

## Executive Summary

1. **Administrative Units:** Census 2011 in Nagaland covered 11 Districts, 114 Sub-Districts, 26 Towns (19 Statutory and 7 Census Towns) and 1428 Villages. In 2001, the corresponding figures were 8 Districts, 93 Sub-Districts, 9 Towns (8 Statutory and 1 Census Town) and 1317 Villages. Thus, there is an increase of 3 Districts 21 Sub-Districts 17 Towns (11 Statutory and 6 Census Towns) and 111 Villages in 2011 Census as compared to 2001 Census.
2. **Population:** As per the Provisional Population Totals of Census 2011, the total population of the State stood at 1,980,602. Of this, the rural population stands at 1,406,861 and the urban population 573,741. Dimapur District has the highest urban population of 197,277 (34.38% of the total urban population of the State) whereas Mon District has the largest rural population of 215,953 (15.35% of the total rural population of the State). The lowest rural (42,984) & urban (7,609) population are both recorded in Longleng District which comes to 3.06% and 1.33% respectively of total rural and urban population of the State.
3. **Growth Rate:** The decadal growth rate of population in Nagaland during 2001-11 is -0.47%. The growth rate of urban population is 67.38% which is much higher than the National growth rate of 31.80%. The reason behind such a high growth rate is because of the fact that after 2001 Census 11 new towns were notified by the State Government and in addition 7 new Census towns were identified. In contrast, negative growth rate has been recorded in rural areas of Nagaland at -14.59%.
4. **Proportion of population:** The rural population constitute 71.03% of the total population and the urban population 28.97%. In 2001, the urban population was only 17.23% of the total population and rural population recorded at 82.77%. In 2011, Dimapur District with 51.95% urban population has the highest proportion of urban population among the Districts in the state. On the other hand, Mon District has the highest proportion of rural population (86.15%).
5. **Sex Ratio:** The sex ratio in Nagaland has shown a 31 points increase in 2011 compared to that of 2001 i.e. from 900 in 2001 to 931 in 2011. The sex ratio in urban areas in 2011 stands at 905 and that of rural areas 942. Kohima District has the highest urban sex ratio (932) whereas Zunheboto tops the list among the Districts in rural sex ratio at 998.
6. **Child Population (0-6 years):** In 2011 Census 285,981 children have been recorded in the age group 0-6. Out of which 214,138 are in rural areas and 71,843 in urban areas. The state has observed a decline in the percentage of child population by 0.12% in the last decade.

- 7. Child Sex ratio:** Child sex ratio in the age group 0-6 has shown a 20 points drop from 2001 level. Interestingly, the child sex ratio of 979 recorded in urban areas of Nagaland, which is 40 points higher than 2001, is also the highest urban sex ratio in the country. In 2011, the child sex ratio in the age group 0-6 in rural areas has been recorded at 932 which is 37 points lower than that of 2001 figure (969). Despite the overall decline in the child sex ratio, 3 districts in the state viz., Zunheboto, Peren and Kohima has recorded impressive urban child sex ratio of 1038, 1016 and 1000 respectively.
- 8. Number of Literates:** As per the Provisional Population Totals of Census 2011, the number of literates in Nagaland are 1,357,579. Of this, 904,799 literates are in rural areas and 452,780 literates in urban areas. Out of an increase of 225,256 literates over the decade 2001-2011, rural areas accounted for 21,873 literates and urban areas 203,383 literates. The highest number of both rural literates (129,370) and urban literates (152,718) has been recorded in Dimapur District.
- 9. Literacy Rate:** The Literacy rate of Nagaland as per the Provisional Population Totals of Census 2011 is 80.11%, a considerable jump from the 66.59% recorded in 2001 Census. The literacy rate in rural areas in 2011 stands at 75.86% whereas in urban areas it is 90.21%. Wokha District (96.47%) ranks first in the urban areas whereas Mokokchung (92.01%) ranks first in rural areas. As in 2001, the male literacy rate (83.29%) continues to be higher than that of the females (76.69%). In 2011 however, the gap between the male and female literacy rates in Nagaland (6.60 points) is not as wide as at the National level (16.68 points). Among the Districts Mokokchung has recorded the lowest gap between the male and female literacy rate at 1.81 points.



A view of rural Nagaland