

RURAL URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN NORTH EAST INDIA

Only 15.51% of the total population of North East India live in towns, while the remaining 84.49% people live in about 45000 rural settlement units spreads over 39.92% villages. About 90% of the rural settlements are small having less than 1000 population in each. According to the census of 2001 there were 3649 villages in Arunachal Pradesh. Most of these villages are isolated hamlets perched on hill tops and slopes. There are only about 90 rural settlement units having a population of more than 1000 in each. Assam has 26247 settlement units spread over about 25059 villages. The settlement units in the plains are not as much isolated as in hills, but mostly small except in Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta and Karimganj districts. In the two hill districts of Assam (Karbi Anglong and N. C. Hills), the settlement units are small and in many cases, in the deep hilly region they shift following jhum or shifting cultivation. Manipur had 2391 settlement units in 2001. Out of them about 1800 were small. Most of these are distributed over the hill districts. The Meitei settlement units on the plains are fairly large. The rural settlement units of the Meghalaya are also small. In Mizoram there were 785 rural settlement units of which 629 were small. After regrouping of the settlements in this state, there have come up some large villages and a few towns in recent years. In 2001, Nagaland had 1225 villages, of which 281 were small, 243 were medium sized (1000 – 5000) and one large. Compared to other states Tripura had proportionately more number of large villages. Out of 856 rural settlement units, 265 were small, 527 medium sized, 56 were large and 8 were very large (more than 10000). The region has a large proportion of small and isolated villages. This has obviously affected on the socio – economic condition of the rural areas. When the villages are small and isolated it becomes difficult to establish schools, post offices, then health centres , banks etc. let alone providing such civic amenities as water supply, power supply, sanitation etc. This is because of lack in threshold population in the individual units and undeveloped transport and communication to the isolated locations.

Table – 1: Rural Urban Composition of Population in NE India

State	Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
Arunachal Pradesh	1,383,727	870,087	227,881
Assam	31,205,576	23,216,288	3,439,240
Manipur	2,570,390	1,590,820	575,968
Meghalaya	2,966,889	1,864,711	454,111
Mizoram	1,097,206	447,567	441,006
Nagaland	1,978,502	1,647,249	342,787
Sikkim	610,577	480,981	59,870
Tripura	3,673,917	2,653,453	545,750

Rural Urban Composition of Population in Arunachal Pradesh, 2011

Out of total population of Arunachal Pradesh, 22.94% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 317,369 of which 167,901 are males and while remaining 149,468 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 22.94 percent. Sex Ratio in urban regions of Arunachal Pradesh was 890 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 957 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh were 39,899. Of total population in urban region, 12.57 % were children (0-6). Average Literacy rate in Arunachal Pradesh for Urban regions was 82.93 percent in which males were 88.45% literate while female literacy stood at 67.14%. Total literates in urban region of Arunachal Pradesh were 230,103.

Table – 2: Rural Urban Composition of Population in Arunachal Pradesh

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	77.06 %	22.94 %
Total Population	1,066,358	317,369
Male Population	546,011	167,901
Female Population	520,347	149,468
Population Growth	22.56 %	39.27 %
Sex Ratio	953	890
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	975	957
Child Population (0-6)	172,289	39,899
Child Percentage (0-6)	16.16 %	12.57 %
Literates	535,902	230,103
Average Literacy	59.94 %	82.93 %
Male Literacy	67.44 %	88.45 %
Female Literacy	49.14 %	67.14 %

Rural Urban Composition of Population in Assam, 2011

Out of total population of Assam, 14.10% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 4,398,542 of which 2,260,454 are males and while remaining 2,138,088 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has

increased by 14.10 percent. Sex Ratio in urban regions of Assam was 946 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 944 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Assam were 450,807. Of total population in urban region, 10.25 % were children (0-6). Average Literacy rate in Assam for Urban regions was 88.47 percent in which males were 91.81% literate while female literacy stood at 79.85%. Total literates in urban region of Assam were 3,492,541.

Table – 3: Rural Urban Composition of Population in Assam

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	85.90 %	14.10 %
Total Population	26,807,034	4,398,542
Male Population	13,678,989	2,260,454
Female Population	13,128,045	2,138,088
Population Growth	15.47 %	27.89 %
Sex Ratio	960	946
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	964	944
Child Population (0-6)	4,187,323	450,807
Child Percentage (0-6)	15.62 %	10.25 %
Literates	15,685,436	3,492,541
Average Literacy	69.34 %	88.47 %
Male Literacy	75.40 %	91.81 %

Description	Rural	Urban
Female Literacy	60.05 %	79.85 %

Rural Urban Composition of Population in Nagaland, 2011

Out of total population of Nagaland, 28.86% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 570,966 of which 299,177 are males and while remaining 271,789 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 28.86 percent. Sex Ratio in urban regions of Nagaland was 908 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 973 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Nagaland were 73,589. Of total population in urban region, 12.89 % were children (0-6). Average Literacy rate in Nagaland for Urban regions was 89.62 percent in which males were 91.62% literate while female literacy stood at 78.30%. Total literates in urban region of Nagaland were 445,771.

Table – 4: Rural Urban Composition of Population in Nagaland

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	71.14 %	28.86 %
Total Population	1,407,536	570,966
Male Population	725,472	299,177
Female Population	682,064	271,789
Population Growth	-14.55 %	66.57 %
Sex Ratio	940	908
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	933	973

Description	Rural	Urban
Child Population (0-6)	217,482	73,589
Child Percentage (0-6)	15.45 %	12.89 %
Literates	896,663	445,771
Average Literacy	75.35 %	89.62 %
Male Literacy	78.96 %	91.62 %
Female Literacy	66.50 %	78.30 %

Rural Urban Composition of Population in Manipur, 2011

Out of total population of Manipur, 29.21% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 834,154 of which 411,702 are males and while remaining 422,452 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 29.21 percent. Sex Ratio in urban regions of Manipur was 1026 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 949 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Manipur were 101,411. Of total population in urban region, 12.16 % were children (0-6). Average Literacy rate in Manipur for Urban regions was 85.38 percent in which males were 91.68% literate while female literacy stood at 79.31%. Total literates in urban region of Manipur were 625,617.

Table – 5: Rural Urban Composition of Population in Manipur

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	70.79 %	29.21 %
Total Population	2,021,640	834,154

Description	Rural	Urban
Male Population	1,026,884	411,702
Female Population	994,756	422,452
Population Growth	17.68 %	44.83 %
Sex Ratio	969	1026
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	923	949
Child Population (0-6)	273,946	101,411
Child Percentage (0-6)	13.55 %	12.16 %
Literates	1,282,859	625,617
Average Literacy	73.40 %	85.38 %
Male Literacy	80.29 %	91.68 %
Female Literacy	66.34 %	79.31 %

Rural-Urban Composition of Population in Mizoram, 2011

Out of total population of Mizoram, 52.11% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 571,771 of which 286,204 are males and while remaining 285,567 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 52.11 percent. Sex Ratio in urban regions of Mizoram was 998 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 974 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Mizoram were 75,147. Of total population in urban region, 13.14 % were children (0-6). Average Literacy rate in Mizoram for Urban regions

was 97.63 percent in which males were 97.98% literate while female literacy stood at 97.02%. Total literates in urban region of Mizoram were 484,841.

Table – 6: Rural Urban Composition of Population in Mizoram

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	47.89 %	52.11 %
Total Population	525,435	571,771
Male Population	269,135	286,204
Female Population	256,300	285,567
Population Growth	17.40 %	29.65 %
Sex Ratio	952	998
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	966	974
Child Population (0-6)	93,384	75,147
Child Percentage (0-6)	17.77 %	13.14 %
Literates	363,334	484,841
Average Literacy	84.10 %	97.63 %
Male Literacy	88.16 %	97.98 %
Female Literacy	75.23 %	97.02 %

Rural-Urban Composition of Population in Meghalaya, 2011

Out of total population of Meghalaya, 20.07% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 595,450 of which 297,572 are males and while remaining 297,878 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 20.07 percent. Sex Ratio in urban regions of Meghalaya was 1001 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 954 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Meghalaya were 77,944. Of total population in urban region, 13.09 % were children (0-6). Average Literacy rate in Meghalaya for Urban regions was 90.79 percent in which males were 92.46% literate while female literacy stood at 89.24%. Total literates in urban region of Meghalaya were 469,851.

Table – 7: Rural Urban Composition of Population in Meghalaya

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	79.93 %	20.07 %
Total Population	2,371,439	595,450
Male Population	1,194,260	297,572
Female Population	1,177,179	297,878
Population Growth	27.17 %	31.12 %
Sex Ratio	986	1001
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	972	954
Child Population (0-6)	490,592	77,944
Child Percentage (0-6)	20.69 %	13.09 %

Description	Rural	Urban
Literates	1,315,154	469,851
Average Literacy	69.92 %	90.79 %
Male Literacy	71.46 %	92.46 %
Female Literacy	67.15 %	89.24 %

Rural-Urban Composition of Population in Tripura, 2011

Out of total population of Tripura, 26.17% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 961,453 of which 487,203 are males and while remaining 474,250 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 26.17 percent. Sex Ratio in urban regions of Tripura was 973 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 947 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Tripura were 92,705. Of total population in urban region, 9.64 % were children (0-6). Average Literacy rate in Tripura for Urban regions was 93.47 percent in which males were 95.51% literate while female literacy stood at 88.70%. Total literates in urban region of Tripura were 812,010.

Table – 8: Rural Urban Composition of Population in Tripura

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	73.83 %	26.17 %
Total Population	2,712,464	961,453
Male Population	1,387,173	487,203
Female Population	1,325,291	474,250

Description	Rural	Urban
Population Growth	2.22 %	76.17 %
Sex Ratio	955	973
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	960	947
Child Population (0-6)	365,309	92,705
Child Percentage (0-6)	13.47 %	9.64 %
Literates	1,992,773	812,010
Average Literacy	84.90 %	93.47 %
Male Literacy	90.07 %	95.51 %
Female Literacy	75.42 %	88.70 %