

### 1.3.3.PROJECT WORK COMPLETION CERTIFICATE:

For Geography:

- 1)MALSAWMKIMA
- 2)LALREMPUII
- 3)LALCHHUANAWMA
- 4)B.C.LALHRUAITLUANGI
- 5)C.HMINGTHANSANGI

For Psychology

1. ESTHER VANLALHMANGAIHI
2. NOELLE LALTLANKIMI
- 3.MALSAWMZUALI
4. ANGELA LALFAKAWMI

For Commerce

- 1.Andrew Lalrinchhana
- 2.Angela Malsawmtluangi
- 3.Anthony Zorinsanga
- 4.Baby Lalruatsangi

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. Melawankina  
Roll No. 1403BA035 Regn. No. 4214/2014 of VI Semester Geography  
Core student had undertaken the field study of Thaltlang Village for the partial fulfillment of the  
BA Geography Core. The field study report of Thaltlang village and Phawngpui area is the  
outcome of the effort of the students of VI Semester students of Geography, 2017.

This project report may be placed before the examiners for evaluation and consideration.

P. J. Joseph  
(PL. JOSEPH LALLIANTLUANGA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College

B. Lalrawngbawla  
(B. LALRAWNGBAWLA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College

C. Lungmuana  
(C. LUNG MUANA)  
Head  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl: Mizoram

- (i) -

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. LALREMPUII  
Roll No. 1403BA258 Regn. No. 4145/2014 of VI Semester Geography  
Core student had undertaken the field study of Thaltlang Village for the partial fulfillment of the  
BA Geography Core. The field study report of Thaltlang village and Phawngpui area is the  
outcome of the effort of the students of VI Semester students of Geography, 2017.

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P. J. Joseph  
(PL. JOSEPH LALLIANTLUANGA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College

B. Lalrawngbawla  
(B. LALRAWNGBAWLA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College

C. Lungmuana  
(C. LUNG MUANA)  
Head  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl: Mizoram

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. Lalchhuanawma  
Roll No. 1403BA288 Regn. No. 4195/2014 of VI Semester Geography  
Core student had undertaken the field study of Thaltlang Village for the partial fulfillment of the  
BA Geography Core. The field study report of Thaltlang village and Phawngpui area is the  
outcome of the effort of the students of VI Semester students of Geography, 2017.

This project report may be placed before the examiners for evaluation and consideration.

P. J. Joseph  
(PL. JOSEPH LALLIANTLUANGA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College

B. Lalrawngbawla  
(B. LALRAWNGBAWLA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College

C. Lungmuana  
(C. LUNG MUANA)  
Head  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl: Mizoram

- (i) -

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. B. C. Lalchhuanawma  
Roll No. 1403BA469 Regn. No. 4234/2014 of VI Semester Geography  
Core student had undertaken the field study of Thaltlang Village for the partial fulfillment of the  
BA Geography Core. The field study report of Thaltlang village and Phawngpui area is the  
outcome of the effort of the students of VI Semester students of Geography, 2017.

This project report may be placed before the examiners for evaluation and consideration.

P. J. Joseph  
(PL. JOSEPH LALLIANTLUANGA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College


B. Lalrawngbawla  
(B. LALRAWNGBAWLA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College


C. Lungmuana  
(C. LUNG MUANA)  
Head  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl: Mizoram


## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. C. Hrangthansang  
 Roll No. 140369470 Regn. No. 4236/2014 of VI Semester Geography  
 Core student had undertaken the field study of Thaltlang Village for the partial fulfillment of the  
 BA Geography Core. The field study report of Thaltlang village and Phawngpui area is the  
 outcome of the effort of the students of VI Semester students of Geography, 2017.

This project report may be placed before the examiners for evaluation and consideration.

  
 (P. JOSEPH LALHLANTLUANGA)  
 Supervisor  
 Department of Geography  
 Govt. Hrangbana College

  
 (B. LALRAWNGBAWLA)  
 Supervisor  
 Department of Geography  
 Govt. Hrangbana College

  
 (C. LUNGMUANA)  
 Head  
 Department of Geography  
 Govt. Hrangbana College  
 Aizawl, Mizoram


Project work completion certificate from the organization Psychology students:

1. ESTHER VANLALHMANGAIHI
2. NOELLE LALTLANKIMI
3. MALSAWMZUALI
4. ANGELA LALFAKAWMI

### To Whomsoever It May Concern

This is to certify that the following students from the Department of Psychology, Government Hrangbana College conducted their Field studies in Rephidim Home, Laipuitlang, Aizawl, Mizoram during the month of August, 2016 to October 2016:-

1. Esther Vanlalmangaihi ✓
2. Noelle Laltlankima ✓
3. Malsawmzuali ✓
4. Angela Lalfakawmi ✓
5. Biaksangzuali
6. Julie Lalrinthari
7. Lalchawimawii
8. Lalengkimi
9. Lalhmunsiami
10. LallawmtluangiKhangte
11. Lalmuanzuali
12. Lalnupuii
13. Lalramtluangi
14. LalrindikiPachuau
15. Lalruatmawii
16. Lalthanpuii
17. L.S. Vanlalmuani
18. Malsawmdawngliani
19. Melody Lalmuankimi
20. C. Lalramngaiha
21. Hrangthansanga
22. K. Lalramengkima
23. Laldingpuia
24. Lalrinchhana

  
 (C. H. LALHMUNGTHANGA)  
 Superintendent  
 REPHIDIM HOME  
 Social Welfare Department  
 Aizawl, Mizoram


**GOVT. HRANGBANA COLLEGE**  
 AIZAWL - MIZORAM 796007  
 www.ghbc.edu.in Mail - hrangbanacollege2014@gmail.com Fax-0389 2340984; Phone-0389 2340984

Dated: Aizawl: the 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2018

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the under mentioned students undertaken Field Survey and completed their Entrepreneurship Project successfully during January to May, 2018 session for their University Exam.

Sl. No.	Name	Roll No.	Type of Business	Name of the Project
1.	Andrew Lalrinchhana	1603BCOM001	Hotel	Pirates Inn
2.	Angela Malsawmtluangi	1603BCOM002	Orange Farming	Emma Orange Farming
3.	Anthony Zorinsanga	1603BCOM003	Paper Cup	Zoram paper Cup Industry
4.	Baby Lalruatsangi	1603BCOM004	Printing	KC T-Shirt Printing



  
 (LALHMUNGTHANGA)  
 Principal  
 Govt. Hrangbana College  
 Aizawl, Mizoram



**GOVT. HRANGBANA COLLEGE, AIZAWL**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project work on Entrepreneurship entitled "PIRATES INN" is submitted to Mizoram University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Degree in Bachelor of Commerce and is a record of original work done by:

**ANDREW LALRINCHHANA**

R.NO-1603BCOM001

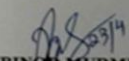
During IV semester from January to June, 2018 in the department of Commerce, Govt. Hrangbana College.

Place: Aizawl

Dated: April, 2018

  
**(C. LUNG MUANA)**  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Vice Principal  
Aizawl, Mizoram

Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl, Mizoram

  
**(BINOD MURMU)**  
Project Supervisor  
Department of Commerce  
Govt. Hrangbana College

Department of Commerce  
Govt. Hrangbana College



Department of Commerce  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl-796007

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project work on entrepreneurship entitle, "**EMMA Orange Farming**" submitted to the Mizoram University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, is a record of original work done by Angela Mahsawmtluangi, Roll no. 1603BCOM002. During 4<sup>th</sup> semester from January - April 2018 in the Department of Commerce, Govt. Hrangbana College, Aizawl, Mizoram. The project work has not previously formed the basis for the award to the student of any degree or other similar title.

Placed : Aizawl

Dated : 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2018

  
**Principal**  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl, Mizoram

  
**(DR. KALYAN ADAK)**  
Project Supervisor  
Department of Commerce  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl, Mizoram

2




**GOVERNMENT HRANGBANA COLLEGE**  
**AIZAWL, MIZORAM**

**Certificate from the guide**

This is to certify that Anthony Zorinsanga, a student of Hrangbana College has completed his project work on "Zoram Paper Cup Industry" in partial fulfillment of the degree, Bachelor of Commerce

He has completed the project work under my constant guidance and support.

Signature of the guide

  
**Binod Murmu**  
Assistant professor  
Department of Commerce  
Hrangbana College, Aizawl

Dated: 23 April, 2018  
Place: Kizawl.



Department of Commerce  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl - 796001

**Certificate**

This is to certify that the Project Work on Entrepreneurship titled "KC T-Shirt Printing" submitted to the Mizoram University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, is a record of original work done by


**Baby Lalruatsangi**


Roll No - 1603BCOM005

During 4<sup>th</sup> semester from January to May, 2018 on the Department of Commerce, Govt. Hrangbana College, Aizawl, Mizoram. The Project Work has not previously formed the basis for the award to the student of any degree or the other similar title.

Place : Aizawl

Date : 24<sup>th</sup> April 2018

  
**Principal**  
Vice Principal  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl : Mizoram

  
**(Dr. KALYAN ADAK)**  
Project Supervisor  
Department of Commerce  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl, Mizoram

# **SAMPLES OF PROJECT WORK**



## CERTIFICATE

# FIELD SURVEY REPORT – 2017

of  
*Thaltlâng Village.*

(SUBMITTED FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF BA GEOGRAPHY CORE)

VI SEMESTER, 2017

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. Malsawmkima  
Roll No. 1403BA085 Regn. No. 4214/2014 of VI Semester Geography  
Core student had undertaken the field study of Thaltlâng Village for the partial fulfillment of the  
BA Geography Core. The field study report of Thaltlâng village and Phawngpui area is the  
outcome of the effort of the students of VI Semester students of Geography, 2017.

This project report may be placed before the examiners for evaluation and consideration.

Submitted by,

Name : MALSAWMKIMA  
Roll No. : 1403BA085  
Regn. No. : 4214/2014

P. d. Joseph  
(PL JOSEPH LALLIANTLUANGA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College

B. Lalrawngbawla  
(B. LALRAWNGBAWLA)  
Supervisor  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
GOVT. HRANGBANA COLLEGE  
AIZAWL, MIZORAM.

C. Lungmuana  
(C. LUNG MUANA)  
Head  
Department of Geography  
Govt. Hrangbana College  
Aizawl : Mizoram

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*I hereby extend my heartfelt gratitude and express my sincere and humble thanks to Almighty God for his manifold blessings and for his gracious and loving kindness to me that neither no words nor deeds can ever express.*

*I express my deep sense of gratitude to Sir P.L. Joseph Lalliantluanga and Sir B. Lalrawngbawla for their generous support, helpful guidance and full co-operation in preparing this report. For their contributions and generous support makes the success of this report book.*

*My sincere gratitude also goes to our Head of department, Sir C. Lungmuana and all the teaching staff of Geography department, Govt. Hrangbana College, for their guidance and support, which helped me immensely to come to this stage of my life today.*

*I would like to extend my hearts of gratitude to my family for rendering their service and full support for me during this academic year.*

*Last, but not the least, I would also like to thank to our respected Principal who exerted his fullest ability for our success in our studies and permit us to have such a wonderful and interesting Field Study to fulfill our course in Degree level under Mizoram University Syllabus.*

Dated Aizawl  
the 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2017.

Malsawmkima  
Roll No. 1403BA085  
VI Semester,  
Dept. of Geography

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## *Thaltlâng*



### *Kutch House in Thaltlâng*



## CHAPTER – I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **1. Introduction.**

In the study of geography, field studies and field observations are essential for finding the geographical facts and how the phenomena in a region or area interacted and are related especially in relation to human activities and settlements. In this respect, this is a humble attempt to put forward the effects of environment on people with the special reference to the selected village. So, the main emphasis on the study is on the human aspects, their activities and their economic aspects. By closely analyzing the topographic forms of a certain area personally, we may find a clue of human responses to the physical environment. It is for this reason that the study of geography in the field becomes very much important. In other words, we can also rightly say that field study is another step to extend the classroom knowledge to reality.

Though geography mainly focuses on the physical features of the earth from the perspective of the subject matter most of the cases. But this scope of studies is incomplete without human as it is the most important agent that can modify and changed the environment of the physical world. The extent of change of the physical environment may be diverse according to the level of development made by man who dwells there. He can changed his environment according to his will and desire to a great extent. Regarding this, scholars like Febvre, La Blache, J. Brunches hold the viewed that nature is never more than an adviser. Nature does not drive man along a particular road, but it offers a number of opportunities from among which man is free to select. But however many skills and development man acquires, he can never free himself entirely form nature's control. So, Geography is incomplete without studying 'man and his environment' along with his 'adjustment to his environment' which is a part/branch of Geography. Such studies has implications for the development in the field of agriculture, settlement studies, regional planning, resource allocation, planning, etc.

#### **2. Scope and Objectives of Study.**

The main focus of the study of the population in the selected village (Thaltlâng village) for this purpose is –

- (a) to know the population structure,
- (b) to know the socio-economic conditions



(c) to know difficulties and problems faced by the inhabitants

### **3. Location of Study Area.**

The geographical setting of the selected village – Thaltlâng is 22°42'0" N. Lat., 93°4'0" East Longitude. It is located southern part of Mizoram state, about 324 kms away from the capital city – Aizawl. The village is bounded by Sangau and Sentetfiang village in the north, Cheural village on its north-western side, Tuipui river, which act as international border line with Myanmar in the east and Pangrâng village in the south. The village settlement area is situated on along the range of Phawngpui mountain which runs north-south direction.

The total number of people living in this village is 416 (2011 Census). Of which 211 are males and 205 are females. Thaltlâng is a medium size village located in Sangau block of Lawngtlai district in Mizoram

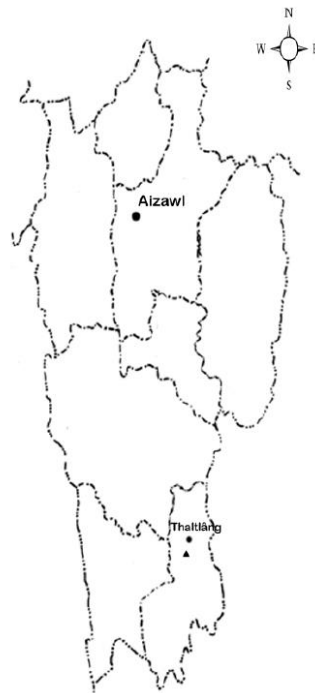
### **4. Sources and database.**

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. For the geomorphic analysis of the study area is also mainly based on Survey of India map, toposheet no. 84 F/2 along with Google earth map. Survey was conducted by the VI Semester geography (Core) students, Govt. Hrangbana College; Aizawl on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 (Thursday). For the field survey a detailed questionnaire was prepared which covers all the socio economic aspects of the selected village. The interview relating to questionnaire was conducted by the students.

### **5. Methodology.**

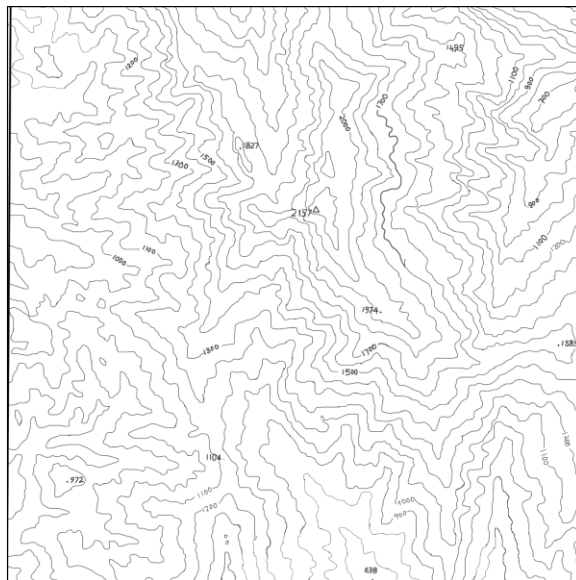
In this study the various steps and methods have been adopted for studying the population structure and composition. To have knowledge of the location aspects of the village, its physiography, income and expenditure, age-sex composition, literacy rate, etc. are employed. After analyzing the facts data collected conclusions are being made. Interviews with members of families were conducted in as casual manner as possible so that the respondents feel free to talk.

**Fig. 1.1**  
**Locational Map of Thaltlâng Village**



**Fig. 1.2**  
**Contour map**

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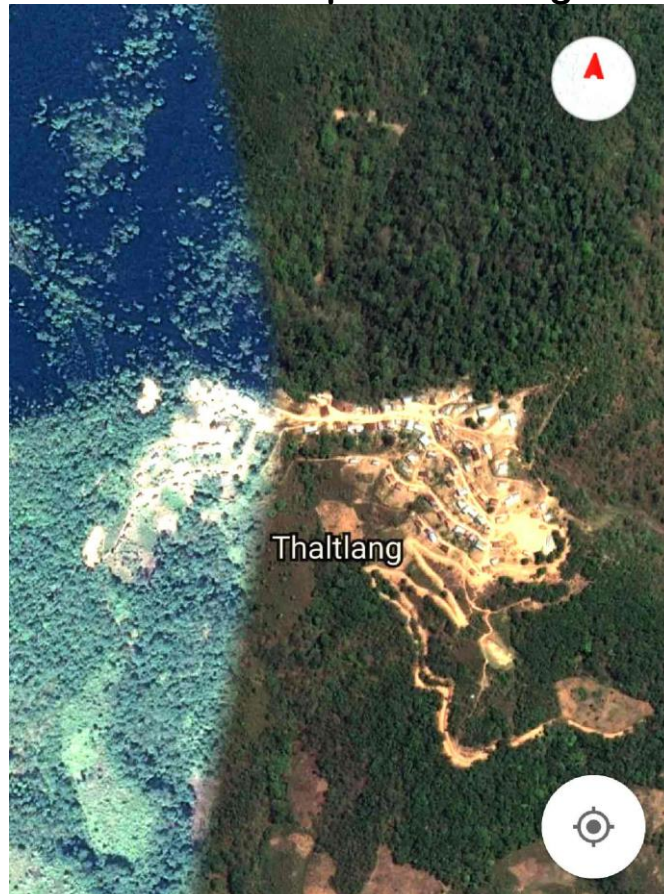
1972  
 1 : 50,000

HEIGHTS & CONTOURS IN METRES  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METRES  
 2 cm to 1 km

**Fig. 1.3**  
**Drainage map**



**Fig. 1.4**  
**Satellite map of Thaltlâng**



## CHAPTER – II

### PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

#### **2.1. Location.**

The geographical setting of the selected village – Thaltlâng is 22°42'0" N. Lat., 93°4'0" East Longitude. It is located southern part of Mizoram state, about 324 kms away from the capital city – Aizawl. The village is bounded by Sangau and Sentetfiang village in the north, Cheural village on its north-western side, Tuipui river, which act as international border line with Myanmar in the east and Pangrâng village in the south. The village settlement area is situated on the eastern side along the range of Phawngpui mountain (highest mountain range within the state) which runs north-south direction.

#### **2.2. Physiography and Drainage.**

The terrain of Thaltlâng village shows a prominent relief features with gentle slope in the east and steep slopes in the west. The study area consist entirely of Phawngpui mountain range running north to south direction. Phawngpui Peak (Blue Mountain Peak) with an altitude of 2157 meters is the highest peak of the region. Most of the landforms observed are erosional in nature. The most dominant process in evolution of these landforms is the action of untreated rain water on slopes of the mountain.

The village area is drained by numerous rivers. The most important among this is Tuipui river, which is located on the eastern side of the village. This river act as the boundary line between India and Myanmar. The other well-known rivers are Tuisum lui, Khuairawl lui, Thanngerh lui,

#### **2.3. Climate.**

Owing to its location Thaltlâng area enjoy moderate climate along with other areas of Mizoram. It is neither very hot nor too cold throughout the year. The area falls under the direct influence of South-West Monsoon. As such the region receives an adequate amount of rainfall during the rainy season i.e., May to September. The highest amount of rainfall was received within the two months of Jun and July. The average annual rainfall is 250 cms. A little rain was also received during the winter months of January and February due to atmospheric disturbance. The highest temperature is observed during May to July. In autumn the temperature usually ranges between 18°C and 25°C. The summer temperatures are in



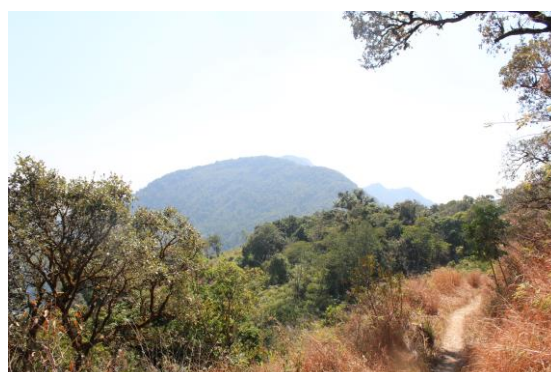
between 17°C and 31°C. Due to its location on the high elevated portion of the mountain this area experienced a little bit cold and cool condition of temperature in winter and summer seasons simultaneously with comparing to other parts of Southern Mizoram.

#### **2.4. Soils**

The soils are generally young, immature and sandy. The soil from the hill slopes is generally washed away during rainy season. The soil of the region has capability to retain soil moisture and maintain its supply throughout the growing season of normal crops. This has led the region to grow crops successfully though it is located on the high elevated hill sides. The washed away soils of the region are deposited to the valleys of Tuipui where there is a fertile soils and rabi crops can be successfully grown.

#### **2.5. Natural Vegetation.**

Thaltlâng and its adjoining areas have an abundant growth of vegetation. Its tropical location which furnishes conducive climate conditions such as adequate rainfall, moderate temperatures, etc. favours the luxuriant growth of vegetation. The type of vegetation which thrives the region ranges from Tropical to sub-tropical trees. They comprise valuable species of timber, lumber, medicinal herbs and domestic resources. The dominant species of vegetation includes Char, Tei, bamboo, Thingsia, Thil, Zawngtah, Khaukhim, Ngiau, etc. A rare species of vegetation cover was to be found in this area like Phar, Chawnpui, Chhawkhlei, Orchids, Fir, etc.





At the top of Phawngpui Peak



At Far Pak

## CHAPTER – III

### POPULATION ATTRIBUTES

#### 3.1 Introduction

Most of the villagers were an inhabitant of this village since their forefathers. Most of the inhabitants can be grouped as under the Mizo tribe but they are a clan of Lâi. Their language and accent was also different with the Mizo. The villagers are happy with they are under the territory of Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC).

They have a close relationship with their neighbouring villages as they have a number of interactions and exchange of materials over many years. Their way of behavior, their like and desire were almost same with other people of Mizo.

#### 3.2. Demographic profile.

As per 2011 Census, the total number of household in Thaltlâng village was 78 households. The total population in the village stood at 416 out of which 211 are males while 205 are females. This record was a little bit higher at the time of survey. The number of household was 85 now with the total population of 451. Of which 227 (50.33%) are males and 224 (49.67%) are females. The average number of family member in Thaltlâng is 4.5 which is slightly lower than the state level.

**Table 3.1**  
**Age group distribution of population**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
0 - 10	58	56	114
11 - 20	58	57	115
21 - 30	41	37	78
31 - 40	26	26	52
41 - 50	17	21	38
51 - 60	13	12	25
61 - 70	10	12	22
Above 70	4	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>451</b>

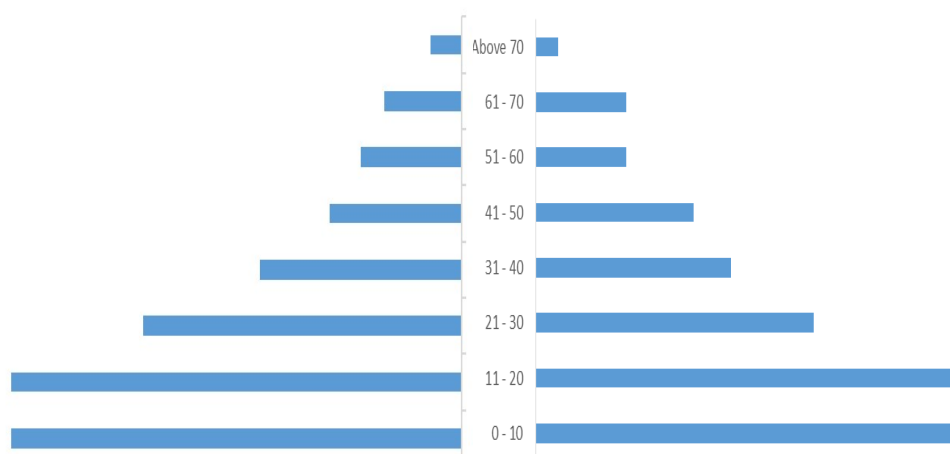
Source: Field Survey, 16<sup>th</sup> Feb., 2017



### 3.3 Age – Sex Ratio.

As per 2011 Census, Average Sex Ratio of Thaltlâng village is 972 which is lower than Mizoram state average of 976. But from the sample survey the average sex ratio of Thaltlâng village is **987**.

**Fig. 3.2**  
**Age-Sex Pyramid**



From the above table (table 3.1), the juvenile people shares the highest population structure in the village. The male population slightly higher in the bottom three age groups. Among the working age group female population was almost same with male. The longevity of the people is high, i.e. 64 years. The contribution of the youth age group (21-30 years) was less than 20 percent. However, we can rightly say that the fertility ratio of the villagers is high and the mortality rate remains low. Then, there will be a high rate of population increase in future. The percentage of senile people in the village was only 6.4.

The number of births among males (57) since last five years was higher than females (50). In relation to this, infanticide among female was more than male by a few number.

### 3.4 Education Level

Thaltlâng village has lower literacy rate compared to Mizoram. In 2011, literacy rate of Thaltlâng village was 86.06 % compared to 91.33 % of Mizoram. In Thaltlâng Male literacy stands at 85.03 % while female literacy rate was 87.12 %. This is slightly goes up to 88.3% at the time of survey (i.e. 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2017). Since most of the people were engaged in primary activities their level of literacy is also not high. Most of the people are literate with just knowing how to read and write. Many villagers are also a literate with up to High school standard. A high percentage of illiterate was to be found among the adults (12.9 %).



**Table 3.2**  
**Level of Literacy (Above 18 yrs)**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Edn. Level</i>	<i>Male- 10</i>	<i>- Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Illiterate	14	17	31
2	Primary	28	28	56
3	Middle	37	28	65
4	High School	32	31	63
5	Higher Sec.	15	12	27
6	Degree	12	5	17
7	Master	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<b>Total</b>		<b>138</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>259</b>

Source: Survey, 2017

### 3.5 Migration

Most of the villagers were an inhabitant of this village since their forefathers. Since then, their number remains almost same for many year. But recently the village have a negative growth of population due to pull factors of migration. There is a need to search for better economy and higher wages among the villagers to catch the level of development in the state. Only a single person was recorded to immigrate to the village from the survey report. While thirteen persons (11-males, 2-females) are out-migrated. Among different reasons of out-migrated, the largest is for the cause of job opportunities. Other migrations was from marriage, higher education and unspecified.

### 3.6 Religion

In the selected village, the dominant religion is Christian. No other religion is found. Different denominations of Christian religion in the village are Lairam Isua Krista Baptist Kohhran (LIKBK), Baptist Church of Mizoram (BCM), Isua Krista Kohhran (IKK), Seventh Day Adventist Church, Sabbath, Pathian Nung Kohhran, Ephraim Tlangram and Messiah. Amongst these LIKBK was the largest in the village. The following table shows the name of denominations and number of household who followed it.

**Table 3.3**  
**Religion Status**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Denomination</i>	<i>No. of families</i>
1	Lairam Isua Krista Baptist Kohhran (LIKBK)	25
2	Baptist Church of Mizoram (BCM)	21
3	Sabbath	14
4	Isua Krista Kohhran (IKK)	11
5	Seventh Day Adventist	8
6	Pathian Nung Kohhran	3
7	Ephraim Tlangram	2
8	Messiah	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>

## Chapter - IV

### SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

#### 4.1 Introduction

Socio-economic survey forms an important part of academic exercise to understand the demographic profile and realities of various societies. This chapter made an attempt to analyze the socio-economic condition of the inhabitants of Thaltlâng village. The village is linked with the block headquarters of Sangau town by weathered roads with a distance of about 15 kms. In regard to the development of transport and communication system this area is rather very backward. The main mode of transport system available in this area is road transport.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Thaltlâng village. More than 90% of the people are engaged in agricultural sector. There is no proper market in the village and still very backward in telecommunication facilities. Communication Network Service providers like BSNL and Airtel signals was mainly used, but, this is also fluctuated many times especially under uncertain weather conditions. Television communication was provided by FZ Cables network from Sangau through cable lines.

The main source of water for the village is rain water harvesting. Other important source was also found Hnahchang Kuar and Hnahchang Loberawn through pipe line intake.

There is small two shops in the village which is inadequate to provide the necessity of the inhabitants. The villagers need to take their daily requirements from Sangau most of the time.

Health facilities available in the area are rather very poor. At present, though the quarters of Sub Centre was already opened but due to lack of medical personnel like Health workers to be appointed from the government, it cannot be run even today. Due to lack of health workers approved medical person which simply called '*Asha*' taken up several medical aids for the people.

Educational amenities in the village includes two Primary Schools and one Middle School. These are run by the state government except Primary School – II, which is opened and run by the villagers after receiving consent from the concerned department. And approval and taken up for this school from the government was under process. There were 40 students enrolled in P/S-I and 60 students in P/S-II respectively. Further, 46 students enrolled in Middle School have 10 teachers to teach them.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raj Act, Thaltlâng village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) and other three members. There is Village Council House, Community Hall and Cultural Hall other than occupied houses. Young Lai Association (YLA) with about 200 members is the only Non-Governmental Organisation in the village.

Information pertaining to socio-economic conditions of the village has been collected from about 85 households covering almost all households in the village through structured questionnaire. The socio-economic survey was conducted on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2017.

## 4.2 Occupational Structure

Most of the inhabitants were depend on the productions from their agriculture fields. Service sector occupied the second largest occupation type among the villagers. The majority of services in government is mostly the teachers who works in the village schools, the rest also works outside the village in other public sector departments. The number of service people was less or negligible as compared to other types of occupation amongst the villagers but hold an important position in their income. Among the working people the number of marginal workers was highest. Most of the families (75 families) were working inside the village area and the rest (19 families) were engaged in other activities outside the village among the total families of the village (85 families).

Table 4.1

FAMILY OCCUPATION TYPE		
Sl. No.	Name of occupation	No. of Families involved
1	Agriculture (Shifting)	52
2	Service (Public Sector)	14
3	Labourer	11
4	Business	7
5	Settled	1
Total		85

Table 4.2

OCCUPATION TYPE (above 18 years)		
Sl. No.	Name of occupation	No. of People engaged
1	Agriculture (Shifting)	176
2	Service (Public Sector)	16
3	Unemployed	24
4	Labourers	17
5	Housewife	14
6	Business	7
7	Settled	3
8	Drivers	3
Total		260

Table 4.2 shows the number of persons engaged in different occupations of the adult people. It reveals that the largest people can be grouped under the agricultural sector which is subsistence type. The unemployed people were the old age person, physically handicapped and downsyndrome.

#### 4.2 Fuels used for Domestic Purposes

From the survey all the families in the village use Wood as the main source of fuel for domestic purposes. LP Gas and electric heater was also used in addition to wood. Kerosene for fuel was also used by some family but it is negligible.

Table 4.3

FUEL USED IN DOMESTIC		
Sl. No.	Type of Fuel	No. of Household
1	Wood	78
2	LP Gas	40
3	Electric	10
4	Kerosene	3

#### 4.3 Source of Power for lightning

All the houses (85 houses) in the village are electrified. So, their main source of power is electric power supply. However, owing to frequent disruption in power supply Kerosene and Candles are alternatives to power for domestic lightning.

Table 4.4

Source of Power for domestic lightning		
Sl. No.	Source of power	No. of Household
1	Electric	85
2	Candle	11
3	Kerosene	1

#### 4.4 Income

Family annual income ranges between *less than 50,000* and *5 lakhs* in the village. Majority of the people have their annual income less than Rs. 1,00,000/-. Though very few people were from the salaried side but their contribution to the village annual income was a very much.



Table 4.5  
**Average family annual income**

Sl. No.	Range of income (in Rs.)	No. of Family
1	Below 50,000	50
2	50,001 - 1,00,000	24
3	1,00,000 - 2,00,000	3
4	2,00,001 - 3,00,000	5
5	3,00,001 - 4,00,000	1
6	4,00,001 - 5,00,000	1
7	5,00,001 and Above	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>

Among the agriculture workers the main products was Rice, which is the staple crop of the villagers. Another source of income in their agriculture fields comes from crops like Chilli, Ginger, Cabbage, Corn, Mustard, Beans, etc. An important source of income was seen from the livestock. They domesticate Pigs, Poultry and Dogs. Out of 85 families poultry was domesticated by 62 families. Many families reared their animals for domestic purposes and for commercial purposes is only 1/3<sup>rd</sup> in the village.

#### **4.5 Source of Water and Purification**

The main source of water for the village was taken from Hnahchang Kuar and Hnahchang Loberawn through pipeline. These water intake are stored at tanks and almost half of the families in the village used to take water through their own plastic pipeline in their household. Others are still relying on other sources like Groundwater, Rainwater and Spring water.

Table 4.6 <b>SOURCES OF WATER</b>		
Sl. No.	Sources	No. of Family
1	Pipeline	49
2	Groundwater	17
3	Rainwater	12
4	Spring	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>

Due to fluctuations of electric power supply and low level of income electronic filtration of water cannot be achieved by most of the families. Instead of this, they simply boiled for drinking as the supply of raw material of wood is abundant and nearby. Some people also used Water Filter device to purify their water.

Table 4.7  
**PURIFICATION OF WATER**

Sl. No.	Type of purification process	No. of Family
1	Boiling	65
2	Water filter	15
3	Nothing	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>

#### 4.6 Settlement Type and Household Articles

A little more than half of the houses are Kutcha or thatched roof in the village. Then, houses like ‘Assam Type’, having ‘Iron sheet’ on its roof and ‘tile’ or ‘interlaced bamboo’ as its wall comes after. A number of pucca buildings are also to be seen. More than 90% of the houses are owned by the occupants while the rest are rented (8.23%). Most of the houses have only two to three rooms.

Table 4.8  
**OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES**

Sl. No.	Source of power	No. of Houses	%
1	Owned	78	91.76
2	Rented	7	08.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.9  
**TYPE OF HOUSES**

Sl. No.	House type	No. of Houses	%
1	Pucca	16	18.8
2	Semi-Pucca (Assam type)	24	28.2
3	Kutcha	45	53.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.10  
**Percentage distribution of household by no. of rooms**

Sl. No.	No. of Rooms	No. of Household	%
1	1	18	21.17
2	2	43	50.58
3	3	17	20.00
4	4	4	04.72
5	5	2	02.35
6	More than 5	1	01.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the durable items possessed by the people gas oven, television, refrigerator, sewing machine, mobile phones and radio are popular. Some also have motor cycles and cars. The following table shows the number of durable items possessed in the village –

Table 4.11  
DURABLE ITEMS POSSESSED

Sl. No.	Items	Number of items
1	Gas Oven	35
2	Television	36
3	Refrigerator	17
4	Sewing machine	10
5	Motor Cycle	7
6	Motor Car	7

Conducting sample Survey at Thaltlâng on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2017



#### 4.8 General Health Profile

Health facilities available in the area are rather very poor. At present, though the quarters of Sub Centre was already opened but due to lack of medical personnel like Health workers to be appointed from the government, it cannot be run even today.

Types of toilet facility reflect the standard of living of any population. Owing to this, the standard of living will be low in the village as many families are still there without proper toilet facilities. It is quite commendable that necessary actions like financial assistance, awareness, etc. should be taken by the authority to check the unhygienic living conditions of the people. Contrary to this, more than half of the families in the village construct proper toilet facility attached to their house.

Table 4.12  
Distribution of household by Toilet Facility

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of Toilet</i>	<i>No. of Household</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Septic Tank Toilet	49	57.64
2	Pit Latrine Toilet	24	28.24
3	Without Toilet	12	14.12
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>

#### CHAPTER – V

#### CONCLUSION.

The socio-economic survey reveals that Thaltlâng village the standard of living is low and simple. Majority of the people were engaged in agriculture whether it is shifting or settled. This may be the reason of very fertile lands for practicing agriculture even for today.

The village is in need to develop in many ways for the years to come. As it is the last village to pass through on the way to Phawngpui Peak, the people need to arranged themselves to received many tourists in and outside the state. Besides this, the village area and National Park of Phawngpui area were adjacent to each other, then, the villagers are in need of good understanding about the importance of conserving the forested area. It is also found that many tourists within and outside the state used to visit the beautiful scenario of this area all through every year. Regarding this, tourism may be a part of occupation for the villagers if they were trained. Because of its peculiar terrain, rolling topography and very heavy rainfall the village area is in need of a comprehensive programmed for soil conservation and water management.

Most of the inhabitants keep their courtyard so clean and tidy. Though their streets are all-weathered road but it is hard to find any dusts on their floors. This clearly shows the people are hard working and loved to keep their assets so clean. They placed a number of boxes alongside of the streets unto which the wasted materials to be thrown in.

It is true that the difficult terrain pose several restrictions to the mobility and economic development of the population. The villagers face the problem of inflation due to poor condition of roads. They need to spend more money for many items with comparing to other parts of the state.

The following different steps may be useful for the improvement or development of the study area if they were implemented:-

- (1) Social and civic amenities are not good enough for the inhabitants. They need better facilities in their schools.
- (2) There is shortage of teachers in their schools, so children may receive better education if there is enough teachers for each subject.
- (3) Many villagers practice shifting method, which is the oldest type of cultivations and very harmful for the environment. It is needed to change this method for higher products from their fields as soon as possible.
- (4) It is also found from the survey that Thaltlâng village needs a special attention to beautify and more attractive their tourist attract places in collaborate with the government that this may create another source of income/occupation for the villagers.



## **GEOGRAPHY CORE – 2017 AT THALTLANG.**



## **A REPORT ON THE FIELD WORKS DONE IN:**

- Rephidim Home, Laipuitlang
- Golden Hall, Govt. Hrangbana College
- Gilead Special School, Bawngkawn

**Submitted by,**  
Esther Vanlalmangaihi  
Roll no-1503BA439  
6<sup>th</sup> semester B.A  
Dept. of Psychology