CHAPTER VI

IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMY AT THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL: A CASE STUDY OF RURAL AND URBAN AREA
With a view to understanding the population characteristics and the socio-economic pattern of the population at the micro level, a survey has been carried out during the middle part of 2005, in two major urban centers and four rural villages covering different parts of the state (Fig 6.1). Keeping in view the factors like location, population size, accessibility and the socio-economic characteristics as the basic criteria, the two urban centers and four villages have been selected for the study. The aspects included in the study are population composition, literacy and educational level, dependency level, work participation and the structure of socio-economy prevalent in each case.

6.1 DIMAPUR TOWN

Located at an altitude of 260 meters above mean sea level, Dimapur is situated in the south western foothills of the state in Dimapur district. It is bordered by Golaghat district of Assam in the west, the Dhansiri River which flows in the eastern part of the town and acts as a boundary with Darogajan village (Nagaland) in the north east. In the south the town is flanked by Sematila village (Nagaland). Situated in the plains of two major rivers, Dhansiri and the Diphupari, Dimapur comes under the category of Class II town and which is fast developing both industrially and commercially. It has all types of communication facilities connecting with the rest of the country. While the average annual rainfall of the town is 13.01mm, the
LOCATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES UNDER STUDY

Fig. 6.1

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rainfall is low and temperature is very high during summer with maximum of 33.3°C.

Population growth

Records on growth of population in the town can be traced from the time it was recognized as a town. During the year 1961, there were only 5753 souls in the town. However, during the decade of 1961-1971 a growth rate of 115.99 percent was recorded. The highest growth rate of population was recorded during 1971-1981 decade, with a growth rate of 164.57 percent. There were 32878 and 57182 persons in 1981 and in 1991 respectively. With a growth rate of 71.55 percent during 1991-2001 decade 98096 persons were recorded in 2001 census. During the survey of the town in the middle part of 2005, 35390 persons have been added to the number of population in the town. The growth rate between 2001 and 2005 is 36.07 percent which indicates a rapid growth of population.

Population structure:

The total population of the town as per the survey is 133486 out of which 76,567 are males and 56919 are females. The rapid increase in population is attributed mainly to the natural growth and immigration. The influx of migrants to Dimapur town is due to the factors such as location of the town near the border with other states,
accessibility, development of commerce and industries and better educational facilities.

**Density**

Dimapur have an area of 18.13 sq km (Surveyor General of India and town planner, 1991) and the density of population in 2001 was 5410 persons per sq km. However, with the tremendous increase of population over the years, it has become one of the most densely populated urban centers in the state as well as in the country. Now the town is inhabited by 7362 persons per sq km.

**Sex ratio**

In 2001 the sex ratio of the town was 837 females per 1000 males. However, over the years there has been a slight decline in the sex ratio. Now it is found to be 795 females per 1000 males which are below the state level. The low level of sex ratio in the town can partly be ascribed to the immigrants of male from other places particularly from the rural areas of the state in search of better economic avenues and education.

When the age and sex structure of the population is considered, it is found that the population in the age group of 0-14 years (Table 34) is significantly higher (36.39 percent) than those in other groups. The percentage share of population in the age group 15-59 years (economically independent) is 61.4 percent. In the age group
Literacy

Along with the increase in population, development of educational facilities in the town is taking place in a rapid phase. Hence, the percentage of literate population in the town is economically dependent (38.60 percent).

Migrant population

As stated earlier, since Dimapur is the only fast growing town in the state in terms of economy and commerce, educational facilities, transport and communication facilities, naturally the growth of population is with great rapidity. As per the survey, 17726 persons are immigrants out of the town population of 133486 persons. Among the migrants 60.62 percent are male (10745 persons); and 39.38 percent are females (6981 persons).

Table 34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>48575</td>
<td>24807</td>
<td>23768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-29</td>
<td>44664</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>20783</td>
<td>12604</td>
<td>8179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>12080</td>
<td>8600</td>
<td>3480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>4351</td>
<td>3170</td>
<td>1181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>1588</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 and Above</td>
<td>1374</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on: SURVEY.
the town is ever increasing. As per the study, 83.2 percent of the total population is literate. However it is observed that the male literate population is much higher than that of females. Male literates constitute 86.1 percent of the total male population, while female literates constitute 79.5 percent of the total female population. The existing literacy rate of the town is much higher than that of the state average rate. This high growth in literacy level in the town is attributed as stated above to the rapid development of educational facilities both by the government and by the private agencies.

**Work participation**

According to the survey, the total number of main workers is 42128 persons, constituting nearly 32 percent of the total population. Out of the total main workers the numbers of male workers are 38130 persons (90.5 percent). Male workers constitute around 49.8 percent to the total male population of the town. Female main workers numbering 3998 constitute only 9.5 percent of the total main workers. Female main workers constitute around 70.25 percent of the total female population of the town.

**Workers in different economic sectors**

Out of the total working force in the town, 0.70 percent of the workers are engaged in primary economic activities such as agricultural activities, fishing, quarrying,
Located at an altitude of 1326 meters above mean sea level, Mokokchung town, the district Headquarter of Mokokchung district and the only urban center of the district is situated in the heart of the district. Covering an area of 15.54 Sq km, the town is located in the midst of Ongpangkong range, a physiographic division of the district. It is flanked in the south by Ungma village, Khensa village in the west, and Mokokchung village in the east. Jhanji River is an important river of the state that originates from this town and flows towards the northern direction of the state. The average annual rainfall is around 930 mm to 935 mm. The temperature ranges from a minimum of 15.6°C to a

6.2 MOKOKCHUNG TOWN

Located at an altitude of 1326 meters above mean sea level, Mokokchung town, the district Headquarter of Mokokchung district and the only urban center of the district is situated in the heart of the district. Covering an area of 15.54 Sq km, the town is located in the midst of Ongpangkong range, a physiographic division of the district. It is flanked in the south by Ungma village, Khensa village in the west, and Mokokchung village in the east. Jhanji River is an important river of the state that originates from this town and flows towards the northern direction of the state. The average annual rainfall is around 930 mm to 935 mm. The temperature ranges from a minimum of 15.6°C to a
maximum of 23.60°C. Mariani town in Assam state is the nearest urban center from Mokokchung town, having a distance of 85 Km. The national highway No. 61 running from Kohima in Nagaland to Amguri in Assam passes through the middle of Mokokchung.

**Population structure**

As per the survey, the population of the town is 35592 persons, of which 56 percent is constituted by males (19932 persons) and 44 percent by females (15660 persons). The town is in the category of class III town.

**Population growth**

During the inception of Mokokchung as a census town in 1961, there were only 6158 souls in the town. High growth rate had been recorded during the decade 1961-1971 with a growth rate of 182.93 percent. Growth rate of 3.66 percent has been recorded during 1971-1981 decade. In the year 1991 the population of the town was 24803 persons, however 6411 persons were added during 1991-2001 decade bringing up the town population to 31214 persons in 2001 census. With the addition of 4378 persons during the time of survey, the growth is fast, the rate being 14.02 percent. This is mostly due to the natural growth and the influx of migrants particularly from the rural areas and from other states of the country in search of better avenues of economy and educational facilities.
Density

Mokokchung town with an area of 15.54 sq km (Surveyor general India; town planner, 1991) is inhabited by 2290 persons per sq km, which was only 2008 persons per sq km during 2001.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio of Mokokchung town was 817 females per 1000 males in the year 2001. However, the ratio has been decreased to 786 females per 1000 males during the time when the study was conducted. This decline on sex ratio of the town, even below that of state average ratio reveals that, migration of males from other areas into the town is more than that of females.

Age, sex structure

A major share of population i.e. 34.52 percent to total population comprises population below 15 years of age (Table 35). It reveals that there exists a high rate of dependent population among the dwellers of the town. The dependency rate of the town is 37.34 percent to the total population, of which around 3 percent of the total population of the town is above the age of 60 years. The economically independent population between the ages of 15 to 59 years constitutes around 62.66 percent to total population. It reveals that more than one third of the population is
higher standard of living and better socio-economic avenues that exist in the town.

higher level of socio-cultural milieu, higher level of educational development, 41.75 percent females. The high rate of migration to the town is mostly due to the higher level of socio-cultural milieu, higher level of educational development, higher standard of living and better socio-economic avenues that exist in the town.

### Table 35
#### Age, Sex Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>persons</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>12286</td>
<td>6280</td>
<td>6006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-29</td>
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<td>30-39</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>3124</td>
<td>2043</td>
<td>1081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>1537</td>
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<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on: SURVEY

**Migrant population**

When the migrant population is considered in the town, it is found that 17.28 percent of the total population is constituted by immigrant population. Those migrants are either from other districts of the state or from other states of India or from abroad or from rural areas of Mokokchung district. Total migrant population during the time of the study was 6150 persons, of which 58.25 percent are males and 41.75 percent females. The high rate of migration to the town is mostly due to the higher level of socio-cultural milieu, higher level of educational development, higher standard of living and better socio-economic avenues that exist in the town.
Literacy

Since Mokokchung district is one of the pioneering regions in introducing education in the state, the literacy rate and the progress made in the field of education are commendable. An overall rate of 94.7 percent of the total population is found to be literate (33705 persons) in the town, of which 88.3 percent of the male population are literate and 86.9 percent of the total female population are literate.

Work participation

In Mokokchung, nearly one third of the population comprised of working population. The percentage share of working population is around 31.35 percent of the total population. Among the working population of 11161 persons, 8969 persons are males which constitute around 80 percent of the total working force. Around 20 percent (2192 persons) of the working force is formed by female workers.

Workers in different economic sectors

According to the survey, population of main workers engaged in tertiary economic activities like transport, commerce and other services, etc. shares the highest proportion compared to the other two sectors. 98.01 percent of the total workers in the town are engaged in tertiary economic activities. Amongst the total tertiary workers, male workers constitute nearly 83.45 percent. Next to tertiary, workers engaged in primary economic activities like agriculture and allied services, mining,
quarrying, etc comprise the second largest proportion of 1.30 percent of the total main workers. The primary workers are made up of 62.55 percent male and 37.44 percent female workers. Only around 0.99 percent of the total main workers are engaged in secondary activities such as manufacturing, household industries, etc. Male workers constitute 88.42 percent among the secondary workers, while that of female workers is 11.57 percent.

6.3 KIKRUMA VILLAGE

Located at an altitude of about 1000 to 1500 meters above mean sea level, the village is situated in the south western part of the Phek district. It is a Chakesang Naga village surrounded on all sides excepting the western side by other Chakesang villages. Sidzu River which runs in the eastern part of the village acts as a natural boundary between Phek and Kohima district. Zazi River towards the southern part of the village draws out a natural boundary with the neighboring Lushimi village of the same district. In the north east of the village, the village shares its boundary with Phesachama village separated by Murheperi River. The village is located in the Chazouba-Chizama hilly region of Phek district. Rainfall is quite high during monsoon and temperature is moderate in summer and very low during winter months. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. State highway No.3 which runs between Kohima town and Phek town passes through the western part of the village. Kohima town is the nearest urban center at a distance of 54 Km.
Population structure

During the year 2001 the population of the village was 6373 persons comprising 3256 males and 3117 females. However, as per the survey in 2005 it is found that the population has increased to 6993 persons with 3647 males and 3346 females. The addition of 620 souls during the last 5 years is attributed to the natural growth of population in the village.

Sex ratio

According to the survey, the sex ratio of Kikruma village is 917 females per 1000 males. It is fairly above the state level and this can be partly ascribed to the out migration of the males to other places particularly to Kohima the capital of the state due to its proximity and to Phek town in search of jobs and other economic activities. There had been 91 cases of birth and 12 cases of death in the village during the 2004-2005. This indicates a low mortality rate. This could be due to the availability of medical facilities in the village and improvement in the general concept of the people towards better care for health.

Age and sex composition

While considering the age and sex composition of the village population, 36.28 percent of the total population of the village (2537 persons) is under the age group of 0-14 years (Table 36), of which 51.89 percent are males and 49.55 percent
females. Economically dependent population constitutes 41.42 percent of the total population of the village, which shows that nearly half of the village population is economically dependent. The highest share of male percentage among the age groups is found to be in the 0-14 age group.

Table 36
Age, Sex structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>2537</td>
<td>1316</td>
<td>1221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-29</td>
<td>2316</td>
<td>1209</td>
<td>1107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on: SURVEY.

Literacy:

The literacy rate is far below the average rate of the state with only 55.14 percent of the population in the village as literates. In the village, 66.34 percent of the male populations are literate while only 43.01 percent of the female population is literate. Among those 3855 literate persons, male numbered 2419 and females 1436 persons.

Work participation and classification of working force:

The survey reveals that nearly 46.89 percent of the total male population in the village is main workers while 56.26 percent of females are main workers in the
village. It is observed that female workers are more than the male workers. While considering the number of workers in different sectors of economic activities, it is seen that workers engaged in primary activities share the highest proportion compared to workers in secondary and tertiary activities. Primary sector absorbed around 85.03 percent of the total main workers (3054 persons) in the village, of which 1292 persons are males and 1762 persons are females. More female workers are engaged in this sector than that of male workers. Next to primary sector workers in tertiary economic activities share a considerable proportion of the population 12.07 percent of the total main workers, whom are engaged in commerce, transport and other services. Only 104 persons, 86 males and 18 females (2.75 percent) of the total main workers are engaged in cottage and household industries.

6.4 ALISOPUR VILLAGE

The village is located at an altitude of 1500 to 1800 meters above mean sea level in the western part of Tuensang district in Nagaland. It is one of the biggest villages of the Sangtam-Nagas, and is surrounded on all sides by other Sangtam villages. The village is under the Chare administrative circle in Tuensang district. The rainfall is high during the monsoon month; temperature is moderate during summer months and low during the winter months of December and January. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people in the village. The nearest urban centre from the village is Mokokchung town at a distance of 65 km.
Population structure

The total population of the village at the time of survey stood at 4101 persons (2143 males and 1958 females). As in every rural area the village is experiencing a rapid growth of population. During the year 2001 the total population of the village was 2720 persons (1401 males and 1319 females) an addition of 1381 persons is attributed mainly to the nature growth of population.

Birth and death rate

Though the population of the village is fast growing mainly as a result of natural growth, the incidence of death seems to have dwindled significantly in recent years. For such a phenomenon of the prevalence of low mortality, the general awareness of medical facilities at hand can be said as the main reason. As per the survey, there have been 108 cases of birth between 2004 and the middle part of 2005. Whereas, there have been only 11 cases of death during the same period.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio of the village is 913 females per 1000 males, quite high compared to other neighboring village. The out migration of males to neighboring urban centers particularly to Tuensang town and Mokokchung town in search of better economic activities could be the primary reason for the phenomenon.
Age, sex structure

Almost one third of the total population is under the age group of 0-14 (Table 37). It is made up of 38.54 percent (1580 persons) of the total population which comprise 816 males and 764 females. The age group of 15-29 represents 27.96 percent (1149 persons) of the total population with 604 males and 545 females. As per the survey, 44.74 percent of the total population is economically dependent. In all the age groups the male population is fairly above the female population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-29</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 37
Age, Sex structure

Based on: SURVEY

Literacy

As per the survey the average percentage of literacy in the village is 47.74 percent to total population. The number of literates in the village is 1958 persons (1114 males and 844 females). The percentage of male literacy is 52.02 percent, while that of female is 43.12 percent. Compared to that of the villages under study the literacy rate in this village is quite low. But it is high when the literacy rate of other
the village is exceptionally high as compared to that of other neighboring villages. This could be due to the proximity of the village to urban area which enhances the awareness towards education among the people in the village.

Work participation and classification of workers

The total number of workers in the village is 1724 persons (882 males and 842 females), which account for 42.03 percent of the total population. The percentage of female workers is higher than that of males, 43.02 percent of the total female population is included in the main workers. It is only 38.39 percent for the male workers.

Nearly 96 percent (1666 persons) of the total main workers are engaged in primary economic activities; of the total 840 persons are males and 826 females. Main workers engaged in tertiary economic activities accounts for 2.4 percent of total main workers (43 persons), with 38 males and 5 females. 2.7 percent (13 persons) of total main workers are found to be engaged in secondary economic activities. Among the workers in primary economic activities there are hardly any agricultural labours in the village. This is due to the entitlement of each family to the cultivation of the land out of the community land.
6.5 VISWEMA VILLAGE

Located at an altitude of around 1500 to 1800 meters above mean sea level, the village is situated in the Southern part of Kohima district. It is one of the largest villages in the Jakhama administrative circle of Kohima district. Physiographically, the village is situated in the southern part of Kohima-Tsemiinyu hilly region. It is an Angami-Naga village surrounded by other Angami villages. The village shares a common boundary in the north with Jakhama village, in the east with Kedima village, with Kugama village in the south. National highway No.39, which connects Imphal in Manipur and Dimapur town in Nagaland passes through the Western part of the village.

Rainfall is high during monsoon months and the temperature is moderate during summer months. The total area of the village is around 4000 to 4600 hectares, wherein irrigated or wet cultivation is done in around 300 to 350 hectares. Dry rice cultivation covers around 1000 to 1500 hectares. The number of household is 1022. The nearest town from the village is Kohima town, about 24 Km from the village.

Population structure

During the year 2001 the total population of the village was 5833 persons with 2911 males and 2922 females. However, during the survey, it was found that there had been a tremendous increase in the total number of population. It now stands at 7472
persons with 3810 males and 3662 females. The rapid increase of population in the village is mainly attributed to the high natural growth.

**Birth and death rate**

In between the year 2004-2005, 90 cases of birth and 25 cases of death had been reported in the village. The high birth rate and low death rate in the village accounts for the rapid growth of population in the village. The low death rate is due to the easy access to medical facilities in the village and proper maintenance of health care among the village population.

**Sex ratio, age and sex composition**

Compared to other village under study, Viswema village had a relatively higher sex ratio as per the survey. It is 961 females per 1000 males. The highest proportion of population is under the age group of 0 to 14 years. It constitute around 39.62 percent of the total population of the village (Table 38), in this age group the proportion of male and female is almost same. The age group of 15 to 29 shares a percentage of 30.11 percent of the total population. The highest proportion of male population is found in the age group of 15-29 (2250 persons), where 51 percent (1147 persons) of the total population of 15-29 age group are males. Amongst the total population 56.71 percent are economically independent and the remaining 43.92 percent of the total population in the village is economically dependent population.
**Table 38**

*Age, Sex structure*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>2960</td>
<td>1493</td>
<td>1467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-29</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>1103</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
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</tr>
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<td>50-59</td>
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<td>192</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on: SURVEY

**Literacy**

The literacy rate of the village is 52.20 percent of the total population, which is comparatively lower than the state level. The male literacy rate is much higher than that of the female literacy rate, while the male literacy rate is 58.21 percent of the total male population; the female literacy rate is only 46.02 percent of the total female population. The total number of literates in the village is 3901 persons, of which male literates are 2217 persons and females 1684 persons.

**Work participation in different economic activities**

A total of 3215 persons accounting for nearly 43.02 percent of the total population are engaged in different economic activities. Male main workers constitute around 52 percent (1679 persons) of the total main workers, while the female main workers form around 48 percent (1536 persons) of the total main workers. Workers engaged
in primary economic activities constitute the highest proportion 74.02 percent (2380 persons) of the total main workers. Since, the village is located in the proximity of the urban area the proportion of workers engaged in tertiary economic activities is high 23.51 percent (756 persons) of the total main workers are engaged in economic activities like commerce, transport and other services. Workers engaged in secondary economic activities are very low, it is only around 2.36 percent (76 persons) of the total main workers.

6.6 WAROMUNG VILLAGE

Located at an altitude of about 900 to 1000 meters above the mean seas level, the village is located in the Changkikong range, one of the five ranges in Mokokchung district. The village is one of the nine villages under the Alongkima administrative circle. It is an Ao- Naga village situated at a distance of about 64 Km North-West of Mokokchung town. The village shares a common border with Dibuia village in the south and with Yimchenkimong village in the north. The Jhanji River, an important river in Nagaland flows in the eastern part of the village, while Tiru River flows in the eastern part of the village.

The amount of rainfall is moderately high during the monsoon months; and the temperature is high during summer and low during winter months. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people.
Population structure

As per the survey the total population of the village is 4442 (2260 males and 2182 females) a marked increase from 3892 persons (1984 males and 1908 females) in 2001.

Birth and death rate

During 2004-2005 there had been 95 cases of birth and 11 cases of death. The high birth rate has contributed largely to the rapid growth of population in the village. The low death rate is mainly due to the availability of medical facilities, and awareness of the people for health care.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio in the village is 966 females per 1000 males. The proportion of female and male population is high compared to other villages under study. This high ratio of females is attributed to the out migration of males to urban centers in search of jobs and other economic activities.

Age and sex structure

The study of the composition of population in different age groups reveals that nearly 32.87 percent (1460 persons) of the total population is represented by the children below the age of 15 years (Table 39). Population percentage in the age
of the total population is engaged in different economic activities. The total number
in the population of the village is quite high; nearly 51.51 percent of the total
population is economically dependent.

Table 39
Age, Sex Structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-29</td>
<td>1468</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on: SURVEY

Literacy
The total number of literates is 3958 (1966 males and 1992 females) which
represent around 89.10 percent of the total population. The male literacy rate is
around 86.99 percent to total male population, while that of female population is
91.29 percent. The reason for such a high level of literacy in the village can be
attributed to such factors as early introduction of modern education in the village as
compared to many of the villages in the state; serious educational consciousness and
awareness the need to be literate among the villagers are high.

Work participation and classification of working force
The working force in the population of the village is quite high; nearly 51.51 percent
of the total population is engaged in different economic activities. The total number
of main workers in the village is 2288 persons, constituting 1078 males and 1210 females. The proportion of main workers engaged in primary economic activities is the largest.

6.7 SUMMARY

From the foregoing discussion of two urban centers and four villages on different aspects of population and the economic characteristic of population, it is noted that while there are similarities in many aspects of population, certain differences do exist among the two urban centers and also among the villages. Further, it can be noted that there exist an enormous differences in economic as well as social characteristics between the rural and urban areas in the state.

Between the two urban centers studied the physiographic differences have tremendous effect upon the population structure as well as upon the economic character of the town. Since Dimapur is situated in the extreme western plains of Nagaland and in the proximity of other states, the population character, migration pattern and existing socio-economic character are quite different from that of Mokokchung and other urban centers of the state.

While considering the growth rate of population in the towns under survey, a massive growth rate has been displayed by Dimapur town during 2001 -2005. It has a growth rate of 71.55 percent, whereas Mokokchung records only 14.02 percent
growth rate. However, in both the towns the growth rate is much higher than that of the state average growth rate of urban areas.

When density of population is considered it is observed that the density of population in Dimapur is much higher than that of Mokokchung. Dimapur with 7362 persons per sq km and Mokokchung with 2290 persons per sq km display a high degree of man-land ratio which may result into an alarming consequences, be it on the socio-economic aspects or on environmental spheres. The sex ratio of both the towns is far below the state average sex ratio. As cited, in both the cases the low sex ratio can be ascribed to the influx of more male migrants particularly from the rural areas in search of better economic avenues.

The proportion of children under the age group of 0 to 14 years is almost same in both the towns. Dimapur has a proportion of 36.39 percent and Mokokchung has 34.52 percent of the total population respectively. The dependency rate in both the towns also has almost equal proportion. (Dimapur 38.60 percent and Mokokchung 37.34 percent). In both the town a high proportion of immigrant population constitutes the total population. In Mokokchung the immigrant population constitutes around 17.28 percent of the total population, and in Dimapur 13.72 percent. However, while looking into the number of immigrants, Dimapur seems to have a high number of around 17726 persons while in Mokokehung it is only 6150 persons. For Dimapur, it is obviously due to the higher level of economy and a
better cosmopolitan socio-cultural milieu. Further, proximity of Dimapur to other state and better accessibility from all sides acts as the main pull factors.

The literacy rate of the two towns when compared, Mokokchung exhibits a higher literacy rate than that of Dimapur town. Even in regard to the male and female literacy rate, Mokokchung is again comparatively higher than that of Dimapur. The literacy rate of these two towns is much higher than that of the state literacy rate. With regard to work participation rate, Dimapur (32 percent of total population) exhibits a higher rate of work participation than Mokokchung (31.35 percent of total population). While 90.5 percent of the total working population comprise males in Dimapur, only around 80 percent of the total workers are dominated by males in Mokokchung. Workers engaged in tertiary economic activities like commerce, transport and other services have higher proportion in both the towns. However, proportion of workers in tertiary economic activities is higher in Mokokchung (98.01 percent of total main workers). A sharp difference in the level of economic development between the two towns can be noted by looking into the distribution of workers in secondary and primary economic activities. When Dimapur exhibits a larger proportion of workers in Industrial and production centers than in Agricultural sector, Mokokchung on the other hand, has a larger proportion of workers engaged in Agriculture and allied sectors than in secondary economic sectors. It clearly indicates that Dimapur being one of the fastest growing
The study also reveals that Alisopur has the highest proportion of dependent population (44.74 percent), while Waromung village has the lowest proportion (39.56 percent) of the total population. Further, except Waromung (32.89 percent of total population), Alisopur, Kikruma and Viswema villages have almost same migration of males to other urban centers in search of better economic opportunities, avenues are the main reason for the prevalence of high sex ratio in all the villages. High sex ratio more than 900 females per 1000 males are found almost in all the four villages. In this aspect Waromung village has the highest sex ratio, 966 females per 1000 males, while Alisopur has the lowest 913 females per 1000 males. Out migration of males to other urban centers in search of better economic opportunities, avenues are the main reason for the prevalence of high sex ratio in all the villages. The study also reveals that Alisopur has the highest proportion of dependent population (44.74 percent), while Waromung village has the lowest proportion (39.56 percent) of the total population. Further, except Waromung (32.89 percent of total population), Alisopur, Kikruma and Viswema villages have almost same
proportion of children population under the age group of 0-14 years, representing 36 to 40 percent of the total population of their respective villages.

Sharp differences can be noted in terms of literacy rate. Waromung displays a high degree of literacy rate, quite above the state average literacy rate with 89.10 percent of the total population. The two villages Viswema and Alisopur villages have only 52.20 and 52.02 percent respectively. Also a low literacy rate of 66.34 percent has been found in Kikruma village.

In all the villages, a high rate of work participation exist 51.50 percent and 51.36 percent of total population are found to be workers in Waromung and Kikruma respectively. While in Alisopur village only 42.03 percent of the total population is workers.

Like in all the rural areas of the state where the people are economically dependent on Agriculture and allied sectors, in all the four studied villages, major proportion of their population is engaged in primary economic activities. About 70 to 97 percent of the total main workers in all the four villages are engaged in this economic sector. While Alisopur has the highest proportion of 96.6 percent of the total main workers engaged in this sector, Viswema has only around 74.02 percent of its workers engaged in primary economic activities. Interestingly, in all the villages the proportion of female workers in primary sector is much higher than that of males.

Further, while a considerable proportion of workers (23.51 percent) are engaged in tertiary economic activities in Viswema, it is only an insignificant proportion (2.4
percent) in Alisopur. Since, household industries and production centers are not well developed in the rural areas of the state, proportion of workers in secondary economic activities are less significant than the other two economic sectors in all the four villages.

Almost all of the rural villages in the state have their settlement in high altitude and since the topography of the state is hilly, in all the studied rural areas the influence of physiography and its role in shaping population characteristics is more or less common. However, variations in the demographic milieu among the studied villages are more significantly governed by the prevailing economy, socio-cultural traits and moreover by the space-relationship of the respective villages. It is evident from the foregoing discussion of economic composition of the villages surveyed that villages located nearer to urban centers have its workers engaged in secondary and tertiary economic activities more than that of villages located far from urban towns. Likewise, the level of education is higher and the mortality rate lower in those villages which are closer to having easier access to more developed urban towns in terms of educational and medical facilities, etc.