny broke out in British India. The captain of the ship had the cannons thrown overboard in order to ensure that the cannons do not fall into the hands of the mutineers who would then use it against them. After the mutiny was quelled, the cannons were fished out and transported to Aizawl.

These two cannons were used by the Duke of Wellington’s troops against French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte’s in the Battle of Waterloo. After its role in the war, the cannons remained as a decorative piece at the porch of the Assam Rifles Quarter Guard in Aizawl from 1892 to 2003. Lt Colonel J Shakespeare, superintendent of the erstwhile Lushai Hills district (of undivided Assam



### **Sibuta Lung**

(**Sibuta Lung** is a memorial stone found 20 km away from Aizawl near Tachhip village. The memorial stone offers an interesting story of jilted love and lust for revenge, The site and the story behind the memorial will give you goose bumps. )

### **Sibuta Lung:**

According to legend, Sibuta was an orphan who was raised by a Palian chief 300 years ago. Sibuta killed his adoptive father to become chief of 2000 locals. But he failed in his love life. To take revenge, he put the young beautiful girl in the pit over which he wanted to build a memorial for himself. The memorial is located in the picturesque backdrop of gigantic mountains plush with greenery.



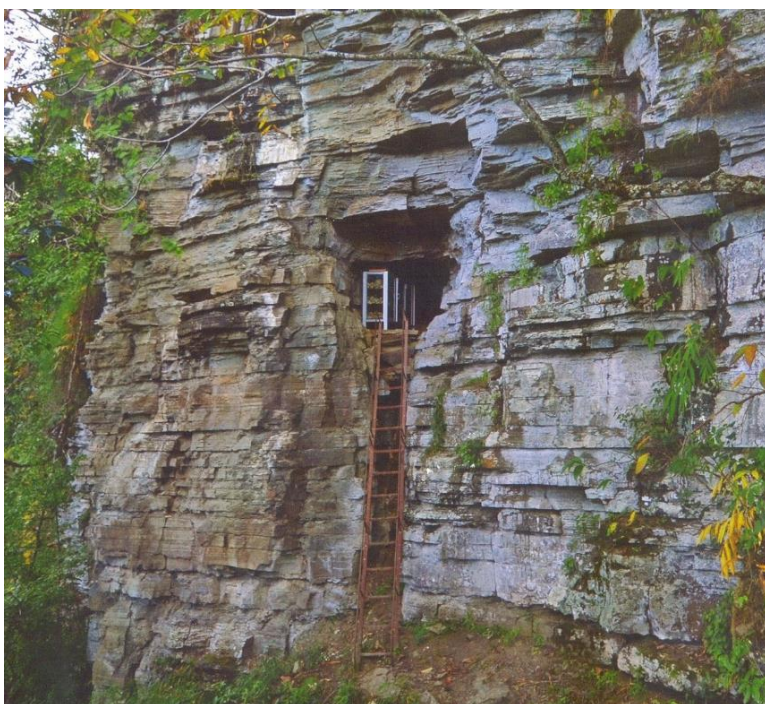
### **Hla Kungpui Mual**

Mizo Hla Kungpui Mual (a Mizo version of the Poets corner of Westminster Abbey) is a monument to commemorate the Mizo poets and writers. It was set up in 1986 at the southern edge of Khawbung Village. Mizoram state, North-East India, about 100 miles northwest of Chittagong, Bangladesh. Writers/poets may only be included in Hla Kungpui Mual five years after their death.

### **Mizo Hla kungpui Mual:**

For selection of the personalities, the local people decided to include all the Mizo Poets and writers who deserved recognition for their contributions to Mizo literature. The Committee agreed, and the selection procedures go as – Writers who have produced at least 3–4 books, and have had a prolonged influence on Mizo literature would be selected while Poets whose songs/poems have exceptional literary value would also be included.





### **LAMSIAL PUK**

(Lamsial Puk is a cave situated in proximity to the Farkawn village, in Champhai district of Mizoram. The cave stood witness to one of the most fatal wars that was fought in the region.)

### **LAMSIAL PUK :**

If one is to believe archived materials, it is said that in the olden times, there was a fierce battle which took place at this very site. The clash happened between two adjacent villages who disagreed upon land issues. It is about 87 kms from Champhai town, the capital of Champhai District bordering Myanmar in the East.



### **A huge pile of Human Skeleton**

A large mound of skeletons was discovered from the cave which belonged to the warriors who lost their lives in the war. These remnants have still been preserved inside the cave along with the artillery used in the war. The Lamsial Puk cave is the evidence of bravery and heroism as well as of the atrocities and horrors of war. It is this very aspect associated with the cave that calls out tourists from far-off places.





#### **A live sized traditional village model**

(A model of traditional mizo village depicting the lifestyle of the Mizo people, Falkawn village)

#### **A life size model of Traditional Mizo Village:**

It is a unique cultural extravaganza for first time visitors to Mizoram. Falkawn village depicts the livelihoods and cultures of the Lushai people, who form the biggest tribe of the state. Located 22 km away from the capital city of Aizawl. If in Aizawl, Falkawn village should be one of the destinations one must visit to learn and absorb more about this wonderful state in one of the remotest corners of the country.



#### **Biate Village**

Biate is one of the oldest villages in Mizoram. The name of the town - Biate was Zialung when Biate tribes occupied the place. The name was changed in 1901 to Biate by the chief Kairuma. Hence, it may be claimed that the Biate tribes settled at Zialung during 1700-1750. The duration however was unknown so far.

**Biate Village:** It is now a notified town in district of Champhai, Mizoram. The Biate Notified Town has population of 2,277 of which 1,134 are males while 1,143 are females as per report released by Census India 2011.

Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 249 which is 10.94 % of total population of Biate (NT). In Biate Notified Town, Female Sex Ratio is of 1008 against state average of 976.





Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Biate is around 1024 compared to Mizoram state average of 970. Literacy rate of Biate city is 98.18 % higher than state average of 91.33 %. In Biate, Male literacy is around 97.92 % while female literacy rate is 98.43 %.

As an old town in Mizoram, there are so many historical important places. Some places are –

**Chhuanvawra Khawthlir** - A fine view of the hill station.

**Mura Puk** - two hiding caves near the town.

**Vawrh kawn** - A historical place where Chhuanvawra was to toss up in the air.

**Seki tui** - Rivulet situated at the southern side of Biate town.

**Bak puk** - A bat cave  
Ralvawng puk - Long cave at the Ralvawng mountain.

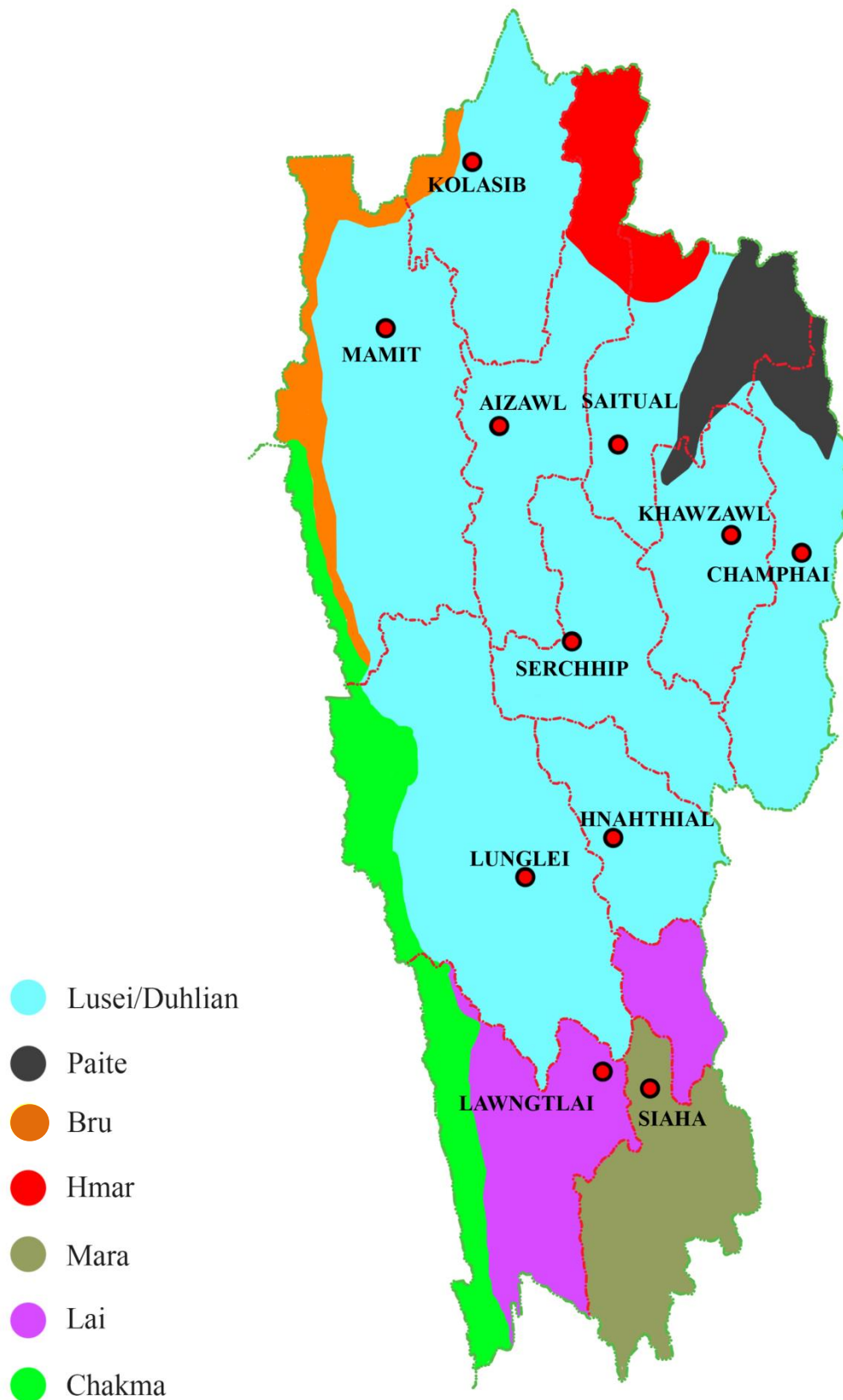
**Zialung kham** - rocky ledge over a high cliff.

**Zaudawh** - A typical hut.



The Cleanest village in Mizoram awarded in 2018 under Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen

## LINGUISTIC MAP OF MIZORAM



## Health: map and scenario

Mizoram has a meagre population of just over a million, spread across 9 health districts within a geographical area of 21,081 sq km. having 1 (one) Medical College cum Referral Hospital, 8 (eight) District Hospitals, 9 (nine) CHCs, 57 (fifty seven) PHCs, 8 (eight) UPHCs and 372 (three hundred seventy two) Sub-Centres, 171 (one hundred seventy one) Health sub-centre clinics, 9 (nine) Ayush dispensaries, 8 (eight) Mobile Medical unit . At tertiary level there are also Cancer Hospital, TB Hospital, a Referral Hospital and a 50 Bedded AYUSH Hospital. Moreover, AYUSH Hospital with AYUSH service in all the 8 District Hospitals. The Government facilities are further supplemented by Church based Hospitals and Private Hospitals totalling to 14. The total bed strength is 3615 (Statistical Handbook 2018) while the human resource in the government sector comprises 437 Doctors excluding 44 Dental surgeons, 827 Nurses, 83 Pharmacists, 665 Health Workers and 75 Technicians. The total member of Indian Medical Association in the state currently is 740(approx) where around 30 persons are inactive due to retirement etc. The health workforce is further supplemented by doctors under NACP and NHM umbrella. Without further insight into other level of health services it can be safely assumed that to reach *the WHO prescribed limit of Doctor to patient ratio of 1:1000 seemed an important target.*

In across all indicators of access to public health facilities by the respondent despite the fact that non-governmental players are having more bed strength and market competitive services yet the preferred choice of services in terms of maternal child health is government services with 76% of the samples being delivered in hospital and receiving public service delivery point care and support system; the question of having an annual case of infant death fluctuating between 27-35 per annum is a matter of concern; while the correlative indicators of development i.e. GSDP per capita income of Mizoram is ₹159,645 (US\$2,500), and is 15<sup>th</sup> rank in the country against the National ₹112,432 (US\$1,800) with a literacy (Education) among the top states in the country for over a decade till date (source : [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizoram)).

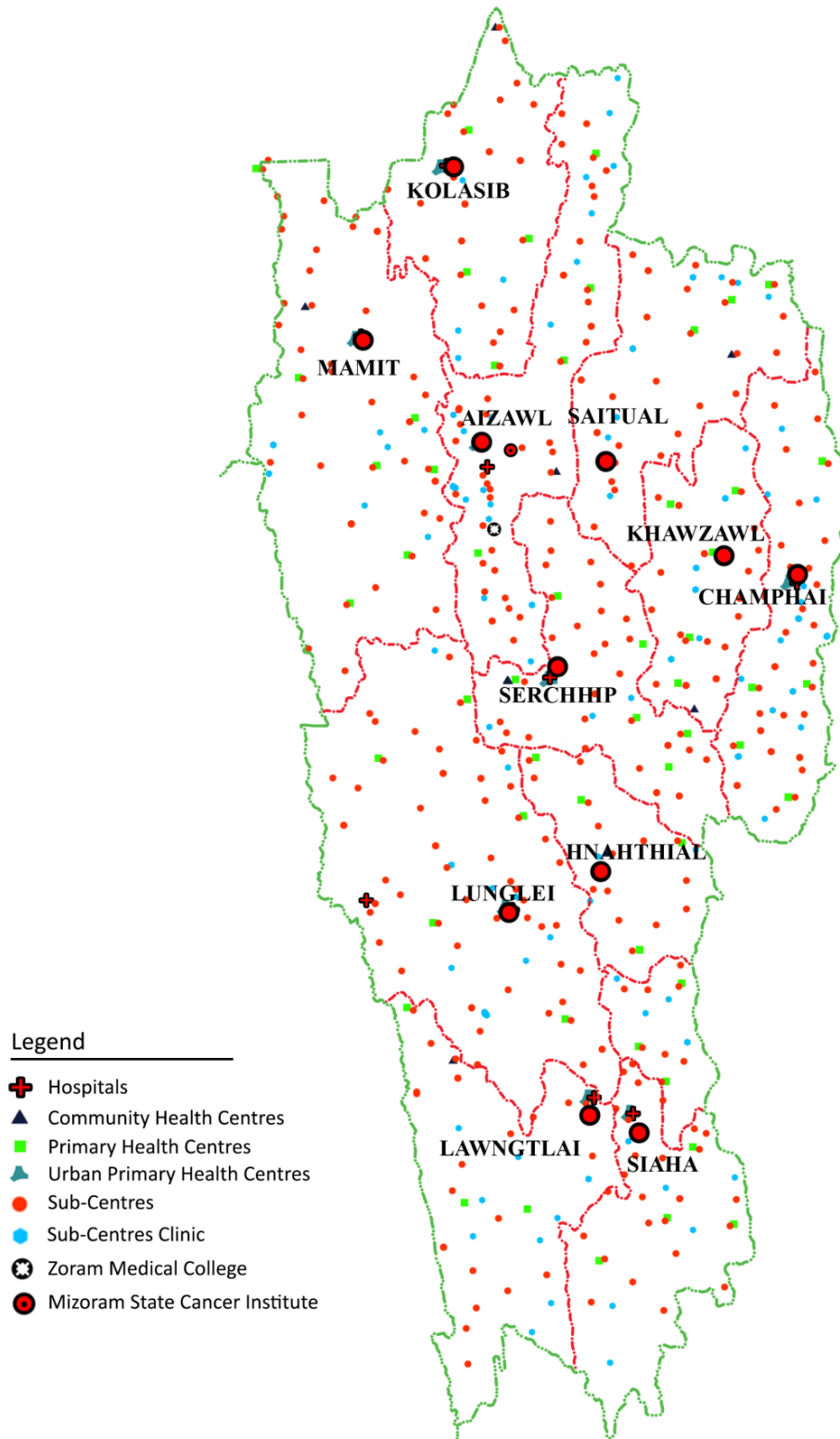
*A community or region health status is generally represented by the number of infant death (IMR) and may be seen as under No. of Infant Death of all district of Mizoram (as per HMIS data) – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015-31<sup>st</sup> August 2016*

| s/n | District     | No. of Infant death<br>(case) | Total       |
|-----|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1   | Aizawl East  | 36                            | 108         |
| 2   | Aizawl West  | 62                            | 186         |
| 3   | Champhai     | 46                            | 138         |
| 4   | Kolasib      | 45                            | 135         |
| 5   | Lawngtlai    | 50                            | 150         |
| 6   | Lunglei      | 61                            | 183         |
| 7   | Mamit        | 21                            | 63          |
| 8   | Serchhip     | 33                            | 99          |
| 9   | Siaha        | 45                            | 135         |
|     | <b>Total</b> | <b>399</b>                    | <b>1197</b> |

Source : NHM, Mizoram.

## Health Service Delivery Map of Mizoram

### DISTRICT-WISE HOSPITAL & HEALTH CENTRE -2017-2018





### DISTRICT-WISE NO. OF HOSPITAL & HEALTH CENTRE -2017-2018

| Sl. No.      | District  | Hospital |           | Sub-District Hospital | CHC      | PHC       | UPHC     | Sub-Centre | Sub-Centre Clinic |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------------|
|              |           | Govt.    | Others*   |                       |          |           |          |            |                   |
| 1            | 2         | 3        | 4         | 5                     | 6        | 7         | 8        | 9          | 10                |
| 1            | Mamit     | 1        | -         | -                     | 1        | 7         | -        | 33         | 7                 |
| 2            | Kolasib   | 1        | 1         | -                     | 1        | 5         | -        | 26         | 7                 |
| 3            | Aizawl    | 2        | 11        | 2                     | 3        | 10        | 6        | 95         | 72                |
| 4            | Champhai  | 1        | 2         | 1                     | 2        | 11        | -        | 60         | 27                |
| 5            | Serchhip  | 1        | 1         | -                     | 1        | 5         | -        | 27         | 6                 |
| 6            | Lunglei   | 1        | 4         | 2                     | -        | 9         | 2        | 70         | 17                |
| 7            | Lawngtlai | 1        | 2         | -                     | 1        | 6         | -        | 37         | 22                |
| 8            | Siaha     | 1        | -         | -                     | -        | 4         | -        | 24         | 13                |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |           | <b>9</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>5</b>              | <b>9</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>372</b> | <b>171</b>        |

The health indicators of Mizoram are found to be comparatively better than that of the country as a whole except for the increasing NCDs and HIV and cancer where it is amongst the highest prevalent states in the country. It may, therefore, be difficult to have a progressive improvement whilst keeping in mind the inadequacy of the state health budget and topographical challenges in Mizoram. On the other hand the state has certain significant advantages such as area, small population, one language and religion, high literacy, presence of good NGOs, contributions from the Churches etc., and with the help of more inputs from the central government and state government to communitize health programs the future threats are not that grave. Mizoram being a special category state with inadequate state budget has been striving its best to invest on health as it is one of the most important determinant of human developmental index (State Health Budget is Rs.524 CR during 2018-19 and increased further to Rs.561 CR in 2019-20 and climb to over 600 CR FY 2020-2021

### BED STRENGTH OF HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTRES

| Sl. No. | Hospital/Health Centre            | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1       | 2                                 | 3       | 4       |
| 1       | General Hospital                  |         |         |
|         | a)Government                      | 712     | 979     |
|         | b) Private / Nursing home         | 654     | 663     |
|         | c)Society / Church                | 625     | 611     |
| 2       | Cancer Hospital                   | 50      | 50      |
| 3       | Referral Hospital                 | 159     | 205     |
| 4       | Ayush Hospital                    | 50      | 50      |
| 5       | Leprosy Hospital                  | 20      | 20      |
| 6       | Sub-District Hospital             | 150     | 170     |
| 7       | Community Health Centre(CHC)      | 270     | 217     |
| 8       | Primary Health Centre(PHC)        | 570     | 570     |
| 9       | Urban Primary Health Centre(UPHC) | 80      | 80      |
|         | Total Bed Strength                | 3340    | 3615    |

### DISTRICT-WISE NO. OF HOSPITAL & HEALTH CENTRE -2017-2018

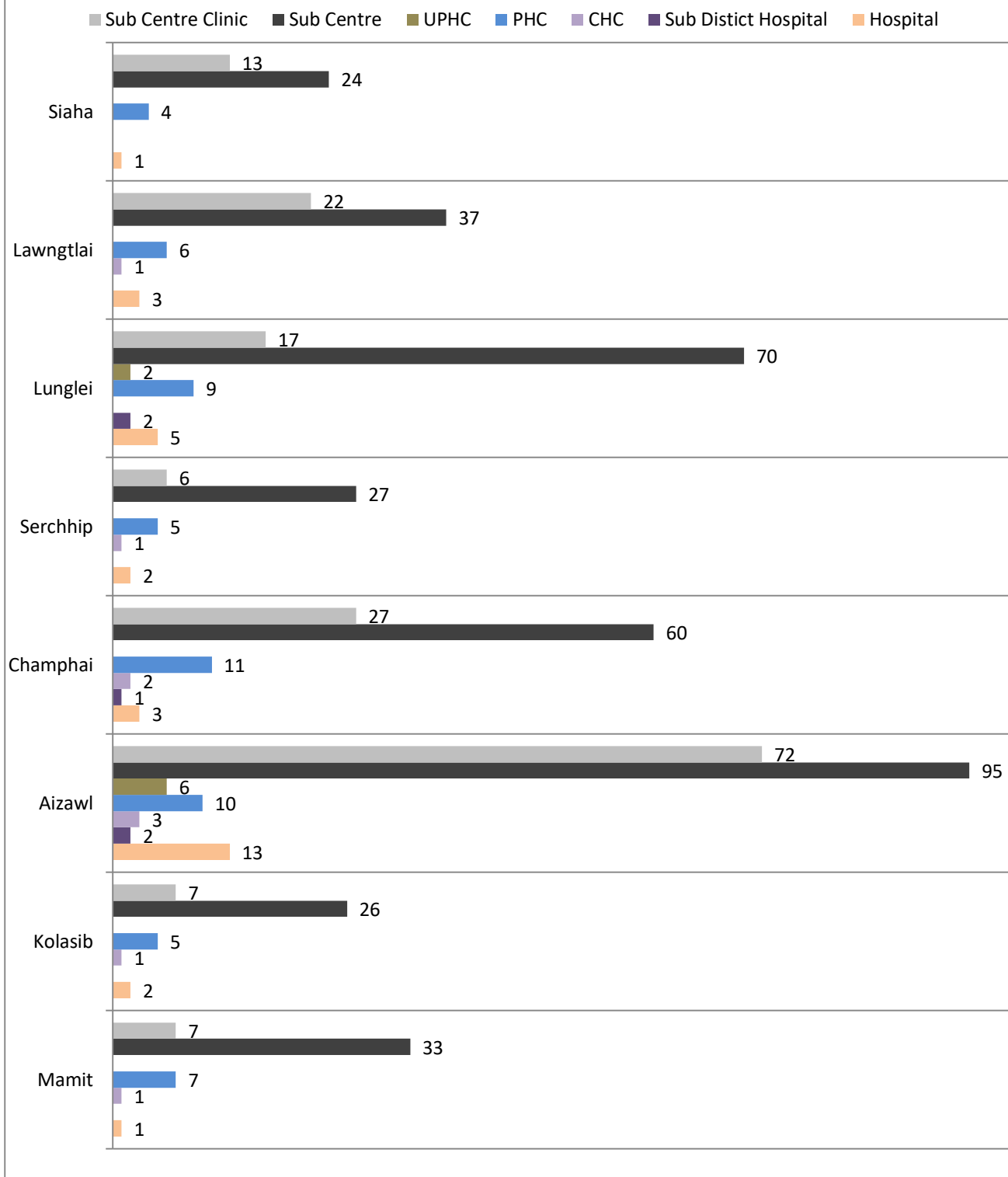
| Sl. No.      | District  | Hospital |           | Sub-District Hospital | CHC      | PHC       | UPHC     | Sub-Centre | Sub-Centre Clinic |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------------|
|              |           | Govt.    | Others*   |                       |          |           |          |            |                   |
| <i>1</i>     | <i>2</i>  | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i>  | <i>5</i>              | <i>6</i> | <i>7</i>  | <i>8</i> | <i>9</i>   | <i>10</i>         |
| 1            | Mamit     | 1        | -         | -                     | 1        | 7         | -        | 33         | 7                 |
| 2            | Kolasib   | 1        | 1         | -                     | 1        | 5         | -        | 26         | 7                 |
| 3            | Aizawl    | 2        | 11        | 2                     | 3        | 10        | 6        | 95         | 72                |
| 4            | Champhai  | 1        | 2         | 1                     | 2        | 11        | -        | 60         | 27                |
| 5            | Serchhip  | 1        | 1         | -                     | 1        | 5         | -        | 27         | 6                 |
| 6            | Lunglei   | 1        | 4         | 2                     | -        | 9         | 2        | 70         | 17                |
| 7            | Lawngtlai | 1        | 2         | -                     | 1        | 6         | -        | 37         | 22                |
| 8            | Siaha     | 1        | -         | -                     | -        | 4         | -        | 24         | 13                |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |           | <b>9</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>5</b>              | <b>9</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>372</b> | <b>171</b>        |



**An Aerial View of Zoram Medical College**



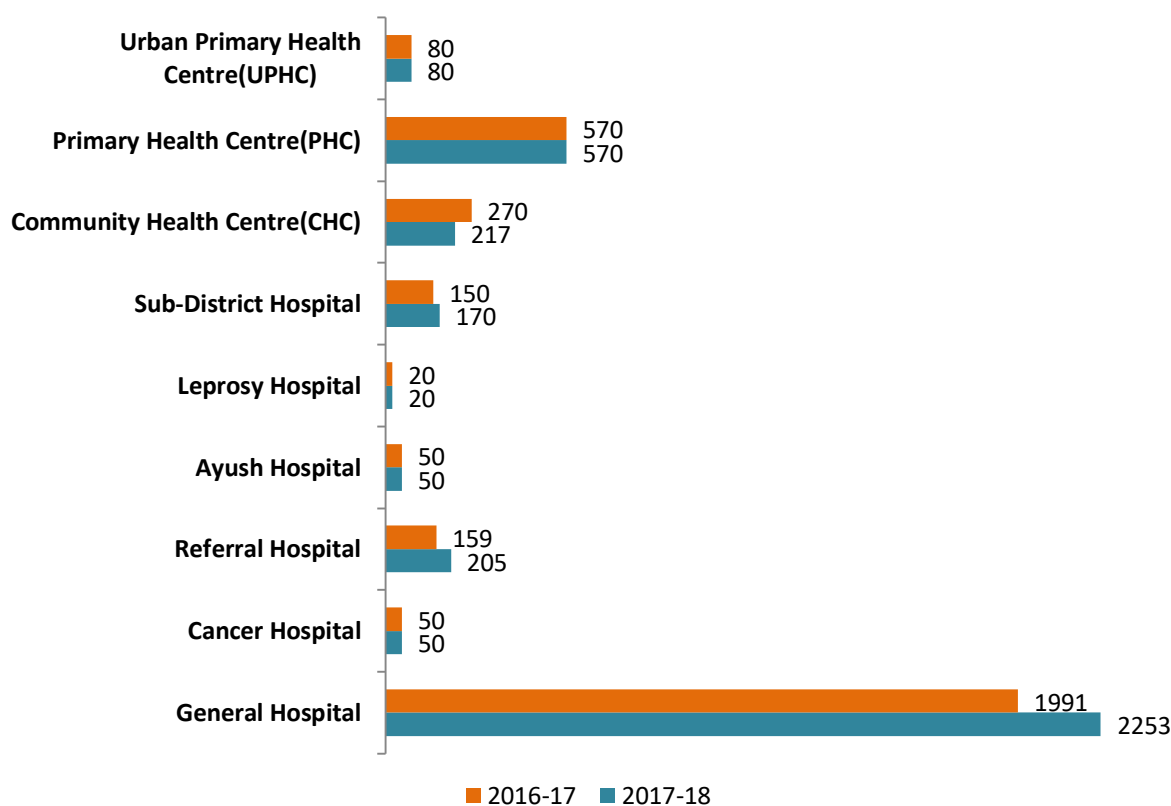
### DISTRICT-WISE NO. OF HOSPITAL & HEALTH CENTRE -2017-2018



### BED STRENGTH OF HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTRES

| Sl. No. | Hospital/Health Centre            | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1       | 2                                 | 3       | 4       |
| 1       | General Hospital                  |         |         |
|         | a)Government                      | 712     | 979     |
|         | b) Private / Nursing home         | 654     | 663     |
|         | c)Society / Church                | 625     | 611     |
| 2       | Cancer Hospital                   | 50      | 50      |
| 3       | Referral Hospital                 | 159     | 205     |
| 4       | Ayush Hospital                    | 50      | 50      |
| 5       | Leprosy Hospital                  | 20      | 20      |
| 6       | Sub-District Hospital             | 150     | 170     |
| 7       | Community Health Centre(CHC)      | 270     | 217     |
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| 9       | Urban Primary Health Centre(UPHC) | 80      | 80      |
|         | Total Bed Strength                | 3340    | 3615    |

### BED STRENGTH OF HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTRES



## Religious Atlas

*(The Majors becoming the minors and vice versa)*

**Christianity** is the largest religion in Mizoram and it is interesting to learn the rate and speed of conversion from animism and somewhat. The majority (87%) of Mizos are Christian in various denominations, predominantly Presbyterian with the Baptist coming second. The state and the Union is very much aware that Christianity plays a very important role among the daily life of the Mizo community and that the present culture of Mizoram is mainly influence by Christianity. Hence, Christianity was given a special status on the state by the government while maintaining secular environment. Hindus form a small minority (3.55%) mainly of Manipuris and a few others; there are also around (7.93%) Buddhists according to the 2011 census mostly made up from Chakma settlers of Arakan origin. There are about 8,000 ethnic Mizo followers of a Judaic group Bnei Menashe, who claim to descent from the biblical Menasseh. Muslims make up about 1.1% of the state population mainly coming from the Cachar district.

The **history of Christianity in Mizoram** covers the origin and development of all forms of Christianity in Mizoram since the British occupation at the end of the 19th century. Christianity arrived as a consequence of tribal warfare, raids of British plantations, and the ensuing punitive British military expedition called the Lushai Expedition of 1871. The subsequent annexation of the erstwhile Lushai Hills to the British Empire opened the gateway for British Christian missions to evangelise the Mizo people.

By the 1890s British Empire occupied all of Lushai Hills. It was still a chaotic administration as the natives were still under the influence of several tribal chiefdoms, practising animistic rituals and were completely illiterate. Their rituals and tribal lifestyles were serious hindrance to law and order. There was an urgent need to introduce formal education. The solution came in the form of Christian missionaries. The pioneers were from Arthington Aborigines Mission in London, who entered the Lushai Hills in 1894, the year venerated in Mizoram as the "advent of the Gospel". Although the Arthington mission was of Baptist church initiatives, and the first two missionaries from Baptist Church, the first church in Mizoram was still a Presbyterian Church. It was established in Aizawl in 1897 (which eventually became the capital city) by the Calvinistic Methodist Church of Wales. For this reason the population of Mizos is largely dominated by Presbyterians. Then the Baptist Church soon followed, setting their headquarters at Lunglei. Other denominations soon arrived, including Roman Catholic, Salvation Army, United Pentecostal Church, Seventh-day Adventists and others. Half a century later, the Mizos by and large were converted. A variety of indigenous denominations also emerged. The new religion was immensely effective at overturning the traditional culture. Christianity turned into a new culture and ethnic identity. By the end of 20th century, Mizoram became the most Christian populated state (and third highest in literacy rate as of 2011 census) in the Indian Union, and the native population is almost entirely of Christian.

In terms of inter-intra communal harmony surveys and records have shown that **Hinduism** in Mizoram has propagated not in terms of conversion or anything else but by migration and reproduction both from the permanent settlers and the mobile community. According to the 2011 census, there were 30,136 Hindus in Mizoram or about 2.75% of the population. Earlier there were significant Hindu population among the Reang (Bru) communities, but after the communal clash, many of them migrated to Tripura and Assam. In 1961, the Hindu population was about 6%. Given the current developmental scenario of the country as a whole and the North Eastern States and especially Mizoram couples by the elevated investment on Act East Project and Programs the trend in Hindu community population is expected to be on the rise. However, for our own objectivistic and atlastic summary, let's hear the account of Ms. Ezrella Dalidia Fanai (A mizo-hindu journalist), "Mizoram is a Christian-majority state. In every locality, one can find churches of different denominations. However, it's not a rare sight to find a few Hindu temples, particularly managed by the Central Gorkha Mandir Committee, here and there."

Most of these religious institutions have been in Mizoram for almost 100 years. The amazing part is that, even in a state dominated by the Christians, there have never been any instances of conflict between the two faiths.



*The entrance to Shiv Mandir in Khatla locality of Aizawl in Mizoram courtesy: eastmojo.com*

The advent of muslims and their religion **Islam** in Mizoram dated a century back, as many sepoys under the British military during the Lushai expedition were from muslim background and since then had been showing a slow yet increasing trend of population; growth of the community in the state in every district as can be seen from the given table below: Aizawl Mosque , Pushpak Masjid, Jame Masjid (Lunglei), Kolasib mosque,

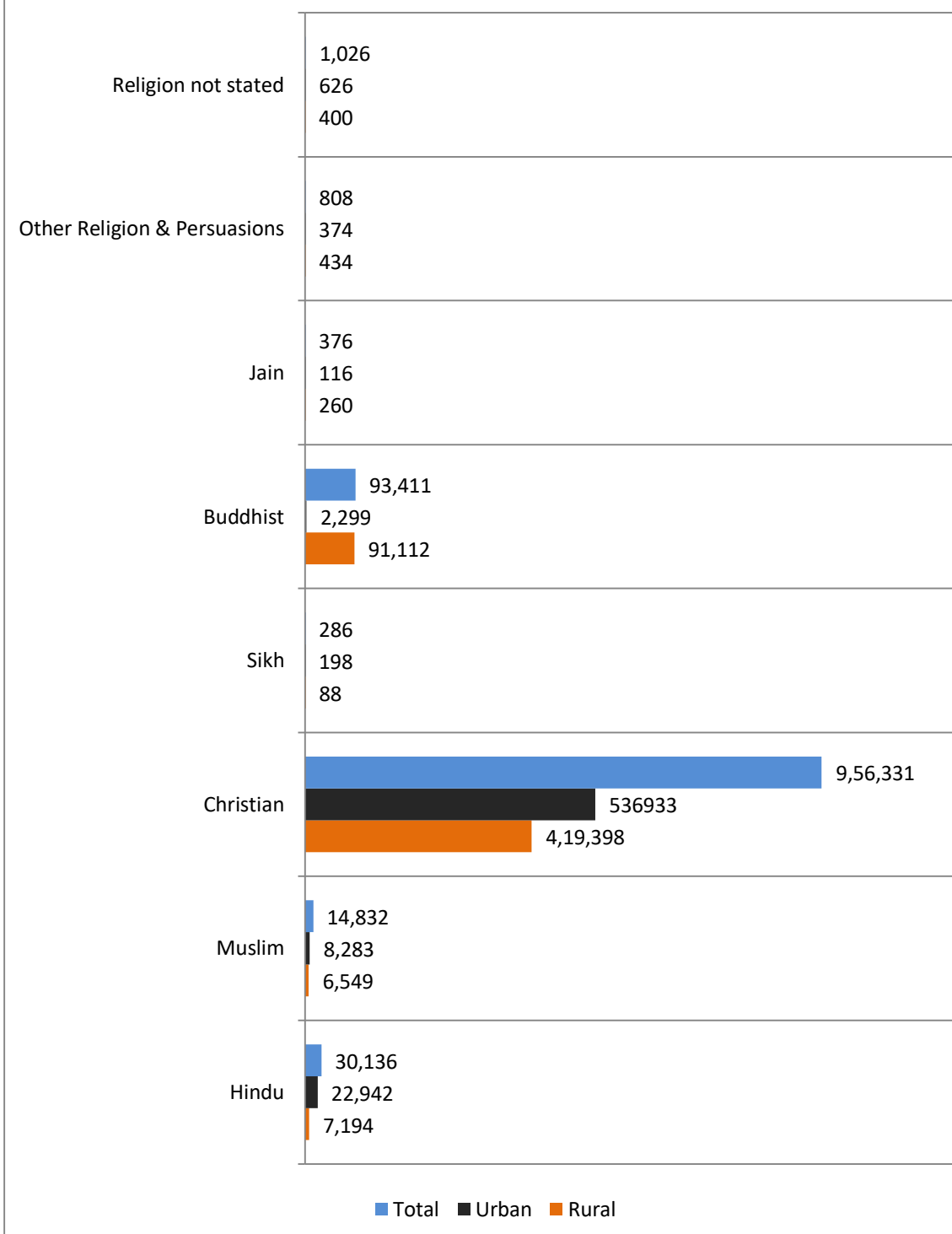
## POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

| Sl. No.  | Religion                     | Rural    | Urban    | Total    |
|----------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i>                     | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> |
| 1        | Hindu                        | 7,194    | 22,942   | 30,136   |
| 2        | Muslim                       | 6,549    | 8,283    | 14,832   |
| 3        | Christian                    | 4,19,398 | 5,36,933 | 9,56,331 |
| 4        | Sikh                         | 88       | 198      | 286      |
| 5        | Buddhist                     | 91,112   | 2,299    | 93,411   |
| 6        | Jain                         | 260      | 116      | 376      |
| 7        | Other Religion & Persuasions | 434      | 374      | 808      |
| 8        | Religion not stated          | 400      | 626      | 1,026    |

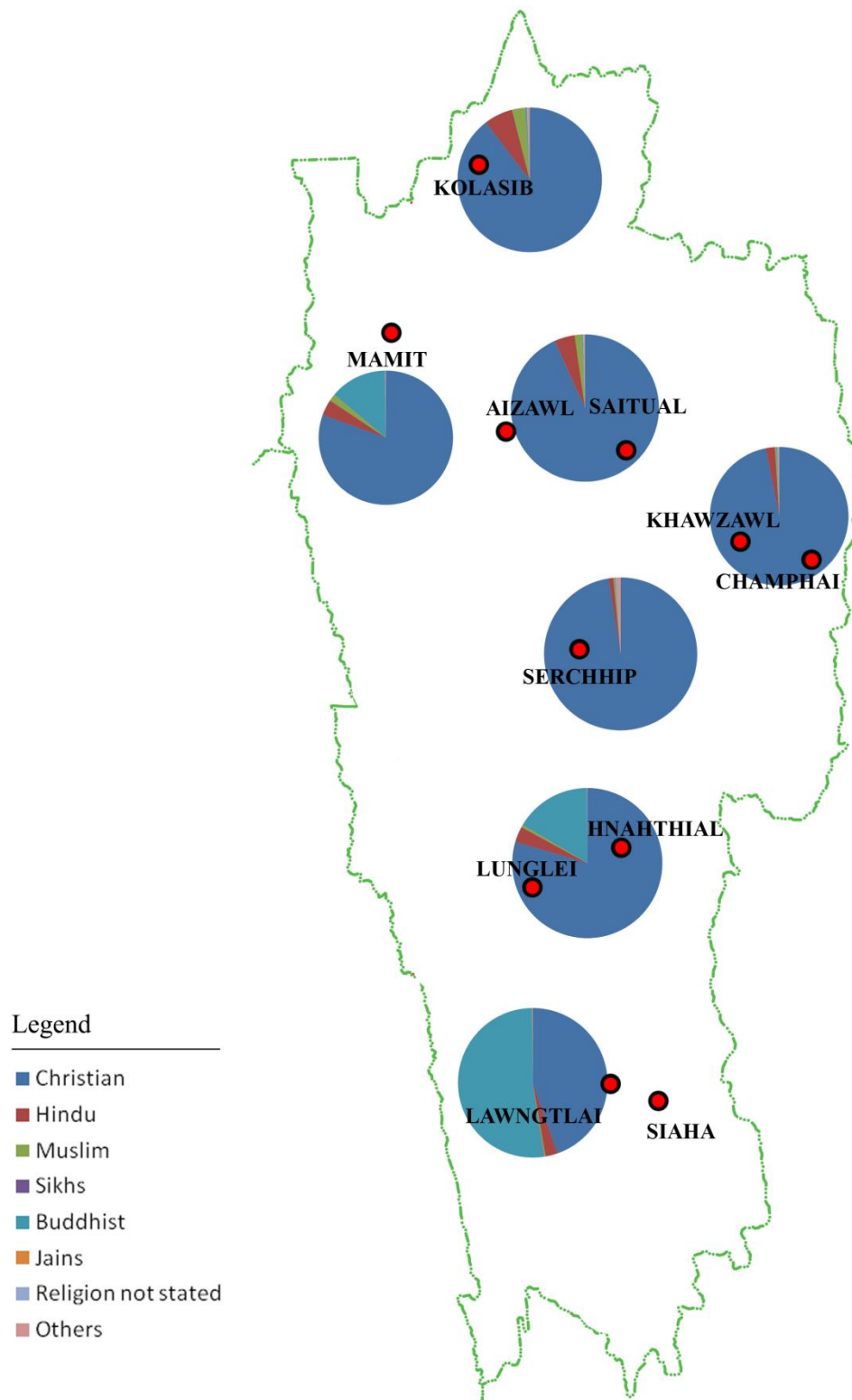
## POPULATION BY RELIGION IN MIZORAM (2001) CENSUS

| Sl No. | Name of District | Christian     | Hindu        | Muslim       | Sikhs      | Buddhist     | Jains      | Religion not stated | Others      |
|--------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1      | 2                | 3             | 4            | 5            | 6          | 7            | 8          | 9                   | 10          |
| 1      | Aizawl           | 303893        | 14508        | 5185         | 106        | 576          | 30         | 208                 | 1170        |
| 2      | Mamit            | 50563         | 2404         | 1096         | 24         | 8579         | 17         | 6                   | 96          |
| 3      | Kolasib          | 59098         | 4237         | 1995         | 31         | 177          | 2          | 114                 | 306         |
| 4      | Champhai         | 105061        | 2248         | 432          | 24         | 163          | 6          | 209                 | 249         |
| 5      | Serchhip         | 52495         | 531          | 177          | 2          | 87           | 6          | 39                  | 524         |
| 6      | Lunglei          | 109204        | 4612         | 775          | 63         | 22429        | 28         | 14                  | 98          |
| 7      | Lawngtlai        | 32877         | 1910         | 230          | 73         | 38410        | 88         | 32                  | 0           |
| 8      | Saiha            | 59618         | 1112         | 209          | 3          | 73           | 2          | 39                  | 0           |
|        | <b>Mizoram</b>   | <b>772809</b> | <b>31562</b> | <b>10099</b> | <b>326</b> | <b>70494</b> | <b>179</b> | <b>661</b>          | <b>2443</b> |

## POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY



## POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY





## Secularism in practice among the tribal communities



*Eid al-Adha was held by the faithfuls in Aizawl near Zarkawt Presbyterian Church as no mosque in Mizoram can accommodate the gathering*



*The first mosque in Mizoram (located at Dawrpui Aizawl estd. in 1909)*

Interesting but not surprising that **Mizoram** has a Chakma Theravada **Buddhist** population of 8.5%, making them the largest minority, followed by Hindus at 2.7% according to the 2011 census. Also as per the same report there are 93,411 people who follow Buddhism in Mizoram. The Chakmas and Tongchangya or Tanchangya have been Buddhist since historical times and there are approximately one hundred monasteries (known as vihara in Pali) in Mizoram. Of the many schools of Buddhism that are existing in Mizoram most of them are from the Theravada Buddhism. It is a more conservative section of the religion.



*An Image of Lord Buddha at CADC*



*PM Modi paying tributes to the Buddhist Monastery near Demagiri (Tlabung Division)*

## **A virtual walk-through amongst one of the destination circuits**

For readers it may well be worthwhile to have a mental projection of visiting Mizoram and to have a rough idea of on the spot visit and travel. Hence, we have devised a trip route based on a circuit in an around Aizawl District, with Aizawl city as the starting point. The current recommendation is a circuit on trail of passing in and around Aizawl city up to Rih Dil (Rih Lake) the actual number of days spent or required will depend on the traveller need if done in real world.

The destination sites here cover **Aizawl, Champhai, Zokhawthar, Rih Dil (in Myanmar)**, and then back to **Khawzawl, Thenzawl, Hmuifang Tlang**, and then finally back to Falkawn in a sequential manner.

The location of the Mizoram itself speaks of its quaint appeal. The mountainous state is covered with lush green forests teeming with a variety of flora and fauna, sheer cliffs and breathtaking waterfalls and picturesque villages of houses built on stilts. It is a land of dramatic morning mists engulfing the hills and peaks proving a romantic and picturesque view. To add to its unnerving beauty, the state has a myriad of festivals and dances, local handicrafts that speaks volume about the culture and traditions of its people. In this current imaginary trip, you will travel across a few memorable site of the land, sites/places and admire the scenic landscapes of Mizoram, even cross the border to Myanmar.

So, take a break of coffee and immerse your thoughts on flying to Mizoram, Visit Aizawl, the century-old citadel like city and drive through the stunning landscapes of the route from Aizawl to Champhai. Visit the largest lake in Mizoram Rih Dil and get fascinated by all the folklore associated with it. The rugged mountains, spectacular waterfalls, wildlife and forest, are all sure to mesmerize you and make your trip memorable.

If it's your first time to Mizoram by air will probably be spending a number of hours at either Imphal airport, Kolkata or Guwahati which all now have become International airports hence you won't have much trouble except that if you are not an Indian you will have to have along with your Embassy support an RAP/PAP from the Delhi Administration, unless of course you are covered with diplomatic immunity and privileges. So after boarding the plane, before the pilot tells you to fasten your seat belt before landing you might experience a circular descending rare feeling and a tingling sensation around your whole nerve especially at the lower bottom! But don't be afraid not just because that air travel is the safest means of travel in the world, but that there has never been fatal landing or take off incidence in Lengpui airport and your chance to break History is most unlikely to happen. Moreover, despite the terrain and somewhat frightening absence of plane area, if you look at the window (if you can or will), just relax the best pilots and crew of the country are on the wheel and apart from their superb landing and skills in Aizawl and in the North East airport runways the airport has already been equipped with an Instrumental landing system and enable safe landing and takeoff at minimum visibility levels and other parameters.

As you can see from the picture below Lengpui airport is not a very busy centre and you need not hurry on everything which happens on most of the airports, railway platforms, bus stop etc in the country and you will begin to experience the tribal nature of the Mizos which are not being pushy, sacrifice for women, the weak and the ill and the elders and of course the VIPs. A short walk from the apron will take you to the entrance gate. And try after picking up your luggage with haste and if you don't know anybody just talk to some of the passenger for a shared taxi, if you want to economize from Lengpui airport to Aizawl.

On your way from the airport to Aizawl you find the scenic beauty and a gist of what Mizoram is, like the water falls, the rive tlawng and the Tlawng Bridge. Lengpui altitude is much lower than Aizawl so don't feel fuzzy if it's a bit hot at the airport and the AC are not working, but once you reach the diversion land from Sairang you will began to feel the cool freeze of the state and this will further increase as you are going to climb higher and higher until you reach the city at the peak and higher level. Once settled in your lodge, hotel etc or stay at friend, relative. Before breakfast make full of your time at Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram, situated at an altitude of 1132 metres on the Lushai hills and is almost 115 years old. Visit the State Museum, the Solomon Temple, a majestic church built of pure white marble. You can also visit the Durtlang Hill where a memorial built by Khawlhing in the memory of his wife stands. It is locally known as the Mizo Taj Mahal. Enjoy the sunset view from the Durtlang Hill. Go to the Aizawl theological College campus and from there you can look down upon Aizawl city towards the southern, east and west from whence you land. Shopping in Aizawl is cost yet, qualities are good and are imported from South Asian Countries and you can buy lots of Burmese products in cheap rates but the only problem is most of the shops closes by 6-7 in the evening.

**Within our itenary of travel circuit**, the 2<sup>nd</sup> day is planned to travel across the border of Myanmar in the east crossing the River Tiau travelling through Champhai District and the border town Zokhawthar and the Tiau Bridge then to the Rih Lake (a lake of the Mizoram in the Mizo mind). So prepare for adventurous days ahead and bring an all-weather clothes package.

## **2<sup>nd</sup> day**

Leaving Aizawl by 6:00 AM in the morning, you will reach Seling town within 90 minutes @40 km/hour which is a junction road dividing the road for the National Highway for Southern districts and Champhai District (you might want to review the administrative maps or others), before reaching Seling you will reach a Zero point for the road division for a separate route towards the eastern part of Aizawl bordering Manipur mainly occupied by the Hmars at the borders areas.

At Seling Town you might want to stop for the tribal cuisine with a number of restaurant offering them @Rs.150/head (approx) but if you are a vegetarian you might want to place an order which will even cost you less but don't forget the options of pre-packed breakfast from Aizawl or an advance order to any of these restaurant before leaving Aizawl.





After breakfast you will find on the road to Champhai an HIV/AIDS Intervention site by the roadside and may makes you wonder how grave the problem is even more in a far flung state and region as Mizoram

Moving on you will come across Keifang an adjoining village with Saitual town, which is the

new District capital for newly formed Saitual district but you won't be passing through the town and move on to Dulte, a highly sensitive wildlife and environment village (the killing of a hornbill even had a communal protest even a famous song called Zika, which is the name of the bird is composed and shoted (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iONs4dwasi1k>) by one of the most successful rock band Scavenger Project, who had left an impressive performance and records at the National level.

The ride from Seling to Keifang is 45 minutes while it takes another 30 minutes to reach Dulte village and another 30 minutes to reach Kawlkulh. Here you will find shops across the entire roadside with fresh vegetable and fruits and might wanna try trying fresh citrus fruits as amla, looking unpolished yet organic and extremely healthy and rich in nutrients.



After taking a rest at Kawlkulh, you may continue on the road to the next village i.e Khawzawl which, just like Saitual is the new District headquarter for newly formed Khawzawl district the ride from Kawlkulh will take you approximately one hour and if you want to splash yourself with a natural stream i.e Tuichang river is the place 15 kms before you reach Khawzawl. You will also find a beautiful paddy field scene called Chemphai given below:



Then 15 minutes later you will find the new Khawzawl District Capital, one of the rural towns in the east having one of the most beautiful landscapes. One thing that is noteworthy is that in almost every village in Mizoram you will find a playground, a river, stream, pond, farmland, a community hall a number of churches, the strength of all of which will depend on the number of the population



**After travelling 20 kms** from Khawzawl you will reach Tuipui Village where most of the travellers would usually wash their vehicles; people are friendly and don't be shy simply ask! Then with or without the halt reach Champhai town. Given your travel time explore the countryside of Champhai. Visit the Ruantlang village, Zawlsei and Khawbung villages

to glimpse the ancestral lifestyle of Mizoram. Vangchia is a historic village known for its age-old megaliths and is also an archaeological site.

#### **4<sup>th</sup> day**

On leaving Champhai on the 4<sup>th</sup> day start at 6:00 AM on the morning with a pack lunch from the hotel and you go back to Khawzawl and then take a route to Chawngtlai diverting from your inward journey back which is only 16 kms then a famous village of Chalrang (another 23 kms) then you reach a semi-town Khawhai which is 4.6. You might wanna have a cup of tea here. Khawhai to Sialhawk town is next ride of 16 km and from there travelling another 7.8 kms only you will reach an epoch making history of Mizoram villages Biate (See detail on the previous chapter) and a 15 km ride to East Lungdar, famous and culturally important village, a producer of the finest citizens in the state with Biate. From East Lung dar crossing N.Mualcheng, Khawlailung and keitum you will reach Serchhip within 3 hrs ride another



district capital. You may want to halt for a lunch at this place. Then your next destination is Thenzawl, one of the most beautiful sub-town of Mizoram and you can enjoy the Golf Course for fun, shop at the town of handloom of the state with the rarest and finest product of handloom Industry and halt the night there. Many activists had even wanted Khawzawl to be made the State capital for a long time due to its central location, landscape and natural setting etc.



## 6<sup>th</sup> Day

After breakfast, start towards Aizawl Halt at Sialsuk (27 kms ride), to enjoy one of the most promising ecological Tourism spot in Aizawl District and enjoy the lake at the top of the hill and its climate and unique topography and landscape. Then from Sialsuk to Hmuifang tlang Tourist spot is the next phase which will take another 15 minutes ride and you might actually want to spend more than just an hour. Since Hmuifang tlang Tourist resort is just 53 kms from Aizawl or an hour and a 20 minutes ride. However if you would rather conserve time and spend a few hours looking at the growing Falkawn area which is little over 30 minutes ride from Hmuifang Tlang, and assess the recent Zoram Medical College (ZMC), Campus of the Mizoram Nursing School of MCON, the on-going project development of the Tribal Research Institute at Kelsih with a new National Tribal Freedom Fighter Museum etc. then left from there at your own good time.

Across these process of journey in the eastern and central part of Mizoram in most rural areas the roads are now in better shape now, and for photographers and active social media users the time taken are usually longer than anticipated.

This virtual construct has been already been practiced by many travellers from the state and outside and it may be helpful to know that there are a lot of Tourist circuits covering many other villages, districts and sites.



### **RIH DIL**

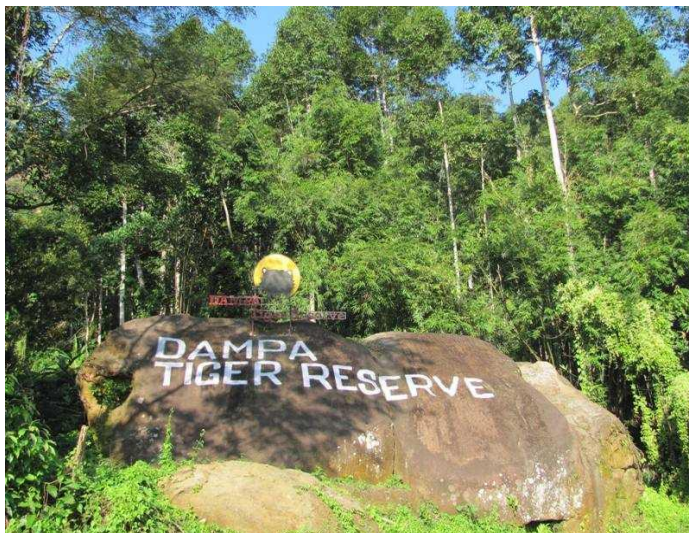
This lake still remains as a part of Mizoram in the heart of the mizos

## Mizoram : Must see, must know

**Getting to Mizoram:** Neatly tucked in the beautiful North East, Aizawl is a home to the interesting Mizos, along with being the administrative, cultural and religious capital of the Mizos. Among one of the oldest cities in the north eastern region of India, with an elevated setting and breathtaking views, is a peaceful little town even though it's the capital of the state. It would be probably one of the most peaceful state capitals in India. Aizawl, pronounced an 'eye-zole', is a perfect place to relax while enjoying the local food, culture and hospitality. Home to the significant and important sites, tourist spots, travellers, visitors and tourist have now quite improved options compared to 10 years ago, to enjoy a sightseeing tour in the city. Apart from these, one can take a tour to the nearby hilly areas of Hmuifang, Durtlang, Reiek, Tam Dil, etc. or surf shopping at Chanmari, Zarkawt Dawrpui squares. Let's say that this chapter is more of what one cannot miss from actual or virtual visit to all or different parts of the state and its districts, etc. so we will highlight herewith places, sites, etc. and even knowledge, etc. what we might actually left an unfilled void of regret if one is already in the state or is trying and attempting to visit the state hence as was briefly discussed in the preceding segments we are going to hold a break on the number of sites and stories.

Until the launch of the Kolodyne multimodal Project (An on-going mega Act East Project component) we are currently limiting ourselves to a few major sites worthy of expense for Visit and there are multiple ways to quench the thirst for exploration in a time and cost-effective manner but a tactical planning is required.

1.



**Dampa Tiger Reserve**, a splendid Wildlife Sanctuary, is located amidst the deep and dense forests of Mizoram in India.

The forests are located about 125 kilometres from Aizawl and are rich with a variety of flora and fauna that draw tourists and nature lovers to the North-eastern state of India from all parts of the world. The name Dampa was derived from the lonely bachelors (Dam Pa meaning Lonely Men) left in the region after the passing of a majority of the female population. The Dampa wildlife sanctuary covers a sprawling area of over 500 square kilometres on the western side of Mizoram and touches the international boundaries of Bangladesh.



2.



**Tam Dil (Tam Lake),**

The largest lake in the state of Mizoram, Tamdil Lake is a human-made lake exclusively to serve as a natural attraction for the state's tourism.

**Tam Dil Lake**, which translates into 'Lake of Mustard ' in Mizo, is a beautiful lake with the magnificent landscape, clear, blue water and serene environment. Tucked between evergreen forests and hills, the lake is located in the wilderness of the hills of Mizoram, some 100 km east of Aizawl. The place is much favorite for relaxation and gives one an opportunity to be away from the crowd, in the lap of nature. Besides being a tourist destination, Tamdil Lake is also very crucial for the fisherman in the locality. One can boat in the Lake, walk around its shores or just spread a carpet, lie down and read a book- there are one too many ways to spend some enjoyable time at the lake.

3.



**VANTAWNG KHAWHTHLA:** The highest waterfall in the state and the 13th highest in the country, the Vantawng Waterfalls is one of the most mesmerizing waterfalls of the North East.

**Vantawng Khawthla** is the pride of Mizoram and one of its prime attractions. The waterfall which is located 137 km away from the capital city of Aizawl is a gem in its own right. Tucked in between the verdant valleys with thick greenery around the waterfall seems like a river of white milk from distance.

People flock from all directions of the state to have a look at its might and beauty. The waterfall can only be viewed from distance due to thick forest covering around it. It is located in the Vanva River near Thenzawl which is known for its rampaging speed of flow. Vantawng Khawthla is testament to the amazing natural beauty that is hidden within the North-East.

4.



**Reiek, Aizawl Overview**

At 1600 meters, Reiek Tlang is one of the highest hills of Mizoram. A place to find peace and serenity, Reiek Tlang calls out to the lovers of nature, adventure and romance. Located at a distance of 29 km away from the city of Aizawl. **Reiek** is a mountain and tourist spot 29 km from Aizawl, Mizoram, India. It rests at an elevation of 1465 metres overlooking Aizawl and offers a view of the surrounding valleys and hills. On a clear day the plains of Bangladesh can be seen from the top of the hill. Reiek Hill is surrounded by thick lush green temperate trees and bushes. As is the case with most North Eastern destination of India, Reiek is also relatively unexplored and sits pretty as a pearl in the hills. The virgin forest of the Reiek Hills on one side and a steep rocky cliff on the other make it a unique place to be at. While climbing up the hill you get used to constant humming and chirping of the countless birds in the region. The place is also a haven for birdwatchers.

**Reiek Tlang** provides its visitors with an opportunity for trekking with the backdrop of sceneries borrowed from the Mizo Hills. Reiek has a typical Mizo village consisting of the distinctive traditional huts of the different Mizo sub-tribes, Mizo chieftain's house, a bachelor's dormitory and that of a widow has been created and maintained by Tourism Department of Mizoram. The houses are fully furnished giving the visitor a peek into the glorious past of the valiant highlanders. A few Mizo modern houses have also been constructed nearby to show the changes that have taken place in the Mizo way of life in keeping pace with the modern developments. The Department also has a cafeteria and a resort providing decent food and accommodation. This is also the venue for the annual Anthurium festival (September) and the best time to visit would be in April.

5.



**KV Paradise, Aizawl Overview**

**KV Paradise**; this is a three storied mausoleum built in the memory of Rosangpuii Varte wife of K. Chhawnthuama who died in a 2001 motor accident. This beautiful structure showcases an odd collection of her wardrobe and shoe collections. The marble fountain patio offers wonderful panoramic views of the valley. It is built by her husband Khawlhing who has since spent his entire savings and energy in this.

6.

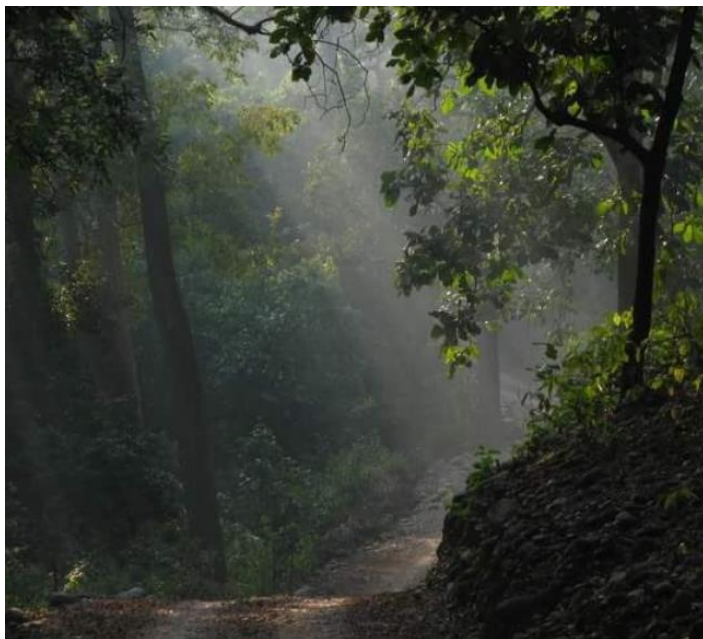


**Ziona, the man with the most number of wives in the world**

**Ziona** Mizoram's own polygamist Ziona, head of what is believed to be world's largest family. With 38 wives and over 90 children, Ziona, the head of a Christian religious sect called Chana Pawl; Ziona is the head of a family of about 200 members that include his wives, children, daughter-in-laws, and grandchildren, not to mention the 2,000 strong members of his sect. He lives in Baktawng, in Serchhip district



7.



**MURLEN NATIONAL PARK:** Murlen National Park is at Murlen Village. It is a national park located in the Champhai district Mizoram in India.

**MURLEN NATIONAL PARK:** The size of the park area is 200 km<sup>2</sup>. The park is situated about 245 km east of Aizawl, and is close to the Chin Hills. It lies north of Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary in the same district. It covers an area of approximately 100 km<sup>2</sup>. The tropical, semi-evergreen and sub montage Forests of Murlen are home to a rich variety of flora and fauna. About 15 species of mammals, 150 species of birds, 35 species of Medicinal plants, 2 species of bamboos, and 4 species of orchids so far have been recorded in this Park.

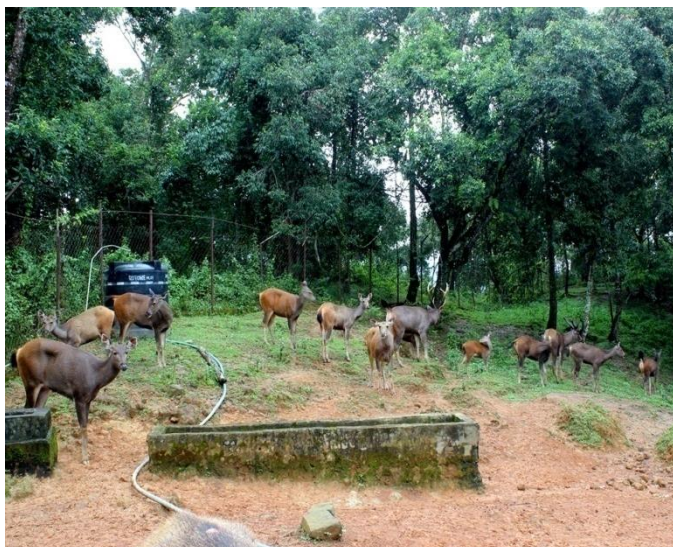
8.



**PHAWNGPUI NATIONAL PARK**  
Phawngpui National Park or Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park is one of the two national parks of India in Mizoram, the other and the larger being Murlen National Park.

**Phawngpui National Park** is about 300 km from the main city Aizawl, located in the Lawngtlai district, towards the southeast of Mizoram and relatively close to Burma. It bears the name of the mountain Phawngpui, often called the Blue Mountain of Mizoram, which is the highest mountain peak in the state, reaching 2,157 m. The national park covers the entire mountain along with the surrounding reserve forest.

9.



**DEER PARK**, Thenzawl Deer Park was established in the year 1994.

**DEER PARK:** It is located at the south western side of Thenzawl town at half kilometer away from E&F Department Complex. Thenzawl Initially, six (6) deer (3 male and 3 female) were kept in an enclosure constructed over an area of hardly 3ha. However, as a result of conservation breeding, the Sambar population has increased from 6 to 19 now and the area has been increased to 10ha. In spite of limited fund and facilities for the management, the animals in the Park are very healthy and attract visitors all the year round.

10



**PALA TIPO (Palak Dil)**

Situated near Phura Village at a distance of around 400 km south of Aizawl,

**PALA TIPO (Palak Dil):** Palak Lake is an oval shape natural lake. One of the most popular lakes in Mizoram, this beautiful water body covers an area of around 1 sq km and is surrounded by lush virgin forests. Apart from the scenic landscape the lake vicinity is also popular for housing exotic species of flora and fauna. The adjacent areas to the lake are inhabited by the most common wetland birds and birds from hill. Palak Lake is also considered as the stop-over for migrating Pintail Duck.



11.



**HMUIFANG TLANG**, A hill which is around 1524m high, 50 km from Aizawl.

**HMUIFANG TLANG:** It is a perfect place for mountain biking. For those seeking an adventure you just can't miss this place. The trails are quite challenging so you better gear up for some thrill. The various trails which can be explored are Trail Baktawng, Trail Sialsuk, and Trail Lungleng. For the not so experienced bike riders you can explore the hill top of Chawilung / Hmuifang/ Sumsuih/ Thiak village.

12.



**CASTLE OF BEINO** (Koladyne), Siaha District, The Western Region of Saiha in the Southern part of Mizoram boasts of a mesmerizing rock formation that resembles a castle.



It is known for its geological marvel which is a craftsmanship of nature. A true feast for the eyes. Set in the pristine river of Koladyne, Castle of Beino is a sprawling alley of rocks about 10 metres high on both sides of the river. The local believed it to be a cursed castle and has mystical folklores surrounding it. It is said that the River Queen of Spirits inhabits the place acting as an ombudsman. The ideal time to visit is during the month of February to May. A motorboat can be hired that will cost anywhere between Rs. 1500.00 & Rs. 2000.00 which is quite reasonable. The boat journey starts from the village Lomasu to Saphaw which is where the castle of Beino can be sighted. From Siaha, private car or Maxicab service upto Phura.

13.



### **LUANGMUAL HANDICRAFTS CENTRE**

It is situated nearly 7 km from the Aizawl city

### **LUANGMUAL**

#### **HANDICRAFTS CENTRE:**

It is a very popular centre focusing in handicraft items that are found in this area. It is here that the celebrated ceremonial hat, named Khumbeu is prepared using rainproof wild leaves of hnahthial that are found just in the hilly territory. If anybody interested in the handicraft work of Mizoram then one of place for visit the bamboo work, the traditional dress of mizo men and women. The time taken to reach this place takes just half an hour by car or taxi.

14.



**THASIAMA SENO NEIHNA**, This is a plateau on a steep rugged hillock that protrudes out precariously and is not easily negotiable by man. Located at Vaphai, a village about 86 kms. Away from Champhai, and a visit to this site is a thrilling experience.

### **THASIAMA SENO NEIHNA:**

According to legend the plateau is the site where Thasiama's Mithun used to calf, considered impossible for a Mithun to climb even today. However, legend tells us that Thasiama had an affairs with a beautiful Fairy named Chawngtinleri and that the Fairy had bestowed him a gift that his Mithun will multiply and make him prosperous. The Fairy used to guide Thasiama's Mithun to this particular hill for safe delivery and guard it against the onslaught of tigers that haunt the area.



15.



**Mizoram State Museum,** It was established in April, 1977. The Museum is headed by the Museum Curator assisted by Technical Assistant, Taxidermist, Photographer, Museum Assistant, Counter Attendant and Gallery Attendants.

#### **STATE MUSEUM:**

In the Mizoram State Museum, there are four clerical staff as well. The State Museum started functions in a rented house. It was on July 1990 that a Museum Building was inaugurated and occupied. The Museum galleries are modernized and improved with the assistance of Indian Museum, Kolkata. The entire galleries have been improved and modernized by 2008. The State Museum located at *Bawlhmun, Macdonald Hill, Zarkawt, Aizawl.*

16.



**Pony Riding Course:** An entertainment at Thenzawl is an interesting place to visit within Serchhip district.

The facility was set up by AH & Vety department, Government of Mizoram.

It is a very attractive place with wide open valleys where anyone can enjoy riding these ponies. There is a beautiful lake beside this pony riding facility, boats are available for anyone interested in boat riding.

17.



**AN OVERVIEW OF GOLF COURSE AT  
THENZAWL**



**SIDE VIEW OF GOLF COURSE**

#### **GOLF COURSE:**

Thenzawl Golf Course & Resort will be one of its kinds in North East India, featuring a 18 hole international design 72 Par Golf Course & an Eco-friendly resort. Thenzawl Golf Course is Mizoram state's biggest tourism project at a single location under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. Foreign Consultants are the Project Management Consultants for the esteemed project and have designed the entire project. At Thenzawl an 18 hole international standard Golf Course - 72 Par, a modern Convention Centre / Tourist Reception Center / Cafe, Thirty number fully furnished Log Huts, Food Court, Watch Tower, Open Air Theater and an Eco Park are being constructed. The work is in full swing and completion date is scheduled for March 2018.



18.



**LUNGKAWDUR** (*Vanchengpui, Serchhip District; Literally 'Cloudy Stone'*)

**Lungkhawdur** is located near Vanchengpui village, about 150 kms to the south-east of Aizawl via Kawkulh. This is a large flat stone with a mass of elliptical shapes embossed on its surface resembling the alto cumulus formation of clouds. It is difficult to ascertain whether it is natural or man - made. On the upper and lower ends are deep grooves following the same pattern, similar to the preliminary lines a sculptor would have made for a large work.

19.



**ṬAN TLANG**

In Mizo folklore, Lasi Khawpui, Tan Tlang is a capital of the nymphs living in the area.

They say when night falls; the nymphs turn themselves into swallows and wage wars with nymphs from other distant hills. When day breaks after these strange noises, people used to find many dead swallows in the valleys. Ṭan Tlang is a legendary peak which entails interesting Mizo folk tales and songs which is located in the junction area of three villages namely - Vaphai, Chawngtui and Farkawn. It is 6356 ft above sea level located near Vaphai village.



20.



### **TUIRIAL HYDEL POWER PLANT**

(The Project was Inaugurated by Narendra Modi (using a remote control from AR Ground) on 16 December 2017.)

**Tuirial dam** is an earthfill and gravity dam on the River Sonai near Kolasib in the state of Mizoram in India. The primary purpose of the dam is hydroelectric power production. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the 60 MW Tuirial Hydro Electric Project (THEP) project costing Rs 913 crore in 2010.

21.



The tourist Lodge in Serlui B Dam was inaugurated on 23 June 2018.

The site is near Bilkhawthlir Village in Kolasib district. Construction on the dam with 12 MW hydroelectric power stations began in 2003 and was completed in 2009.

Plans were made by the Mizoram Tourism Department to develop tourist infrastructure since the area near the dam is thickly forested with a 53 km scenic lake in the middle of it. The tourists Lodge building is 367.90 sqmtr with a plot are of 2198.81 sqmtr Facilities include Rooms and Dormitories. Serlui B Dam is also being developed as a pisciculture center with lakhs of fishes released into the dam since 2009. The state Government of Mizoram has received made gross revenue from it @Rs.9 lakh per annum.



### **Serlui-B HYDRO POWER PLANT**

22.



**A Keeperless Vegetables Shop**

A visit to the rural areas in Mizoram will not only amaze your intellectual property but challenges your moral integrity, because on the roadside of many highway you will find, forest and farm produces shops without a keeper but fresh items with a price tag flagged and an unlocked plastic box to put your money for buying.

## Credits & references

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