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Geographical and Socio-Economic Condition: A case study of Reiek Village in Mizoram

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Abstract
This paper examines three main objectives: The first objective is to examine the slope degrees of the study area viz. Reiek Village. The second objective is to examine the drainage system of Reiek village in Mizoram. The third objective is to assess the socio-economic condition of Reiek village in Mizoram. This paper also highlighted a brief history of the geographical and geomorphic conditions of Reiek Village in Mizoram. A checklist was prepared by the investigators for collection of data. Both primary and secondary data were used for collecting data. The analytical sample consisted of 90 households of Reiek Village. Socio Economic Status of Reiek Village included demography, communication, types of community, religion, market, festivals, education, source of water, medical amenities, type of house, occupation and social forestry.

Keywords: Availability, Maintainability, Mean Time Between Failure, Mean Time to Repair, Failure Rate

Introduction
Geographical study focuses on the study of human activities in relation to the physical environment, because it includes collecting data about people, culture and natural environment. Socio-economic conditions are the important tool for assessing human development. Jones and Whittlesey raise three questions. (1) Are the economic activities of a country determined by the natural environment of the region? (2) Are they influenced by the environment? (3) Are they closely related thereto? "Determine" is a good word because every economic activity is not only influenced but is determined. If it is not determined, it could not be. The question then is, by what is it determined? It were well then to answer the first question by saying the physical environment is significant in helping to determine the economic possibilities and activities of a region. There are other factors. If the soil, climate and topography help to determine, they do have an influence and we can answer the second question yes. Further, if they influence the economic activities so far as to help determine what they shall be, they must be closely related. The last question then could always be answered in the affirmative, the middle one no doubt is truly answered the same way, but the first as it stands is not ready for an unqualified affirmative.

Brief history of Reiek Village
Reiek is a village in Mamit district of Mizoram. The village is formed around 1917 with the people migrating from the surrounding villages of Reiek peak. It is about 29 kms to the west of the state capital Aizawl.
There are various reasons for the origin of the name of the village. Of the different reasons the most accepted being that 'Reiek' name originated from Darlong language/word "Teklung" which is a very Hard Rock found in the area.
The inhabitants of Reiek were Mizo belonging to the Scheduled Tribe of India. The people inhabiting the area migrated from the surrounding areas. From the origin of settlement in the area as per records and information gathered from the locals there are no other tribe residing in the area except for Mizo tribe.
As per constitution of India and Panchayati Raj Act, Reiek village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. As per report on February 2020, the village has 5 Village Council (VC) and 1 Secretary. These are members elected for the for functioning of a local government.
Reiek emerged as an important tourist center of Mizoram. The peak is an important trekking site of the state with the area developed for the purpose.

Location of Study Area

The geographical location of Reiek is 23º92' North latitude and 92º49'East Longitude which is 1465 metres above mean sea level. The study area is taken from Toposheet no: 84A/10, Mizoram, Aizawl District, Second Edition surveyed during 1969-70. The area of study lies between 23º40' to 23º45' North latitudes and 92º35' to 92º40' East longitudes. The RF of the toposheet is 1:50,000 and the scale of the map is 2cms is equal to 1kilometre. The area covers 64 square kilometres. Reiek Block lies in the North –western part of the state in Mamit district and represents a sequence of argillaceous rocks as classified by Geological Survey of India. The hill ranges are found in North – West direction. This area is bounded by River Tut and River Tlawng on the Western and Eastern sides. Structural Hills constitutes the main geomorphic features.

Physical Setting

Reiek village is situated on top of a hill like other settlement developed on hill tops in Mizoram. The whole study area as could be expected of a hill region, has a complex physiography and diversified relief. It consist of a succession of deep gorges, steep hillsides, sharp and irregular ridges and rugged terrain.

Reiek Block lies in the North –western part of the state and represents a sequence of argillaceous rocks as classified by Geological Survey of India. The hill ranges are found in North – West direction. This area is bounded by River Tut and River Tlawng on the western and Eastern sides. Structural Hills constitutes the main geomorphic features.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the slope degrees of the study area viz. Reiek Village.
2. To examine the drainage system of Reiek village in Mizoram.
3. To assess the socio-economic conditions of Reiek village in Mizoram.

Methodology

Collection of Data: For collection of data, the present survey study was based on Toposheet, primary and secondary data. The study analyse the slope, drainage and the physical alignment of Reiek and the adjoining areas. The study also include the socio-economic assessment of Reiek village using primary data..

Tool Employed: Contour map was prepared by investigators to measure the number of contour crossing per sq km. and then slope in degrees was calculated. Drainage map was prepared by investigators to assess the drainage density and length of stream was calculated accordingly. A checklist was prepared by the investigators to examine socio economic conditions of Reiek Village.

Sample: The sample constituted of 90 households (10%) from the total households of Reiek village.

Analysis and Interpretation

Objective 1: Slope degrees of the study area viz. Reiek Village

The development of slope is the result of various factors in combination such as climate, biotic, lithologic, tectonic etc. Slope and elevation are the two basic but separate concept in the study of landforms. The loss or gain in altitude per unit horizontal distance in a direction along with its correlation of relief attributes is the function of relief.

Slope is the function of relief inclination either in degrees or percent. Slope analysis helps in understanding the topography of the region. It provides understanding of the slope character and the ranges of the region under study by using contour map or data. It is possible to determine the compatible and incompatible of the area and its slopes for urban development. Slope analysis along with surface geology and soil data will determine the most appropriate sites for land uses

To obtained slope degree for the study area Reiek village, C.K. Wentworth method was used. The whole area is divided into 1 sq.km grid and then the number of contour crossing have been counted along each side to the grid and the average slope is determine by the following formula;

British system(miles)

$\tan\theta = N \times CI / 3361$

Where, θ= Angle of slope

N= Average number of contour crossing

I= Contour interval

3361 constant

This formula is modified for application to the metric system;

$\tan\theta = N \times i / 636.6$

(Applied for Kms)

Where, θ= Angle of slope

N= Average number of contour crossing

I= Contour interval

636.6 is constant

To understand and analyse the slope the study area taken from Toposheet no: 84A/10, Mizoram, Aizawl District between 23º40' to 23º45' North latitudes and 92º35' to 92º40' East longitudes is divided into 2cms sq. grids with a total of 64 grids which is equal to 64sq.kms (1 grid of 2cms= 1 sq.km). The total number of contours crossings per grid is counted and Wentworth's formula is applied.

In the study area the slope ranges between 1.80ºto 8.08º. The slope may be categorized as under

Table 1: Generalised slope Categories

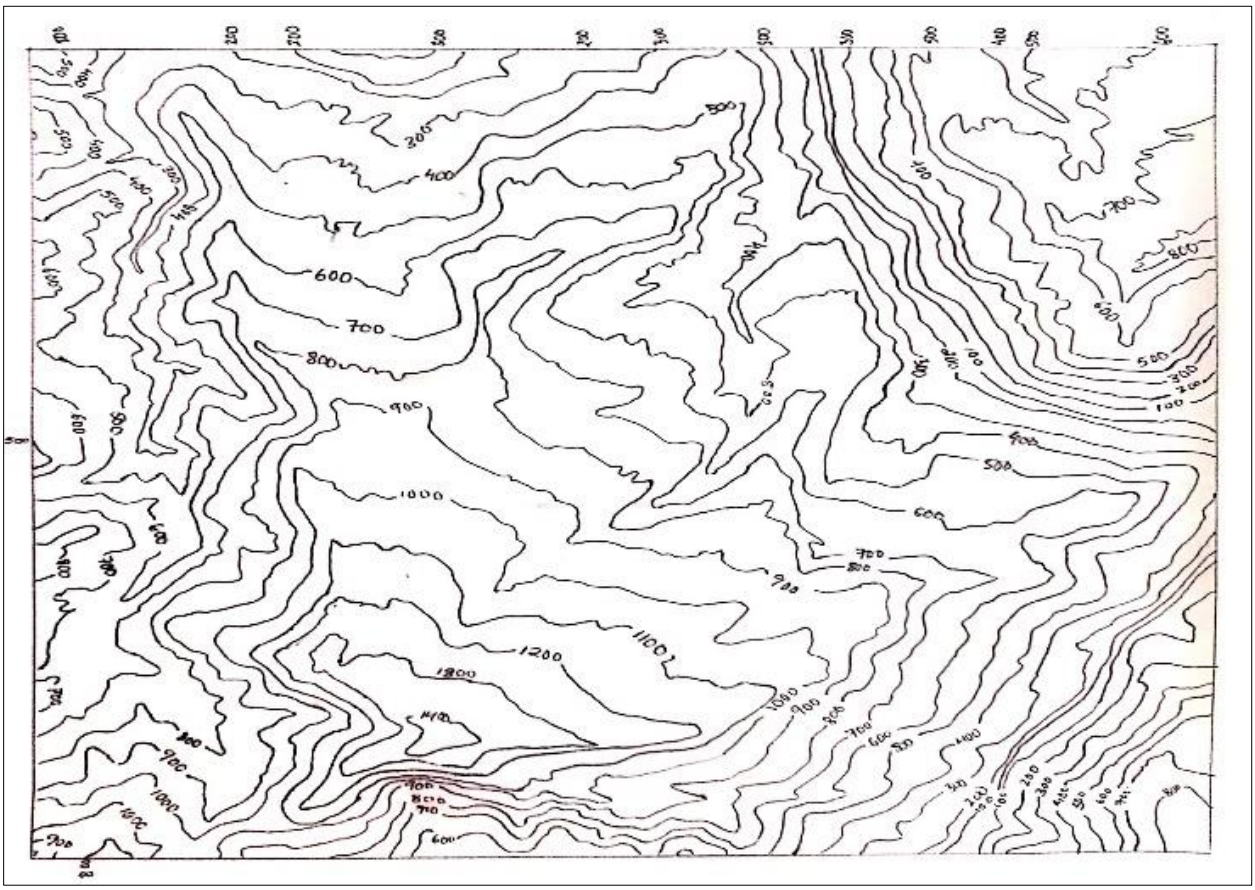
Sl.no	Slope categories	Level
1	Below 2º	Gentle slope
2	2º - 4º	Moderate slope zone
3	4º-6º	Moderate steep inclination
4	Above 6º	Hill tops of steep inclination

Level slope lands are found only in about 3.1% of the study area in the south-central portion along the settlement area of Reiek village. This region is a gentle slope on the northern part of Reiek peak where the region is of a gentle undulating slope on the top of the hill.

Moderate slope zones are found in around 29.7% of the study area in the North-central and east of Reiek village. The slope range from 2º - 4º.

Moderate steep inclination zone covers about 43.8% of the study area. This zone stretches in almost all portion of the region where the degree of slope ranges between 4º-6º.

Hill tops of steep inclination are observed in 23.4% of the study area. They are found in the Northwest corner and some parts of the northeast, southeast and southwestern part.

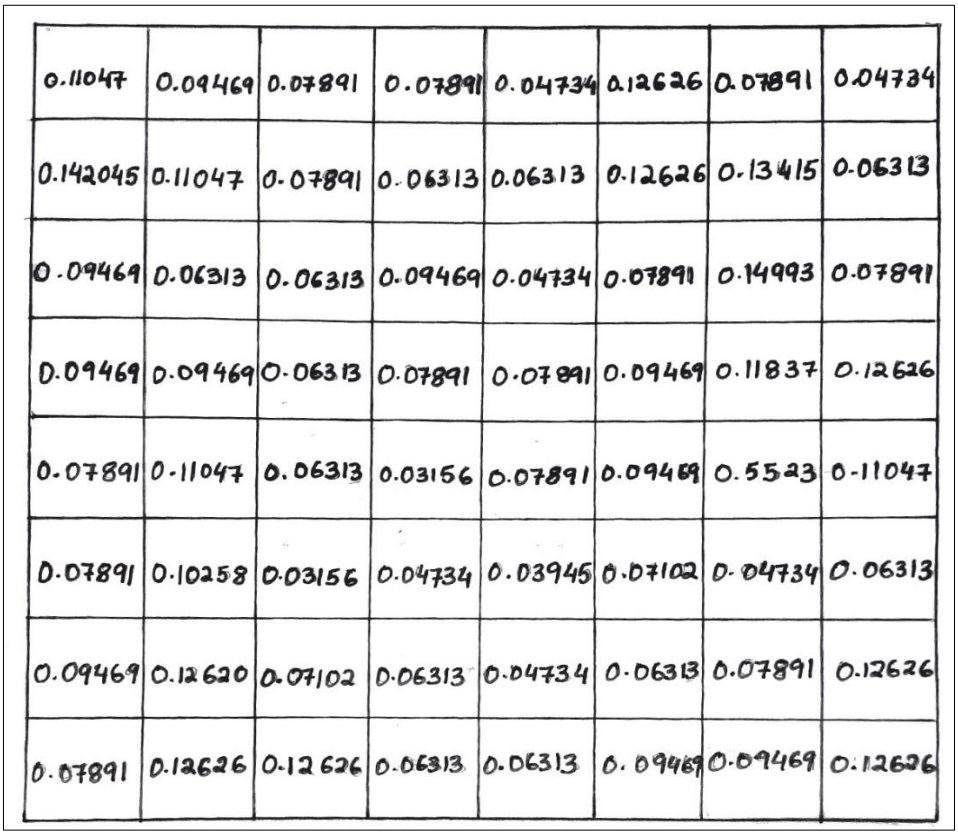


Contour Map
Sheet No. 84 A/10

Fig 1: Contour map

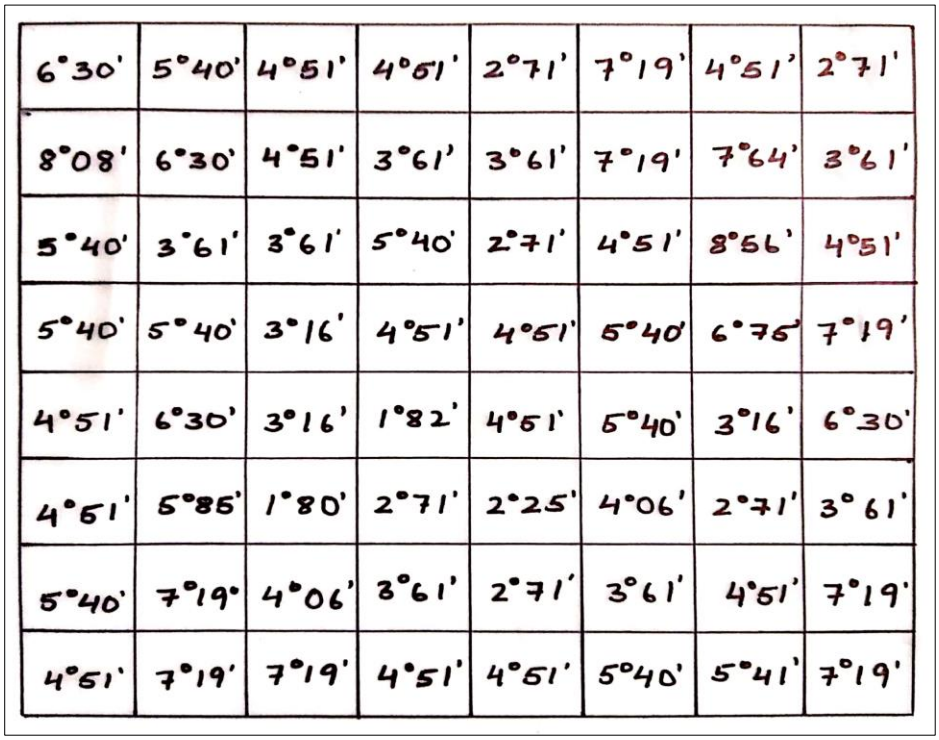
14	12	10	10	6	16	10	6
18	14	10	8	8	16	17	8
12	8	8	12	6	10	19	10
12	12	8	10	10	12	15	16
10	14	8	4	10	12	7	14
10	13	4	6	5	9	6	8
12	16	9	8	6	8	10	16
10	16	16	8	8	12	12	16

Fig 2: No. of contour crossing per sq. km.



0.11047	0.09469	0.07891	0.07891	0.04734	0.12626	0.07891	0.04734
0.142045	0.11047	0.07891	0.06313	0.06313	0.12626	0.13415	0.06313
0.09469	0.06313	0.06313	0.09469	0.04734	0.07891	0.14993	0.07891
0.09469	0.09469	0.06313	0.07891	0.07891	0.09469	0.11837	0.12626
0.07891	0.11047	0.06313	0.03156	0.07891	0.09469	0.5523	0.11047
0.07891	0.10258	0.03156	0.04734	0.03945	0.07102	0.04734	0.06313
0.09469	0.12620	0.07102	0.06313	0.04734	0.06313	0.07891	0.12626
0.07891	0.12626	0.12626	0.06313	0.06313	0.09469	0.09469	0.12626

Fig 3: tanΘ= N× I/636.6



6°30'	5°40'	4°51'	4°51'	2°71'	7°19'	4°51'	2°71'
8°08'	6°30'	4°51'	3°61'	3°61'	7°19'	7°64'	3°61'
5°40'	3°61'	3°61'	5°40'	2°71'	4°51'	8°56'	4°51'
5°40'	5°40'	3°16'	4°51'	4°51'	5°40'	6°76'	7°19'
4°51'	6°30'	3°16'	1°82'	4°51'	5°40'	3°16'	6°30'
4°51'	5°85'	1°80'	2°71'	2°25'	4°06'	2°71'	3°61'
5°40'	7°19'	4°06'	3°61'	2°71'	3°61'	4°51'	7°19'
4°51'	7°19'	7°19'	4°51'	4°51'	5°40'	5°41'	7°19'

Fig 4: Slope in degrees

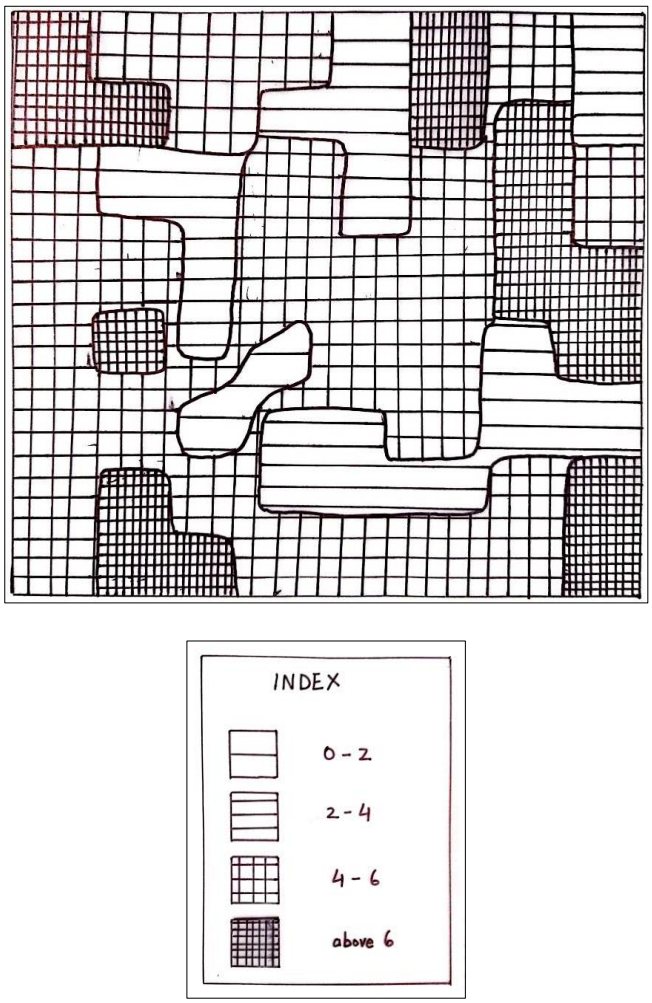


Fig 5: Average Slope Map (Wentworth's method)

Objective 2: To examine the drainage system of Reiek village in Mizoram.

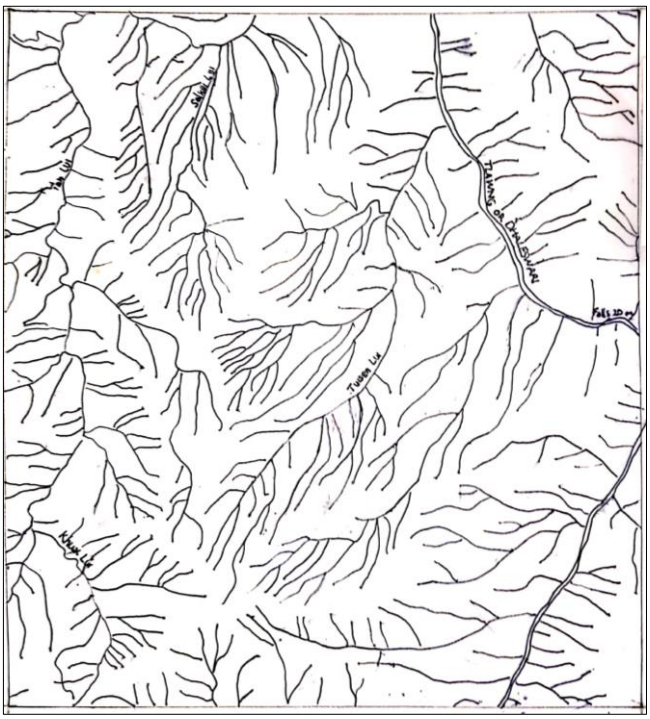
Drainage Analysis

Drainage analysis is the study of drainage texture, drainage density and frequency. The study of drainage of a region is a good representative of climatic and physiographic conditions of a place. The drainage density explains the stage of fluvially eroded landscapes. The analysis of drainage is considered a representative of morphometric parameters of land form and mean annual rainfall as climate.

This area is bounded by River Tut and River Tlawng on the western and Eastern sides. The study area receives considerable amount of water from the south-west monsoon during rainy season.

Drainage have been studied here under the following aspects with the help of various quantitative techniques

i) Drainage density



ii) Drainage frequency

Fig 6: Drainage MapSheet No. 84 A/10

Drainage density analysis

The drainage density expressed the ratio of the total sum of all channel segments length within a basin to the basin area. It is a dimension inverse of length per unit area). The increase in the value of drainage density reduces higher order basins. Thus, drainage density can be obtained by using the formula; Drainage density= Length of stream/Area(in square km) or Dd=L/A

Where, DD represent drainage density
L represent the length of stream
A represent the total area

Drainage density is calculated by measuring the length of streams within a grid having the area of 1sq.Km. Then according to the scale of map the length is converted into Kms. Isopleths lines are drawn and then intervals chosen are shaded accordingly.

Analysis

The study region drainage is mapped from the toposheet which is divided into 1sq.km. The length of all the streams are calculated with the help of rotometer. The following table shows the distributional pattern of drainage density which may be classified into three categories, such as, Low, medium and high areas.

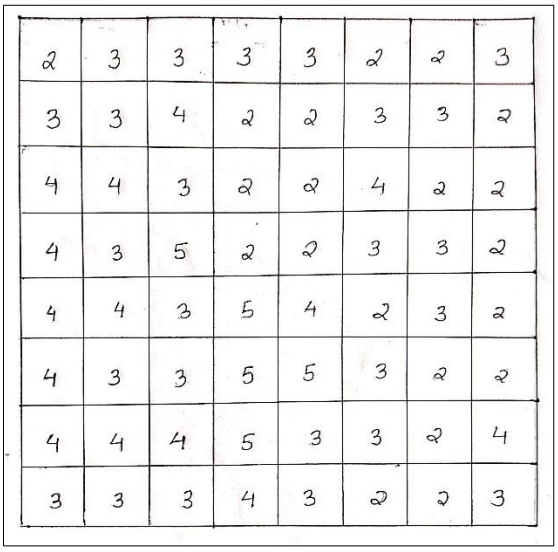
Table 2: Drainage density analysis

Length of streams per 1sq.km(in kms)	No. of grid occurance	% of the total	Cumulative	Remarks
Below 0.6	20	31	31	Low
0.6 – 1	39	61	92	Medium
Above 1	5	8	100	High

The drainage density map for the study area shows that the low drainage density occurs in 31% of the study area covering small portion of the northwest corner, central parts to the north and almost all the eastern portionfron north to south direction.

The medium drainage density covers 61% of the study area is found in almost all the central and western part of the study area from north to south.

The highest density is found in the central portion toward the south central part. This is the region of thick vegetative cover and parts of Reiek village and adjoining areas.



Dd=L/A

Fig 7: Length of stream

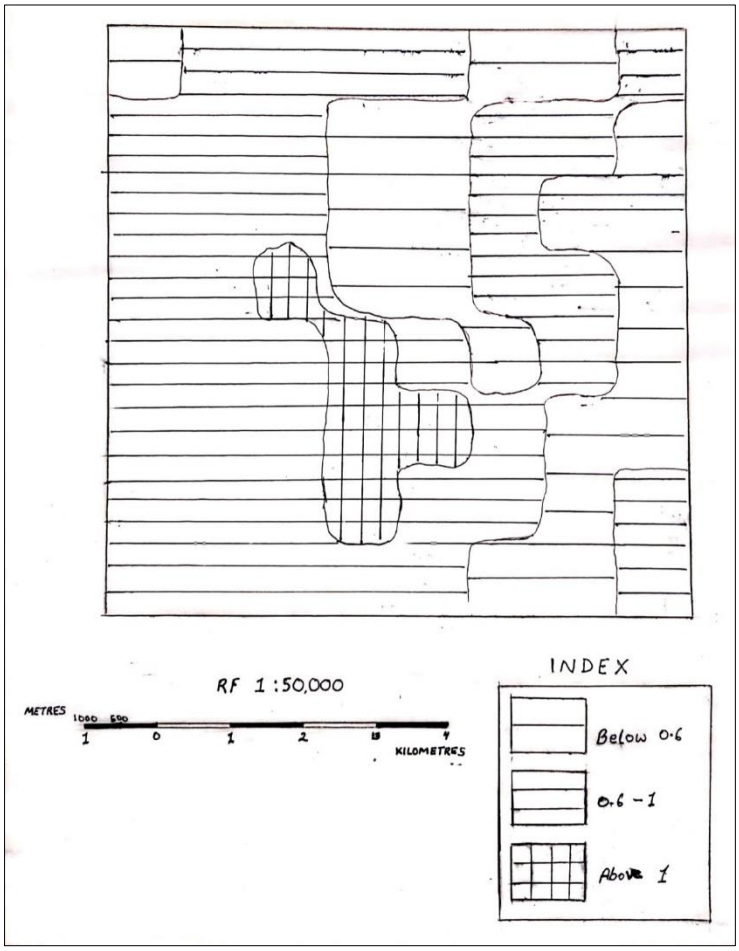


Fig 8: Drainage Density Map

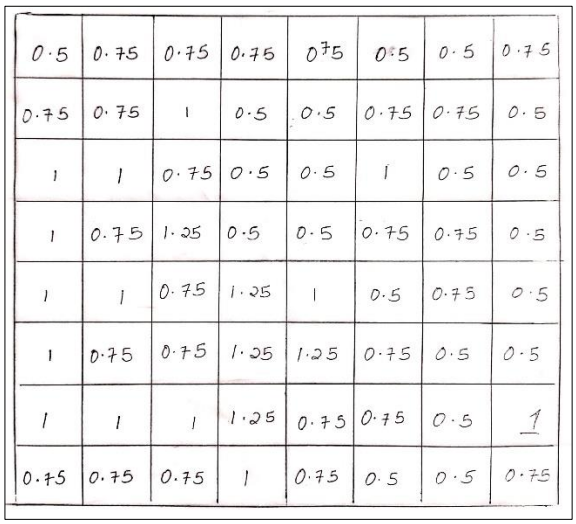


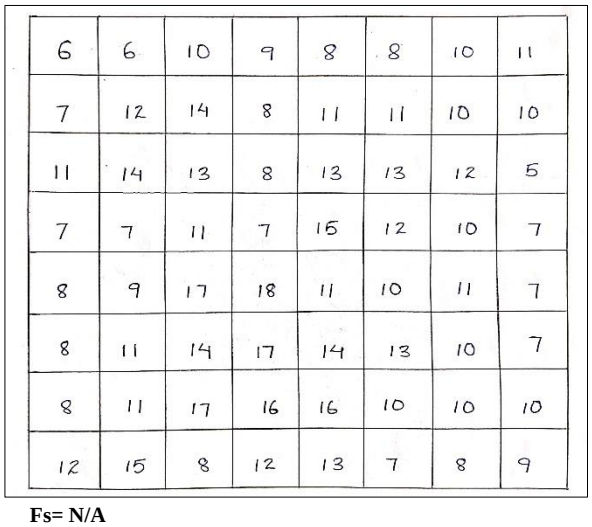
Fig 9: Drainage frequency analysis

Drainage frequency refers to the total number of streams in a drainage basin divided by the area of the drainage basin. It may be expressed numerically by the following formula;
Fs=N/A
Where, Fs represent Stream frequency
N= total no. Of streams in an area
A= the unit area

Table 3: Drainage Frequency analysis

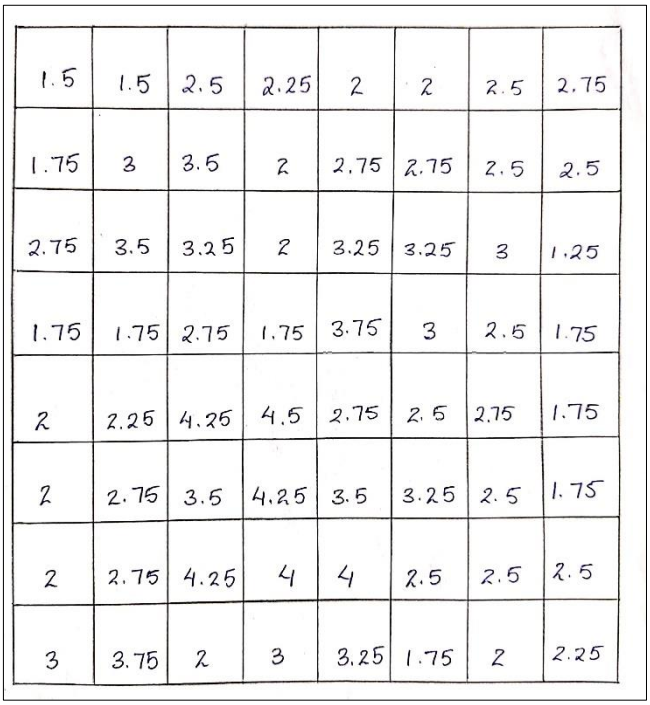
No. of streams per 1sq.km	No. of grid occurance	% of the total	Cumulative	Remarks
Below 1.5	1	1.6	1.6	Very Low
1.6 – 2.9	44	68.8	70.4	Low
3 – 3.9	13	20.3	90.7	Medium
Above 4	6	9.3	100	High

The drainage frequency of the study area range from 1.25 to 4.5. This is divided into four,viz., below 1.5, 1.6-2.9, 3-3.9 and above indicating frequency of very low, low, medium and high. Drainage frequency analysis shows an increasing tendency from north to south in the study area. The drainage frequency mainly depends on the lithology of the basin, high drainage frequency will lead to more surface runoff. While low drainage frequency leads to more percolation and therefore more groundwater potential (Markose *et al*., 2014).



Fs= N/A

Fig 10: Number of stream crossing per sq. km.



Drainage Frequency Map

Fig 11

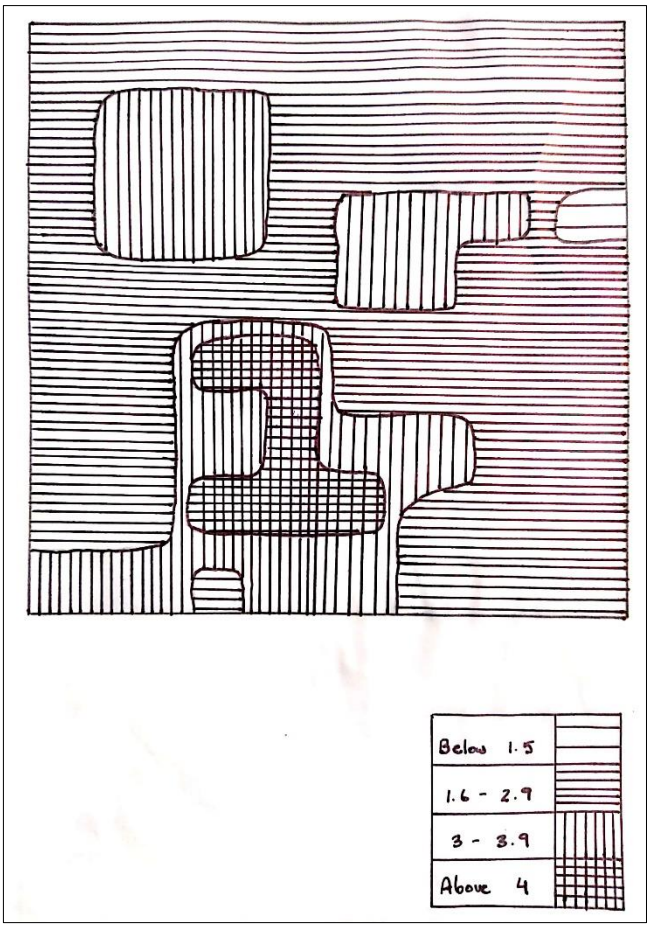


Fig 12

Objective 3: To assess the socio-economic condition of Reiek village in Mizoram.
Primary data was used for collecting data from 90 household. A checklist was prepared to assess the Socio economic condition of Reiek village.

Demography of the study area:
As it is seen from table 4 as per 2011 census there are 1,627 persons in the village of Reiek (786 male and 841 female) with 360 houses. The village have an Average Sex Ratio of 1070 which is higher than Mizoram state average of 976. As of February 2020 the total population of Reiek is 1900 where there are 920 male and 980 female population.

Table 4: Demography of Reiek according to 2011 Census

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	360	-	-
Population	1,627	786	841
Child (0-6)	233	109	124
Schedule Caste	0	0	0
Schedule Tribe	1,588	770	818
Literacy	98.13 %	98.23 %	98.05 %
Total Workers	929	464	465
Main Worker	900	-	-
Marginal Worker	29	6	23

Table 5: Population under different age groups of 90 households

Age Structure	No. of persons
0-5	56
6-14	70
14-60	220
Above 60	24

The given table 5 shows the population under different age groups of 90 households in which we can see that the youngest age group consisting of 0-5 years constituted of 15% of the population, 6-14 years of age constituted of 18% and 14-60 years constituted about 59% and there are 6% of the population constituted above 60 years. This reveals that the working group has the highest number of people and the dependent age group being the least number.
The marital age of the village according to the survey conducted is 39% people get married before attaining 20years and the remaining 61% marry after 20 years of age.

Communication
The main mode of connection to the village is road transport which is under the jurisdiction of the state highway. The people also connects with the outside world through Post Office, banks, Govt offices, mobile phones and landlines with Internet facilities. Television and radio are commonly seen in the village as mass communication media.
These means of communication plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the area.

Types of community
Majority of the population in Reiek village belongs to Mizo Ethnic community (Scheduled Tribe). According to the Census of 2011out of the total population of the village the percentage of scheduled tribe is 97. 60%, while the number of Scheduled caste remains Nil (Zero). Traditions and social practices follows the same system as other parts of the state.

Religion
Majority of the people in Reiek village follows Christianity as their main religion. There are as many as six denominations under Christianity in the area. There are over six different churches in Reiek village. The different denomination main Churches are:
1. Presbyterian(2 churches)
2. ii)United Pentecostal Church (2 churches)
3. Baptist
4. IKK
5. CRC (no separate building)
6. Israel (no separate building)

Church of reiek

Fig 13

Fig 14

Market
There is one main market in Reiek. The market serve the household needs of the people. Market hold an important place for interactions and communications for the people of Reiek village. The main market is located in the heart of the village and composed of shops, restaurant and vegetable vendors located along the main line of communication (road). There are also shops located in the different areas.

Fig 15: Market of Reiek

Community Hall & Playground
Reiek has two communityhallswhere important social functions are held ororganized. Apart from twocommunity

halls, the villagealso have one tennis court, twobasketball courtsand two futsalcourts. The people utilized these halls and courts to a large extent.

Fig 16

Fig 17

Festivals

Many festivals are deep rooted among the people of Reiek village. The village is famous for the Anthurium festival, which is usually observed every year in the month of October. During the festival along with the display of Anthurium flowers, Cultural programme are organized by the Government of Mizoram. Apart from Anthurium festival, special traditional festival Chapchar Kut and religious festival like New year, Good Friday etc. are also observed in the village of Reiek.

Education

Reiek village has higher literacy rate compared to Mizoram. In 2011, literacy rate of Reiek village was 98.13 % compared to 91.33 % of Mizoram. In Reiek male literacy stands at 98.23 % while female literacy rate was 98.05 %. There are no restrictions on girl attending schools like many rural areas of India.

Education is one of the key components of human capital and a critical asset determining household ability to access higher return activities and escape poverty. Education is one of the most important aspects of life. Through education human beings learn and improve to become better in every walk of life. Education is a process of receiving and giving systematic instruction and imparting knowledge. Thus, the facilities available for imparting education are very important in the schools. Reiek has educational amenities which are categorized into different levels may be shown under the table:

Educational institutions of reiek

Fig 18

Fig 19

Table 6: Educational Amenities(as on February 2020):

School	No. Of School	Govt./Private
Anganwadi	7	Govt.
Primary	4	2/2private(english)
Middle	3	2/1 Aided
High School	1	1Govt.
Higher Secondary	1	1Private

The educational amenities available in Reiek range from Anganwadi to higher secondary. There are as many as seven(7) Anganwadis in the village located in different scattered areas. This is a Government run institution where one(1) worker look after the system. These are fully function with enrollment of children from the age of 2 to 5 years old. There is a formal education system from Primary schools till higher secondary where they are run by both government and private owners. Currently, 9 institutions, viz. 4 primary schools, 3 middle schools,1 high and 1 higher secondary schools exist in Reiek. The passed out students from the higher secondary has to pursue further education outside the village as college or other higher studies are unavailable in Reiek.

Table 7: Educational Amenities from survey in 80 houses February, 2020

Educational Level	
Primary	34
Middle	63
HSLC	101
HSSLC	63
Graduate	43
P.G	10

Source of water

Water is essential for all life forms. As the most important substance on earth, its source and availability is of utmost importance. Reiek do not have permanent source of water supply by the government. The village rely largely on the water harvested during rainy season, probably the monsoon rains during June to September. There are many tanks constructed by the government for this purpose on different locations. Each household have access to this system during the dry period. Water is distributed in a well define points through pipes connected to the main tanks. Under the Central Ground Water Board survey conducted in October.

2013 it can be found that through water harvesting 1086 people have benefited from this technique.

Besides rain-water harvesting the village is also endowed with springs located in different areas on the hill slopes.

There is an attempts made by the government of Mizoram to provide water for the village. This is anticipated by the people as availability of water is the main problem faced during the dry periods.

The majority of the people used mainly filter for the purification of water. It is also observed that there are some who used boiling method for purifying water.

Sources of water in reiek

Fig 20

Fig 21

Medical Amenities

Medical amenities or a health facility is, in general, any location where healthcare is provided. Quality health care services is important for promoting and maintaining health, preventing and managing disease, reducing unnecessary disability and pre mature death. Health facilities play a very significant role in the mitigation of disasters because of their particular function in treating the injured and handling outbreaks of disease.

Table 8: Medical Amenities: 2020 February Field Study

Sl. no.	Type of Amenities	No. Of Amenities
1	Sub- Centre	1
2	PHC	1
3	Health Worker	2
4	Govt. Doctor	1
5	Nurse/Midwife	4

As per the Field study report, Reiek has one Sub-center and Primary Health Center (PHC) including one Govt. Doctor. Also, in this area, there are two Health Workers and Four Nurses or Midwife to work in those amenities. However, there are no hospitals, if a person need hospital treatment he/she has to go to the nearest place where this facility is available. The nearest place for this is Aizawl, the capital of the state.

It is found that there are no particular disease prone to this area beside common cold. Children were not found affected with apparent symptoms of malnutrition or negligence.

There appears to be awareness as regards to health and hygiene amongst the villagers. We notice that the village has no ill maintain drains, heaps of garbage and ash.

Health care center of Reiek

Fig 22

Fig 23

Type of house

House is one of the basic necessities of human beings and housing types tells us about the cultural and social aspect of the settlers. The main type of house is semi-pucca in the village. There are pucca and kuchha houses seen in the village. Pucca house is built of cement, iron and bricks. Semi-pucca being made of cement with woods, tiles and iron. Kuchha house are made of mud, bamboo and thatch roofs. It can be said that 80% of the houses are of semi-pucca. The survey reveals the type of houses in the village represented under the table.

Table 9: Type of house (90 houses, February, 2020)

Sl.no.	Type of house	Numbers
1	Pucca	25
2	Semi-pucca	64
3	Kuchha	1

From the report 27% of the houses are pucca, 71% are semi-pucca and only 1% kuchha. In these households 61% of the houses have flush toilet facilities, 36% has pit-latrine and 1% still have shared toilet facilities. Majority of the people live in their own homes. The people living in the village are also native people who have settled here from their ancestors. There are about 2% migrants from the survey.

The main type of fuel used for cooking is LPG(73), Kerosene (3) and Bio-gas (4)

In this survey, we have found that only 13(about 3%) persons died during the last 5 years. Deaths are mainly due to cancer and asthma.

Occupation

People engage in various occupation gives us the idea about the general set up of the village. The main economic activity are business, govt jobs and agriculture as shown in the table given as follows:

Table 10: Major occupation of 90 households, February 2020

Sl.no.	Occupation	TT numbers
1	Business	40
2	Govt servant	33
3	Agriculture	30
4	Carpenter	11
5	Sport	1

Some people are also engaged in carpentry. There are also some people who pursue sport for their livelihood. Agriculture activities are carried out for the purpose of sustainance only due to physical restraint of the area. Some villagers practices poultry too. The following table reveals the annual income of the villagers;

Table 11: Annual income of 90 households, February 2020

Sl.no	Annual Income	Total
1	Below Rs.1,00,000	19
2	1,00,000-1,50,000	33
3	1,50,000-2,00,000	14
4	Above 2,00,000	24

It may be point out that 36% of the 90 households earns between 1 to 1.5 lakhs annually. 26% earns above 2 lakhs, 21% earns below 1 lakh and the remaining 15% has income between 1.5 to 2 lakhs annually.

Social Forestry

Social forestry means the management and protection of forest and afforestation. The forest around the Reiek peak is abundantly rich in flora with varieties of birds. The people of the village embark upon a social forestry project. The area is a reserved area with all the people engage in preserving the system in their environment.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Reiek village is a small village located 30kms from the state capital Aizawl city. The village comes under Mamit district. The area falls under tropical monsoon climate where maximum rain falls during the south-west monsoon season. It lies above 1000metres above mean sea level.

The area comprises different slopes categories where most areas have moderate to high slope values. The highest slope is observed in the southern part of the study area in Reiektlang.

The area lies to the west of Tlawngriver, which is the longest river of the state. Various streams (KhuaiLui, ReiekLui, Vaipuanpho and TuisenLui)are observed near the study village of which TuisenLui is the prominent and nearest to the area. Areas of low relief are found along the river channels.

The following suggestions are made from the present findings of the study

1. Water is scarce during dry season between January-May in Reiek Village. Safe water is essential for a healthy human life. Water scarcity can be both a natural and a human made phenomenon. Monsoon rains can account for water harvesting. Finding of the study suggested that rain water harvesting is an essential mode of saving water during the dry season as there is no water supply from the Government.
2. Findings also suggested that better health care facilities, community infrastructures and establishment of more educational institutes shall contribute for the development of Reiek village.
3. Reiek village have a huge natural potentials for tourism in the village. The village have tourist attractions but little attempt has been made to highlight and rank these attributes to allocate resources and prioritize the development of tourism destination. Therefore, government of Mizoram should take more initiatives in promoting tourism in Reiek Village.
4. There can be much more economic development of the village if the village get aid from the government for advance technologies in agriculture, fishery and animal husbandry.
5. The village has wealth in terms of sunshine which can be harnessed to generate non-conventional energy by installing solar power.
6. Enhancement of existing road network for the development of tourism is also highly necessary for tourist attraction.
7. Development of agricultural sector is needed for self-reliance and self- employment for promoting employment within the village.

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