

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND



**SURVEY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT,
SKILL AND MIGRATION IN NAGALAND
2025**



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
Nagaland : Kohima**

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Foreword

The Survey Report on Employment, Unemployment, Skill and Migration in Nagaland 2025 presents the scenario of labour force utilization in the state as well as in the districts. It also sheds light on the state of migration in Nagaland. It is therefore an immensely useful and timely report to guide policymaking towards designing an effective labour policy in the state.

The much useful report is made possible by the collective efforts of the officers and staff of the Department. I therefore sincerely acknowledge them for their invaluable contributions towards bringing out the report.

I am certain that the report will be of utility to policy practitioners, scholars, administrators and other stakeholders.

Date: 13/08/2025

Place: Kohima

(AKUNO S MEYASE, IAS)
Secretary to the Government of Nagaland



Preface

The Survey Report on Employment, Unemployment, Skill and Migration in Nagaland 2025 provides the comparative human resource utilization scenarios of the districts of the state, along with insights on the drivers of migration in the state. It is expected that the report will assist the policy makers in designing evidence-based policy towards harnessing the demographic dividend of the state. The report will also help policy makers in efficiently managing the ongoing migration in the state.

This report is the result of the Nagaland Sample Survey Unit set up on 25th January, 2024 with an objective to study, identify and conduct survey to cater to the needs of data requirement in the state with major emphasis on disaggregated data at sub-state and grassroots level.

I sincerely acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the officers and staff of the Nagaland Sample Survey Unit (NSSU) led by Shri Neisatuo Puro, Additional Director, and assisted by Shri Vikosieto Krose, Deputy Director, Dr. Tumbenthung Y Humtsoe, ESO, Shri Simon Kijutan, ESO and Shri Yimyanger Ozukum, IoS for their untiring effort in bringing out this salient report. I also gratefully acknowledge the contributions of all the District Economics and Statistics Officers and staff in the districts for collecting the data.

It is hoped that the report will be of use to researchers, policy makers, planners, administrators and other stakeholders.

Date: 08/08/2025

Place: Kohima


(NEIDILHOU KEDITSU)
Director
Economics and Statistics

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

1.	Employment, Unemployment and Skill in Nagaland:
1.1	The estimated average household size in Nagaland is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 11 members.
1.2	The estimated average monthly household expenditure in Nagaland is Rs 16522 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 1133 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 361647.
1.3	The estimated average age of people in the working age group in Nagaland is 34 years.
1.4	The estimated average number of years in formal education of Nagaland residents is 11 years with minimum year of 1 year and maximum year of 22 years.
1.5	Whereas 16 percent of the respondents in Nagaland studied up to graduation, 4 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 2 percent of the residents are illiterate.
1.6	A majority of the residents of Nagaland (92 percent) are without any technical education.
1.7	The maximum number of residents of Nagaland (92 percent) are without any vocational/technical training.
1.8	The estimated labour force participation rate in Nagaland is 56 percent.
1.9	While the estimated employment rate in the state is 83.92 percent, the unemployment rate is 16.07 percent.
1.10	While Wokha reported the highest labour force participation rate with 75 percent, Tuensang registered the lowest rate with 41 percent.
1.11	Mon registered the highest employment rate with 91.08 percent, whereas Phek reported the lowest employment rate with 75 percent.
1.12	While Phek reported the highest unemployment rate with 25 percent, Mon registered the lowest unemployment rate with 8.92 percent.

1.13.	The estimated proportion of respondents who reported to be 'self-employed' in the state is 24 percent.
1.14.	The estimated proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the state is 13 percent.
1.15	The estimated proportion of respondents who are ineligible for social security benefits in the state is 46 percent.
1.16	Most of the respondents in Nagaland with principal activity (88 percent) are not engaged in any subsidiary activity.
1.17	Most of the unemployed respondents in Nagaland (49 percent) have given job applications and have visited worksites as part of job search efforts.
1.18	The maximum number of respondents without jobs (35 percent) in the state have been unemployed for more than 3 years.
1.19	A majority of the unemployed respondents in Nagaland (78 percent) have no prior work experience.
1.20	The estimated proportion of respondents in the state who reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment is 8 percent.
2.	Migration in Nagaland:
2.1.	A majority of the migrant respondents in Nagaland (55 percent) migrated from rural to urban settlements.
2.2	Most of the migrant respondents in Nagaland (81 percent) have been residing in the current settlement for more than 5 years.
2.3	The estimated proportion of migrants in the state who moved for employment in the public sector is 27 percent.
2.4	The maximum number of migrant respondents in Nagaland (80 percent) earned less than or equal to Rs. 10,000 at the origin-settlement.
2.5	A majority of the migrant respondents in Nagaland (33 percent) are earning Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 in the present settlement.
2.6	Most of the migrant respondents in Nagaland (63 percent) are in possession of immovable properties in the present settlement.
2.7.	The maximum number of migrant respondents in Nagaland (36 percent) reported to be 'happy' in the present settlement

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION



Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1. Employment challenges and the consequent unemployment problem are contemporary global, national as well as state concerns with immense socio-economic implications. The ongoing migration within the state and in the country is connected to the aforementioned concerns since employment-unemployment challenges act as push and pull factors of migration. To address the dual challenges of employment and unemployment, skill development is essential. For evidence-based policy making to enhance employability of the workers including migrant workers, assessing the prevailing scenario of employment, unemployment, skill and migration is imperative. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland, therefore undertook a scientific survey to bring out the present report at the state as well as sub-state levels.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY:

2.1. The survey on employment, unemployment, skill and migration in Nagaland is undertaken with the following objectives:

- To determine the state of human resource utilization in Nagaland by measuring the level of skill, employment and unemployment in the state.
- To quantitatively evaluate the determinants of employment/unemployment using regression analysis.
- To assess the pattern of migration in the state.

3. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY:

3.1. The current survey report on employment, unemployment, skill and migration in Nagaland covers the entire state of Nagaland. At the sub-state level, district wise reports on the eleven districts of the state were brought out on which segregated population data are currently available. District level surveys on the newly created districts (Shamator, Niuland, Chümoukedima, Tseminyu and Meluri) could not be undertaken owing to

difficulty in assigning samples to such districts (sampling design is presented in the ensuing section). However, household samples from such districts were included within the existing districts.

3.2. The field survey of the present report was undertaken between February 2025 and March 2025. The reported data therefore pertains to the year of 2025. The estimates presented in the present report are rounded off to the closest value.

4. SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE SURVEY:

4.1. The survey on employment, unemployment, skill and migration in Nagaland is conducted by collecting pertinent data from the eleven districts of Nagaland by means of a *multi-stage stratified sampling* technique at household level. In order to ensure a representative sample, the allocation of district wise sample size is undertaken as per the corresponding district wise population from 2011 census.

4.2. At the first stage of stratification, the district wise sample is stratified by dividing each district into rural stratum and urban stratum. The distribution of the district sample size between rural and urban samples is again determined according to the proportion of rural population and urban population in the district population.

4.3. In the second stage of stratification, each rural stratum is sub-stratified into smaller strata by randomly selecting villages. In other words, a sample of villages is selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from each rural area. Similarly, each urban stratum is sub-stratified into a sample of smaller strata by randomly selecting wards. In perspective, a sample of wards are selected as Enumeration Blocks (EBs).

4.4. In the final stage, after the selection of rural PSUs and urban EBs, the clusters (villages and wards) are selected randomly based on *Probability Proportional to Size* (PPS) sampling technique (where the probability of selecting a unit is proportional to its size).

4.5. In each selected PSUs and EBs, households are randomly selected with systematic random sampling.

4.6. The sample size of households for the state as a whole is calculated using Yamane's formula taking 5 percent as margin of error:

$$\text{Yamane's formula: } n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$$

The variables in the formula are:

n = Sample size

N = Total households in the study region (396002 households)

e = Margin of error (5%)

- 4.7. The sample size is calculated at 399.5 households (HHs) per district. However, as the study is statewide exercise, the sample is then multiplied by the number of districts in the state. A final state sample of 4396 HHs is calculated for the entire state of Nagaland.
- 4.8. As mentioned earlier, the district wise allocation of the state sample is made according to the proportion of district wise population using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) approach. The district sample is then divided into rural and urban samples as per rural-urban population ratios by employing PPS technique again. The district wise sample distribution is given in *Appendix I*.
- 4.9. Whereas a total of 1315 HHs are surveyed from 60 wards in urban areas, a total of 3080 HHs are surveyed from 140 villages in rural areas. Altogether, the statewide sample is composed of 4395 households.

5. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS:

The following definitions are employed for the concepts used in the current survey report on employment, unemployment, skill and migration in Nagaland.

5.1. Household Characteristics:

A group of people who normally reside together and have food from a common kitchen constitute a household. The adverb “normally” means that temporary visitors and guests are excluded but temporary stay-aways by household members are included. Under household characteristics, the following parameters were considered in the survey.

5.1.1. Household size:

Household size is the total number of members in the household.

5.1.2. Total Monthly Expenditure:

The total monetary value of all goods and services (such as food, fuel, clothing, education and healthcare) usually consumed by a household over a month, excluding expenses on investment or durable goods for future use. The adverb “usually” implies that the survey captures the typical or regular consumption pattern of the household over a month. The imputed value of some goods and services produced by the households are also included in the total monthly expenditure.

5.1.3. Social Groups:

Social groups refer to whether a household member identifies as Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Class or Others.

5.1.4. Religion:

Religion refer to whether a household member identifies as Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism and Others.

5.2. Demographic Particulars of Working Age Household Members:

Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. Under demographic particulars of working age household members, the following parameters were included in the report.

5.2.1. Age:

Age is the length of years a household member has lived since birth.

5.2.2. No. of Years in Formal Education:

It is the length of years a household member attended an institution of formal education.

5.2.3. Relation to Head:

Relation to head refers to whether a household member identifies as self (head of family), spouse (spouse of head of family), married child, spouse of married child, unmarried child, grandchild, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives and servants/employees /other non-relatives.

5.2.4. Gender:

Gender refers to whether a household member identifies as male, female or others.

5.2.5. Marital Status:

Marital status refers to whether a household member identifies as married, unmarried, widowed and divorced/separated.

5.3. Formal Education, Technical Education and Vocational Training of Working Age Household Members:

Formal education, technical education and vocational training refer to education/training acquired through institutions/organizations that are recognized by national and state certifying bodies. Under formal education and vocational training of working age household members, the following parameters were considered in the survey.

5.3.1. **General Educational Level:**

A person who can read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is considered literate. In case of all the literate household members, the general level of education is collected in terms of the highest level of education successfully completed by the member, and recorded in terms of 12 categories: (i) *Illiterate*, (ii) *literate without formal schooling: (a) Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC)/ Adult Literacy Centres (AEC), (b) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), (c) others;* (iii) *literate but below primary*, (iv) *up to primary* (v) *up to middle*, (vi) *up to secondary*, (vii) *up to higher secondary*, (viii) *diploma/certificate course*, (ix) *graduate*, and (x) *postgraduate and above*.

5.3.2. **Technical Education Level:**

Technical education can be broadly defined as an education for a broad range of technical occupations in various industries. In case of household members with technical education, the level is recorded in terms of 16 categories: (i) *No technical education*, (ii) *Agriculture*, (iii) *Engineering/technology*, (iv) *Medicine*, (v) *Crafts*, (vi) *Other technical subjects*, (vii) *Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture*, (viii) *Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology*, (ix) *Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine*, (x) *Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts*, (xi) *Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects*, (xii) *Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture*, (xiii) *Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology*, (xiv) *Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine*, (xv) *Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts*, and (xvi) *Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects*.

5.3.3. **Vocational/Technical Training:**

Vocational/technical training can be broadly defined as training for a broad range of technical occupations in various industries. Under vocational/technical training, the responses are recorded in terms of 6 categories: (i) *Received formal training*, (ii) *Hereditary (vocation or trade acquired from the preceding generations)*, (iii) *Self-learning*, (iv) *Learning on the job*, (v) *Others*, and (vi) *No training*.

5.3.4. **Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 Days:**

It refers to whether a household member with formal vocational/technical training completed the training during the last 365 days or not.

5.3.5. **Field of Formal Vocational/Technical Training:**

It refers to the field in which a household member has undertaken formal vocational/technical training. Under field of formal vocational/technical training, the responses are recorded in terms of 22 categories: (i) *Aerospace and aviation*, (ii) *Agriculture and food processing*, (iii) *Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing*, (iv) *Handicraft and other cottage industries*, (v) *Automotive*, (vi) *Beauty and wellness*, (vii) *Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons*, (viii) *Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting*, (ix) *Electrical and electronics*, (x) *Healthcare and nutrition*, (xi) *Hospitality and tourism*, (xii) *Iron and steel fabrication*, (xiii) *Information technology*, (xiv) *Logistics*, (xv) *Mechanical engineering*, (xvi) *Media and entertainment*, (xvii) *Office related work*, (xviii) *Security*, (xix) *Telecom*, (xx) *Textiles, handlooms and apparels*, (xxi) *Childcare and pre-school*, and (xxii) *Others*.

5.3.6. **Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training:**

It refers to the length of months (and years) a household member has undertaken formal vocational/technical training.

5.3.7. **Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training:**

It refers to the type (as defined in terms of categories) a household member has undertaken formal vocational/technical training. Under type of formal vocational/technical training, the following kinds are registered: (i) *Part-time*, (ii) *Full-time*, and (iii) *On the job*.

5.3.8. **Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training:**

It refers to the means through which a household member has financed the formal vocational/technical training. Under sources of funding formal vocational/technical training, the following sources are registered: (i) *Government*, (ii) *Own funding*, and (iii) *Others*.

5.4. **Usual Principal Activity of Household Members:**

Usual principal activity is the activity status that a household member reports at the time of the survey. The activity status on which a member spent a relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the *usual principal activity status* of that member. Accordingly, a member could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses:

- Working or being engaged in an activity,

- Not engaged in any activity, but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work', and
- Not engaged in any activity and also unavailable for 'work'.

Under the usual principal activity of household members, the following parameters are included in the report.

5.4.1. Status of Usual Principal Activity:

Under the status of usual principal activity, the following activity statuses are recorded: (i) *Self-employed*, (ii) *Employer*, (iii) *Unpaid helper in household enterprise*, (iv) *Salaried employee*, (v) *Casual wage labour in public works*, (vi) *Casual wage labour in other types of work*, (vii) *Seeking for work (unemployed)*, (viii) *Attending educational/training institution*, (ix) *Attending domestic duties*, (x) *Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works*, (xi) *Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients*, (xii) *Unable to work owing to disability*, (xiii) *others (begging, prostitution, and so on)*. From the aforementioned activity statuses, the labour force participation rate is calculated by adding (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii). Employment rate and unemployment rate are calculated as a percentage of labour force participation rate.

5.4.2. Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity:

It refers to the length of months (and years) a household member has been engaged in a given principal activity.

5.4.3. Type of Job Contract:

It refers to the kind of job contract (in terms of contract duration) that a household member with a job has entered into (or has not entered into).

5.4.4. Eligible for Paid Leave:

It refers to whether a household member with a job is either eligible or ineligible for paid leave.

5.4.5. Availability of Social Security Benefits:

It refers to whether a household member has access to any of the specified social security benefits. Under availability of social security benefits, the following responses are registered: (i) *Pension and provident funds*, (ii) *Gratuity*, (iii) *Healthcare benefits*, (iv) *Pension and gratuity*, (v) *Pension and healthcare benefits*, (vi) *Gratuity and healthcare benefits*, (vii) *Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits*, (viii) *Ineligible for any of the above benefits*, (ix) *Don't know*.

5.5. Usual Subsidiary Activity of Household Members:

In addition to the usual principal activity, a household member may also pursue another activity (activities) for 30 days or more during the period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. Such an activity (activities) is termed as a subsidiary activity of a member. Under usual subsidiary activity of household members, the following parameters are considered in the report.

5.5.1. Status of Subsidiary Activity:

It refers to whether a household member engages in a subsidiary activity or not.

5.5.2. Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity:

It refers to the length of months (and years) a household member has been engaged in a given subsidiary activity.

5.6. Job Search Efforts and Reasons for Unemployment:

Job search efforts refer to the myriad efforts undertaken by an unemployed household member as part of seeking a job, whereas reasons for unemployment refer to the myriad reasons cited by an unemployed household member for being without a job. Under usual subsidiary activity of household members, the following parameters are included in the survey.

5.6.1. Job Search Efforts:

In case of job search efforts, the following responses are registered: *(i) Job application and worksite visits, (ii) Registration in public employment exchange, (iii) Registration in private employment center, (iv) Sought financial assistance to start business, (v) Sought assistance from relatives and friends, (vi) Permit application to start business, and (vii) Others.*

5.6.2. Duration of Unemployment:

It refers to the length of months (and years) an unemployed household member has been without a job.

5.6.3. Prior Work Experience:

It refers to whether a currently unemployed household member has any prior work experience.

5.6.4. **Reasons for Unemployment:**

In case of reasons for unemployment, the following responses are registered: (i) *Retrenchment/ lay off*, (ii) *End of contract/quit*, (iii) *Shutdown of production unit*, (iv) *Absence of employment opportunities in the area*, (v) *Retirement*, (vi) *Childcare*, (vii) *Household responsibilities other than childcare*, (viii) *Ill health*, (ix) *No financial need to work*, and (x) *Others*.

5.7. **Migration:**

The movement of people from one place of settlement to another settlement for various reasons is considered as migration. Under migration, the following parameters are considered in the survey.

5.7.1. **Route of Migration:**

It refers to whether a household member has migrated from a rural settlement to an urban settlement and vice versa as well as from a rural settlement to another rural settlement and from an urban settlement to another urban settlement.

5.7.2. **Number of Years Since Migration:**

It refers to the length of years a migrant household member has been residing in the current settlement since migration.

5.7.3. **Reasons for Migration:**

It refers to the reasons cited by a migrant household member for migrating to the present settlement. In case of reasons for migration, the following responses are registered: (i) *Employment in private sector*, (ii) *Business establishment*, (iii) *Employment in public sector*, (iv) *Education*, (v) *Medical*, (vi) *Social friction*, (vii) *Marriage*, and (viii) *Others*.

5.7.4. **Monthly Earnings in Origin:**

It refers to the amount of monthly earnings (in Rs.) earned by a migrant household member at the origin-settlement.

5.7.5. **Monthly Earnings in Present Settlement:**

It refers to the amount of monthly earnings (in Rs.) earned by a migrant household member at the present settlement.

5.7.6. **Core Business/Sources of Earnings:**

It refers to the primary economic activity through which a migrant household member is earning income at the present settlement. Under field of Core business/Sources of earnings, the responses are recorded in terms of 22 categories: (i) *Aerospace and aviation*, (ii) *Agriculture and food processing*, (iii) *Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing*, (iv) *Handicraft and other cottage industries*, (v) *Automotive*, (vi) *Beauty and wellness*, (vii) *Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons*, (viii) *Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting*, (ix) *Electrical and electronics*, (x) *Healthcare and nutrition*, (xi) *Hospitality and tourism*, (xii) *Iron and steel fabrication*, (xiii) *Information technology*, (xiv) *Logistics*, (xv) *Mechanical engineering*, (xvi) *Media and entertainment*, (xvii) *Office related work*, (xviii) *Security*, (xix) *Telecom*, (xx) *Textiles, handlooms and apparels*, (xxi) *Childcare and pre-school*, and (xxii) *Others*.

5.7.7. **Possession of Immovable Properties:**

It refers to whether a migrant household member possesses any immovable property at the present settlement.

5.7.8. **Psychological Wellbeing in Present Settlement:**

It measures the self-reported psychological wellbeing of a migrant household member on a likert scale in the present settlement. In case of psychological wellbeing in present settlement, the following responses are registered: (i) *Very unsatisfied*, (ii) *Unsatisfied*, (iii) *Neither unsatisfied nor satisfied*, (iv) *Happy*, (v) *Very happy*.

5.7.9. **Future Plan of Settlement:**

It refers to the future plan for settlement of a migrant household member. Under future plan of settlement, the following responses are recorded: (i) *Settle permanently in current settlement*, (ii) *Return to native place*, (iii) *Migrate to different place*, and (iv) *Cannot say*.

5.8. **Logistic Regression:**

Logistic regression is a statistical method to estimate the likelihood of an outcome (say, employment) in repose to changes in certain socio-economic characteristics (such as age, gender, income, educational level, and so on).

Chapter Two

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN NAGALAND



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN NAGALAND

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

- 1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-2.1, the average household size in Nagaland is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 11 members. From Table-2.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Nagaland is Rs.16522 with a minimum expenditure at Rs.1133 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 361647.

Table-2.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	11	4
2	Total monthly expenditure	1133	361647	16522

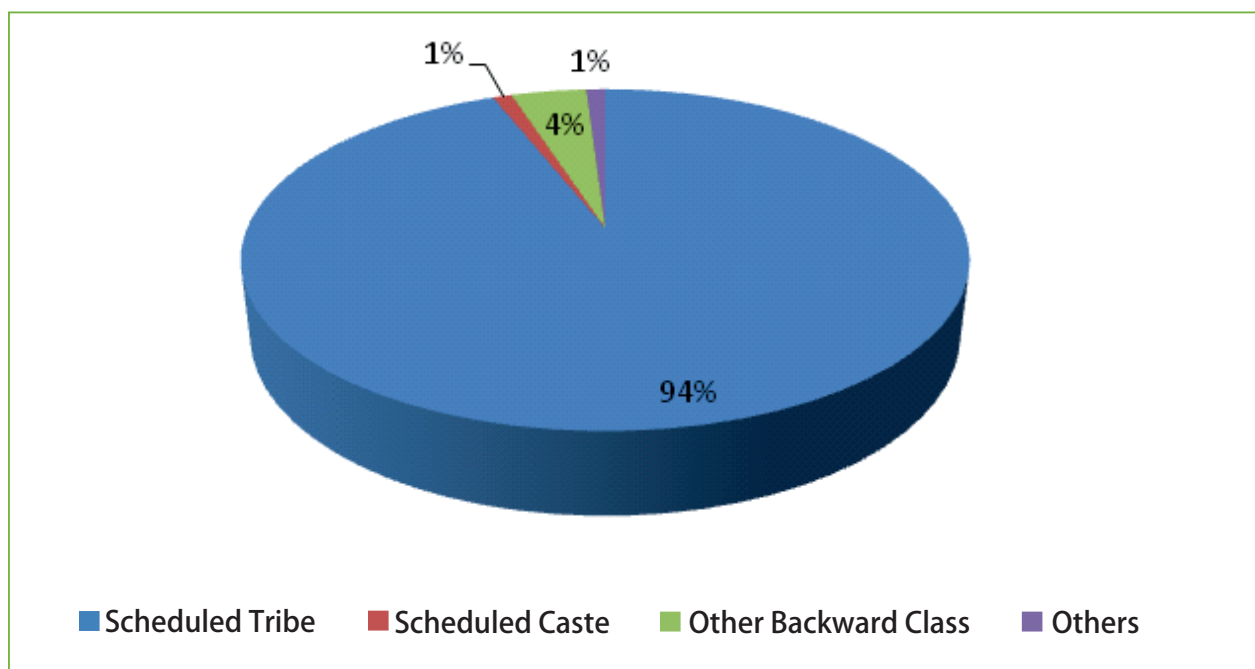
- 1.2. As presented in Table-2.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Nagaland (with 91 percent), followed by Hinduism accounting for 5 percent. The other parameters concerning distribution of religion are given in Table-2.2.

Table-2.2: Distribution of Religion in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	5 %
2	Islam	2 %
3	Christianity	91 %
4	Sikhism	1 %
5	Jainism	1 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	0 %
	Total	100 %

1.3. As can be observed from Figure-2.1, most of the residents of Nagaland are Scheduled Tribe (with 94 percent), while other backward class registered 4 percent. The other aspects relating to distribution of social groups are given in Figure-2.1.

Figure-2.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Nagaland



2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-2.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Nagaland is 34 years. From Table-2.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Nagaland residents is 11 years with minimum year of 1 year and maximum year of 22 years.

Table-2.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Nagaland

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	34
2	No of years in formal education	1	22	11

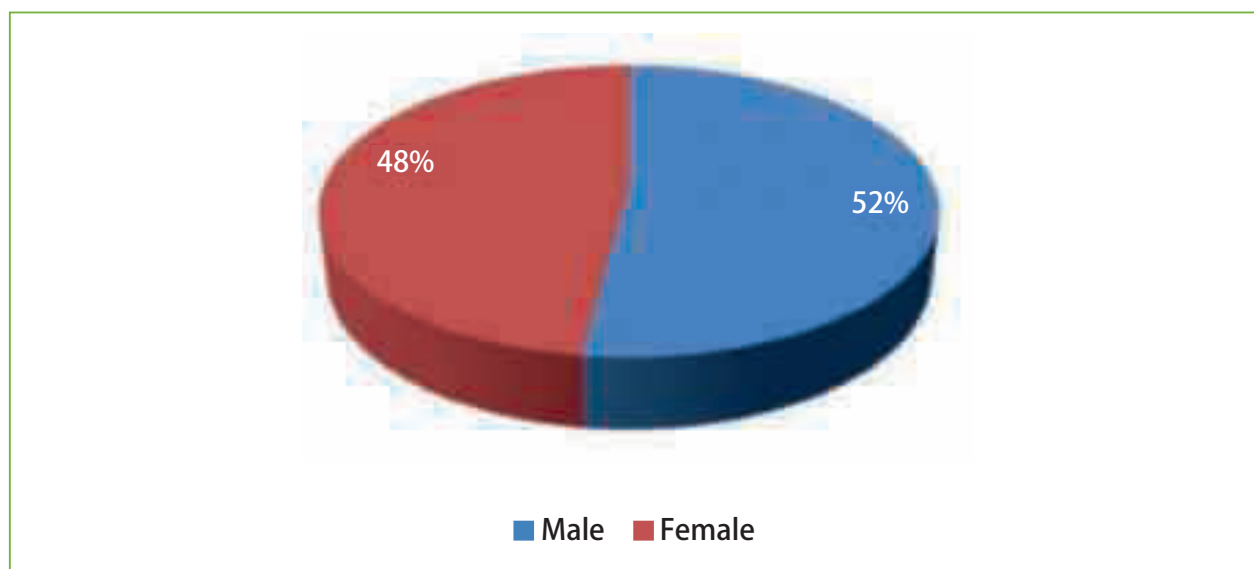
- 2.2. As presented in Table-2.4, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland are unmarried children (with 41 percent), while servants/employees/other non-relatives account for less than 1 percent. Whereas heads of families registered 27 percent, spouses of the heads of family are reported to be 26 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head are given in Table-2.4.

Table-2.4: Relation to Head in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self (head of family)	27 %
2	Spouse	26 %
3	Married child	1 %
4	Spouse of married child	1 %
5	Unmarried child	41 %
6	Grandchild	0 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	1 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	2 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

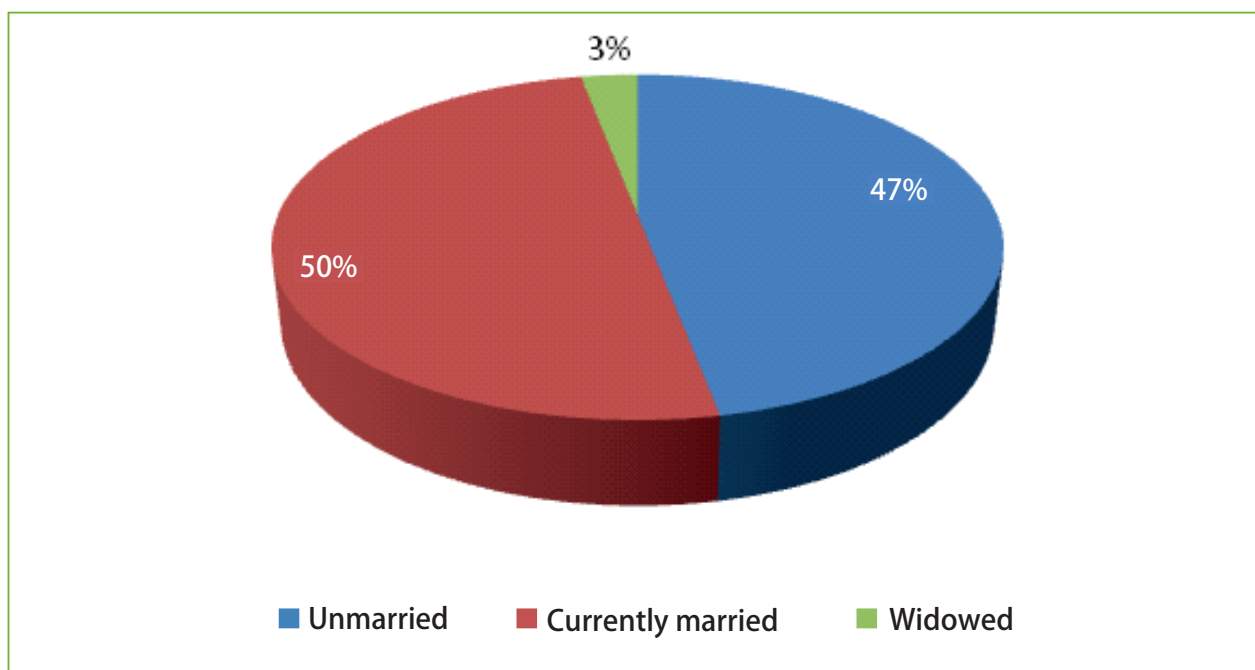
- 2.3. As can be seen from Figure-2.2, male accounts for 52 percent of the respondents in Nagaland, while female constitutes 48 percent.

Figure-2.2: Gender Distribution in Nagaland



2.4. As presented in Figure-2.3, currently married accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Nagaland with 50 percent, while divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with less than 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters in relation to marital status are given in Figure-2.3.

Figure-2.3: Marital Status in Nagaland



3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-2.5, most of the respondents in Nagaland studied up to secondary school (with 26 percent), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 16 percent studied up to graduation, 4 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 2 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning general education level are given in Table-2.5.

Table-2.5: General Education Level in Nagaland

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	2 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	3 %
4	Up to primary	9 %
5	Up to middle	21 %
6	Up to secondary	26 %
7	Up to higher secondary	18 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	1 %
9	Up to graduation	16 %
10	Postgraduate and above	4 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-2.6, a majority of the residents of Nagaland are without any technical education (with 92 percent), while none of the respondents have courses in crafts. The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to technical education level are given in Table-2.6.

Table-2.6: Technical Education Level in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	92 %
2	Agriculture	1 %
3	Engineering/technology	1 %
4	Medicine	1 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	2 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	2 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %

14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
	Total	100 %

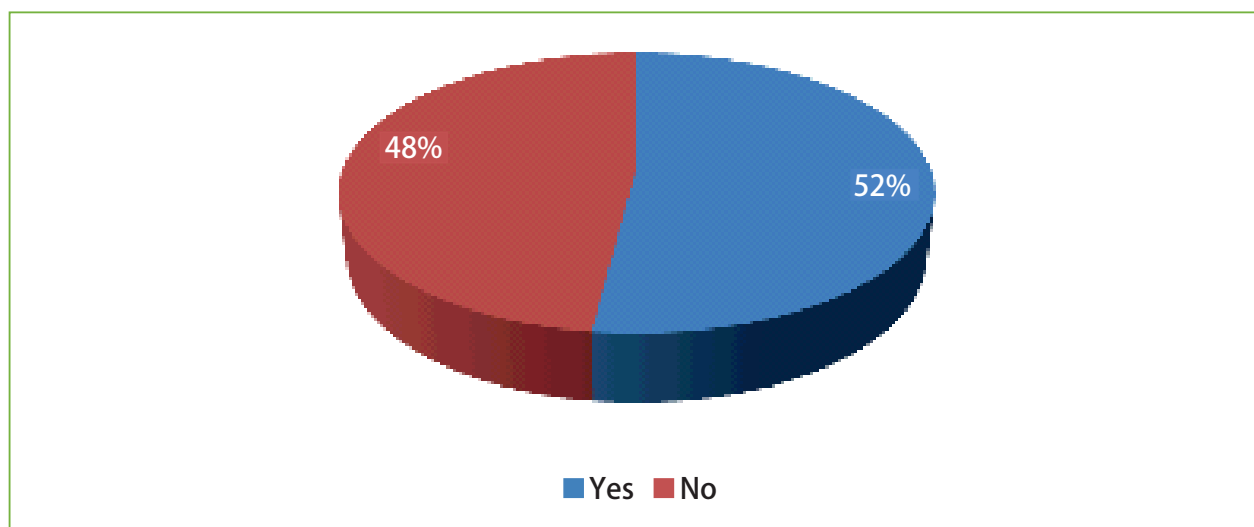
3.3. As per Table-2.7, the maximum number of residents of Nagaland are without any vocational/technical training (with 92 percent), while none of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training on the job. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning vocational/technical training are given in Table-2.7.

Table-2.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Nagaland

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	6 %
2	Hereditary	1 %
3	Self-learning	1 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	92 %
	Total	100 %

3.4. As presented in Figure-2.4, most of the respondents in Nagaland who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training during the last 365 days (with 52 percent), while 48 percent reported to have completed prior to the specified days.

Figure-2.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Nagaland



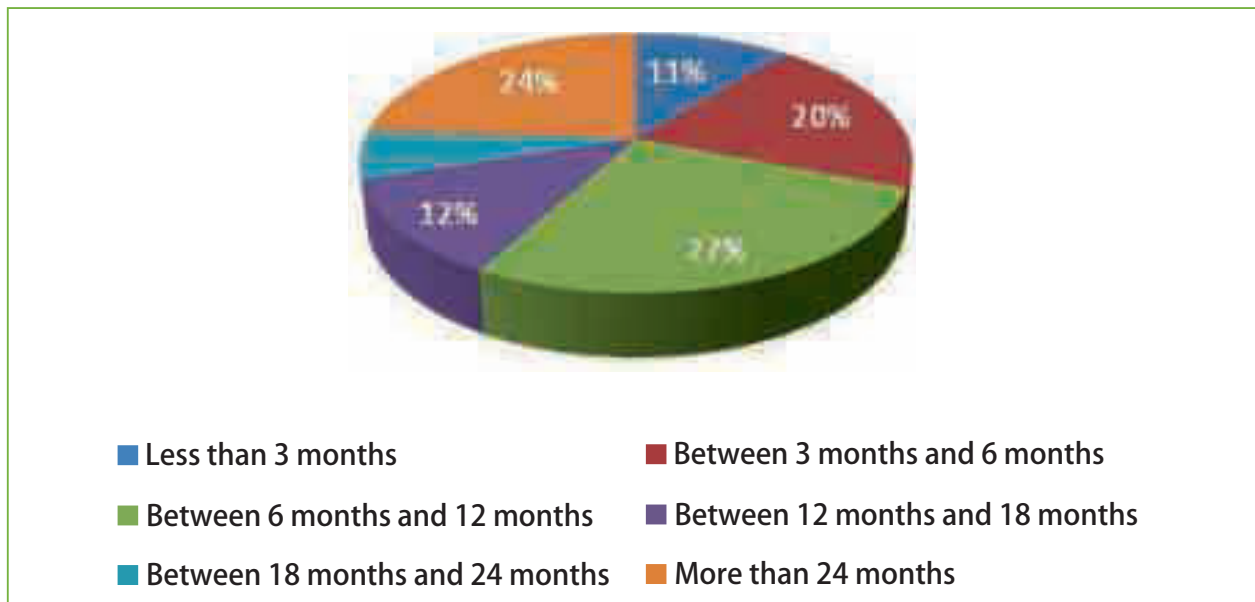
- 3.5. As can be seen from Table-2.8, a majority of the residents of Nagaland with formal vocational/technical training are in the unspecified fields of 'others' with 29 percent, followed by 'information technology' with 12 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-2.8.

Table-2.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	5 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	4 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	2 %
5	Automotive	4 %
6	Beauty and wellness	3 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumping and painting	3 %
9	Electrical and electronics	5 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	9 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	4 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	2 %
13	Information technology	12 %
14	Logistics	1 %
15	Mechanical engineering	1 %
16	Media and entertainment	4 %
17	Office and business-related work	1 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	0 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	5 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	6 %
22	Others	29 %
	Total	100 %

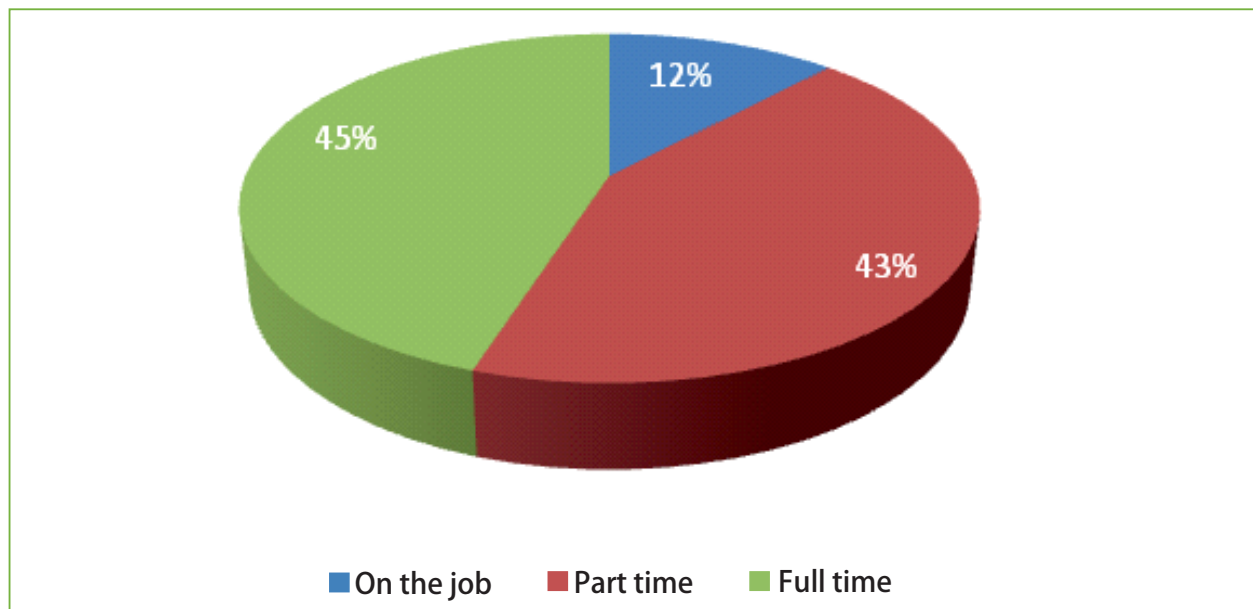
- 3.6. As can be observed from Figure-2.5, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for 6 months to 12 months (with 27 percent), while the trainees who undertook training for 18 months to 24 months account for the least proportions (with 6 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Figure-2.5.

Figure-2.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Nagaland



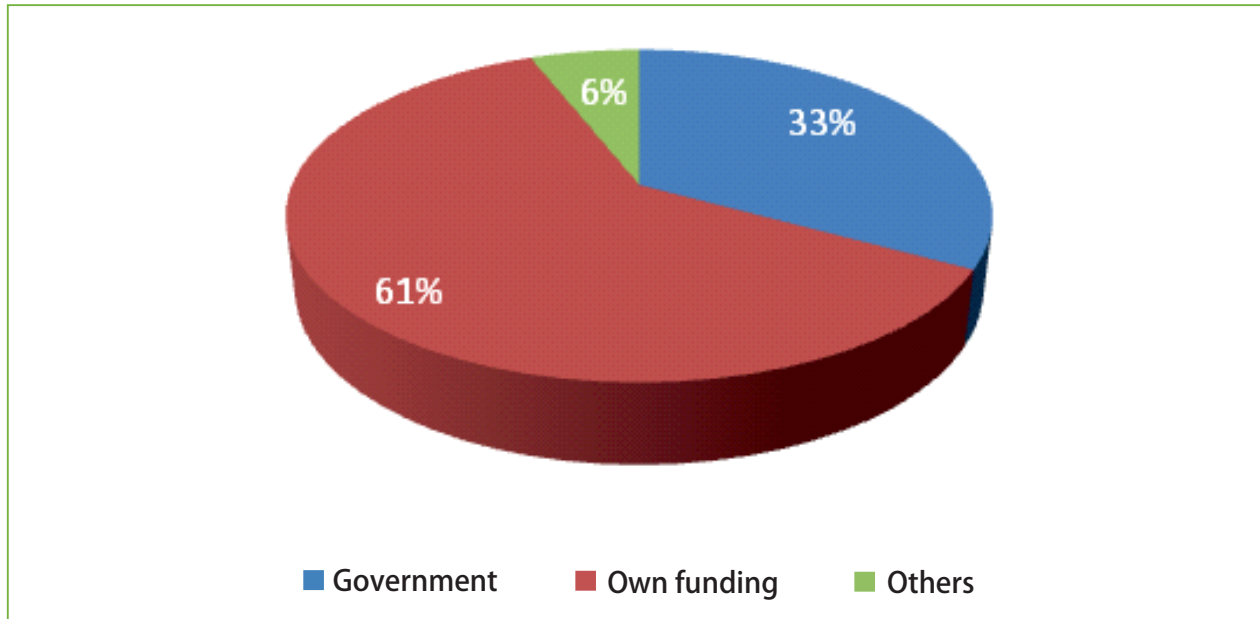
3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-2.6, a majority of the residents in Nagaland with formal vocational/technical training underwent training as full-time trainees (with 45 percent), followed by part-time trainees with 43 percent. Furthermore, 12 percent of the respondents received formal training on the job.

Figure-2.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Nagaland



- 3.8. As presented in Figure-2.7, most of the respondents in Nagaland financed formal vocational/technical training through own funding (with 61 percent), followed by governmental funding with 33 percent. Furthermore, 6 percent of the respondents financed through other sources.

Figure-2.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Nagaland



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 4.1. As can be seen from Table-2.9, a majority of the residents in Nagaland reported as 'self-employed' (with 24 percent), while the respondents who registered as 'unable to work owing to disability' account for less than 1 percent. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the state is 13 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Nagaland is 56 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the state is 83.92 percent, the unemployment rate is 16.07 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given Table-2.9.

Table-2.9: Status of Usual Principal Activity in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	24 %
2	Employer	1 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	4 %
4	Salaried employee	13 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	3 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	6 %
7	Seeking for work	9 %
8	Attending educational institution	22 %
9	Attending domestic duties	7 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	9 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	1 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	56 %
15	Employment rate	83.92 %
16	Unemployment rate	16.07 %

- 4.2. As can be observed from Table-2.10, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 72 percent), while 2 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-2.10.

Table-2.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	2 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	14 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	6 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	6 %
5	More than 3 years	72 %
	Total	100 %

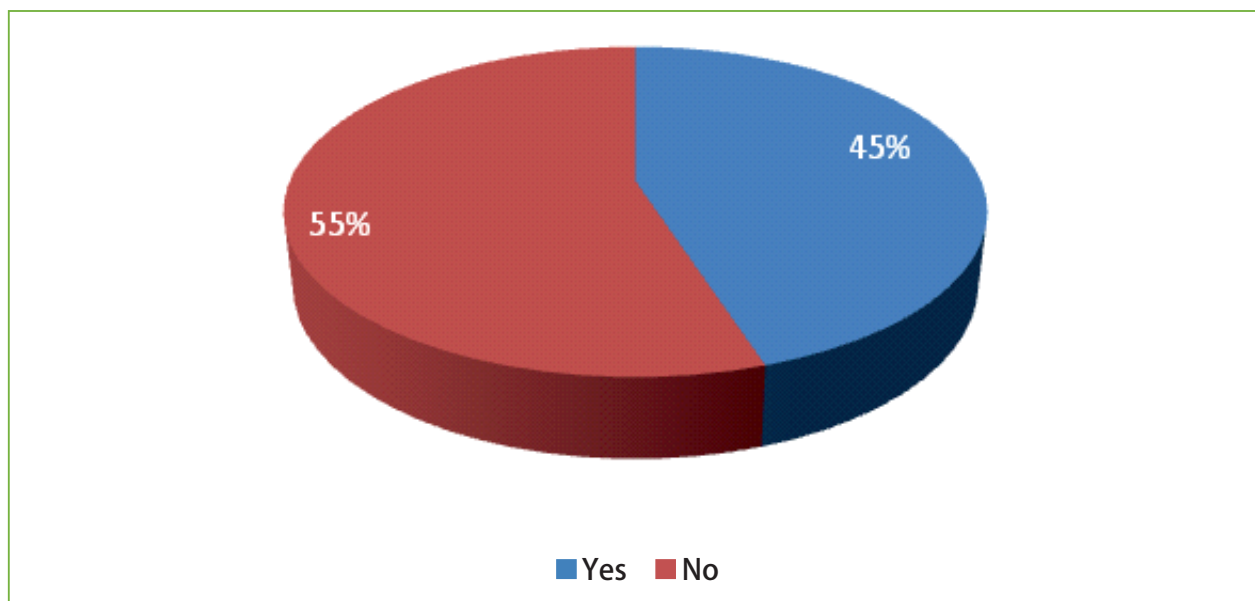
4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-2.11, most of the respondents in Nagaland with jobs have no written job contracts (with 65 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contract for more than 3 years (with 32 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to type of job contract are given in Table-2.11.

Table-2.11: Type of Job Contract in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	65 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	2 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	1 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	32 %
	Total	100 %

4.4. As presented in Figure-2.8, a majority of the respondents in Nagaland with jobs are ineligible to paid leave (with 55 percent), while 45 percent of the residents with jobs are eligible for paid leave.

Figure-2.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Nagaland



4.5. From Table-2.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland are ineligible for the specified social security benefits (with 46 percent), followed by residents who have access to pensions and other provident funds (with 24 percent).

Notably, 15 percent of the respondents registered as 'don't know'. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning social security benefits are given in Table-2.12.

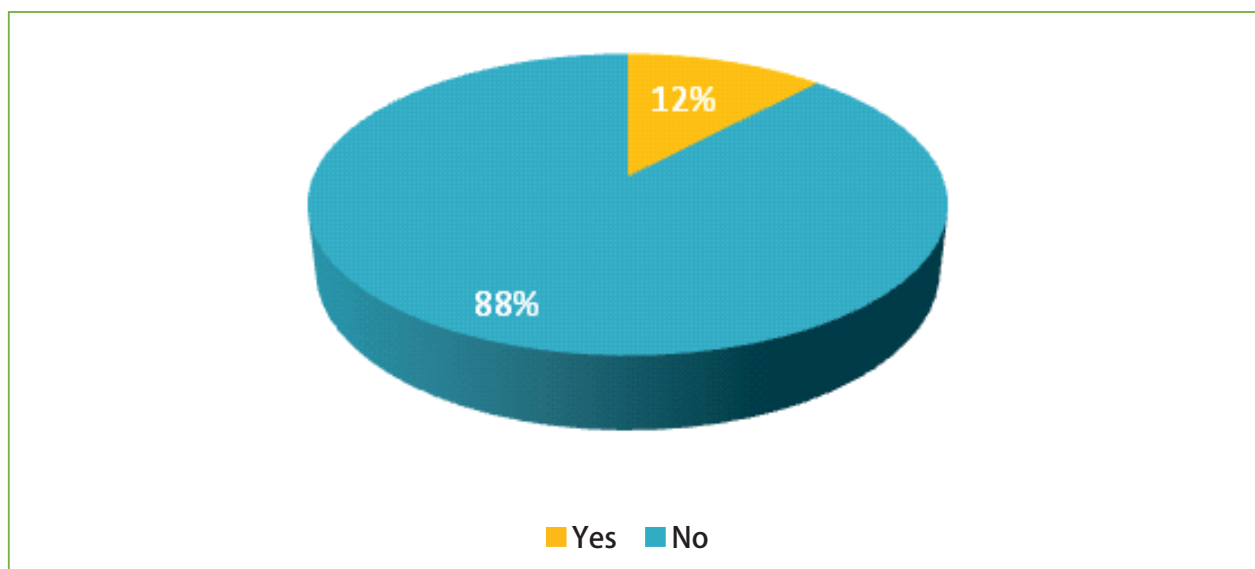
Table-2.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	24 %
2	Gratuity	2 %
3	Healthcare benefits	2 %
4	Pension and gratuity	1 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	2 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	1 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	7 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	46 %
9	Don't know	15 %
	Total	100 %

5. SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-2.9, most of the respondents in Nagaland with principal activity are not engaged in any subsidiary activity (with 88 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for 12 percent.

Figure-2.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Nagaland



- 5.2. As can be observed from Table-2.13, most of the respondents in Nagaland have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 76 percent), followed by the respondents who reported to have been engaged in such activities for less than 6 months (with 9 percent). The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-2.13.

Table-2.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	9 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	5 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	5 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	5 %
5	More than 3 years	76 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-2.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Nagaland have given job applications and have visited worksites as part of job search efforts (with 49 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have registered in public employment exchange (with 24 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-2.14.

Table-2.14: Job Search Efforts in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	49 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	24 %
3	Registration in private employment center	2 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	7 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	4 %
6	Permit application to start business	1 %
7	Others	13 %
	Total	100 %

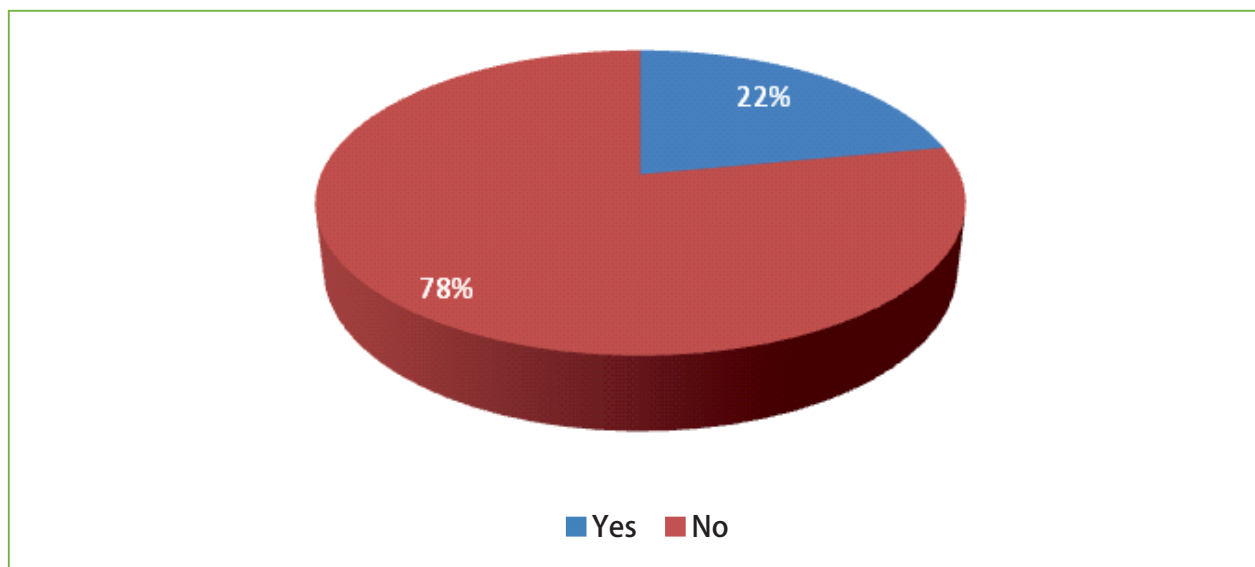
6.2. As can be seen from Table-2.15, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 35 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 1 year to 2 years (with 23 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-2.15.

Table-2.15: Duration of Unemployment in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	6 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	17 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	23 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	19 %
5	More than 3 years	35 %
	Total	100 %

6.3. As presented in Figure-2.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Nagaland have no prior work experience (with 78 percent), 22 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-2.10: Prior Work Experience - Nagaland



6.4. As can be observed from Table-2.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Nagaland cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 59 percent), while none of them cited 'shutdown of production unit' and 'no financial need to work' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 8 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-2.16.

Table-2.16: Unemployment Reasons in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	1 %
2	End of contract/quit	6 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	8 %
5	Retirement	1 %
6	Childcare	4 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	19 %
8	Ill health	2 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	59 %
	Total	100%

7. DETERMINANTS OF EMPLOYMENT IN NAGALAND:

7.1. In order to quantify the influence of the determinants of employment, a multinomial logistic regression model is constructed with the following specifications (from equation 1 to equation 4). In the model, *unemployed* in the dependent variable is taken as the reference category. In perspective, the model measures the odds of an unemployed to become casual labour, salaried and self-employed respectively as the independent (explanatory) variable changes. On the whole, 9 variables are included in the model as independent variables.

$$\text{Log} \left(\frac{P(i)}{P(\text{unemployed})} \right) = \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i}X_1 + \beta_{2i}X_2 + \dots + \beta_{9i}X_9 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{Log} \left(\frac{P(\text{Casual labourer})}{P(\text{unemployed})} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln(\text{Age}) + \beta_2 \ln(\text{Age})^2 + \beta_3 \text{MaritalStatus} + \beta_4 \text{HouseholdSize} + \beta_5 \text{Gender} + \beta_6 \text{Location} + \beta_7 \ln(\text{Years of Education}) + \beta_8 \ln(\text{Years of Education})^2 + \beta_9 \ln(\text{Monthly Expenditure}) + \beta_{10} \text{Vocational Training} + \beta_{11} \text{Assets} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{Log} \left(\frac{P(\text{Employed})}{P(\text{Unemployed})} \right) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln(\text{Age}) + \alpha_2 \ln(\text{Age})^2 + \alpha_3 \text{MaritalStatus} + \alpha_4 \text{HouseholdSize} + \alpha_5 \text{Gender} + \alpha_6 \text{Location} + \alpha_7 \ln(\text{Years of Education}) + \alpha_8 \ln(\text{Years of Education})^2 + \alpha_9 \ln(\text{Monthly Expenditure}) + \alpha_{10} \text{Vocational Training} + \alpha_{11} \text{Has Assets} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\text{Log} \left(\frac{P(\text{Self-employed})}{P(\text{Unemployed})} \right) = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \ln(\text{Age}) + \gamma_2 \ln(\text{Age})^2 + \gamma_3 \text{MaritalStatus} + \gamma_4 \text{HouseholdSize} + \gamma_5 \text{Gender} + \gamma_6 \text{Location} + \gamma_7 \ln(\text{Years of Education}) + \gamma_8 \ln(\text{Years of Education})^2 + \gamma_9 \ln(\text{Monthly Expenditure}) + \gamma_{10} \text{Vocational Training} + \gamma_{11} \text{Has Assets} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

7.2. The results of the model are presented in Table-2.17. The following discussion of the model estimates is restricted to the statistically significant explanatory variables:

7.2.1. **Age:** Across all employment types (casual labour, salaried and self-employed), the odds of being employed exhibit a u-shaped relationship with age. As presented in Table-2.17, while the coefficient for log age is strongly negative, the coefficient for squared term is strongly positive. It suggests that an increase in age is initially associated with lower odds of being employed. However, after a certain age, a further increase in age raises the odds of being employed.

7.2.2. **Education:** Education shows an inverted u-shaped relationship with employment likelihood across all categories (casual labour, salaried and self-employed). The coefficient for log of education years is significantly greater than 1, while that of the squared term is significantly less than 1. It suggests that an unemployed individual with a moderate level of education is more likely to be employed compared to an uneducated unemployed. However, the odds of employment decline at a higher education level.

7.2.3. **Household size:** A single member increase in household size is associated with a 6.9 percent increase in the odds of becoming salaried. It suggests that individuals living in a larger household may be more likely to engage in salaried employment.

7.2.4. **Monthly household expenditure:** A 1 percent increase in monthly household expenditure is associated with a 0.24 percent decrease in the odds of being a casual labourer. In other words, a 10 percent increase in household expenditure corresponds to about 2.4 percent reduction in the odds of being casually employed. In perspective, Individuals from households with higher monthly expenditures are less likely to be casually employed compared to being unemployed. It suggests that casual employment is more common among lower-income households. Furthermore, a 1 percent increase in monthly household expenditure is associated with a 0.22 percent increase in the odds of being salaried. In other words, a 10 percent increase in household expenditure corresponds to a 2.2 percent increase in the odds of being salaried. In perspective,

individuals from higher-spending households are more likely to be salaried rather than unemployed.

- 7.2.5. **Location:** Individuals living in urban areas have approximately 30.7 percent lower odds of being casual labourers (relative to being unemployed) compared to those living in rural areas. Furthermore, urban residents have about 56.9 percent lower odds of being self-employed (relative to being unemployed) compared to rural residents.
- 7.2.6. **Gender:** Being female is associated with approximately 24.7 percent lower odds of being a casual labourer (relative to being unemployed) compared to being male.
- 7.2.7. **Marital status:** Relative to being unemployed, unmarried individuals have about 88.9 percent lower odds of being casual labourers than married individuals. Furthermore, unmarried individuals have 87.1 percent lower odds of being salaried compared to married individuals. Unmarried individuals have about 90 percent lower odds of being self-employed than married individuals.
- 7.2.8. **Formal Vocational Training:** Individuals with formal vocational training have about 46.2 percent higher odds of being in salaried employment compared to those without vocational training. Having a vocational degree is associated with about 24.9 percent lower odds of being self-employed compared to those without such a degree.

Table-2.17: Estimates of Model

Variables	Likelihood values
Unemployed	Reference category
Casual Labour	Comparison category-I
Household size	0.9786042
Log of Age	4.65e-15***
Log of Age ²	191.4111***
Log of No of years in formal education	26.12874***
Log of No of years in formal education ²	0.2813103***
Log of Monthly household expenditure	0.7585543***
Urban (rural as base)	0.6928308***
Female (male as base)	0.7528214***
Unmarried (married as base)	0.1113335***

Others [#] (married as base)	0.4092851
VET (Yes)	1.0857
Possession of immovable assets	0.7732629
Salaried Employee	Comparison category-II
Household size	1.068758**
Log of Age	3.79e-10***
Log of Age ²	44.83204***
No of years in formal education	2.585125
Log of No of years in formal education ²	0.7215645*
Log of Monthly household expenditure	1.22009**
Urban (rural as base)	1.177898
Female (male as base)	0.9565039
Unmarried (married as base)	0.1294346***
Others [#] (married as base)	0.6102307
VET(Yes)	1.461717***
Possession of immovable assets	0.7071288
Self-employed	Comparison category-III
Household size	0.958548
Log of Age	3.26e-12***
Log of Age ²	84.88423***
No of years in formal education	23.16591***
Log of No of years in formal education ²	0.2707274***
Log of Monthly household expenditure	0.9442062
Urban (rural as base)	0.4305898***
Female (male as base)	1.054886
Unmarried (married as base)	0.0904149***
Others [#] (married as base)	0.4563057
VET (Yes)	0.750588*
Possession of immovable assets	0.6626358

*** $p < 1\%$, ** $p < 5\%$ and * $p < 10\%$

[#] Others include widowed and divorced/seperated.

Chapter Three

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN DIMAPUR



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN DIMAPUR

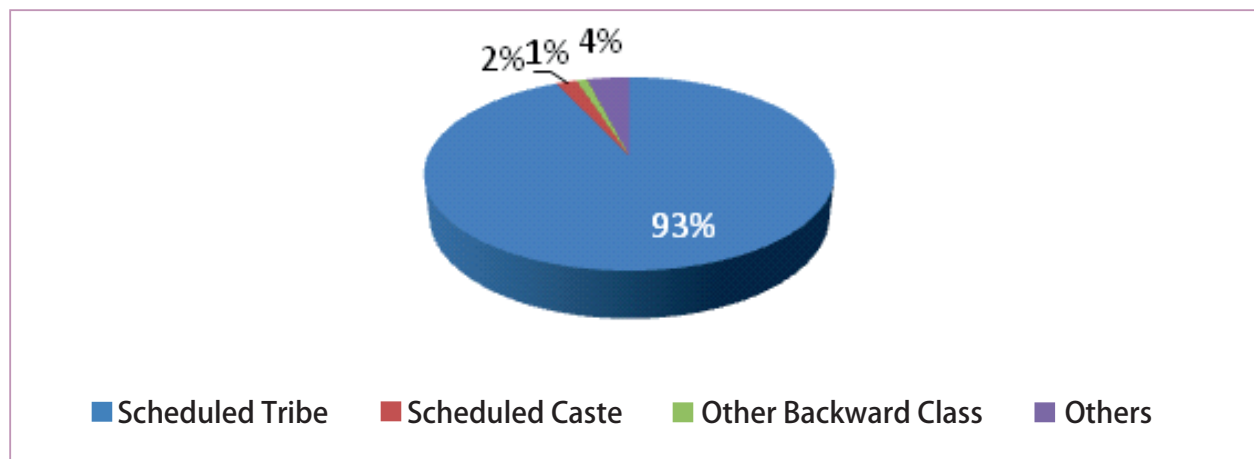
1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS :

- 1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-3.1, the average household size in Dimapur is 3 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 9 members. From Table-3.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Dimapur is Rs. 22716 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 1158 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 94667.

Table-3.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	9	3
2	Total monthly expenditure	1158	94667	22716

- 1.2. As presented in Table-3.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Dimapur (with 89 percent), while Sikhism and Zoroastrianism are reported to be the least religious groups with less than 1 percent. Hinduism is also registered to be 8 percent. As can be observed from Figure-3.1, a majority of the residents of Dimapur are Scheduled Tribe, while Other Backward Class accounts for the least social group with 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning religious groups and social groups are given in Table-3.2 and Figure-3.1 respectively.

Figure-3.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Dimapur

Table-3.2: Distribution of Religions in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	8 %
2	Islam	2 %
3	Christianity	89 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	1 %
6	Zoroastrianism	0 %
7	Buddhism	0 %
8	Others	0 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-3.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Dimapur is 34 years. From Table-3.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Dimapur residents is 12 years with minimum year of 1 year and maximum year of 17 years.

Table-3.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Dimapur

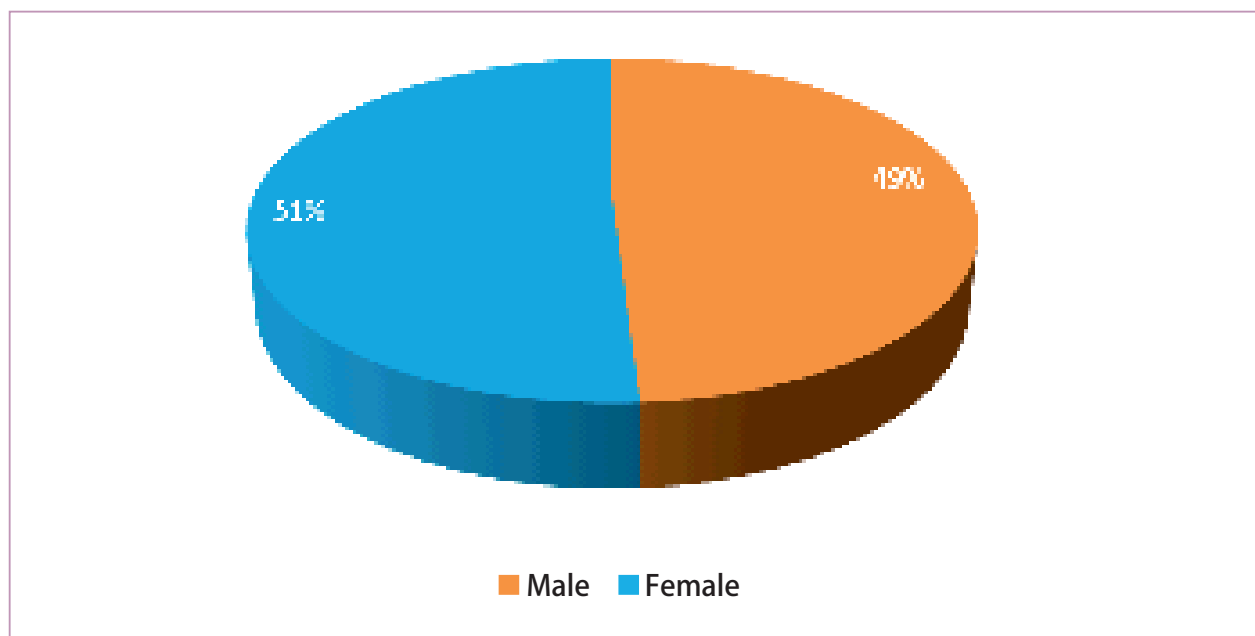
Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	34
2	No of years in formal education	1	17	12

2.2. As presented in Table-3.4, the maximum number of respondents from Dimapur are unmarried children (with 39 percent), while married children, spouses of married children, grandchildren, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law, servants/employees/other non-relatives account for the least proportion with 1 percent respectively. Whereas heads of family registered 27 percent, spouses of the heads of family also reported 27 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-3.4.

Table-3.4: Relation to Head in Dimapur

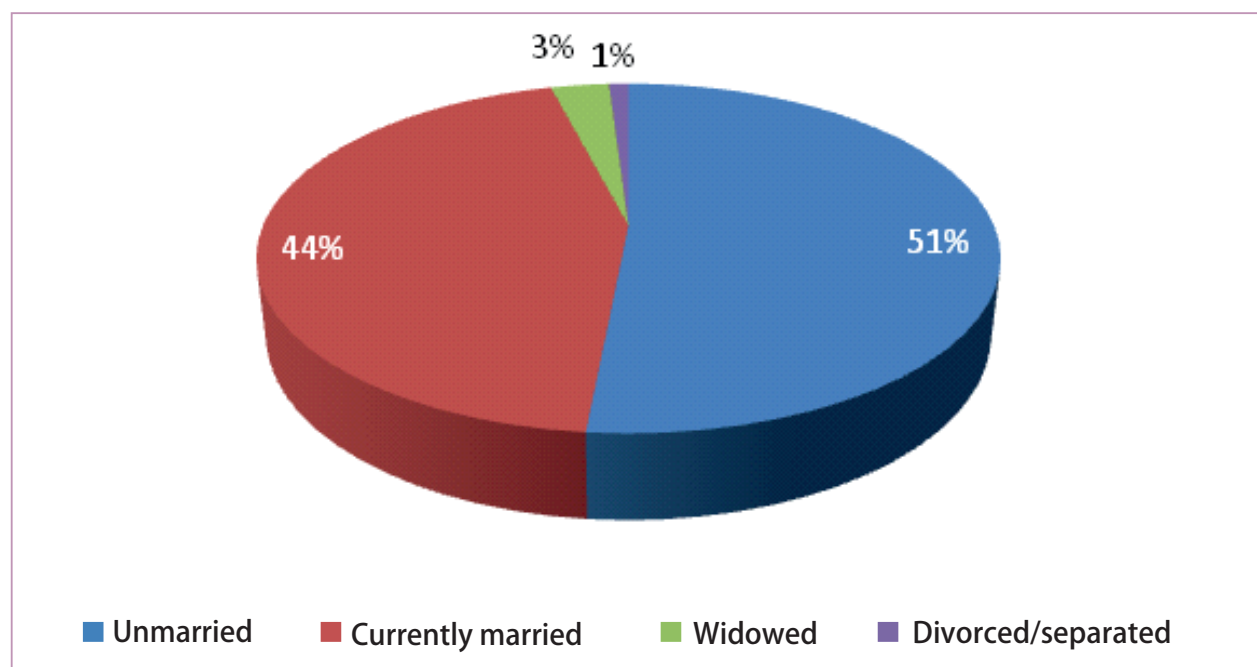
Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	27 %
2	Spouse	27 %
3	Married child	1 %
4	Spouse of married child	1 %
5	Unmarried child	39 %
6	Grandchild	1 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	1 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	2 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	1 %
	Total	100 %

Figure-3.2: Gender Distribution in Dimapur



2.3. As can be seen from figure-3.2, female accounts for 51 percent of the respondents in Dimapur, while male constitutes 49 percent. As presented in figure-3.3, Currently Married accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Dimapur with 51 percent, while Divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-3.3.

Figure-3.3: Marital Status in Dimapur



3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-3.5, most of the respondents in Dimapur studied up to secondary (with 27 percent), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 21 percent studied up to graduation, 5 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, only 1 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-3.5.

Table-3.5: General Education Level in Dimapur

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	1 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	3 %
4	Up to primary	6 %
5	Up to middle	16 %
6	Up to secondary	27 %
7	Up to higher secondary	19 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	2 %
9	Up to graduation	21 %
10	Postgraduate and above	5 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-3.6, a majority of the residents of Dimapur are without any technical education (with 94 percent), while none of the residents have degrees in crafts as well as in below graduate and graduate level diploma/certificate courses in agriculture, engineering/technology and medicine. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning technical education level are given in Table-3.6.

Table-3.6: Technical Education Level in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	94 %
2	Agriculture	1 %
3	Engineering/technology	1 %
4	Medicine	1 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	1 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
	Total	100 %

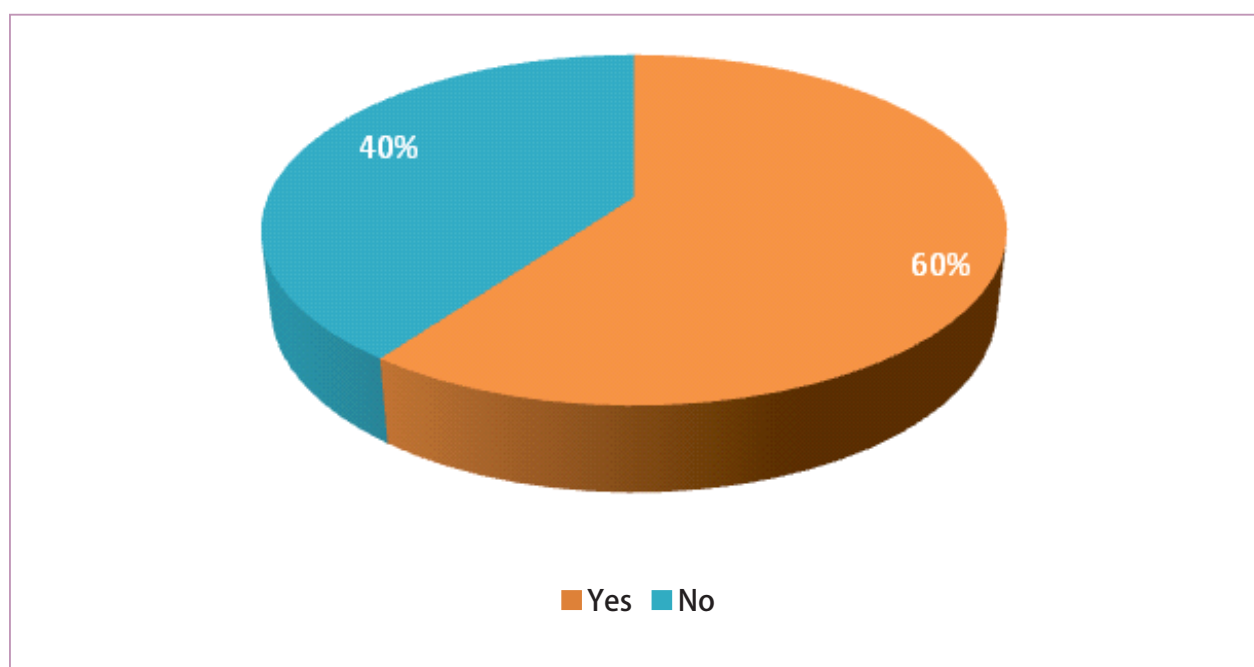
3.3. As per Table-3.7, the maximum number of residents of Dimapur are without any vocational/technical training with 94 percent, while only 3 percent have received formal vocational/technical training. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-3.7.

Table-3.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Dimapur

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	3 %
2	Hereditary	0 %
3	Self-learning	1%
4	Learning on the job	1 %
5	Others	1 %
6	No training	94 %
	Total	100 %

3.4. As presented in Figure-3.4, the maximum number of respondents in Dimapur who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training during the last 365 days (with 60 percent), while 40 percent reported to have completed prior to the specified days.

Figure-3.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the last 365 days - Dimapur



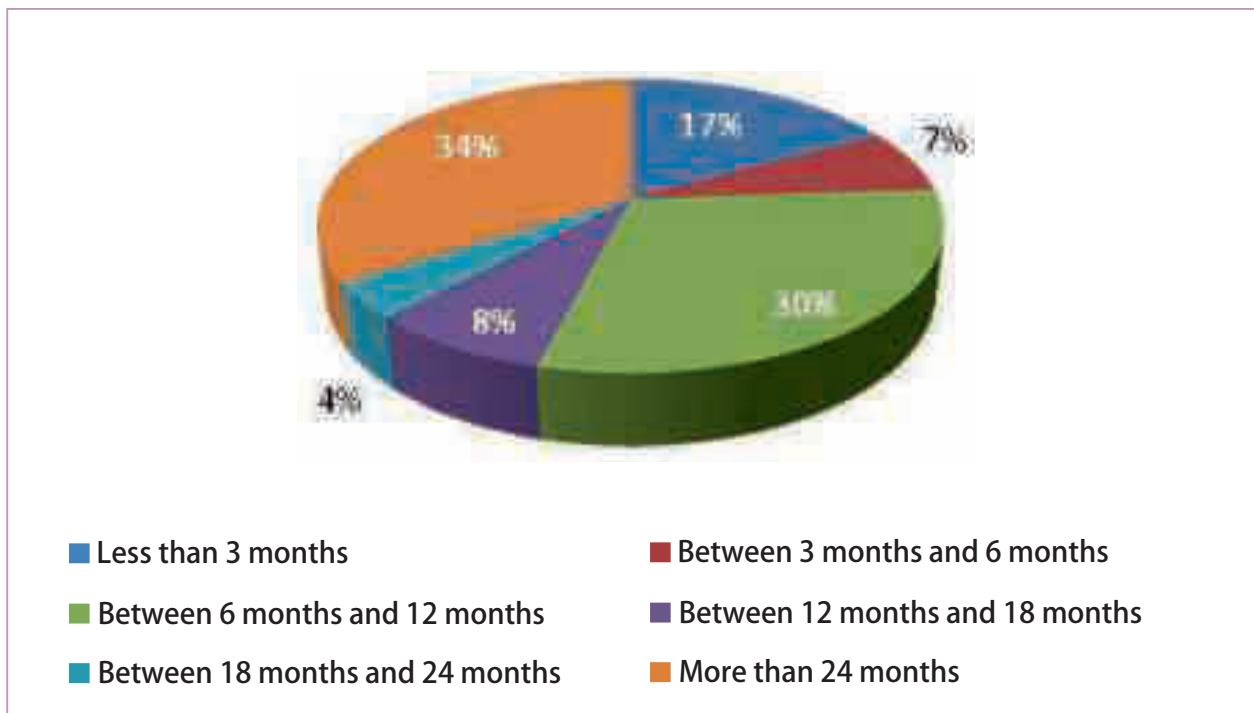
- 3.5. As can be seen from Table-3.8, a majority of the residents of Dimapur with formal vocational/technical training are in the fields of 'agriculture and food processing' with 11 percent, followed by 'healthcare and nutrition' with 9 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-3.8.

Table-3.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	1 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	11 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	2 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	3 %
5	Automotive	4 %
6	Beauty and wellness	8 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	1 %
8	Civil engineering	3 %
9	Electrical and electronics	5 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	9 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	4 %
12	Information technology	1 %
13	Logistics	3 %
14	Mechanical engineering	1 %
15	Media and entertainment	1 %
16	Office and business-related work	1 %
17	Telecom	1 %
18	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	1 %
19	Childcare and pre-school	1 %
20	Others	39 %
	Total	100 %

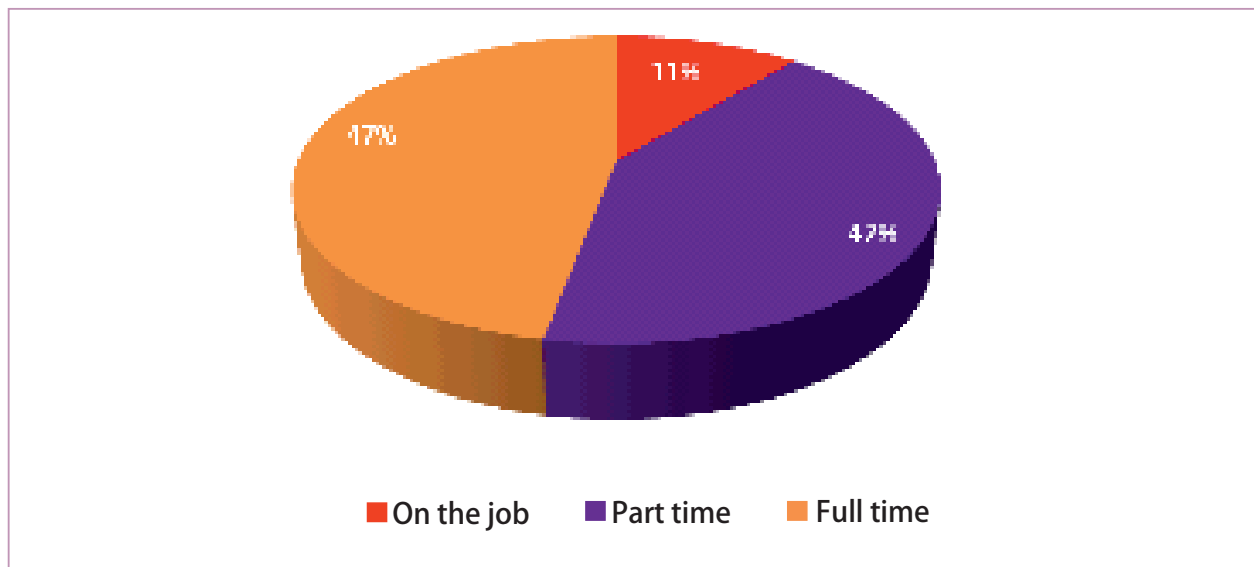
- 3.6. As can be observed from Figure-3.5, most of the respondents in Dimapur with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for more than 24 months (with 34 percent), while the trainees who undertook training for 18 months to 24 months account for the least proportion with 4 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Figure-5.

Figure-3.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Dimapur



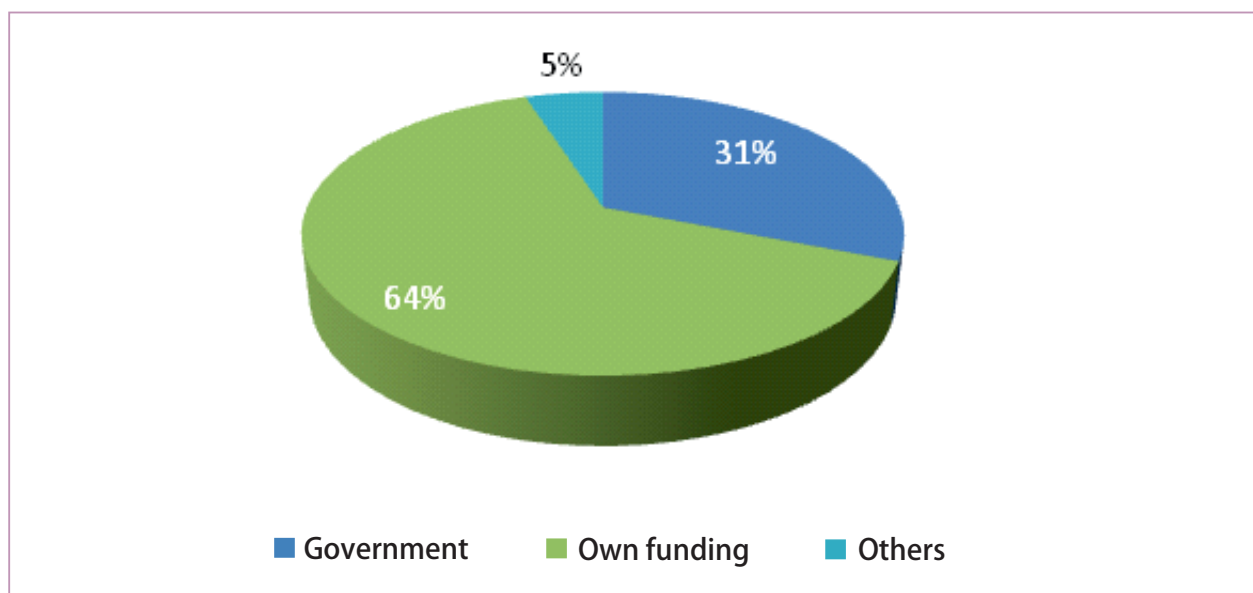
3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-3.6, the maximum number of residents of Dimapur received formal vocational/technical training as full-time trainees (with 47 percent), followed by part-time trainees with 42 percent. Furthermore, 10 percent of the respondents received formal training on the job.

Figure-3.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Dimapur



- 3.8. As presented in Figure-3.7, most of the respondents in Dimapur financed formal vocational/technical training from own funding (with 64 percent), followed by governmental funding with 31 percent. Furthermore, 5 percent of the respondents financed from other sources.

Figure-3.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Dimapur



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 4.1. As can be seen from Table-3.9, a majority of the residents in Dimapur reported as attending educational institution (with 20 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 15 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Dimapur is 51 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 78.43 percent, the unemployment rate is 21.57 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-3.9.

Table-3.9: Status of Usual Principal Activity in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	14 %
2	Employer	1 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	1 %
4	Salaried employee	15 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	3 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	7 %
7	Seeking for work	11 %
8	Attending educational institution	20 %
9	Attending domestic duties	11 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	14 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	2 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prosti tution, and so on)	1 %
	Total (1 – 13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	51 %
15	Employment rate	78.43 %
16	Unemployment rate	21.57 %

4.2. As can be observed from Table-3.10, the maximum number of respondents in Dimapur engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-3.9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 71 percent), while 2 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-3.10.

Table-3.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Dimapur

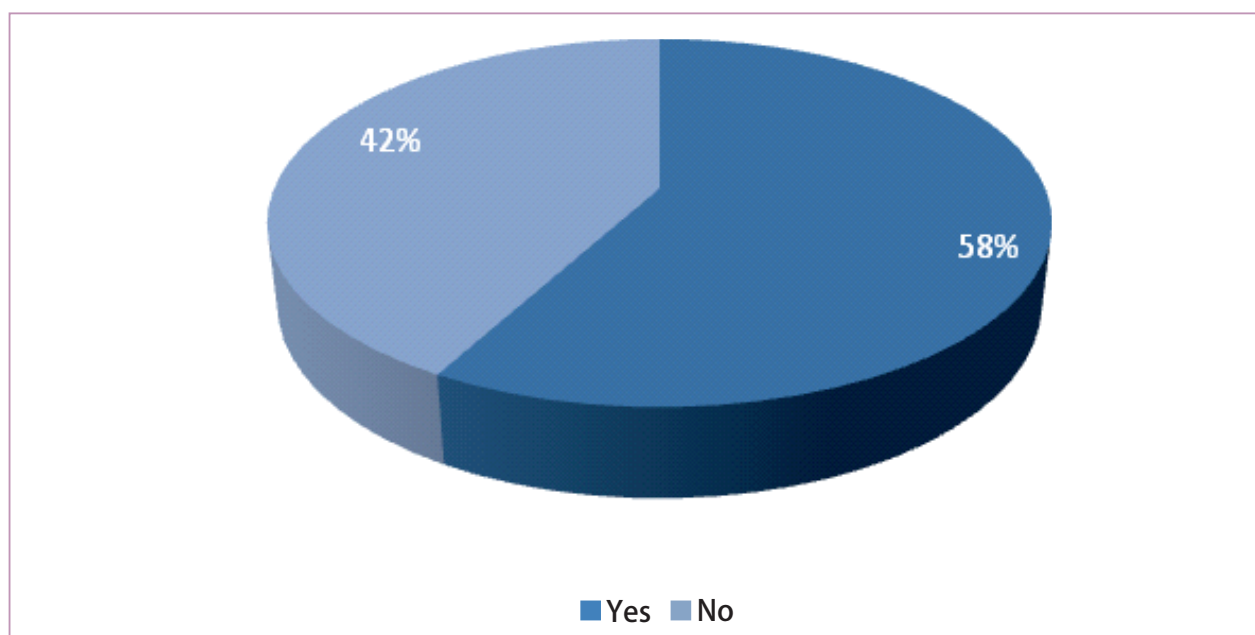
Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	2 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	14 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	6 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	7 %
5	More than 3 years	71 %
	Total	100 %

4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-3.11, most of the respondents in Dimapur with jobs have no written job contract (with 64 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contracts for more than 3 years accounting for 32 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-3.11.

Table-3.11: Type of Job Contract in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	64 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	2 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	2 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	32 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.4. As presented in Figure-3.8, a majority of the respondents in Dimapur with jobs are entitled to paid leave (with 58 percent), while 42 percent of the residents with jobs are ineligible for paid leave.

Figure-3.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Dimapur

- 4.5. From Table-3.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Dimapur are ineligible for the specified social security benefits (with 36 percent), while none of the residents reported to have access to 'pension and healthcare benefits'. However, 29 percent registered to have access to pensions and other provident funds. Notably, the respondents registering 'don't know' account for 18 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-3.12.

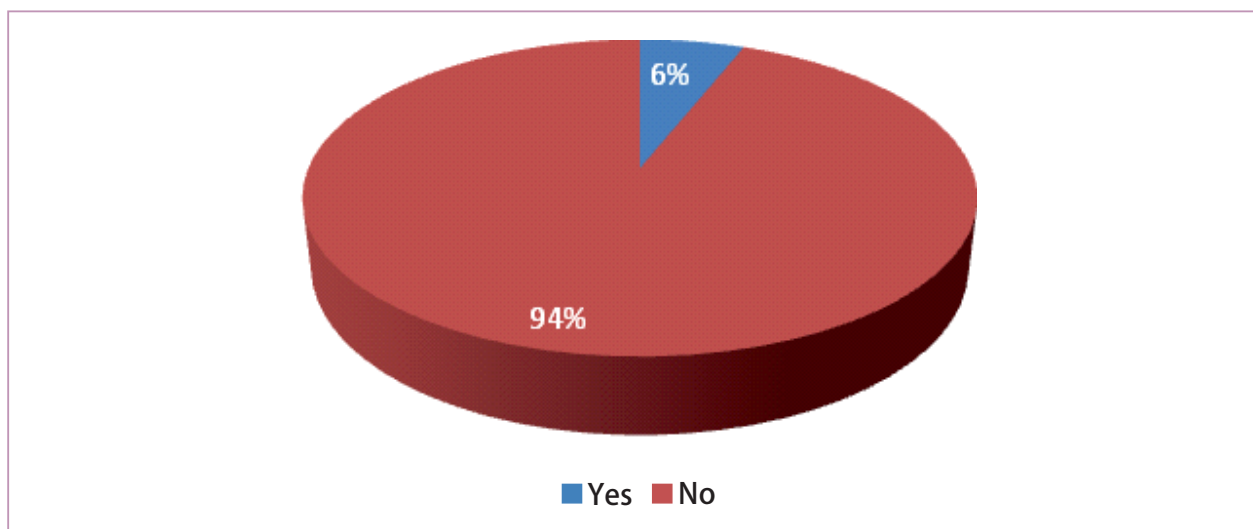
Table-3.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	29 %
2	Gratuity	5 %
3	Healthcare benefits	3%
4	Pension and gratuity	1%
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	0 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	1 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	7 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	36 %
9	Don't know	18 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-3.9, almost all the respondents with principal activities are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 94 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for only 6 percent.

Figure-3.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Dimapur



5.2. As can be observed from Table-3.13, most of the respondents in Dimapur have been engaged in subsidiary activities for 2 years to 3 years (with 72 percent), while 3 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-3.13.

Table-3.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	3 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	13 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	5 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	72 %
5	More than 3 years	7 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-3.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Dimapur have given job applications and have visited worksite as part of job search efforts (with 59 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have undertaken other efforts with 15 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-3.14.

Table-3.14: Job Search Efforts in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	59 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	7 %
3	Registration in private employment center	1 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	8 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	7 %
6	Permit application to start business	3 %
7	Others	15 %
	Total	100 %

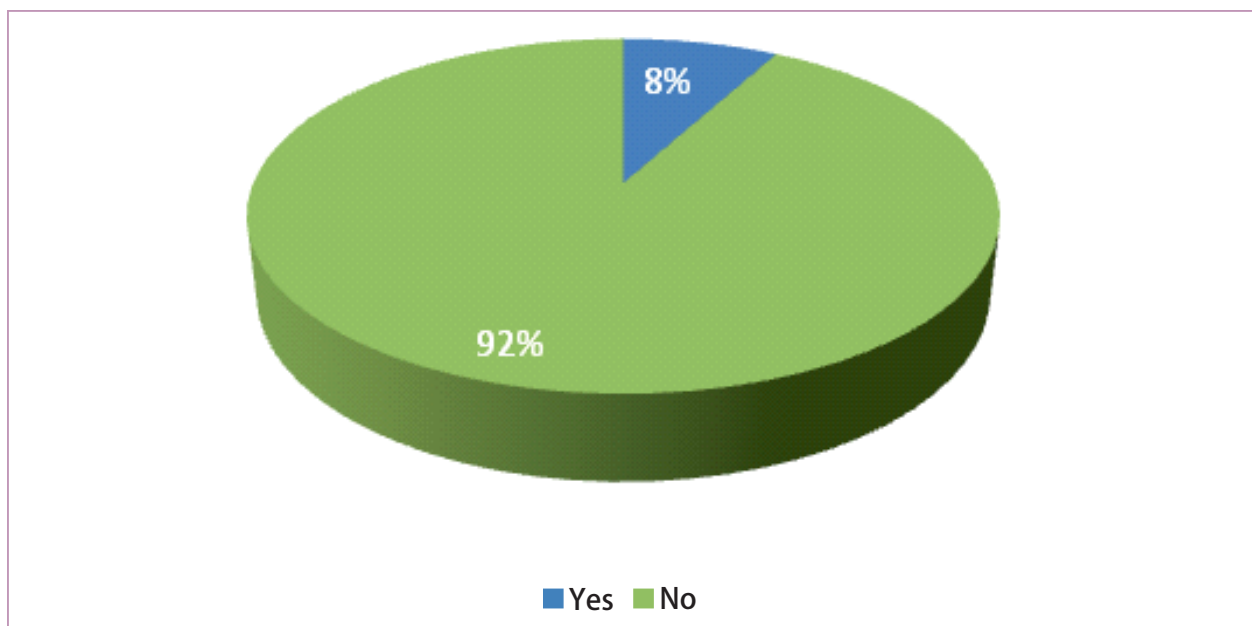
6.2. As can be seen from Table-3.15, the maximum number of respondents in Dimapur without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 38 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 6 months to 1 year (with 27 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-3.15.

Table-3.15: Duration of Unemployment in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	10 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	27 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	14 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	11 %
5	More than 3 years	38 %
	Total	100 %

6.3. As presented in Figure-3.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Dimapur have no prior work experience (with 92 percent), 8 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-3.10: Prior Work Experience- Dimapur



6.4. As can be observed from Table-3.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Dimapur cited 'household responsibilities other than childcare' as the reason for unemployment (with 39 percent), while none of them cited 'shutdown of production unit' as a factor for unemployment. Notably, 16 percent of the respondents reported 'end of contract/quit' as the reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-3.16.

Table-3.16: Unemployment Reasons in Dimapur

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	4 %
2	End of contract/quit	16 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	11 %
5	Retirement	5 %
6	Childcare	11 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	39 %
8	Ill health	3 %
9	No financial need to work	1 %
10	Others	10 %
	Total	100 %



Chapter Four

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN KIPHIRE



Chapter Four

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN KIPHIRE

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

- 1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-4.1, the average household size in Kiphire is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 11 members. From Table-4.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Kiphire is Rs. 6424 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 3808 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 71750.

Table-4.1: Household size and Monthly Expenditure in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	2	11	5
2	Total monthly expenditure	3808	71750	6424

- 1.2. As presented in Table-4.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Kiphire (with 98 percent), while Hinduism is registered to be 1 percent. As can be observed from Figure-4.1, a majority of the residents of Kiphire are Scheduled Tribe (with 93 percent), while Other Backward Class accounts for 5 percent of the population. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning religious groups and social groups are given in Table-4.2 and Figure-4.1 respectively.

Figure-4.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Kiphire

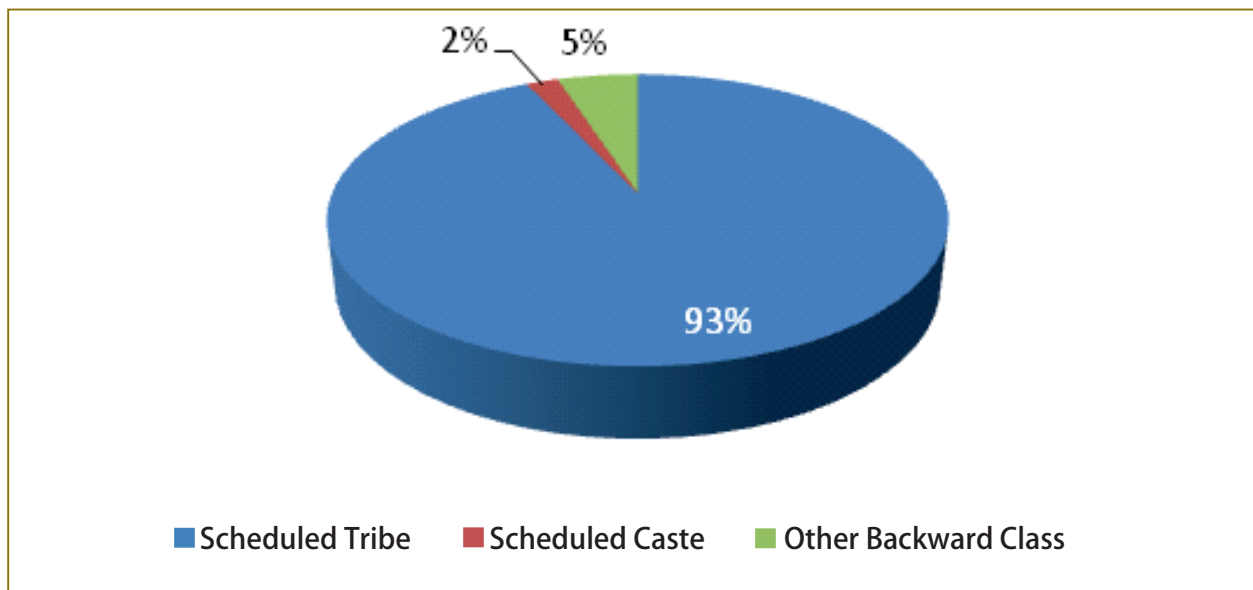


Table-4.2: Distribution of Religions in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	1 %
2	Islam	1 %
3	Christianity	98 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	0 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-4.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Kiphire is 32 years. From Table-4.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Kiphire residents is 11 years with minimum year of 2 years and maximum year of 19 years.

Table-4.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Kiphire

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	32
2	No of years in formal education	2	19	11

- 2.2. As presented in Table-4.4, the maximum number of respondents from Kiphire are unmarried children (with 46 percent), while married children, grandchildren, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives and servants/employees/other non-relatives account for the least proportion (with less than 1 percent). Whereas heads of families registered 26 percent, spouses of the head of family are also reported to be 28 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-4.4.

Table-4.4: Relation to Head in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	26 %
2	Spouse	28 %
3	Married child	0 %
4	Spouse of married child	0 %
5	Unmarried child	46 %
6	Grandchild	0 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	0 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	0 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

- 2.3. As can be seen from Figure-4.2, male accounts for 52 percent of the respondents in Kiphire, while female constitutes 48 percent. As presented in Figure-4.3, currently married accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Kiphire with 53 percent, while divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with less than 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-4.3.

Figure-4.2: Gender Distribution in Kiphire

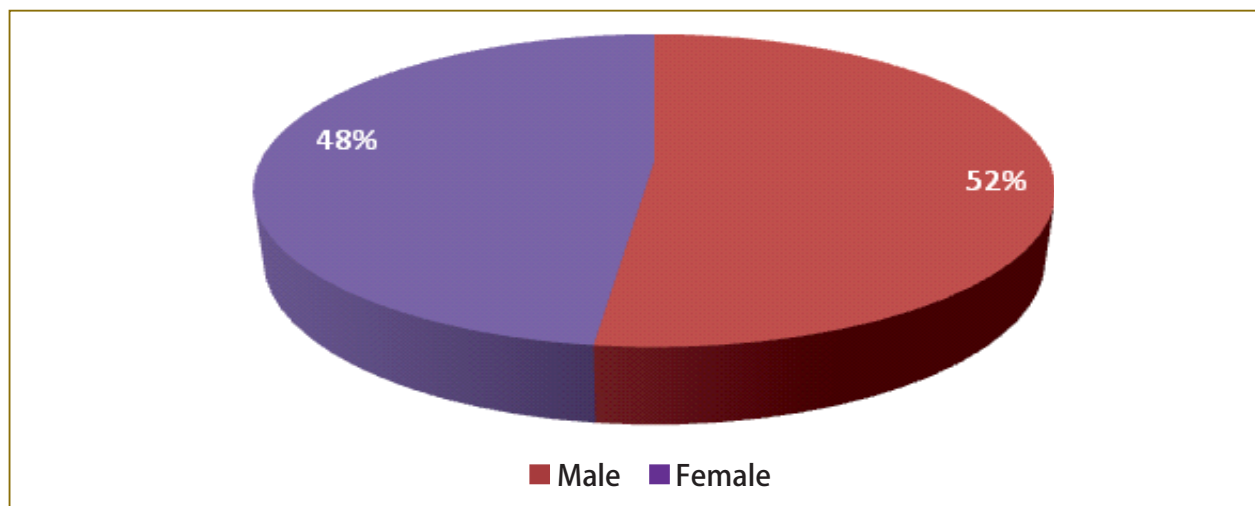
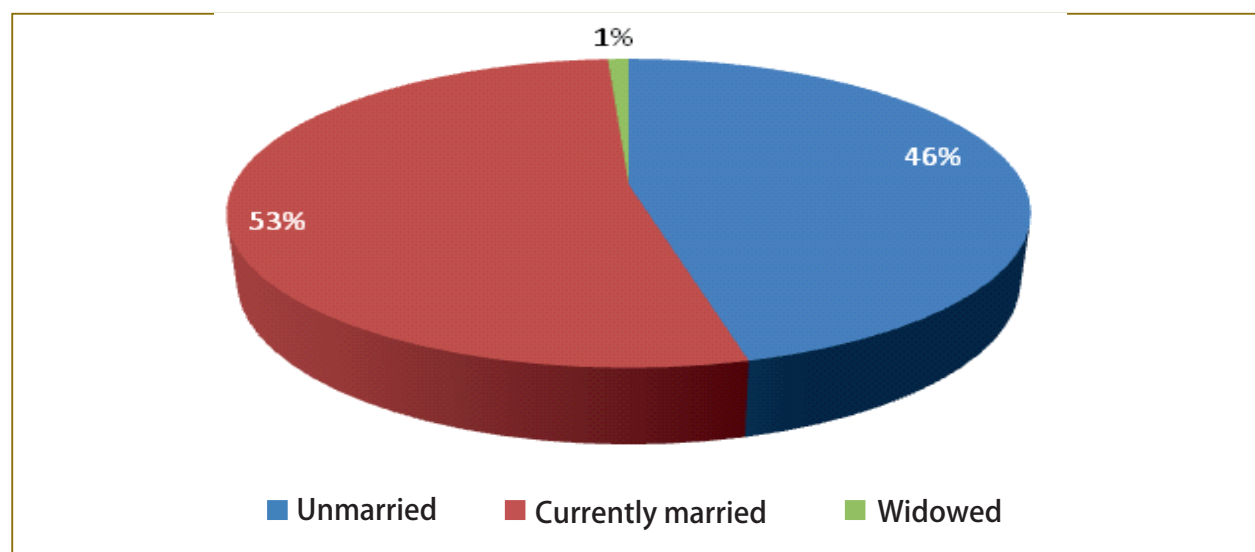


Figure-4.3: Marital Status in Kiphire



3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-4.5, most of the respondents in Kiphire studied up to secondary (with 35 percent), while none of the residents are literate without formal schooling. Whereas 6 percent studied up to graduation, 1 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 2 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-4.5.

Table-4.5: General Education Level in Kiphire

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	2 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	3 %
4	Up to primary	13 %
5	Up to middle	20 %
6	Up to secondary	35 %
7	Up to higher secondary	17 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	3 %
9	Up to graduation	6 %
10	Postgraduate and above	1 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-4.6, almost all the residents of Kiphire are without any technical education (with 98 percent), while none of the respondents have courses in agriculture, engineering/technology, medicine and crafts. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning technical education level are given in Table-4.6.

Table-4.6: Technical Education Level in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	98 %
2	Agriculture	0 %
3	Engineering/technology	1 %
4	Medicine	0 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	0 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	%
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %

13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
	Total	100 %

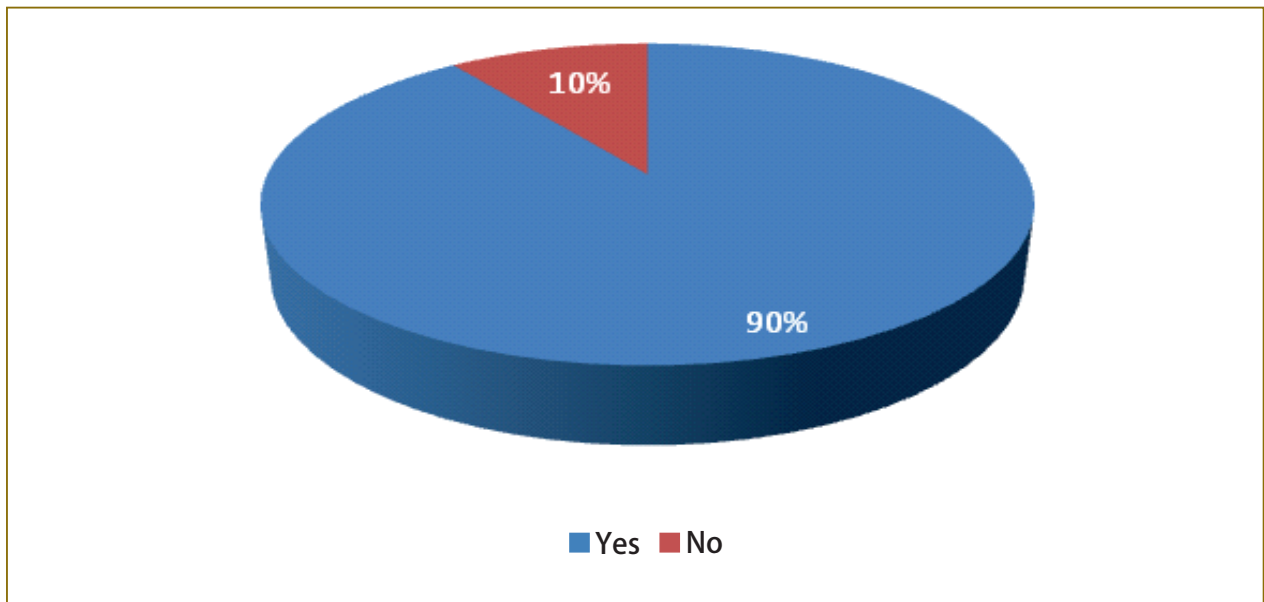
- 3.3. As per Table-4.7, the maximum number of residents of Kiphire are without any vocational/technical training (with 98 percent), while 2 percent of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-4.7.

Table-4.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Kiphire

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	2 %
2	Hereditary	0 %
3	Self-learning	0 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	98 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.4. As presented in Figure-4.4, most of the respondents in Kiphire who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training during the last 365 days (with 90 percent), while 10 percent reported to have completed prior to the specified days.

Figure-4.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the last 365 days - Kiphire



3.5. As can be seen from Table-4.8, a majority of the residents of Kiphire with formal vocational/technical training are in the fields of 'information technology' with 60 percent, followed by 'others' with 30 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-4.8.

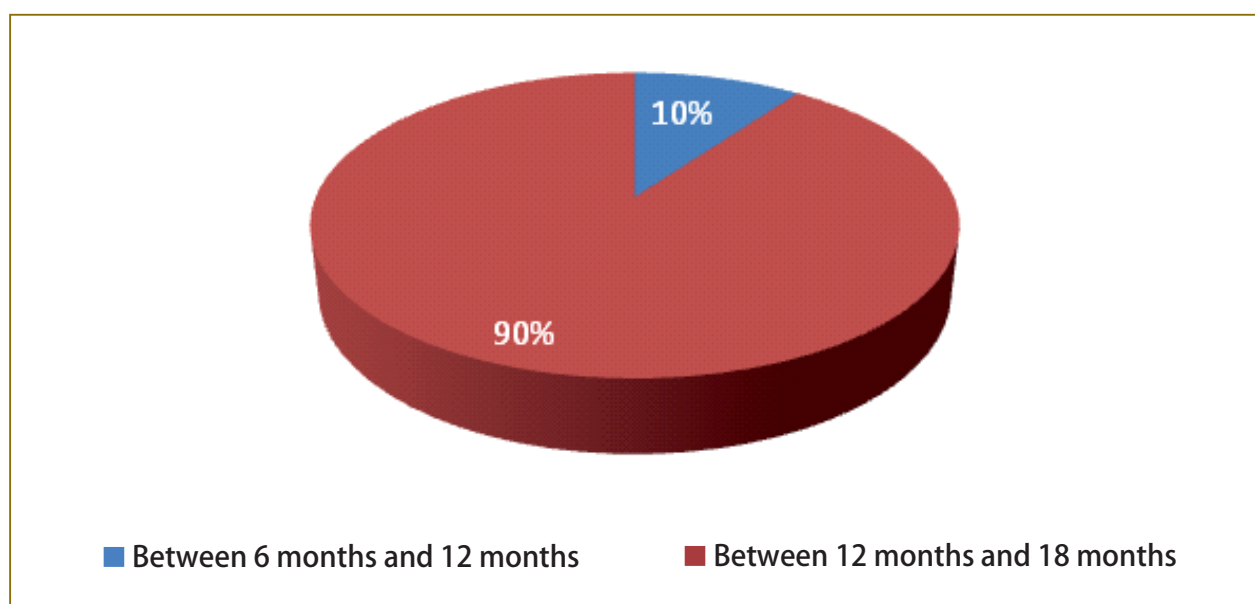
Table-4.8: Field of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	0 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	0 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	0 %
5	Automotive	0 %
6	Beauty and wellness	10 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumping and painting	0 %
9	Electrical and electronics	0 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	0 %

11	Hospitality and tourism	0 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	0 %
13	Information technology	60 %
14	Logistics	0 %
15	Mechanical engineering	0 %
16	Media and entertainment	0 %
17	Office and business-related work	0 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	0 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	0 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	0 %
22	Others	30 %
	Total	100 %

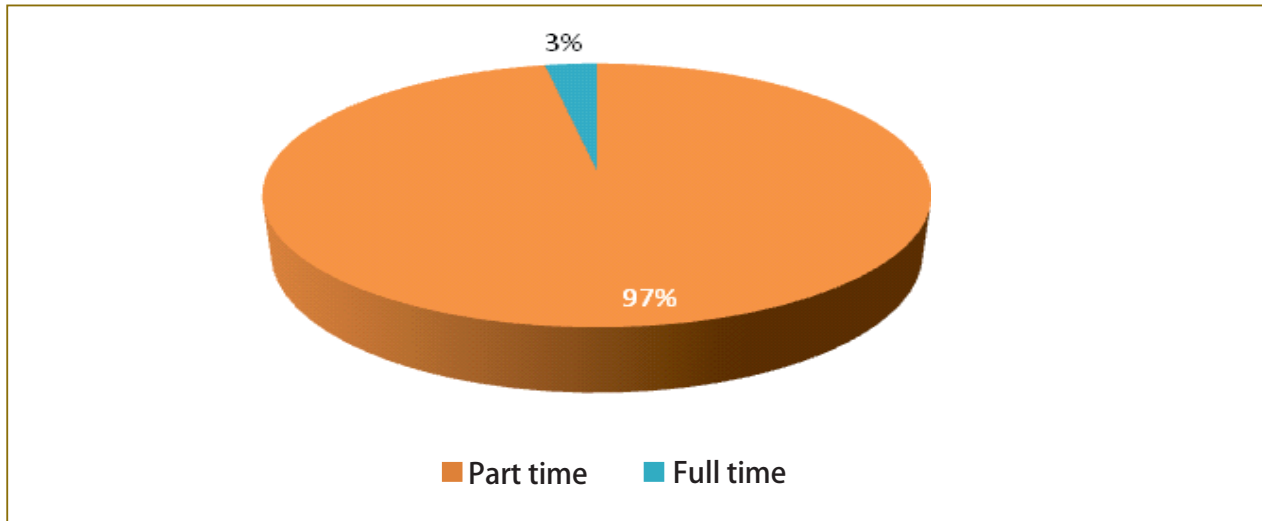
3.6. As can be observed from Figure-4.5, most of the respondents in Kiphire with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for 12 months to 18 months (with 90 percent), while 10 percent of the trainees undertook training for 6 months to 12 months.

Figure-4.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Kiphire



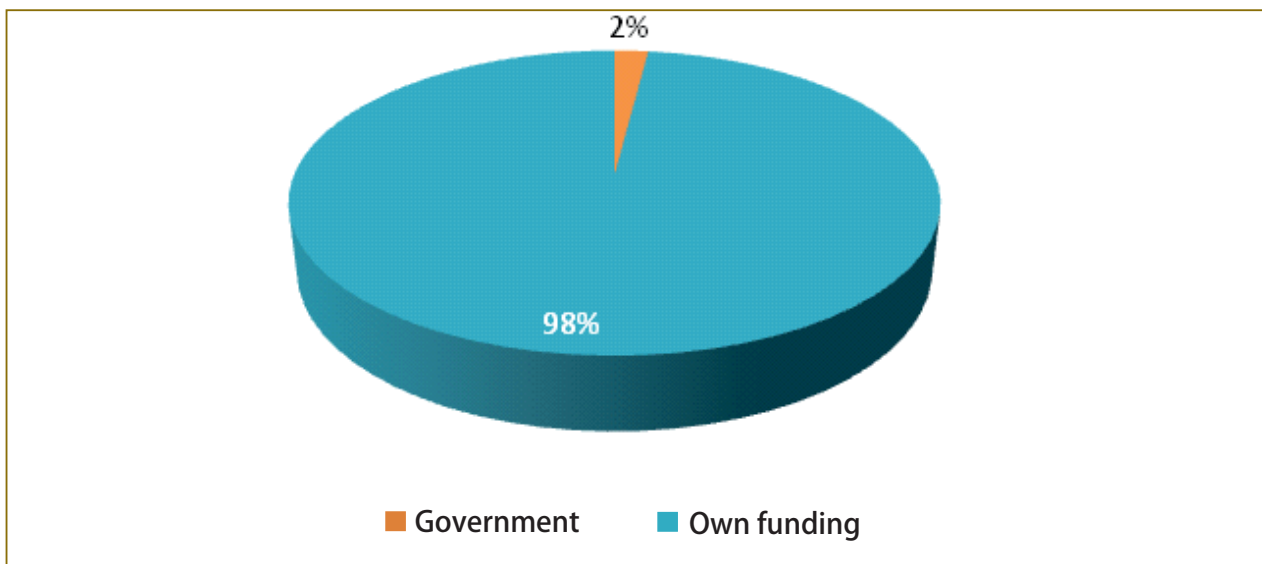
3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-4.6, the maximum number of residents in Kiphire received formal vocational/technical training as part-time trainees (with 97 percent), followed by full-time trainees with 3 percent.

Figure-4.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Kiphire



3.8. As presented in Figure-4.7, almost all the respondents in Kiphire financed formal vocational/technical training through own funding (with 98 percent), with governmental funding accounting for 2 percent.

Figure-4.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Kiphire



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 4.1. As can be seen from Table-4.9, a majority of the residents in Kiphire reported as attending educational institution (with 27 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 18 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Kiphire is 46 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 89.14 percent, the unemployment rate is 10.86 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-4.9.

Table-4.9: Status of Usual Principal Activity in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	15 %
2	Employer	0 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	0 %
4	Salaried employee	18 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	1 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	7 %
7	Seeking for work	5 %
8	Attending educational institution	27 %
9	Attending domestic duties	3 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	23 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	0 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	46 %
15	Employment rate	89.14 %
16	Unemployment rate	10.86 %

- 4.2. As can be observed from Table-4.10, the maximum number of respondents in Kiphire engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-4.9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 90 percent), while only 1 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-4.10.

Table-4.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Kiphire

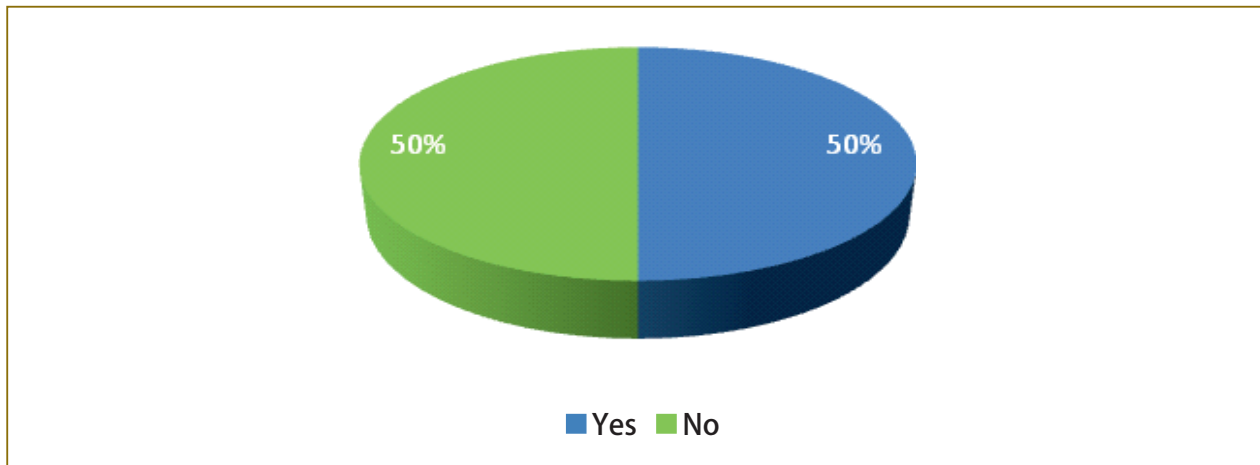
Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	1 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	0 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	4 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	5 %
5	More than 3 years	90 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-4.11, most of the respondents in Kiphire with jobs have no written job contracts (with 87 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contracts for more than 3 years accounting for 11 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-4.11.

Table-4.11: Type of Job Contract in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	87 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	0 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	2 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	11 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.4. As presented in Figure-4.8, whereas 50 percent of the respondents in Kiphire with jobs are entitled to paid leave, the other 50 percent of the residents with jobs are ineligible for paid leave.

Figure-4.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Kiphire


4.5. From Table-4.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Kiphire reported to be ineligible for any of the specified social security benefits (with 76 percent), followed by residents who have access to pensions and gratuity (with 15 percent). Notably, the respondents registering 'don't know' account for only 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-4.12.

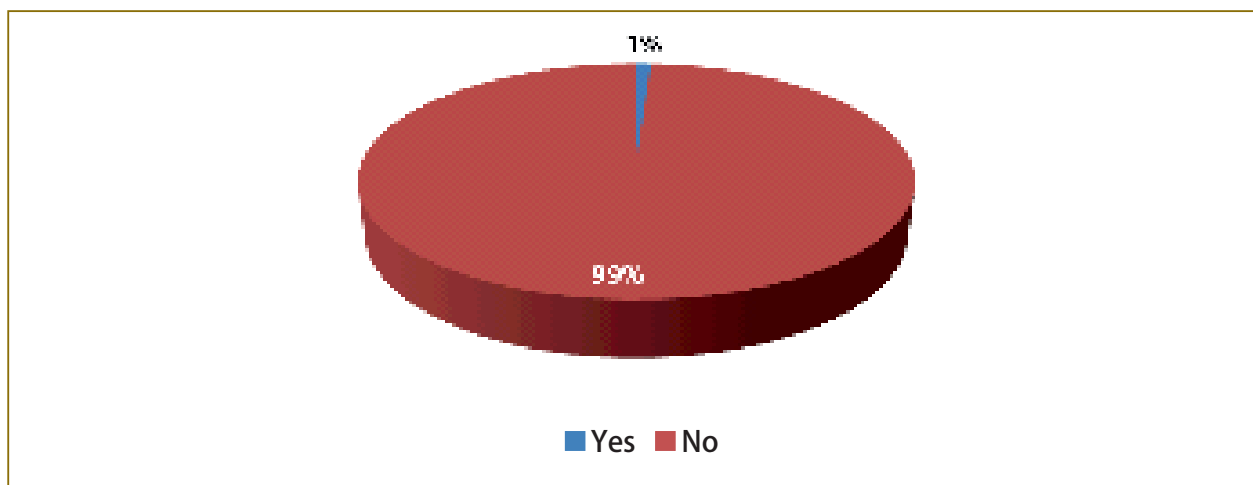
Table-4.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	8 %
2	Gratuity	0 %
3	Healthcare benefits	0 %
4	Pension and gratuity	15 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	0 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	76 %
9	Don't know	1 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-4.9, almost all the respondents in Kiphire with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 99 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for only 1 percent.

Figure-4.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Kiphire



- 5.2. As can be observed from Table-4.13, almost all the respondents in Kiphire have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 99 percent), while 1 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for 2 years to 3 years.

Table-4.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	0 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	0 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	0 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	1 %
5	More than 3 years	99 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-4.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Kiphire have undertaken 'job application and worksite visits' as part of job search efforts (with 91 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have sought financial assistance to start business (with 8 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-4.14.

Table-4.14: Job Search Efforts in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	91 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	0 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	8 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	0 %
6	Permit application to start business	0 %
7	Others	1 %
	Total	100 %

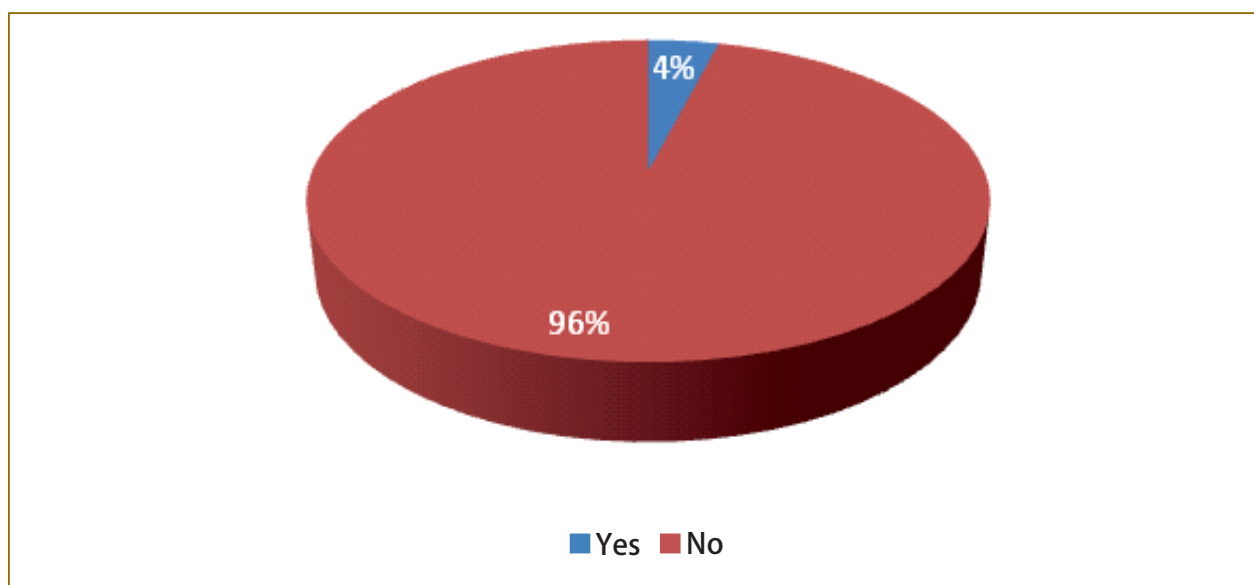
- 6.2. As can be seen from Table-4.15, the maximum number of respondents in Kiphire without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 42 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for less than or equal to 6 months (with 38 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-4.15.

Table-4.15: Duration of Unemployment in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	38 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	12 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	4 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	4 %
5	More than 3 years	42 %
	Total	100 %

6.3. As presented in Figure-4.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Kiphire have no prior work experience (with 96 percent), 4 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-4.10: Prior Work Experience - Kiphire



6.4. As can be observed from Table-4.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Kiphire cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 81 percent), while none of them cited 'no financial need to work', 'shutdown of production unit' and 'retrenchment/ lay off' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 14 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-4.14.

Table-4.16: Unemployment Reasons in Kiphire

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/lay off	0 %
2	End of contract/quit	1 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	14 %
5	Retirement	1 %
6	Childcare	1 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	1 %
8	Ill health	1 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	81 %
	Total	100 %



Chapter Five

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN KOHIMA



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN KOHIMA

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS :

- 1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-5.1, the average household size in Kohima is 3 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 9 members. From Table-5.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Kohima is Rs. 18549 with minimum expenditure at Rs. 1133 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 133200.

Table-5.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Kohima

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	9	3
2	Total monthly expenditure	1133	133200	18549

- 1.2. As presented in Table-5.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Kohima (with 94 percent), while Islam is reported to be the least religious group with 1 percent. As can be observed from Figure-5.1, a majority of the residents of Kohima are Scheduled Tribe, while Other Backward Class accounts for the least social group with 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning religious groups and social groups are given in Table-5.2 and Figure-5.1 respectively.

Figure-5.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Kohima

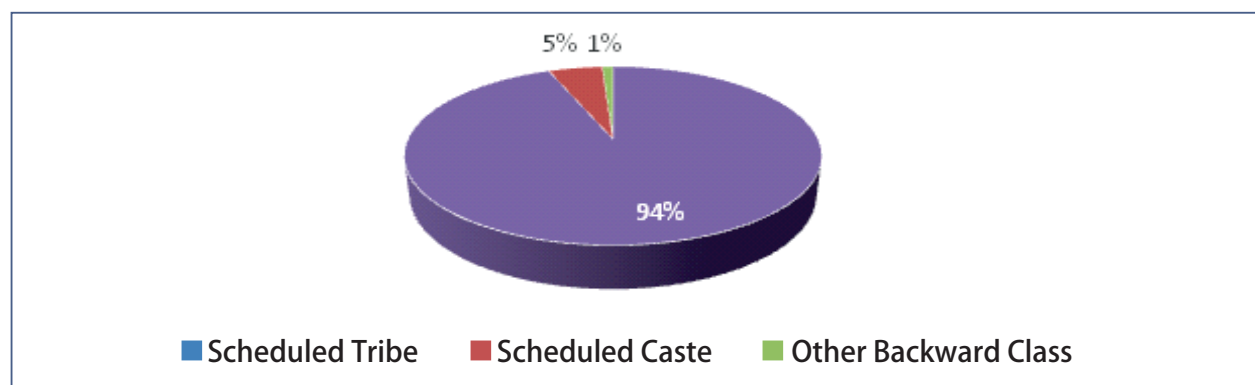


Table-5.2: Distribution of Religions in Kohima

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	5 %
2	Islam	1 %
3	Christianity	94 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	0 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-5.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Kohima is 35 years. From Table-5.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Kohima residents is 13 years with minimum number of 1 year and maximum year of 17 years.

Table-5.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Kohima

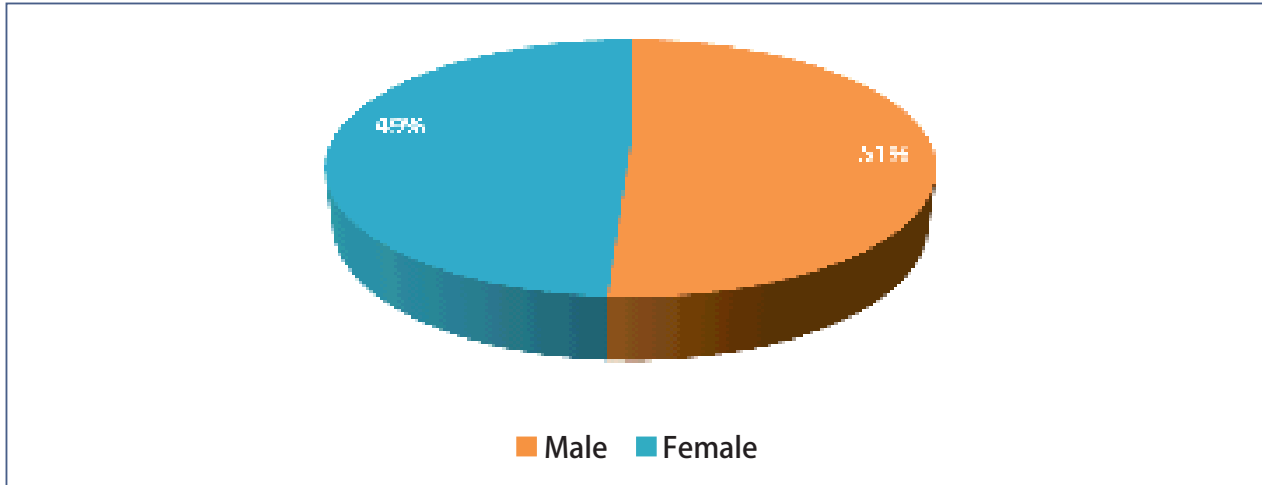
Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	35
2	No of years in formal education	1	17	13

2.2. As presented in Table-5.4, the maximum number of respondents from Kohima are unmarried children (with 46 percent), while father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law accounts for the least proportion with 2 percent. Whereas heads of family registered 25 percent, spouses of head of family reported 24 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-5.4.

Table-5.4: Relation to Head in Kohima

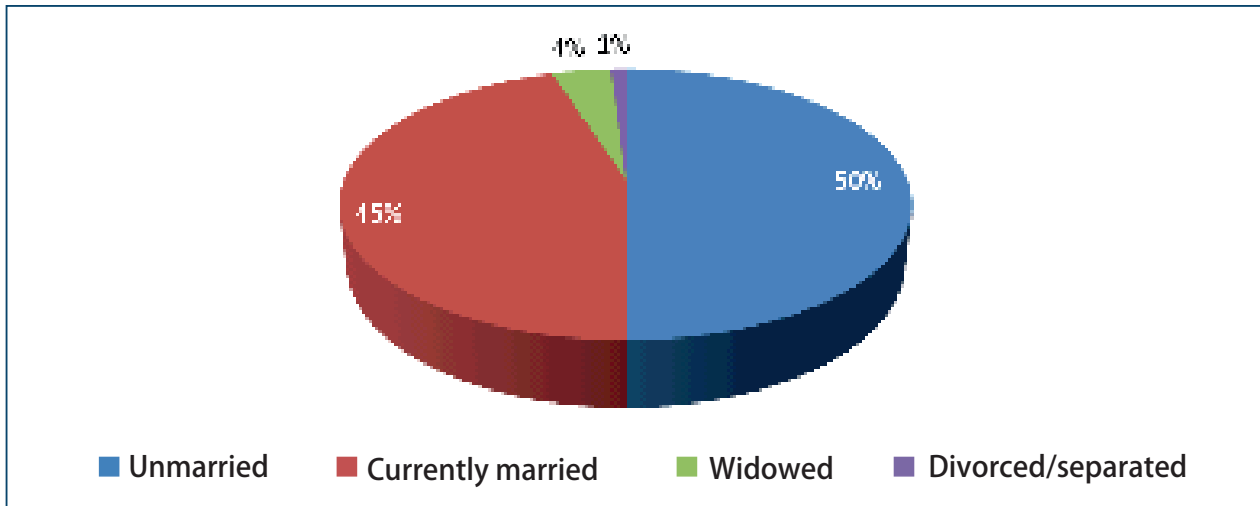
Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	25 %
2	Spouse	24 %
3	Unmarried child	46 %
4	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	2 %
5	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	3%
	Total	100 %

Figure-5.2: Gender Distribution in Kohima



2.3. As can be seen from figure-5.2, male accounts for 51 percent of the respondents in Kohima, while female constitutes 49 percent. As presented in figure-5.3, Unmarried accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Kohima with 50 percent, while Divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-5.3.

Figure-5.3: Marital Status in Kohima



3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-5.5, most of the respondents in Kohima studied up to secondary (with 30 percent), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 20 percent studied up to graduation, 5 percent is postgraduate and

above. Furthermore, none of the residents have a diploma/certificate course in general education. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-5.5.

Table-5.5: General Education Level in Kohima

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	2 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	1 %
4	Up to primary	9 %
5	Up to middle	15 %
6	Up to secondary	30 %
7	Up to higher secondary	18 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	0 %
9	Up to graduation	20 %
10	Postgraduate and above	5 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-5.6, a majority of the residents of Kohima are without any technical education (with 83 percent), while none of the residents have degrees in crafts. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning technical education level are given in Table-5.6.

Table-5.6: Technical Education Level in Kohima

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	83 %
2	Agriculture	4 %
3	Engineering/technology	5 %
4	Medicine	1 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	1 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	1 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	1 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	

11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	1 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	1 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
	Total	100 %

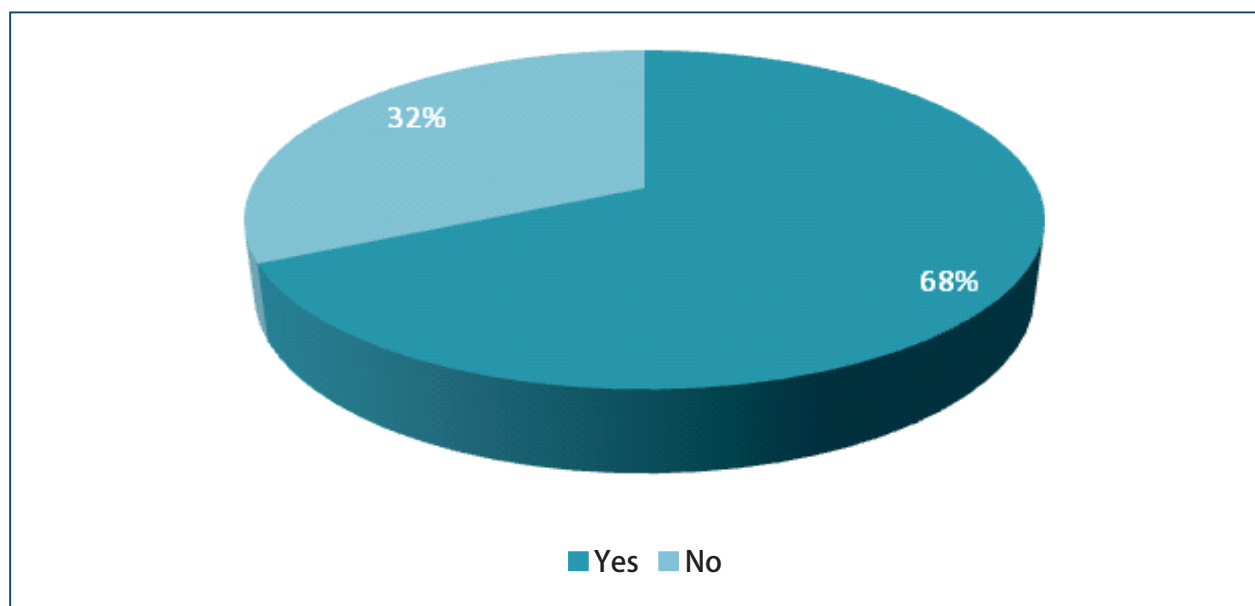
- 3.3. As per Table-5.7, the maximum number of residents of Kohima are without any vocational/technical training (with 94 percent), while only 5 percent have received formal vocational/technical training. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-5.7.

Table-5.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Kohima

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	5 %
2	Hereditary	0 %
3	Self-learning	1%
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	94 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.4. As presented in Figure-5.4, most of the respondents in Kohima who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training during the last 365 days (with 68 percent), while 32 percent reported to have completed prior to the specified days.

Figure-5.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Kohima



3.5. As can be seen from Table-5.8, a majority of the residents of Kohima with formal vocational/technical training are in the fields of 'Electrical and Electronics' and 'Information Technology' with 11 percent each, followed by 'Civil Engineering' and 'Childcare and Pre-school' with 8 percent respectively. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-5.8.

Table-5.8: Field of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Kohima

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	1 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	3 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	7 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	2 %
5	Automotive	4 %
6	Beauty and wellness	2 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	1 %
8	Civil engineering	8%
9	Electrical and electronics	11 %

10	Healthcare and nutrition	5 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	1%
12	Information technology	11 %
13	Logistics	3 %
14	Mechanical engineering	1 %
15	Media and entertainment	1 %
16	Office and business-related work	1 %
17	Telecom	3 %
18	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	7 %
19	Childcare and pre-school	8 %
20	Others	20 %
	Total	100 %

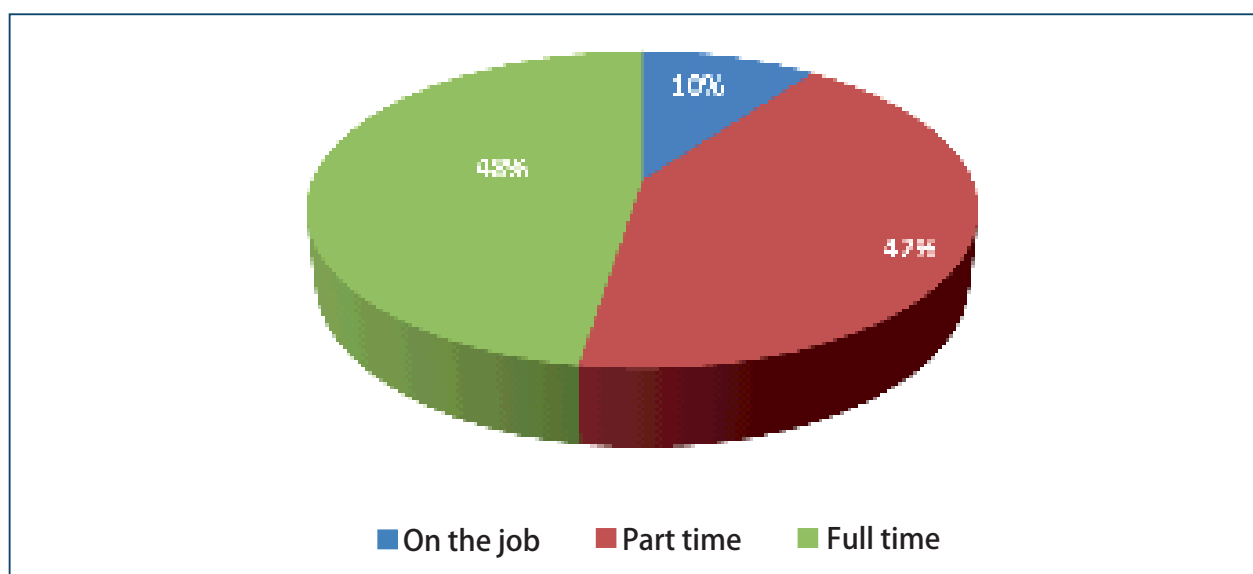
3.6. As can be observed from Figure-5.5, most of the respondents in Kohima who received formal vocational/technical training undertook training for more than 24 months (with 32 percent), while the trainees who undertook training for less than 3 months account for the least proportion with 6 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Table-5.8.

Figure-5.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Kohima



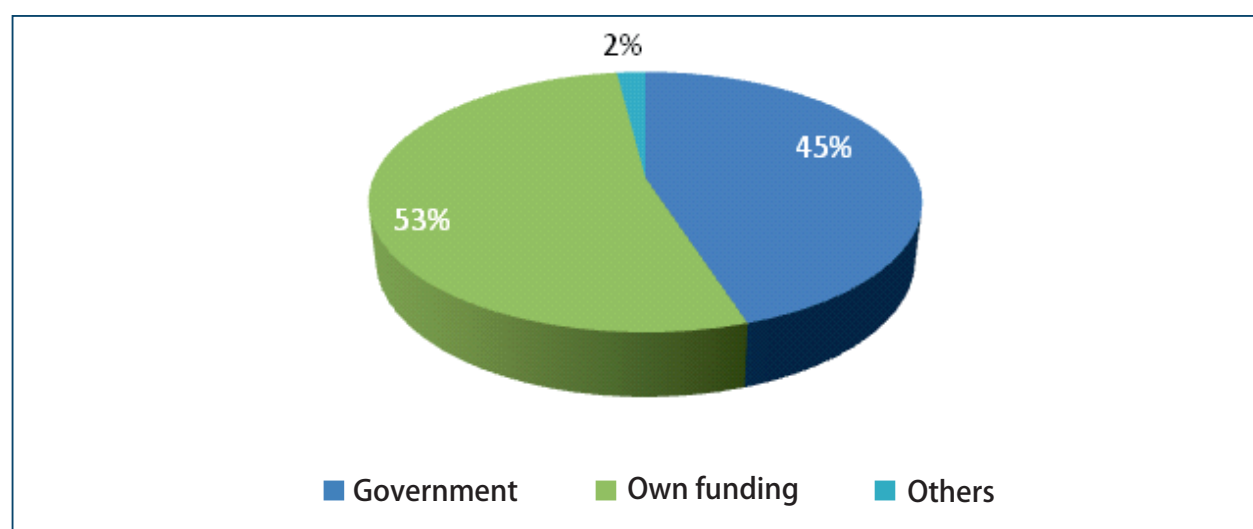
3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-5.6, the maximum number of residents of Kohima received formal vocational/technical training as full-time trainees (with 48 percent), followed by part-time trainees with 42 percent. Furthermore, 10 percent of the respondents received formal training on the job.

Figure-5.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Kohima



3.8. As presented in Figure-5.7, most of the respondents in Kohima financed formal vocational/technical training from own funding (with 53 percent), followed by other sources of funding with 45 percent. Furthermore, 2 percent of the respondents received governmental funding for training.

Figure-5.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Kohima



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 4.1. As can be seen from Table-5.9, a majority of the residents in Kohima reported as self-employed (with 26 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'Unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the district is 19 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Kohima is 60 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 81.67 percent, the unemployment rate is 18.33 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given Table-5.9.

Table-5.9: Status of Usual Principal Activity in Kohima

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	26 %
2	Employer	1 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	5 %
4	Salaried employee	19 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	1 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	2 %
7	Seeking for work	11 %
8	Attending educational institution	18 %
9	Attending domestic duties	5 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	7 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	4 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	1 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	60 %
15	Employment rate	81.67 %
16	Unemployment rate	18.33 %

- 4.2. As can be observed from Table-5.10, the maximum number of respondents in Kohima engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-5.9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 72 percent), while 2 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-5.10.

Table-5.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Kohima

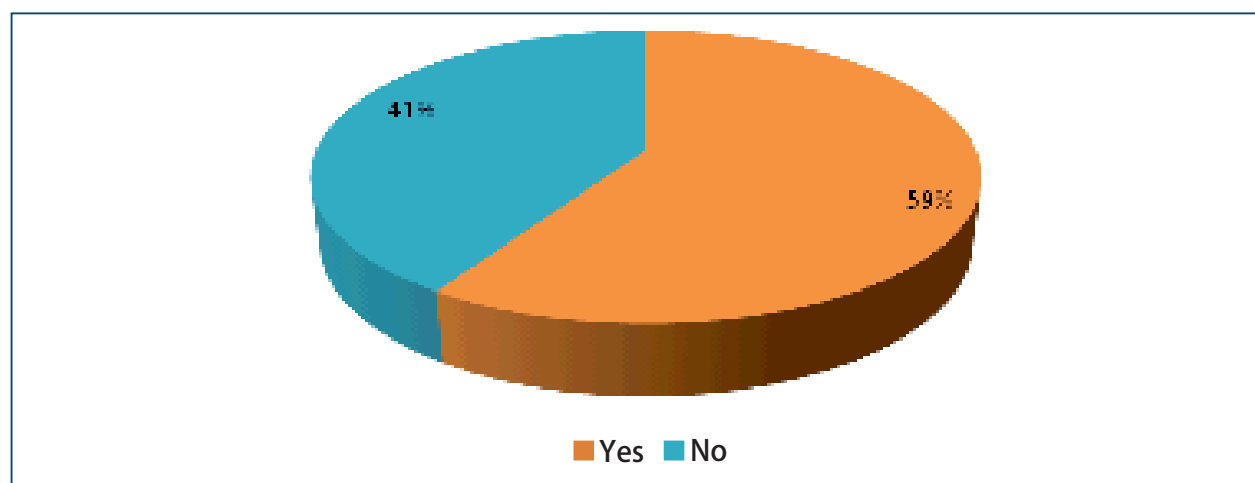
Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	2 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	15 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	4 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	7 %
5	More than 3 years	72 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-5.11, most of the respondents in Kohima with jobs have no written job contract (with 59 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contract for more than 3 years accounting for 36 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-5.11.

Table-5.11: Type of Job Contract in Kohima

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	59 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	3 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	2 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	36 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.4. As presented in Figure-5.8, a majority of the respondents with jobs in Kohima are entitled to paid leave (with 59 percent), while 41 percent of the residents with jobs are ineligible for paid leave.

Figure-5.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Kohima


- 4.5. From Table-5.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Kohima have access to 'pension and other provident funds' (with 59 percent), while none of the residents reported to have access to 'pension and healthcare benefits'. However, 26 percent registered to have access to 'pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits'. Notably, the respondents without access to any of the listed social security benefits account for 29 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-5.12.

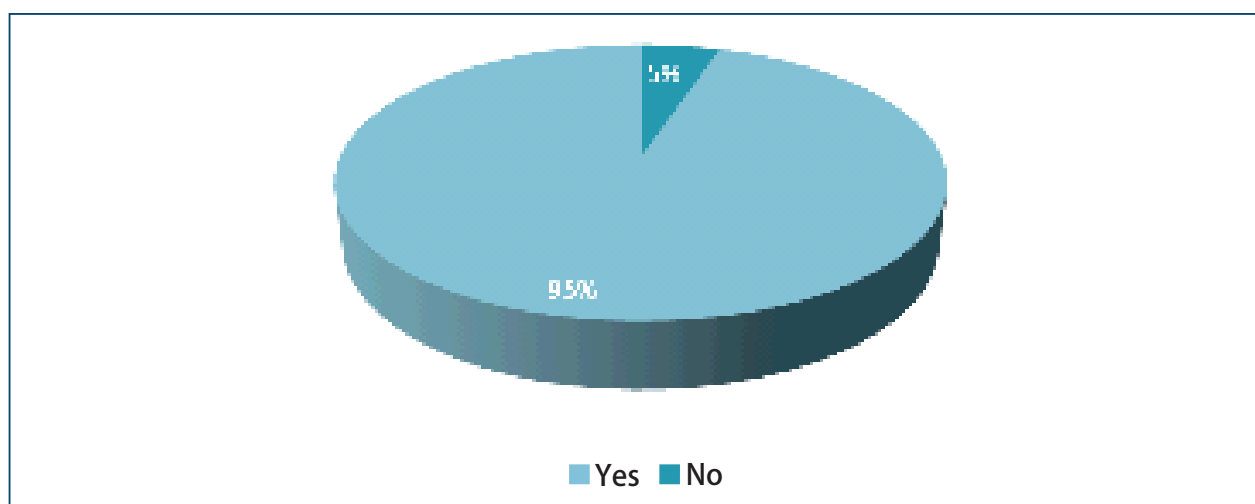
Table-5.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Kohima

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	59 %
2	Gratuity	1%
3	Healthcare benefits	3%
4	Pension and gratuity	1%
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	0 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	1 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	26 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	29 %
9	Don't know	7 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 5.1. As presented in Figure-5.9, almost all the respondents with principal activity in Kohima do not engage in subsidiary activity (with 95 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for only 5 percent.

Figure-5.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Kohima



- 5.2. As can be observed from Table-5.13, most of the respondents in Kohima have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 45 percent), while 8 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for between 1 year and 2 years. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-5.13.

Table-5.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Kohima

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	25 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	12 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	8 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	10 %
5	More than 3 years	45 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-5.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Kohima have given job applications and have visited worksite as part of job search efforts (with 46 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have registered in public employment exchange with 43 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-5.14.

Table-5.14: Job Search Efforts in Kohima

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	46 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	43 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	1 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	1 %
6	Permit application to start business	1 %
7	Others	7 %
	Total	100 %

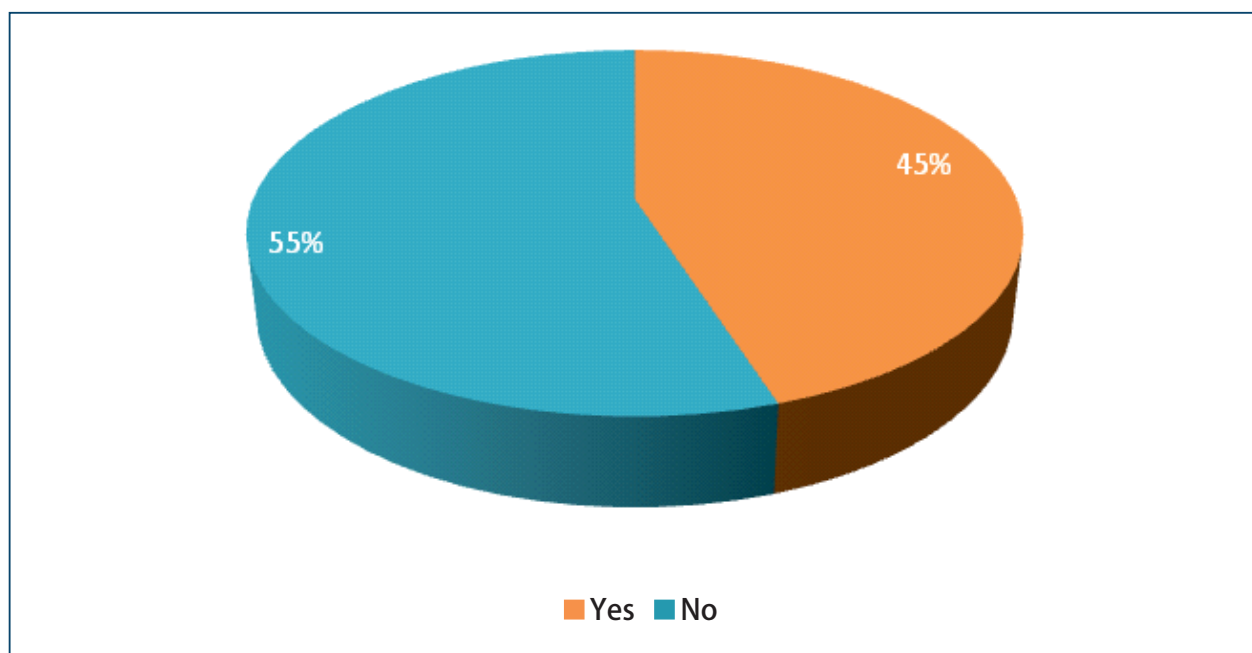
6.2. As can be seen from Table-5.15, the maximum number of respondents in Kohima without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 29 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 1 year to 3 years (with 25 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-5.15.

Table-5.15: Duration of Unemployment in Kohima

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	10 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	23 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	25 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	13 %
5	More than 3 years	29 %
	Total	100 %

6.3. As presented in Figure-5.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Kohima have no prior work experience (with 55 percent), 45 percent of the respondents without jobs have prior work experience.

Figure-5.10: Prior Work Experience - Kohima



6.4. As can be observed from Table-5.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Kohima cited 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 74 percent), while none of them cited 'shutdown of production unit' and 'no financial need to work' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 10 percent of the respondents reported 'household responsibilities other than childcare' as the reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-5.16.

Table-5.16: Unemployment Reasons in Kohima

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	2 %
2	End of contract/quit	1 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	3 %
5	Retirement	2 %
6	Childcare	4 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	10 %
8	Ill health	4 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	74 %
	Total	100 %

Chapter Six

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN LONGLENG



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN LONGLENG

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-6.1, the average household size in Longleng is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 9 members. From Table-6.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Longleng is Rs. 13849 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 3750 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 148333.

Table-6.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Longleng

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	9	4
2	Total monthly expenditure	3750	148333	13849

1.2. As presented in Table-6.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Longleng (with 99 percent), while other religious groups are reported to be less than 1 percent. As can be observed from Figure-6.1, all the residents of Longleng are Scheduled Tribe, while other social groups account for less than 1 percent of the population.

Figure-6.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Longleng

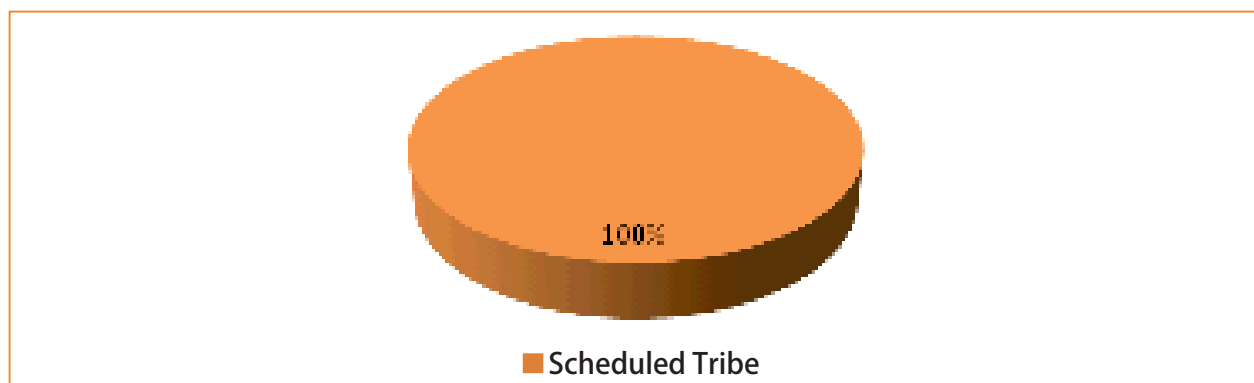


Table-6.2: Distribution of Religions in Longleng

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	0 %
2	Islam	0 %
3	Christianity	99 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	1 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-6.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Longleng is 38 years. From Table-6.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Longleng residents is 10 years with minimum year of 1 year and maximum year of 20 years.

Table-6.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Longleng

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	8
2	No of years in formal education	1	20	10

2.2. As presented in Table-6.4, the maximum number of respondents from Longleng are unmarried children (with 39 percent), while married children, spouses of married children, grandchildren, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law and servants/employees/other non-relatives account for the least proportion (with less than 1 percent). Whereas heads of families registered 31 percent, spouses of the head of family are reported to be 29 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-6.4.

Table-6.4: Relation to Head in Longleng

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	31 %
2	Spouse	29 %
3	Married child	0 %
4	Spouse of married child	0 %
5	Unmarried child	39 %
6	Grandchild	0 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	0 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	1 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

- 2.3. As can be seen from Figure-6.2, male accounts for 52 percent of the respondents in Longleng, while female constitutes 48 percent. As presented in Figure-6.3, currently married accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Longleng with 57 percent, while widowed is reported to be the least proportion with 2 percent.

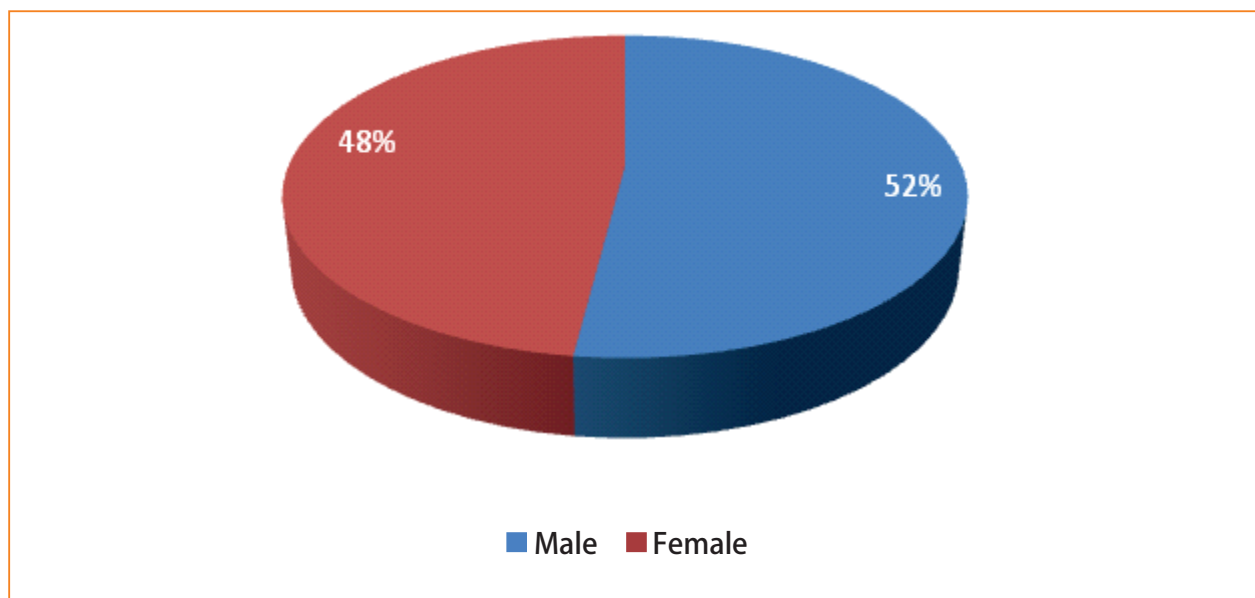
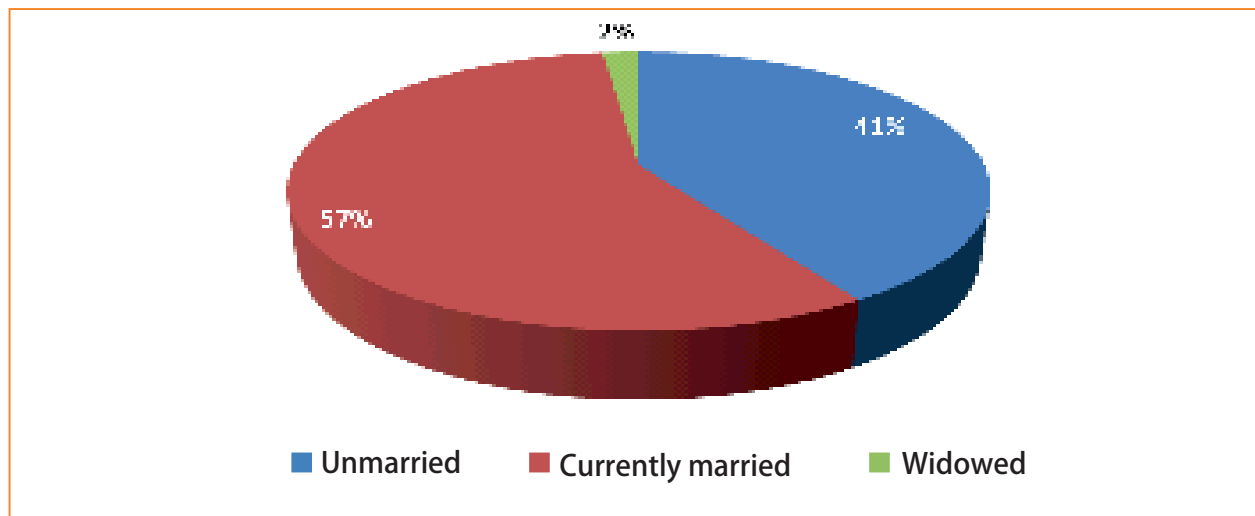
Figure-6.2: Gender Distribution in Longleng


Figure-6.3: Marital status in Longleng



3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-6.5, most of the respondents in Longleng studied up to middle school (with 29 percent), while none of the residents are literate without formal schooling. Whereas 9 percent studied up to graduation, 4 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 5 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-6.5.

Table-6.5: General Education Level in Longleng

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	5 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	11 %
4	Up to primary	7 %
5	Up to middle	29 %
6	Up to secondary	26 %
7	Up to higher secondary	8 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	1 %
9	Up to graduation	9 %
10	Postgraduate and above	4 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-6.6, almost all the residents of Longleng are without any technical education (with 99 percent), while 1 percent of the respondents have below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects.

Table-6.6: Technical Education Level in Longleng

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	99 %
2	Agriculture	0 %
3	Engineering/technology	0 %
4	Medicine	0 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	0 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
	Total	100 %

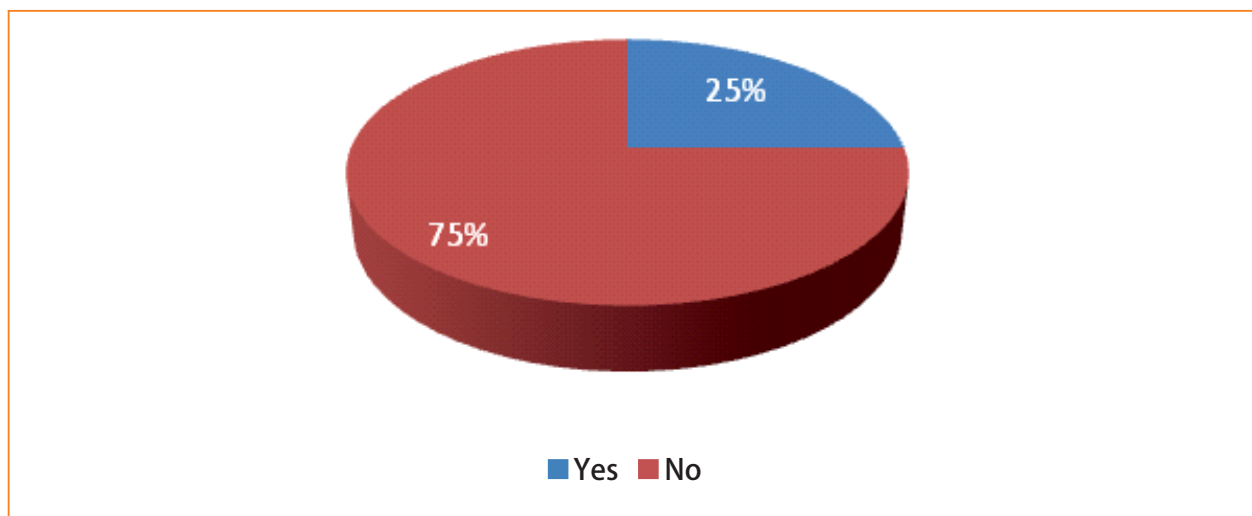
- 3.3. As per Table-6.7, most of the residents of Longleng are without any vocational/technical training (with 96 percent), while 1 percent of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-6.7.

Table-6.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Longleng

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	2 %
2	Hereditary	0 %
3	Self-learning	0 %
4	Learning on the job	1 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	96 %
	Total	100 %

3.3. As presented in Figure-6.4, the maximum number of respondents in Longleng who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training prior to the last 365 days (with 75 percent), while 25 percent reported to have completed during the specified days.

Figure-6.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Longleng



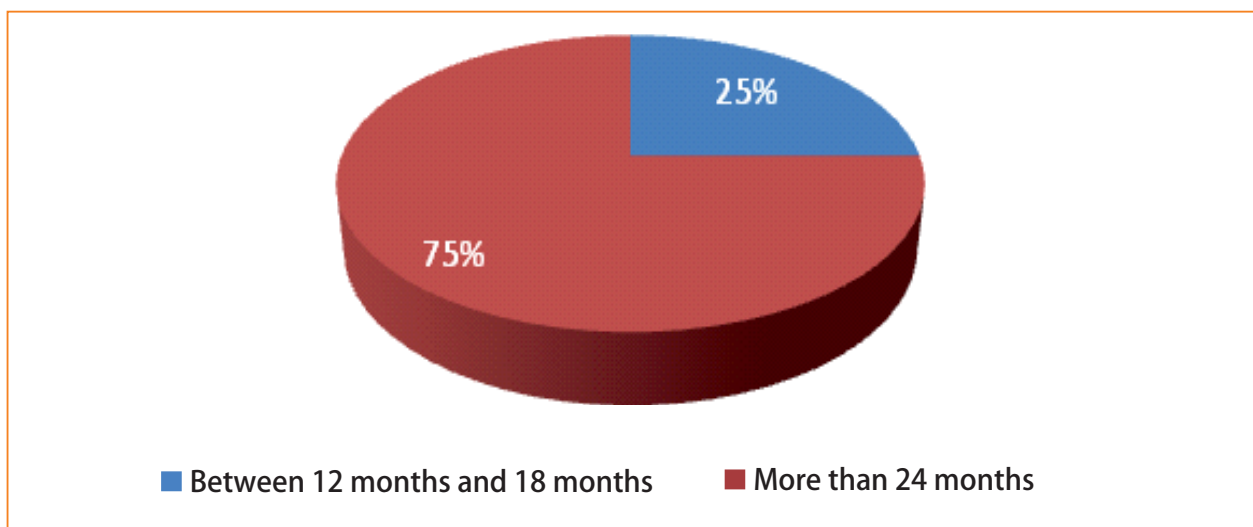
3.4. As can be seen from Table-6.8, all the residents of Longleng with formal vocational/technical training are in the fields of 'healthcare and nutrition' and 'information technology', with 50 percent respectively.

Table-6.8: Field of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Longleng

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	0 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	0 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	0 %
5	Automotive	0 %
6	Beauty and wellness	0 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumping and painting	0 %
9	Electrical and electronics	0 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	50 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	0 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	0 %
13	Information technology	50 %
14	Logistics	0 %
15	Mechanical engineering	0 %
16	Media and entertainment	0 %
17	Office and business-related work	0 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	0 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	0 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	0 %
22	Others	0 %
	Total	100 %

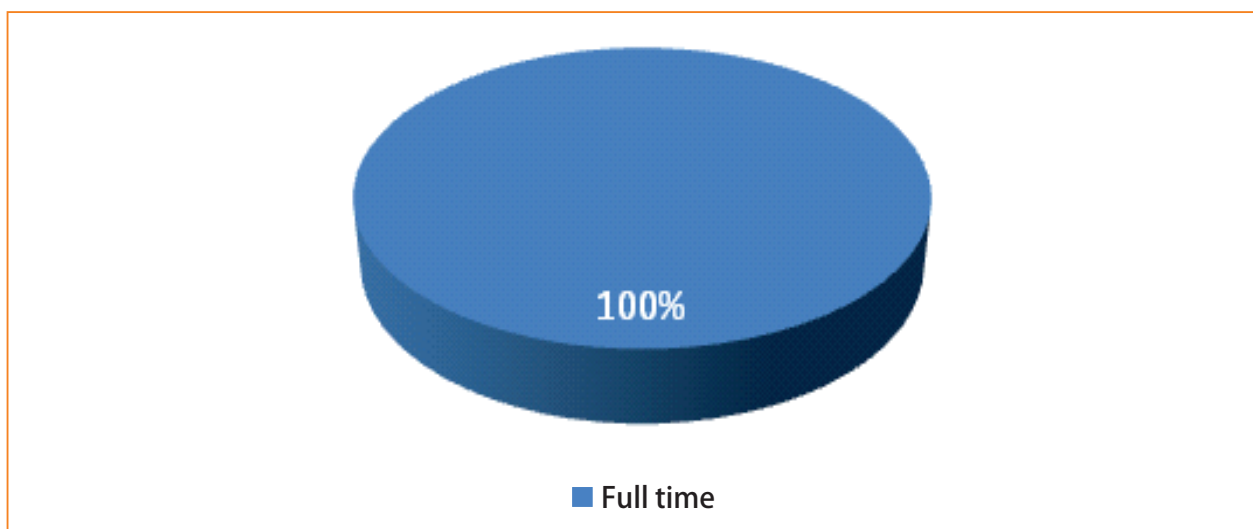
- 3.5. As can be observed from Figure-6.5, most of the respondents in Longleng with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for 12 months to 18 months (with 75 percent), while 25 percent of the trainees undertook training for more than 24 months.

Figure-6.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Longleng



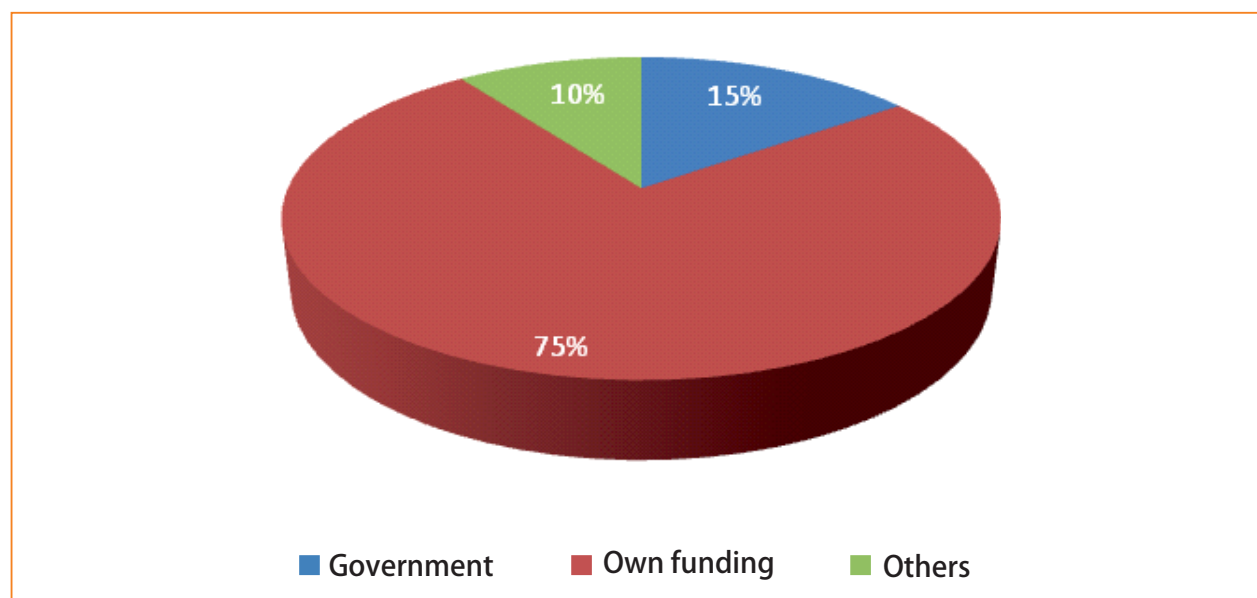
3.6. As can be gleaned from Figure-6.6, all the residents of Longleng received formal vocational/technical training as full-time trainees, while none of them received training as part-time and on the job.

Figure-6.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Longleng



3.7. As presented in Figure-6.7, most of the respondents in Longleng financed formal vocational/technical training through own funding (with 75 percent), followed by governmental funding with 15 percent. Furthermore, 10 percent of the respondents financed through other sources.

Figure-6.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Longleng



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

4.1. As can be seen from Table-6.9, a majority of the residents in Longleng reported as attending educational institution (with 25 percent), while 1 percent of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 8 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Longleng is 42 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 90.48 percent, the unemployment rate is 9.52 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-6.9.

Table-6.9: Status of Usual Principal Activity in Longleng

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	27 %
2	Employer	1 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	7 %
4	Salaried employee	8 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	1 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	1 %
7	Seeking for work	4 %
8	Attending educational institution	25 %

10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	14 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	1 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	1 %
	Total (1 –13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	42 %
15	Employment rate	90.48 %
16	Unemployment rate	9.52 %

4.2. As can be observed from Table-6.10, the maximum number of respondents in Longleng engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-6.9) have been in such activities for 6 months to 1 year (with 58 percent), while none of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-6.10.

Table-6.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Longleng

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	0 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	58 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	3 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	2 %
5	More than 3 years	37 %
	Total	100 %

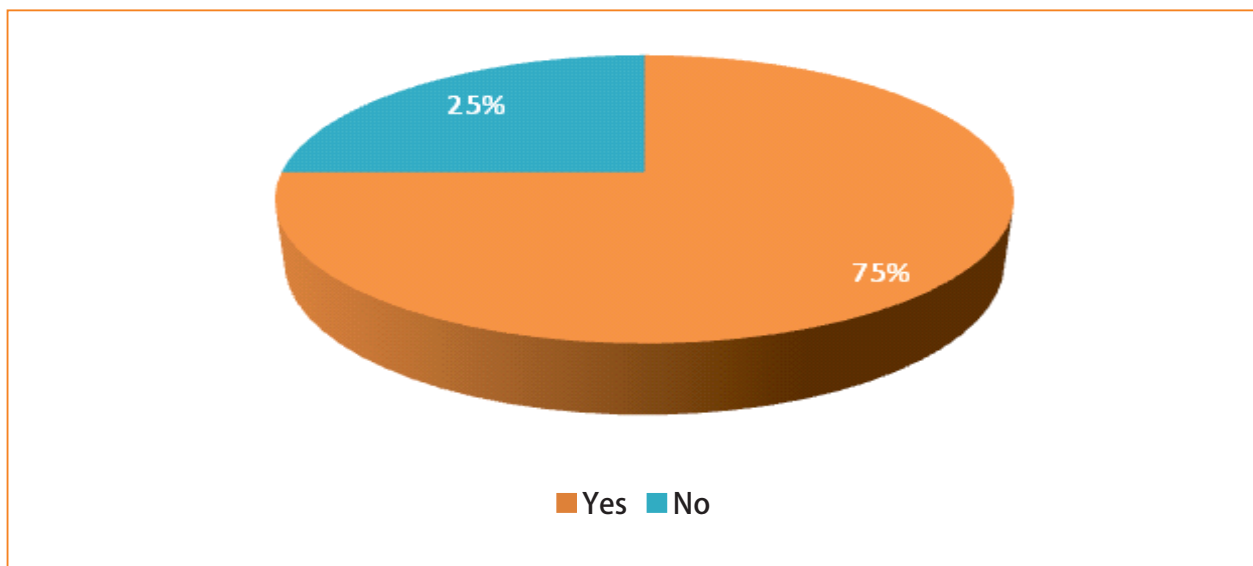
4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-6.11, most of the respondents in Longleng with jobs have written job contracts for more than 3 years (with 65 percent), followed by the category of respondents with no written job contracts accounting for 33 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-6.11.

Table-6.11: Type of Job Contract in Longleng

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	33 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	2 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	0 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	65 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.4. As presented in Figure-6.8, a majority of the respondents in Longleng with jobs are entitled to paid leave (with 75 percent), while 25 percent of the residents with jobs are ineligible for paid leave.

Figure-6.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Longleng



- 4.5. From Table-6.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Longleng reported to be ineligible for the specified social security benefits (with 66 percent), followed by residents who reported 'don't know' (with 17 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-6.12.

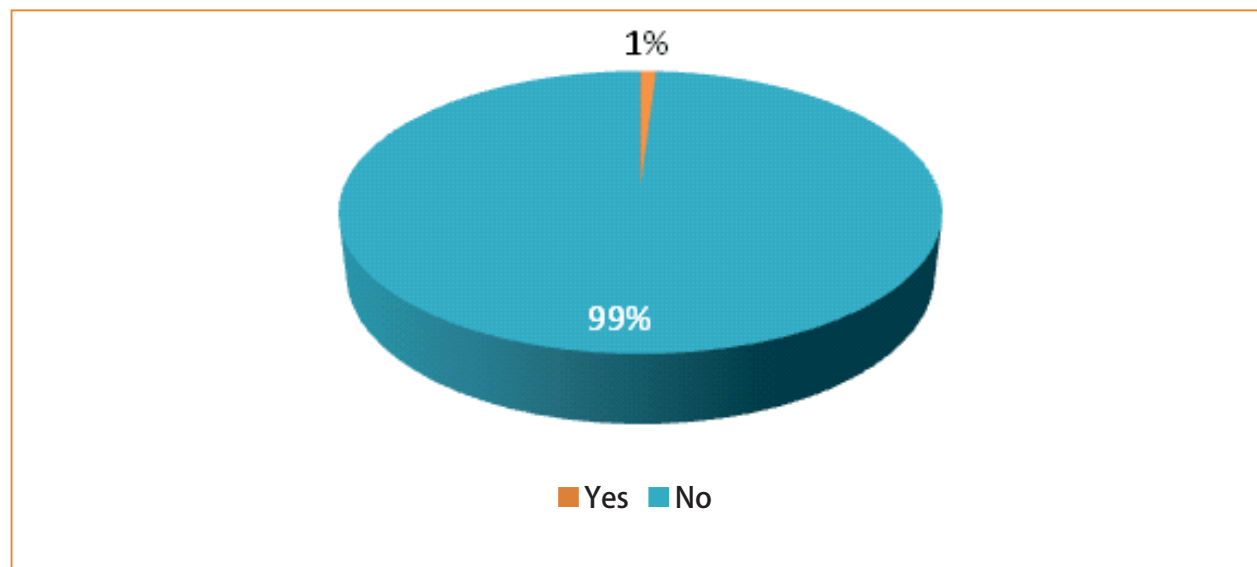
Table-6.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Longleng

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	6 %
2	Gratuity	0 %
3	Healthcare benefits	0 %
4	Pension and gratuity	5 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	0 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	6 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	66 %
9	Don't know	17 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-6.9, almost all the respondents in Longleng with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 99 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for only 1 percent.

Figure-6.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Longleng



5.2. As can be observed from Table-6.13, most of the respondents in Longleng have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 88 percent), while 12 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for 6 months to 1 year.

Table-6.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Longleng

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	0 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	12 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	0 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	0 %
5	More than 3 years	88 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-6.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Longleng have undertaken 'job application and worksite visits' as well as 'registration in public employment exchange' as part of job search efforts (with 44 percent respectively), followed by the category of respondents who have undertaken 'other efforts' and have sought financial assistance to start business (with 6 percent respectively).

Table-6.14: Job Search Efforts in Longleng

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	44 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	44 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	0 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	0 %
6	Permit application to start business	6 %
7	Others	6 %
	Total	100 %

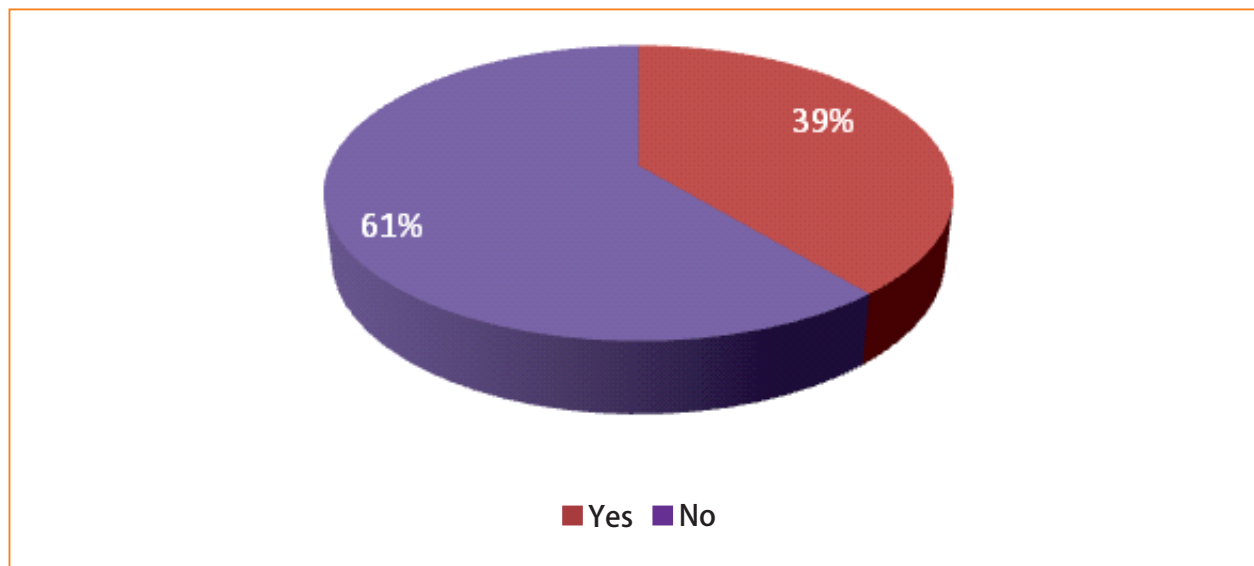
- 6.2. As can be seen from Table-6.15, the maximum number of respondents in Longleng without jobs have been unemployed for 6 months to 1 year (with 38 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 1 year to 2 years (with 31 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-6.15.

Table-6.15: Duration of Unemployment in Longleng

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	1 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	38 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	31 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	15 %
5	More than 3 years	15 %
	Total	100 %

- 6.3. As presented in Figure-6.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Longleng have no prior work experience (with 61 percent), 39 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-6.10: Prior Work Experience - Longleng



6.4. As can be observed from Table-6.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Longleng cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 68 percent), while none of them cited 'no financial need to work', 'childcare', 'shutdown of production unit' and 'retrenchment/ lay off' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 12 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-6.16.

Table-6.16: Unemployment Reasons in Longleng

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	0 %
2	End of contract/quit	6 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	12 %
5	Retirement	1 %
6	Childcare	0 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	12 %
8	Ill health	1 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	68 %
	Total	100 %

Chapter Seven

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN MOKOKCHUNG



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN MOKOKCHUNG

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-7.1, the average household size in Mokokchung is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 8 members. From Table-7.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Mokokchung is Rs. 15626 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 4125 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 299950.

Table-7.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	8	4
2	Total monthly expenditure	4125	299950	15626

1.2. As presented in Table-7.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Mokokchung (with almost 100 percent), with other religious groups accounting for less than 1 percent. As can be observed from Figure-7.1, almost all the residents of Mokokchung are Scheduled Tribe, with other social groups registering for less than 1 percent.

Figure-7.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Mokokchung

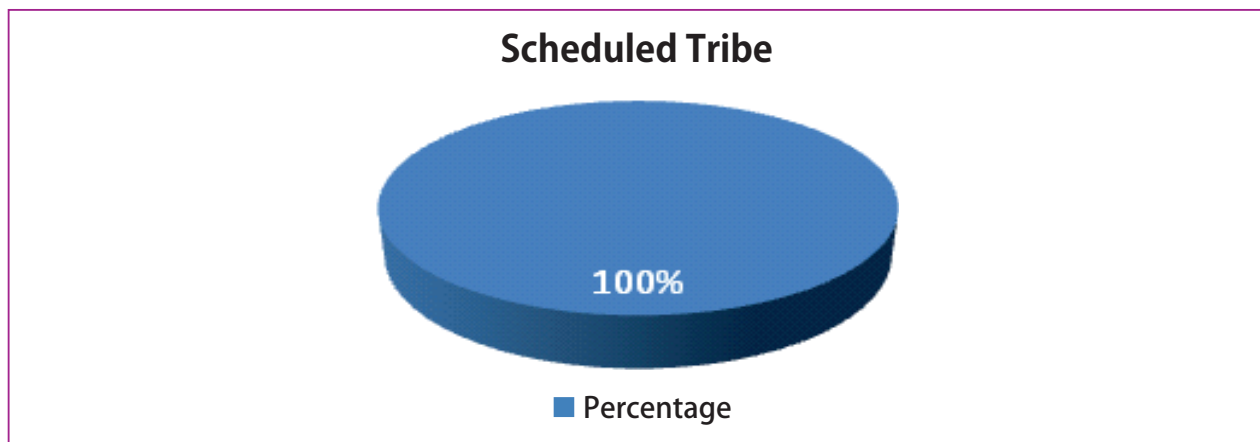


Table-7.2: Distribution of Religions in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	0 %
2	Islam	0 %
3	Christianity	100 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Others	0
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-7.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Mokokchung is 36 years. From Table-7.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Mokokchung residents is 11 years with minimum year of 1 year and maximum year of 19 years.

Table-7.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	36
2	No of years in formal education	1	19	11

2.2. As presented in Table-7.4, the maximum number of respondents from Mokokchung are unmarried children (with 48 percent), while married children, spouses of married children, grandchildren, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law and servants/employees/other non-relatives account for the least proportion (with less than 1 percent). Whereas heads of families registered 26 percent, spouses of the head of family are reported to be 25 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-7.4.

Table-7.4: Relation to Head in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	26 %
2	Spouse	25 %
3	Married child	0 %
4	Spouse of married child	0 %
5	Unmarried child	48 %
6	Grandchild	0 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	0 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	1 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

2.3. As can be seen from Figure-7.2, male accounts for 53 percent of the respondents in Mokokchung, while female constitutes 47 percent. As presented in Figure-7.3, unmarried accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Mokokchung with 50 percent, while divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-7.3.

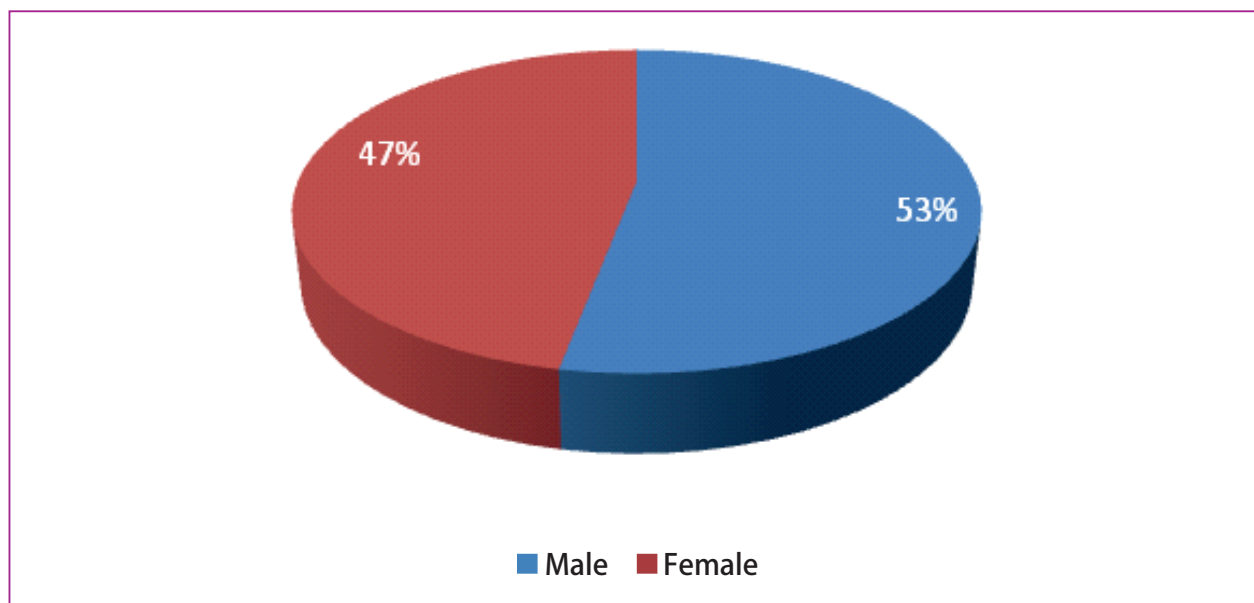
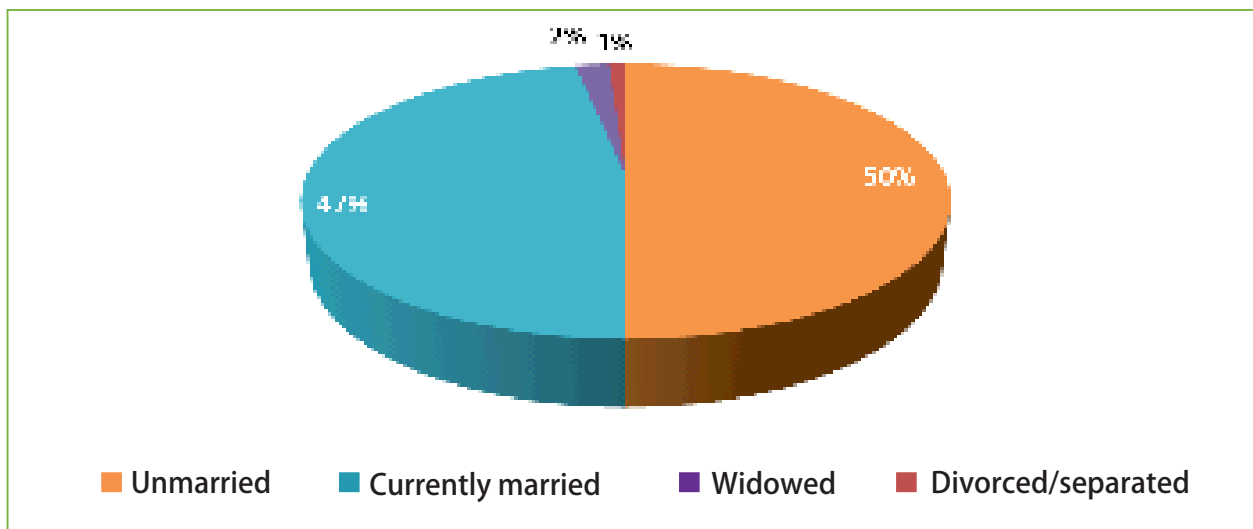
Figure-7.2: Gender Distribution in Mokokchung

Figure-7.3: Marital Status in Mokokchung



3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-7.5, most of the respondents in Mokokchung studied up to graduation and higher secondary (with 25 percent respectively), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 21 percent studied up to secondary, 9 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 1 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-7.5.

Table-7.5: General Education Level in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	1 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	2 %
4	Up to primary	2 %
5	Up to middle	10 %
6	Up to secondary	21 %
7	Up to higher secondary	25 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	5 %
9	Up to graduation	25 %
10	Postgraduate and above	9 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-7.6, a majority of the residents of Mokokchung are without any technical education (with 87 percent), while some of the respondents have courses in agriculture, engineering/technology, crafts and medicine. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning technical education level are given in Table-7.6.

Table-7.6: Technical Education Level in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	87 %
2	Agriculture	0 %
3	Engineering/technology	0 %
4	Medicine	0 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	2 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	1 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	1 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	1 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	3 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	1 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	1 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	3 %
	Total	100 %

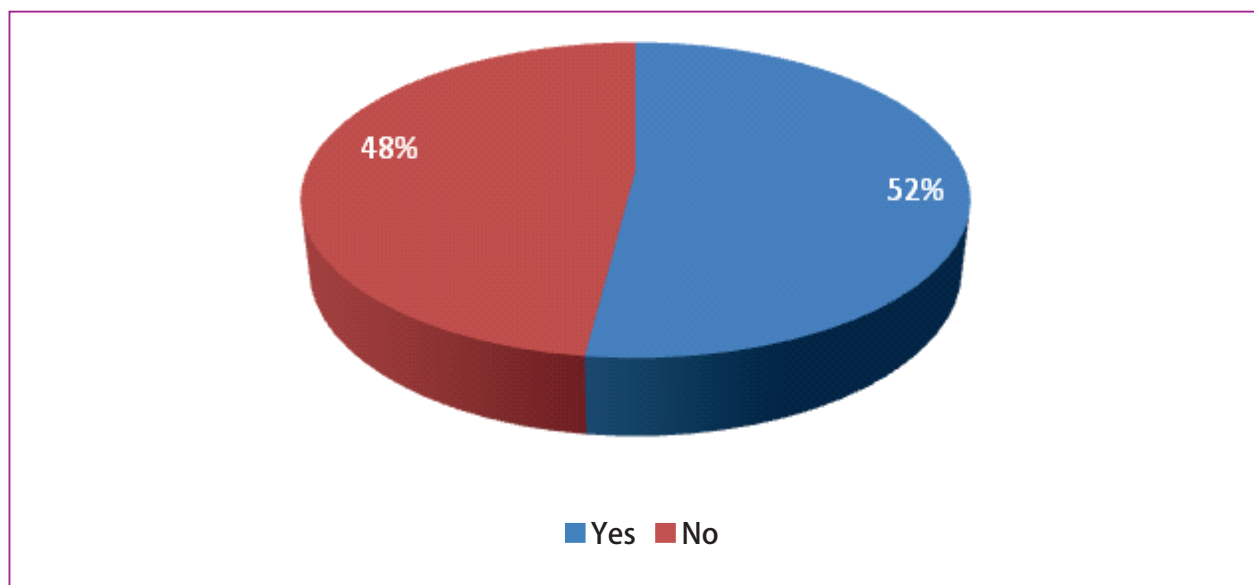
- 3.3. As per Table-7.7, the maximum number of residents of Mokokchung are without any vocational/technical training (with 78 percent), while none of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training on the job. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-7.7.

Table-7.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	14 %
2	Hereditary	7 %
3	Self-learning	1 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	78 %
	Total	100 %

3.4. As presented in Figure-7.4, most of the respondents in Mokokchung who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training during the last 365 days (with 52 percent), while 48 percent reported to have completed prior to the specified days.

Figure-7.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Mokokchung



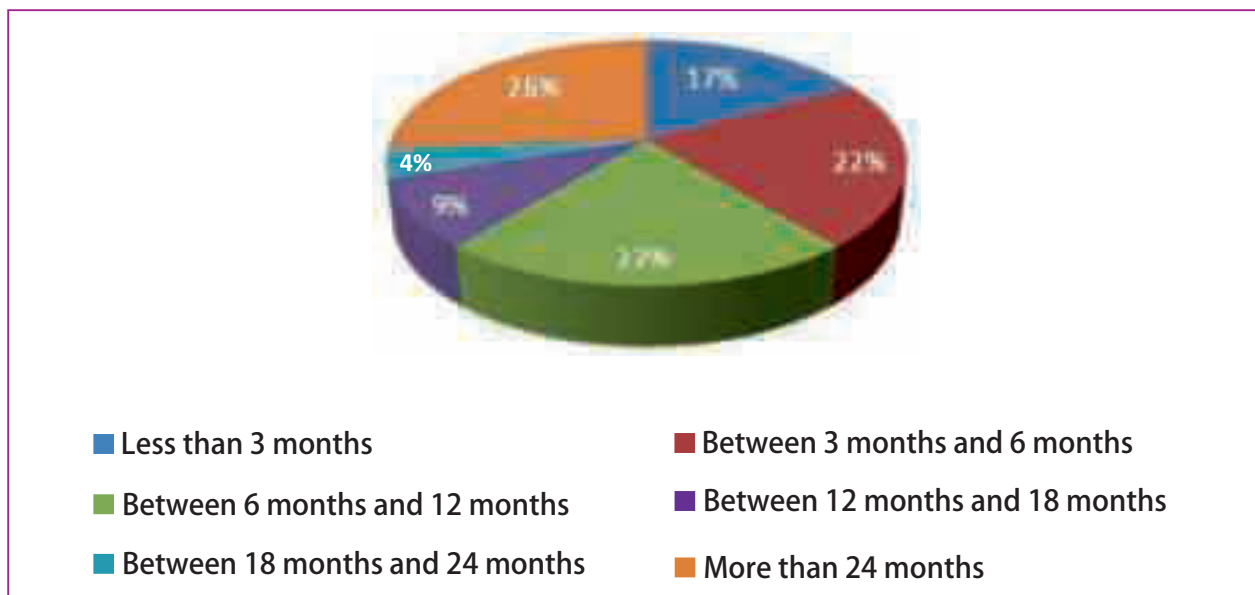
3.5. As can be seen from Table-7.8, a majority of the residents of Mokokchung with formal vocational/technical training are in the unspecified fields of 'others' with 35 percent, followed by 'information technology' with 22 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-7.8.

Table-7.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	3 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	0 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	1 %
5	Automotive	1 %
6	Beauty and wellness	4 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting	1 %
9	Electrical and electronics	2 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	9 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	3 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	1 %
13	Information technology	22 %
14	Logistics	1 %
15	Mechanical engineering	1 %
16	Media and entertainment	1 %
17	Office and business-related work	2 %
18	Security	1 %
19	Telecom	0 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	3 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	9 %
22	Others	35 %
	Total	100 %

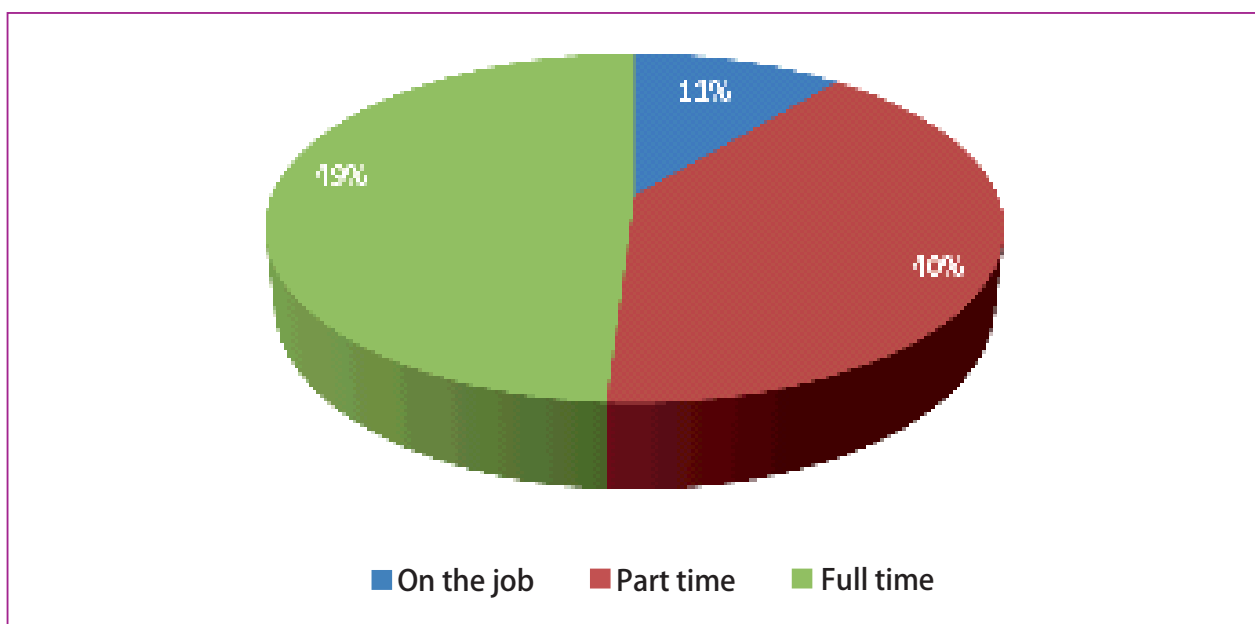
- 3.6. As can be observed from Figure-7.5, most of the respondents in Mokokchung with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for more than 24 months (with 26 percent), while the trainees who undertook training for 18 months to 24 months account for the least proportion (with 4 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Figure-7.5.

Figure-7.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Mokokchung



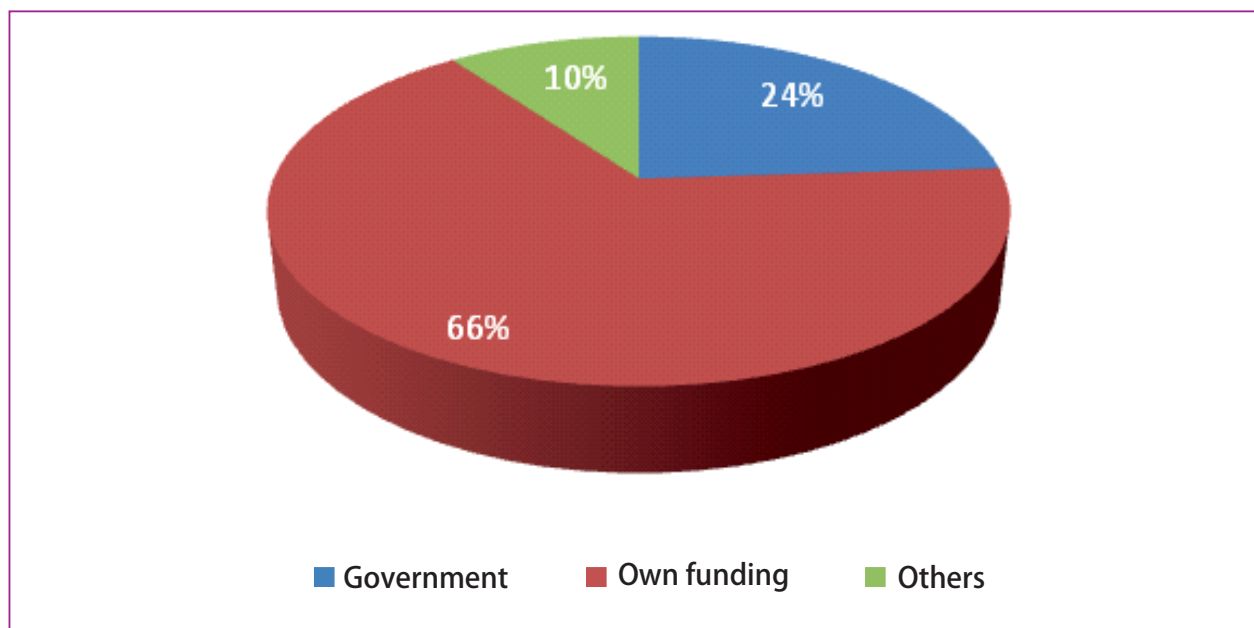
3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-7.6, the maximum number of residents of Mokokchung received formal vocational/technical training as full-time trainees (with 49 percent), followed by part-time trainees with 40 percent. Furthermore, 11 percent of the respondents received formal training on the job.

Figure-7.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Mokokchung



- 3.8. As presented in Figure-7.7, most of the respondents in Mokokchung financed formal vocational/technical training through own funding (with 66 percent), followed by governmental funding with 24 percent. Furthermore, 10 percent of the respondents financed through other sources.

Figure-7.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Mokokchung



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 4.1. As can be seen from Table-7.9, a majority of the residents in Mokokchung reported as 'attending educational institutions' (with 25 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 13 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Mokokchung is 64 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 85.94 percent, the unemployment rate is 14.06 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-7.9.

Table-7.9: Status of Usual Principal Activity in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	17 %
2	Employer	0 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	0 %
4	Salaried employee	13 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	6 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	19 %
7	Seeking for work	9 %
8	Attending educational institution	25 %
9	Attending domestic duties	4 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	6 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	0 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	94 %
15	Employment rate	85.94 %
16	Unemployment rate	14.06 %

- 4.2. As can be observed from Table-7.10, the maximum number of respondents in Mokokchung engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-7.9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 76 percent), while 4 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-7.10.

Table-7.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	4 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	5 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	8 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	7 %
5	More than 3 years	76 %
	Total	100 %

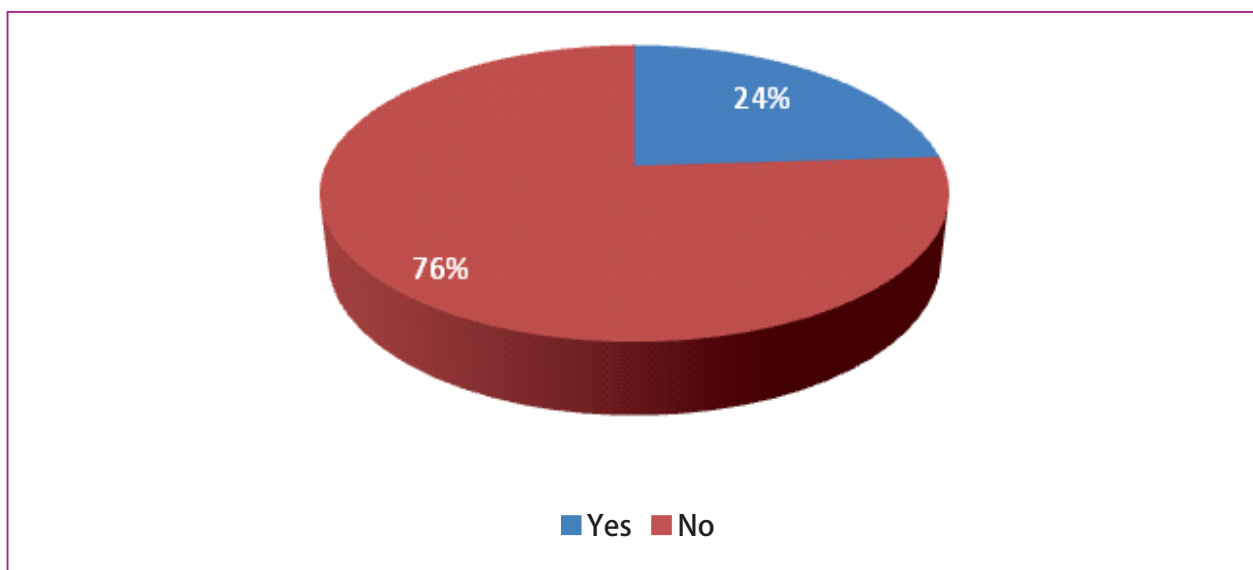
4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-7.11, most of the respondents in Mokokchung with jobs have no written job contracts (with 80 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contracts for more than 3 years (with 20 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-7.11.

Table-7.11: Type of Job Contract in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	80 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	0 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	0 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	20 %
	Total	100 %

4.4. As presented in Figure-7.8, a majority of the respondents in Mokokchung with jobs are not entitled to paid leave (with 76 percent), while 24 percent of the residents with jobs are eligible for paid leave.

Figure-7.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Mokokchung



4.5. From Table-7.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Mokokchung are ineligible for the specified social security benefits (with 78 percent), followed by residents who have access to pensions and other provident funds (with 20 percent). Notably, none of the respondents registered as 'don't know'. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-7.12.

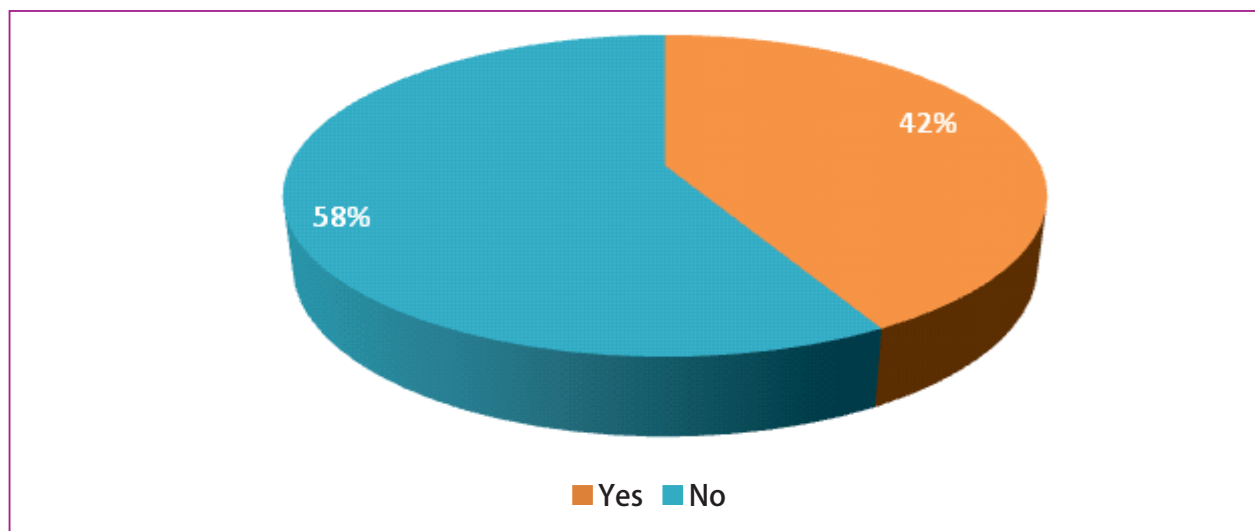
Table-7.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	20 %
2	Gratuity	2 %
3	Healthcare benefits	0 %
4	Pension and gratuity	1 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	0 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	78 %
9	Don't know	0 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-7.9, most of the respondents in Mokokchung with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 58 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for 42 percent.

Figure-7.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Mokokchung



5.2. As can be observed from Table-7.13, a majority of the respondents in Mokokchung have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 71 percent), while 6 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for 6 months to 1 year. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-7.13.

Table-7.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	7 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	6 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	7 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	9 %
5	More than 3 years	71 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-7.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Mokokchung have given job applications and have visited worksite as part of job search efforts (with 83 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have undertaken other efforts (with 12 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-7.14.

Table-7.14: Job Search Efforts in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	83 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	2 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	1 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	2 %
6	Permit application to start business	0 %
7	Others	12 %
	Total	100 %

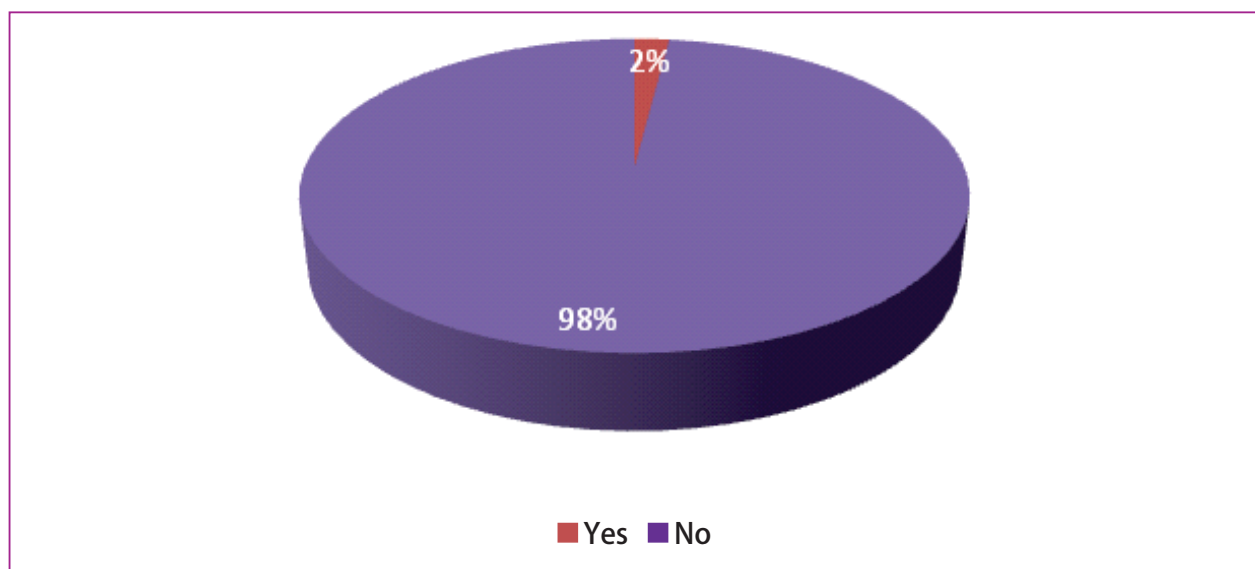
- 6.2. As can be seen from Table-7.15, the maximum number of respondents in Mokokchung without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 32 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 1 year to 2 years (with 29 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-7.15.

Table-7.15: Duration of Unemployment in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	11 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	5 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	29 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	23 %
5	More than 3 years	32 %
	Total	100 %

6.3. As presented in Figure 7.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Mokokchung have no prior work experience (with 98 percent), only 2 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-7.10: Prior Work Experience in Mokokchung



6.4. As can be observed from Table-7.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Mokokchung cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 64 percent), while none of them cited 'retrenchment/lay off', 'childcare', no financial need to work' and 'ill health' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 9 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-7.16.

Table-7.16: Unemployment Reasons in Mokokchung

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	0 %
2	End of contract/quit	9 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	9 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	9 %
5	Retirement	1 %
6	Childcare	0 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	9 %
8	Ill health	0 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	63 %
	Total	100 %



Chapter Eight

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN MON



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN MON

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-8.1, the average household size in Mon is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 11 members. From Table-8.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Mon is Rs. 15954 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 5283 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 74750.

Table-8.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Mon

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	11	4
2	Total monthly expenditure	5283	74750	15954

1.2. As presented in Table-8.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Mon (with almost 98 percent), with Hinduism accounting for 1 percent. As can be observed from Figure-1, almost all the residents of Mon are Scheduled Tribe, with scheduled caste and other backward class registering for 1 percent respectively.

Figure-8.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Mon

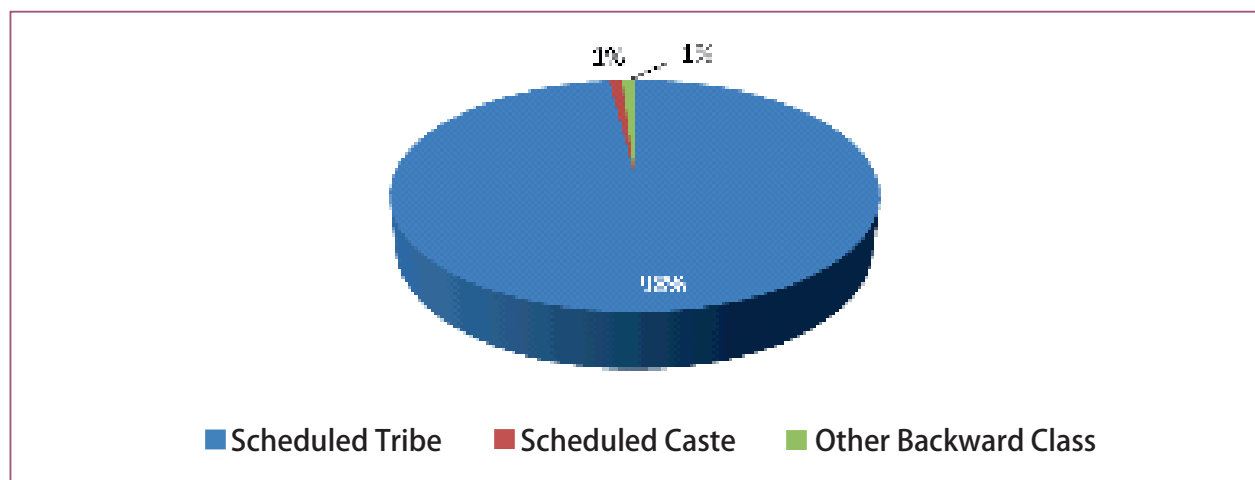


Table-8.2: Distribution of Religions in Mon

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	1 %
2	Islam	0 %
3	Christianity	98 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	1 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-8.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Mon is 34 years. From Table-8.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Mon residents is 11 years with minimum year of 2 years and maximum year of 22 years.

Table-8.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Mon

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	34
2	No of years in formal education	2	22	11

2.2. As presented in Table-8.4, the maximum number of respondents from Mon are unmarried children (with 35 percent), while grandchildren account for the least proportion (with less than 1 percent). Whereas heads of families registered 29 percent, spouses of the head of family are reported to be 27 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-8.4.

Table-8.4: Relation to Head in Mon

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	29 %
2	Spouse	27 %
3	Married child	2 %
4	Spouse of married child	2 %

5	Unmarried child	35 %
6	Grandchild	0 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	1 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	5 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

2.3. As can be seen from Figure-8.2, male accounts for 53 percent of the respondents in Mon, while female constitutes 47 percent. As presented in Figure-3, currently married accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Mon with 56 percent, while divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with less than 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-8.3.

Figure-8.2: Gender Distribution in Mon

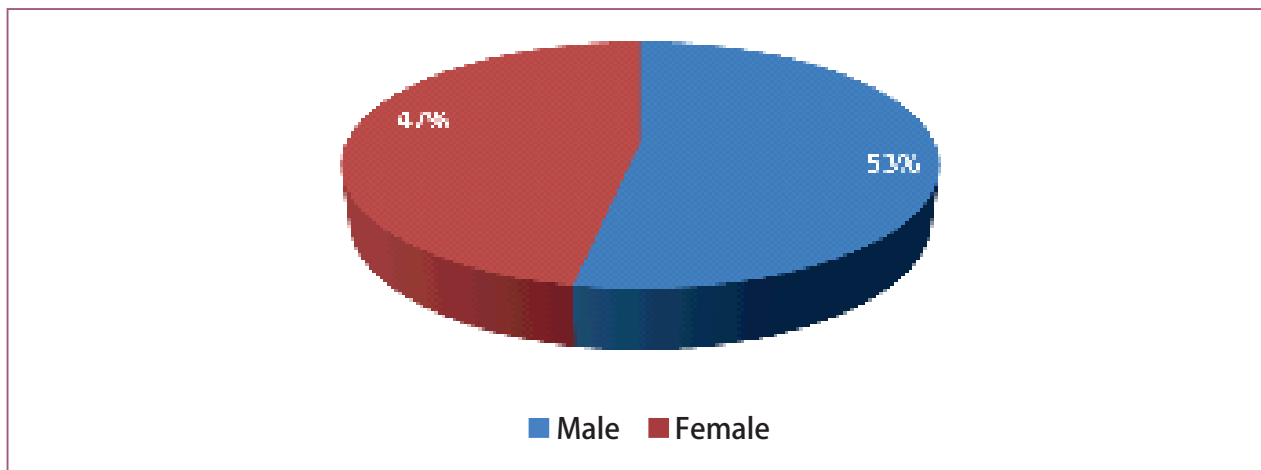
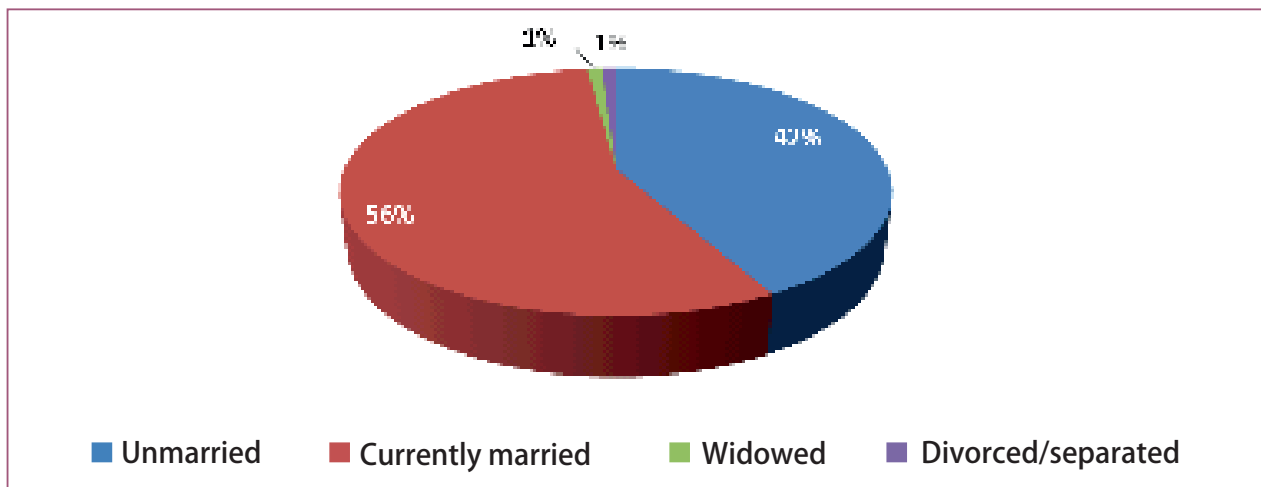


Figure-8.3: Marital Status in Mon



3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-8.5, most of the respondents in Mon studied up to secondary school (with 29 percent), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 9 percent studied up to graduation, 3 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 4 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-8.5.

Table-8.5: General Education Level in Mon

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	4 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	1 %
4	Up to primary	13 %
5	Up to middle	26 %
6	Up to secondary	29 %
7	Up to higher secondary	15 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	0 %
9	Up to graduation	9 %
10	Postgraduate and above	3 %
	Total	100 %

3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-8.6, a majority of the residents of Mon are without any technical education (with 98 percent), while none of the respondents have courses in agriculture, crafts and medicine. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning technical education level are given in Table-8.6.

Table-8.6: Technical Education Level in Mon

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	98 %
2	Agriculture	0 %
3	Engineering/technology	1 %
4	Medicine	0 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	1 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %

8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
	Total	100 %

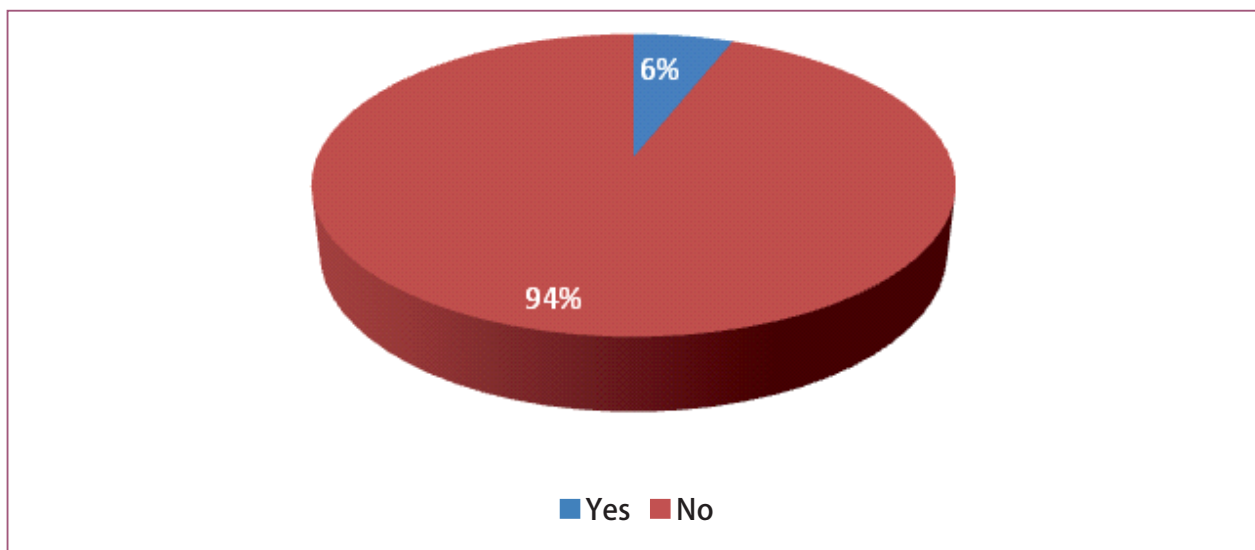
- 3.3. As per Table-8.7, the maximum number of residents of Mon are without any vocational/technical training (with 97 percent), while none of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training on the job. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-8.7.

Table-8.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Mon

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	3 %
2	Hereditary	0 %
3	Self-learning	0 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	97 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.4. As presented in Figure-8.4, most of the respondents in Mon who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training prior to the last 365 days (with 94 percent), while 6 percent reported to have completed during the specified days.

Figure-8.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Mon



3.5. As can be seen from Table-8.8, a majority of the residents of Mon with formal vocational/technical training are in the unspecified fields of 'others' with 25 percent, followed by 'healthcare and nutrition' with 22 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-8.8.

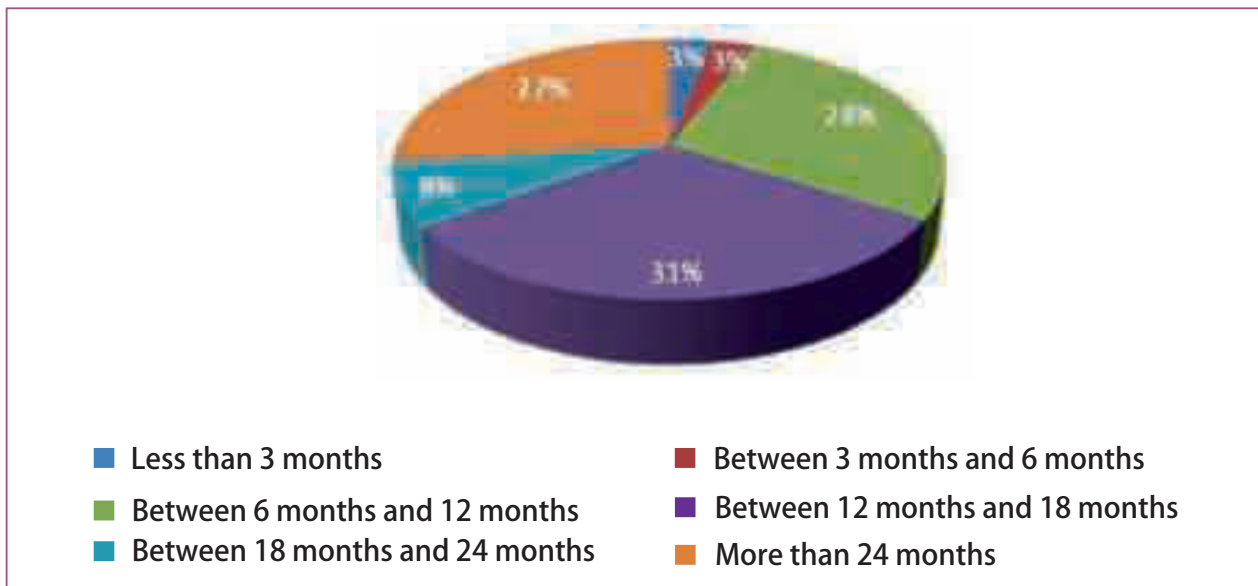
Table-8.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Mon

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	3 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	8 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	3 %
5	Automotive	0 %
6	Beauty and wellness	3 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumping and painting	0 %
9	Electrical and electronics	0 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	22 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	3 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	0 %
13	Information technology	8 %

14	Logistics	0 %
15	Mechanical engineering	0 %
16	Media and entertainment	3 %
17	Office and business-related work	0 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	0 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	8 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	14 %
22	Others	25 %
	Total	100 %

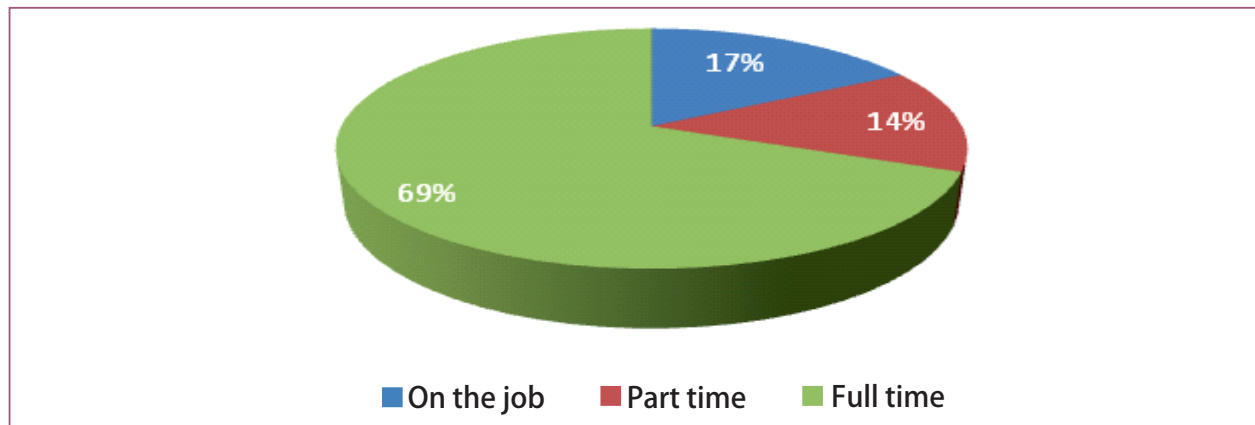
3.6. As can be observed from Figure-8.5, most of the respondents in Mon with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for 12 months to 18 months (with 31 percent), while the trainees who undertook training for less than 3 months and less than 6 months account for the least proportions (with 3 percent respectively). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Figure-8.5.

Figure-8.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Mon



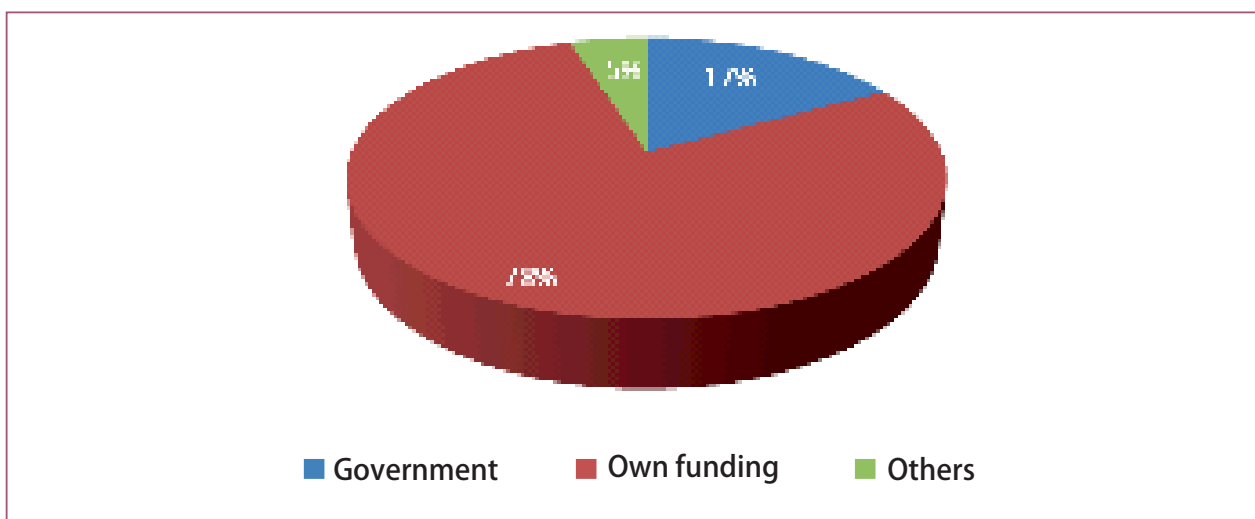
3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-8.6, the maximum number of residents in Mon received formal vocational/technical training as full-time trainees (with 69 percent), followed by on-the-job trainees with 17 percent. Furthermore, 14 percent of the respondents received formal training as part-time trainees.

Figure-8.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Mon



3.8. As presented in Figure-8.7, most of the respondents in Mon financed formal vocational/technical training through own funding (with 78 percent), followed by governmental funding with 17 percent. Furthermore, 5 percent of the respondents financed through other sources.

Figure-8.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Mon



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

4.1. As can be seen from Table-8.9, a majority of the residents in Mon reported as 'self-employed' (with 29 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 14 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Mon is 56 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is**

91.08 percent, the unemployment rate is 8.92 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-8.9.

Table-8.9: Status of Usual Principal Activity in Mon

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	29 %
2	Employer	0 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	12 %
4	Salaried employee	14 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	3 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	5 %
7	Seeking for work	5 %
8	Attending educational institution	19 %
9	Attending domestic duties	4 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	9 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	0 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	56 %
15	Employment rate	91.08 %
16	Unemployment rate	8.92 %

4.2. As can be observed from Table-8.10, the maximum number of respondents in Mon engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-8.9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 90 percent), while 1 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-8.10.

Table-8.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Mon

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	1 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	1 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	4 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	4 %
5	More than 3 years	90 %
	Total	100 %

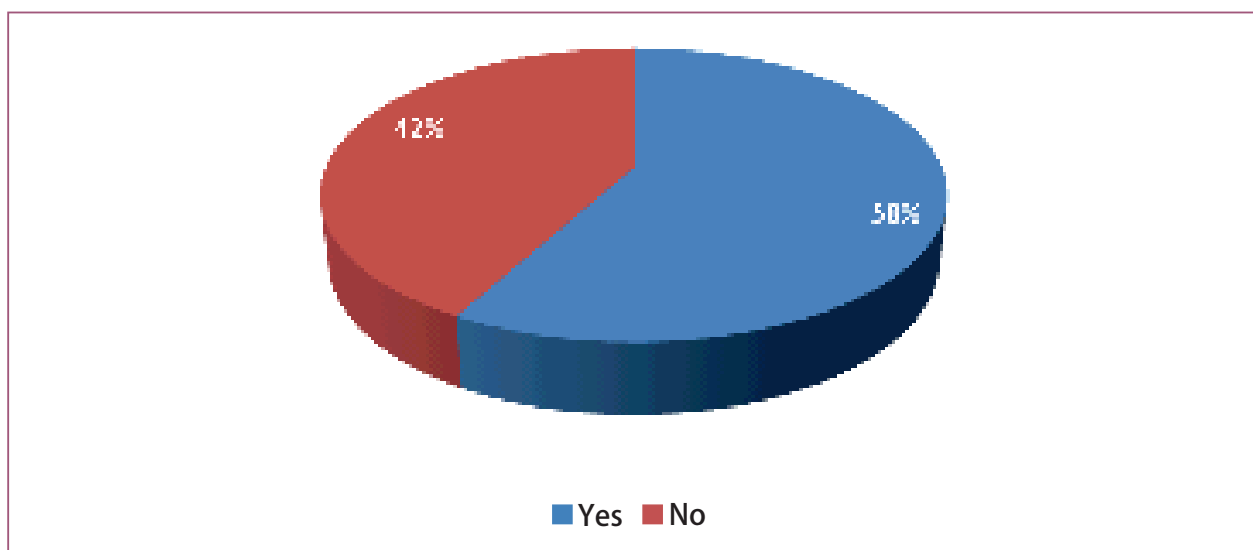
4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-8.11, most of the respondents in Mon with jobs have no written job contracts (with 48 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contracts for more than 3 years (with 45 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-8.11.

Table-8.11: Type of Job Contract in Mon

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	48 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	5 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	2 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	45 %
	Total	100 %

4.4. As presented in Figure-8.8, a majority of the respondents in Mon with jobs are entitled to paid leave (with 58 percent), while 42 percent of the residents with jobs are ineligible for paid leave.

Figure-8.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Mon



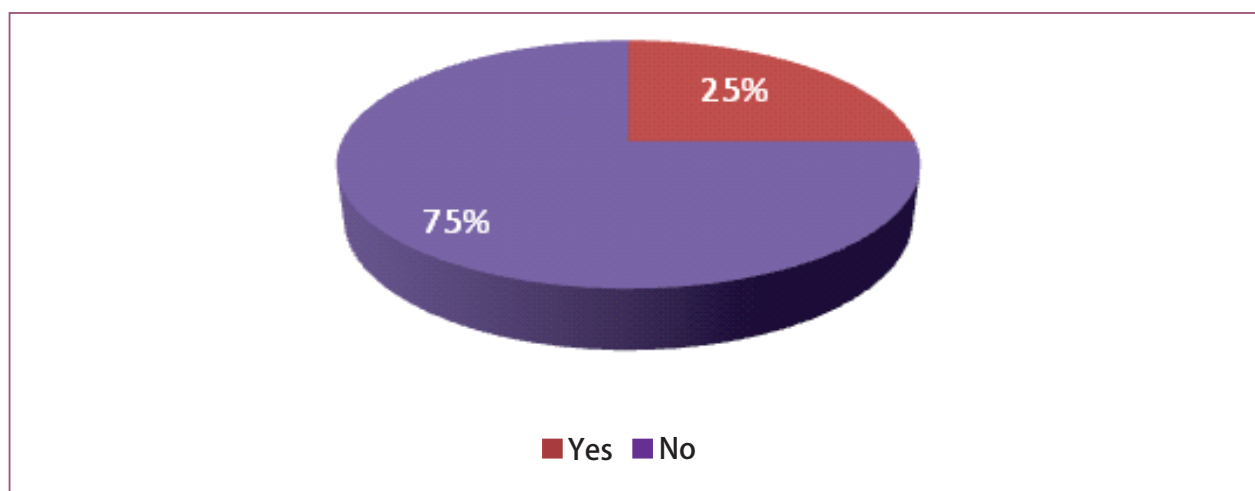
4.5. From Table-8.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Mon are ineligible for the specified social security benefits (with 40 percent), followed by residents who have access to pensions and other provident funds (with 18 percent). Notably, 8 percent of the respondents registered as 'don't know'. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-8.12.

Table-8.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Mon

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	18 %
2	Gratuity	0 %
3	Healthcare benefits	1 %
4	Pension and gratuity	3 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	17 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	14 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	40 %
9	Don't know	8 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 5.1. As presented in Figure-8.9, most of the respondents in Mon with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 75 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for 25 percent.

Figure-8.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Mon

- 5.2. As can be observed from Table-8.13, a majority of the respondents in Mon have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 88 percent), while none of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for less than 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-8.13.

Table-8.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Mon

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	0 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	3 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	6 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	4 %
5	More than 3 years	88 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-8.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Mon have given job applications and have visited worksite as part of job search efforts (with 83 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have undertaken other efforts (with 12 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-8.14.

Table-8.14: Job Search Efforts in Mon

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	64 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	15 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	7 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	7 %
6	Permit application to start business	0 %
7	Others	7 %
	Total	100 %

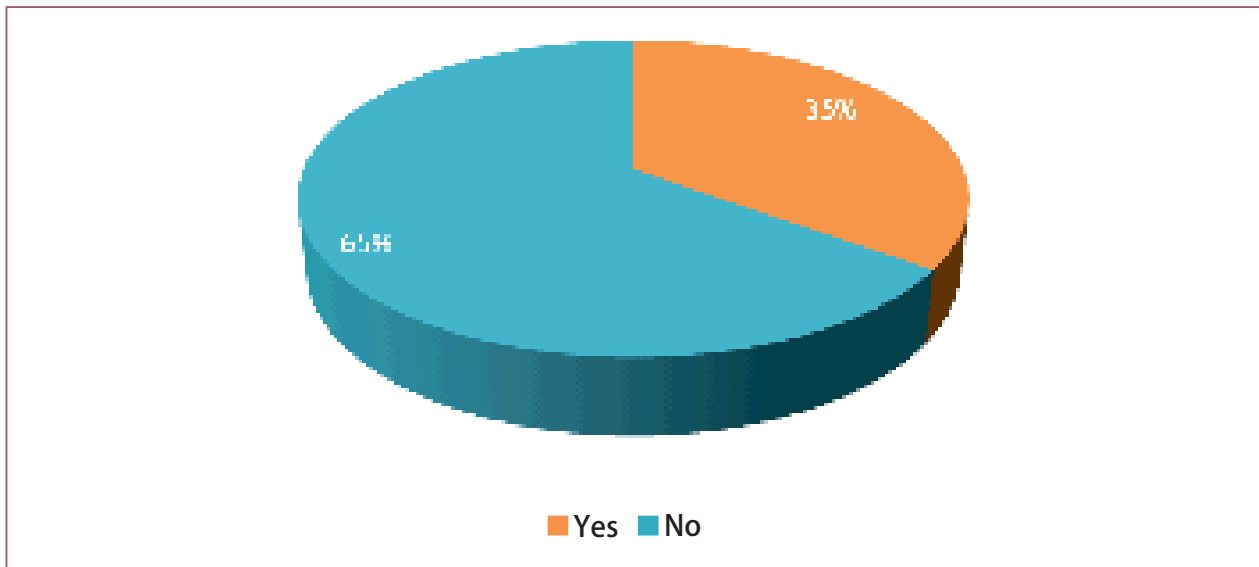
- 6.2. As can be seen from Table-8.15, the maximum number of respondents in Mon without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 43 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 2 years to 3 years (with 30 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-8.15.

Table-8.15: Duration of Unemployment in Mon

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	0 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	10 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	17 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	30 %
5	More than 3 years	43 %
	Total	100 %

6.3. As presented in Figure-8.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Mon have no prior work experience (with 65 percent), 35 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-8.10: Prior Work Experience - Mon



6.4. As can be observed from Table-8.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Mon cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 46 percent), while none of them cited 'retrenchment/lay off', 'shutdown of production unit', 'ill health' and 'no financial need to work' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 10 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-8.16.

Table-8.16: Unemployment Reasons in Mon

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	0 %
2	End of contract/quit	1 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	10 %
5	Retirement	2 %
6	Childcare	11 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	30 %
8	Ill health	0 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	46 %
	Total	100%

Chapter Nine

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN PEREN



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN PEREN

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-9.1, the average household size in Peren is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 9 members. From Table-9.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Mon is Rs. 11759 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 3750 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 291666.

Table-9.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Peren

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	9	4
2	Total monthly expenditure	3750	291666	11759

1.2. As presented in Table-9.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Peren (with almost 100 percent). As can be observed from Figure-9.1, almost all the residents of Peren are Scheduled Tribe (with almost 100 percent).

Figure-9.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Peren

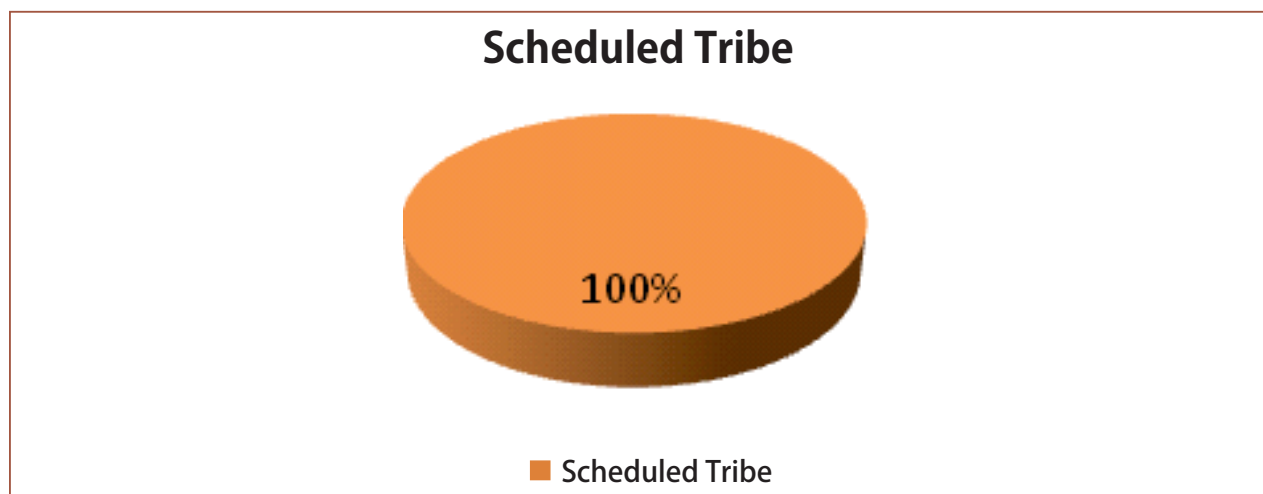


Table-9.2: Distribution of Religions in Peren

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	0 %
2	Islam	0 %
3	Christianity	100 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	0 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-9.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Peren is 32 years. From Table-9.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Peren residents is 11 years with minimum year of 2 years and maximum year of 19 years.

Table-9.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Peren

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	23
2	No of years in formal education	2	19	11

2.2. As presented in Table-9.4, the maximum number of respondents from Peren are unmarried children (with 52 percent), while grandchildren and brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives account for the least proportion (with 1 percent respectively). Whereas heads of families registered 20 percent, spouses of the head of family are also reported to be 20 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-9.4.

Table-9.4: Relation to Head in Peren

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	20 %
2	Spouse	20 %
3	Married child	3 %
4	Spouse of married child	3 %
5	Unmarried child	52 %
6	Grandchild	1 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	0 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	1 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

2.3. As can be seen from Figure-9.2, female accounts for 51 percent of the respondents in Peren, while male constitutes 49 percent. As presented in Figure-9.3, unmarried accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Peren with 53 percent, while divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with less than 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-9.3.

Figure-9.2: Gender Distribution in Peren

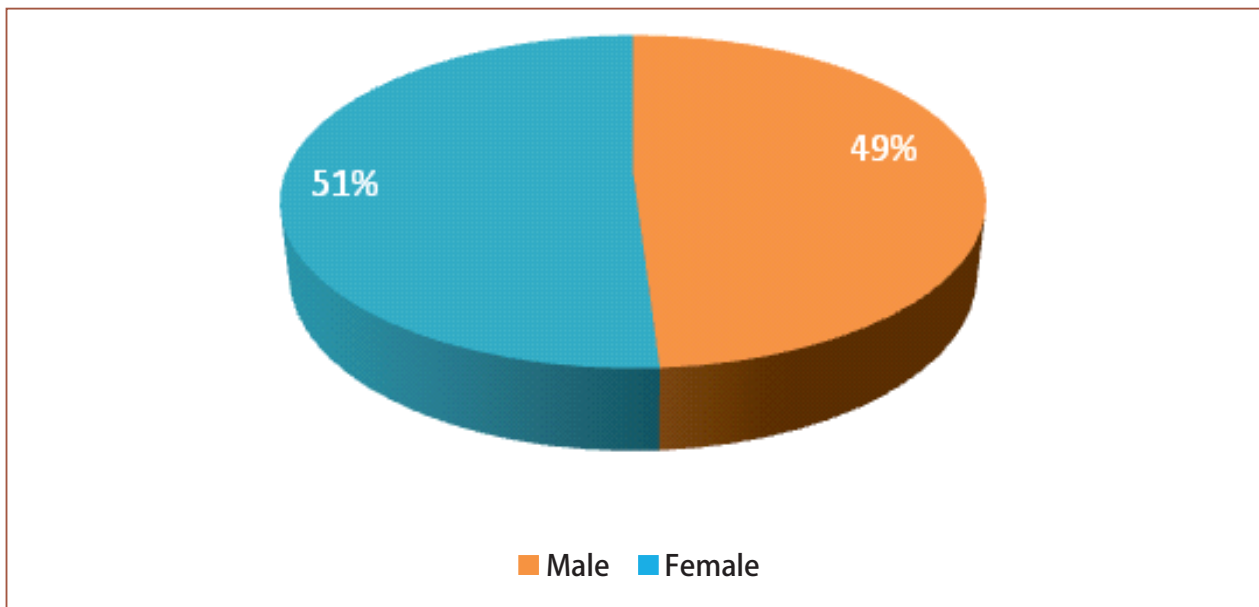
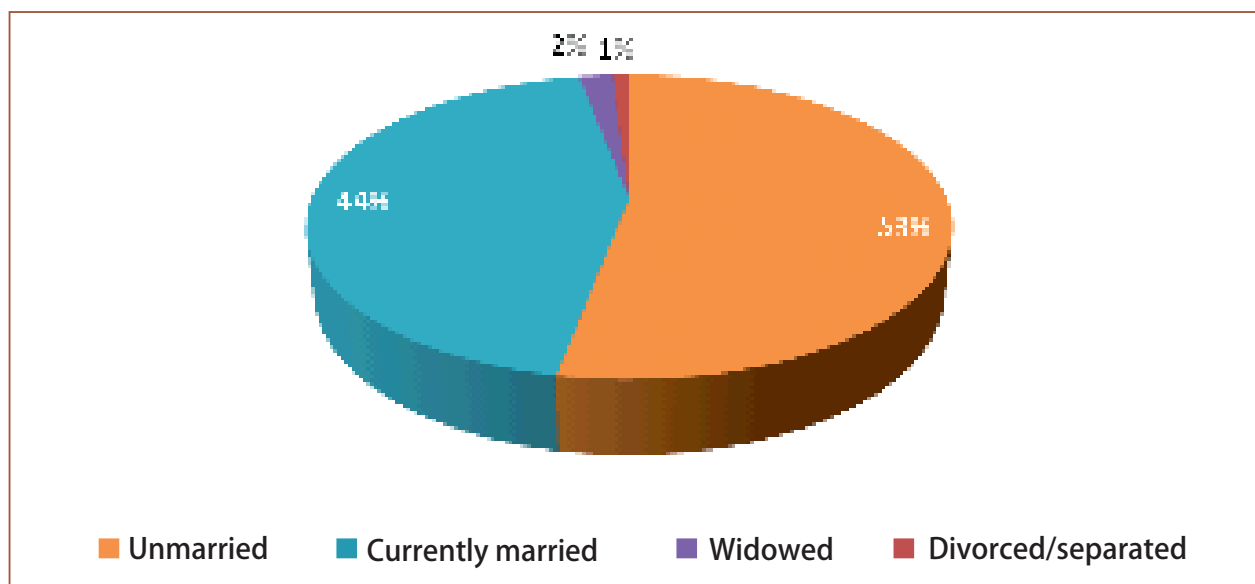


Figure-9.3: Marital Status in Peren


3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-9.5, most of the respondents in Peren studied up to middle school (with 31 percent), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 13 percent studied up to graduation, 2 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 1 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-9.5.

Table-9.5: General Education Level in Peren

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	1 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	14 %
4	Up to primary	8 %
5	Up to middle	31 %
6	Up to secondary	18 %
7	Up to higher secondary	13 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	0 %
9	Up to graduation	13 %
10	Postgraduate and above	2 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-9.6, almost all the residents of Peren are without any technical education (with about 100 percent).

Table-9.6: Technical Education Level in Peren

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	100 %
2	Agriculture	0 %
3	Engineering/technology	0 %
4	Medicine	0 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	0 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
	Total	100 %

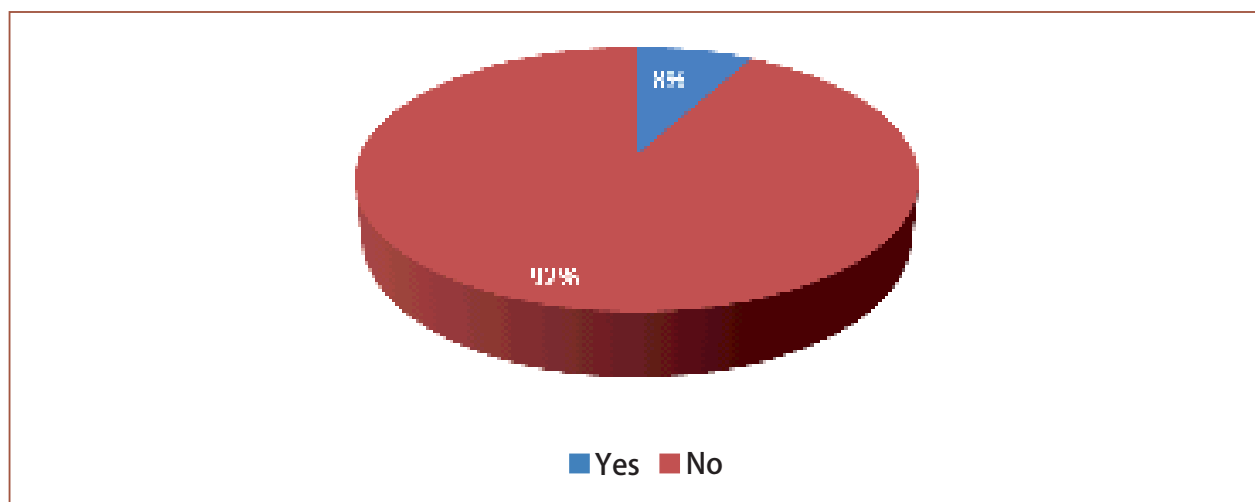
- 3.3. As per Table-9.7, the maximum number of residents of Peren are without any vocational/technical training (with 97 percent), while none of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training on the job. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-9.7.

Table-9.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Peren

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	3 %
2	Hereditary	0 %
3	Self-learning	0 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	97 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.4. As presented in Figure-9.4, the maximum number of respondents in Peren who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training prior to the last 365 days (with 98 percent), while 8 percent reported to have completed during the specified days.

Figure-9.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Peren



- 3.5. As can be seen from Table-9.8, a majority of the residents of Peren with formal vocational/technical training are in the fields of 'agriculture and food processing' with 42 percent, followed by 'gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing' and 'civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting' (with 17 percent respectively). The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-9.8.

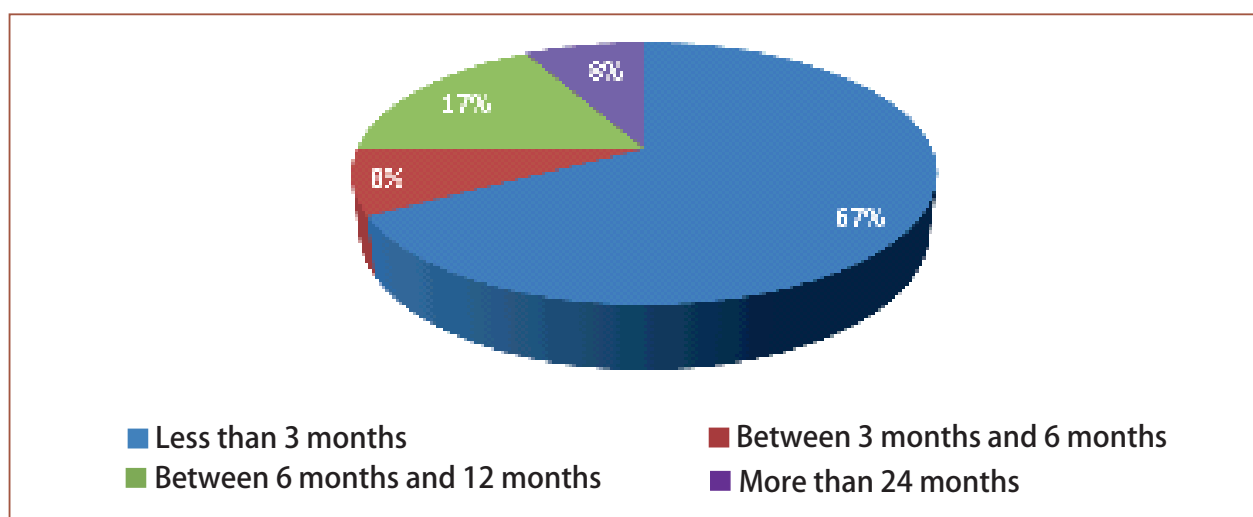
Table-9.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Peren

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	42 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	17 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	0 %
5	Automotive	0 %
6	Beauty and wellness	8 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %

8	Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting	17 %
9	Electrical and electronics	0 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	0 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	0 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	8 %
13	Information technology	0 %
14	Logistics	0 %
15	Mechanical engineering	0 %
16	Media and entertainment	0 %
17	Office and business-related work	0 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	0 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	8 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	0 %
22	Others	0 %
	Total	100 %

3.6. As can be observed from Figure-9.5, most of the respondents in Peren with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for less than 3 months (with 67 percent), followed by the trainees who undertook training for 6 months to 12 months (with 17 percent respectively). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Figure-9.5.

Figure-9.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Peren



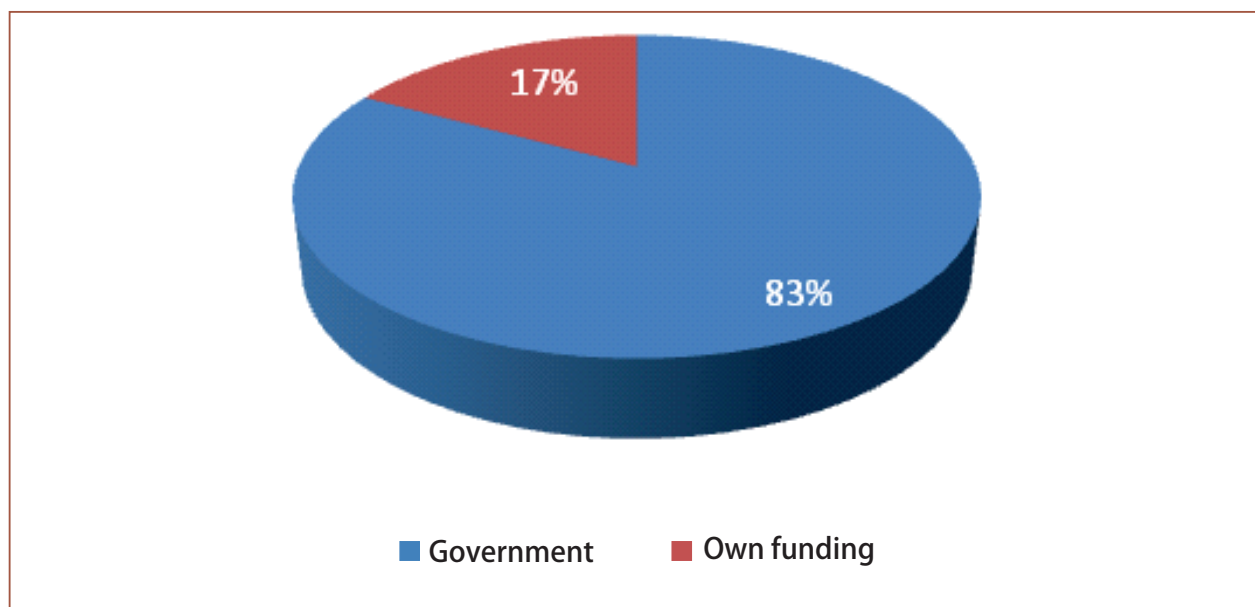
3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-9.6, all the residents in Peren received formal vocational/technical training as full-time trainees (with about 100 percent).

Figure-9.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Peren



3.8. As presented in Figure-9.7, most of the respondents in Peren financed formal vocational/technical training through governmental funding (with 83 percent), while 17 percent of the respondents financed through own funding.

Figure-9.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Peren



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

4.1. As can be seen from Table-9.9, a majority of the residents in Peren reported as 'self-employed' (with 34 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 15 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Peren is 68 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 80.89 percent, the unemployment rate is 19.11 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-9.9.

Table-9.9: Status of usual Principal Activity in Peren

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	34 %
2	Employer	0 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	0 %
4	Salaried employee	15 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	6 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	0 %
7	Seeking for work	13 %
8	Attending educational ins titution	20 %
9	Attending domestic duties	8 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	3 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	0 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	68 %
15	Employment rate	80.89 %
16	Unemployment rate	19.11 %

4.2. As can be observed from Table-9.10, the maximum number of respondents in Peren engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-9.9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 58 percent), while none of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-9.10.

Table-9.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Peren

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	0 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	22 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	6 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	14 %
5	More than 3 years	58 %
	Total	100 %

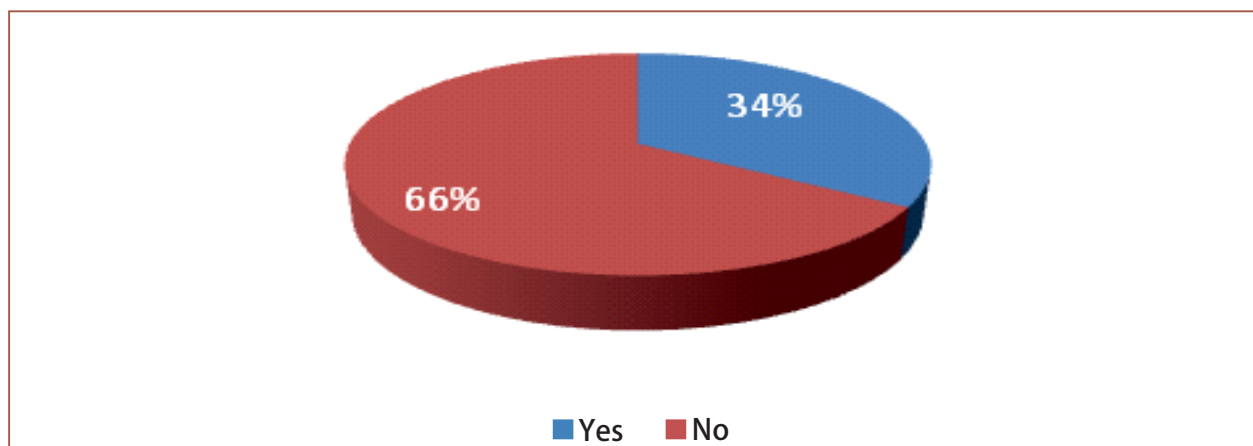
4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-9.11, most of the respondents in Peren with jobs have no written job contracts (with 58 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contracts for more than 3 years (with 36 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-9.11.

Table-9.11: Type of Job Contracts in Peren

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	58 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	1 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	5 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	36 %
	Total	100 %

4.4. As presented in Figure-9.8, a majority of the respondents in Peren with jobs are not entitled to paid leave (with 66 percent), while 34 percent of the residents with jobs are ineligible for paid leave.

Figure-9.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Peren



4.5. From Table-9.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Peren are ineligible for the specified social security benefits (with 71 percent), followed by residents who have access to pensions and other provident funds (with 29 percent). Notably, none of the respondents registered as 'don't know'.

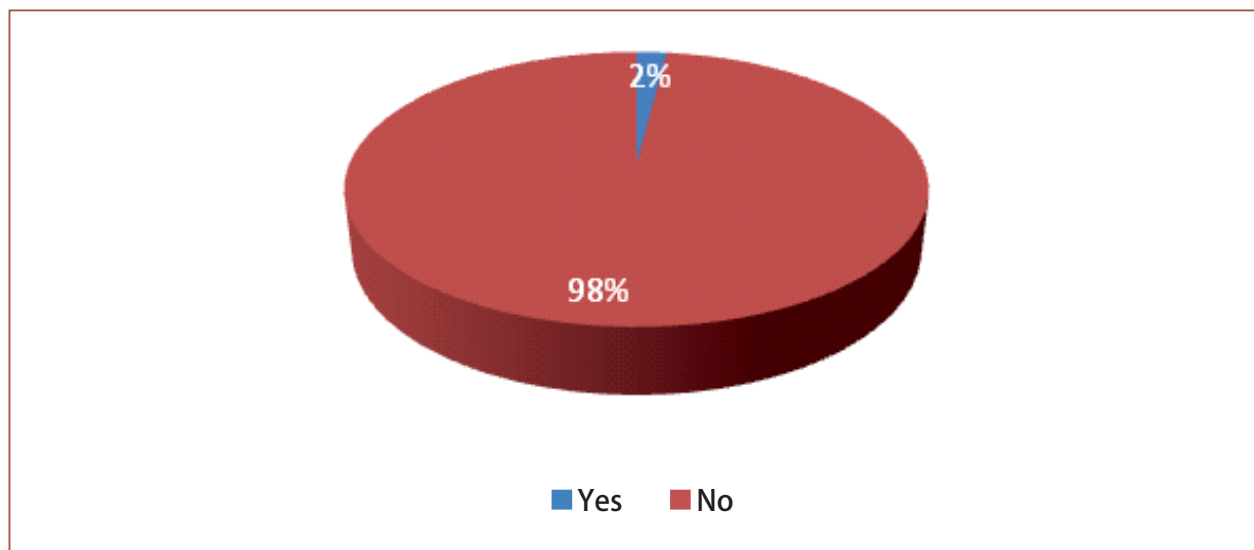
Table-9.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Peren

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	29 %
2	Gratuity	0 %
3	Healthcare benefits	0 %
4	Pension and gratuity	0 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	0 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	71 %
9	Don't know	0 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-9.9, almost all the respondents in Mon with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 98 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for only 2 percent.

Figure-9.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Peren



- 5.2. As can be observed from Table-9.13, most of the respondents in Peren have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 56 percent), while none of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for less than 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-9.13.

Table-9.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Peren

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	0 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	11 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	6 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	28 %
5	More than 3 years	56 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-9.14, a majority of the unemployed respondents in Peren have registered in public employment exchange as part of job search efforts (with 72 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have given job application and visited worksite (with 22 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-9.14.

Table-9.14: Job Search Efforts in Peren

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	22 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	72 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	0 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	0 %
6	Permit application to start business	0 %
7	Others	6 %
	Total	100 %

- 6.2. As can be seen from Table-9.15, the maximum number of respondents in Peren without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 47 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 2 years to 3 years (with 25

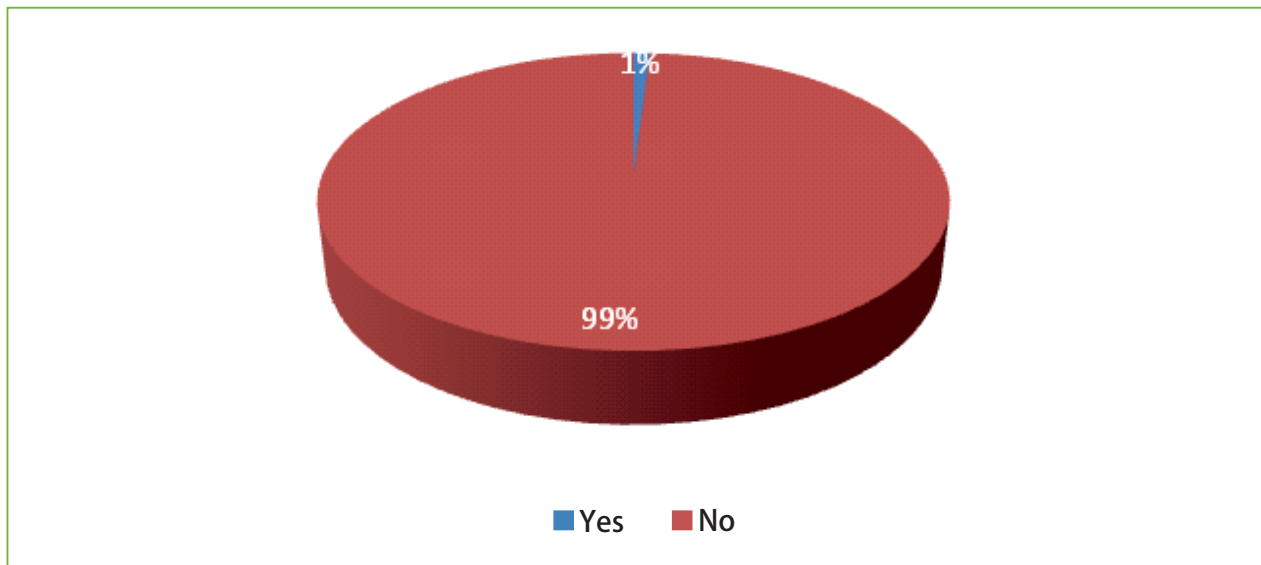
percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-9.15.

Table-9.15: Duration of Unemployment in Peren

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	1 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	10 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	17 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	25 %
5	More than 3 years	47 %
	Total	100 %

6.3. As presented in Figure-9.10, while almost all the unemployed respondents in Peren have no prior work experience (with 99 percent), only 1 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-9.10: Prior Work Experience - Peren



6.4. As can be observed from Table-9.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Peren cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 75 percent), while 25 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment.

Table-9.16: Unemployment Reasons in Peren

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	0 %
2	End of contract/quit	0 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	25 %
5	Retirement	0 %
6	Childcare	0 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	0 %
8	Ill health	0 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	75 %
	Total	100%

Chapter Ten

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN PHEK



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN PHEK

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-10.1, the average household size in Phek is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 10 members. From Table-10.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Phek is Rs. 11671 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 1290 and maximum expenditure at Rs.163458.

Table-10.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Phek

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	10	4
2	Total monthly expenditure	1290	163458	11671

1.2. As presented in Table-10.2, almost all the respondents in Phek are Christians (with 99 percent), while other religious groups are reported to be less than 1 percent respectively. As can be observed from Figure-10.1, a majority of the residents of Phek are Scheduled Tribe (with 99 percent), while Other Backward Class accounts for 1 percent of the population.

Figure-10.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Phek

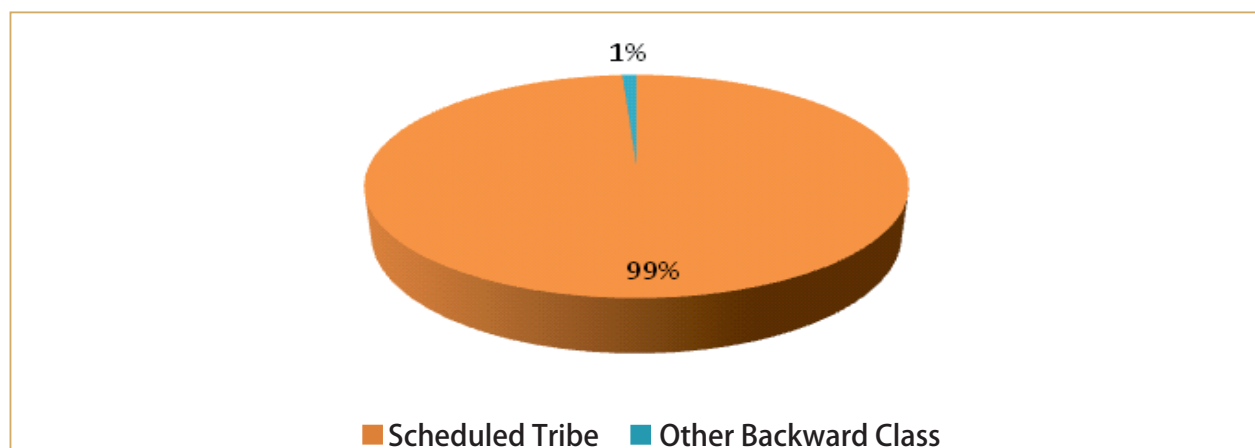


Table-10.2: Distribution of Religions in Phek

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	0 %
2	Islam	0 %
3	Christianity	99 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	1 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-10.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Phek is 34 years. From Table-10.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Phek residents is 11 years with minimum year of 2 years and maximum year of 24 years.

Table-10.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Phek

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	43
2	No of years in formal education	2	1 1	24

2.2. As presented in Table-10.4, the maximum number of respondents from Phek are unmarried children (with 43 percent), while married children, spouses of married children, grandchildren and servants/employees/other non-relatives account for the least proportion (with less than 1 percent respectively). Whereas heads of families registered 28 percent, spouses of the head of family are reported to be 26 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-10.4.

Table-10.4: Relation to Head in Phek

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	28 %
2	Spouse	26 %
3	Married child	0 %
4	Spouse of married child	0 %
5	Unmarried child	43 %
6	Grandchild	0 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	2 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	1 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

- 2.3. As can be seen from Figure-10.2, male accounts for 53 percent of the respondents in Phek, while female constitutes 47 percent. As presented in Figure-10.3, currently married accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Phek with 53 percent, while widowed is reported to be the least proportion with 2 percent.

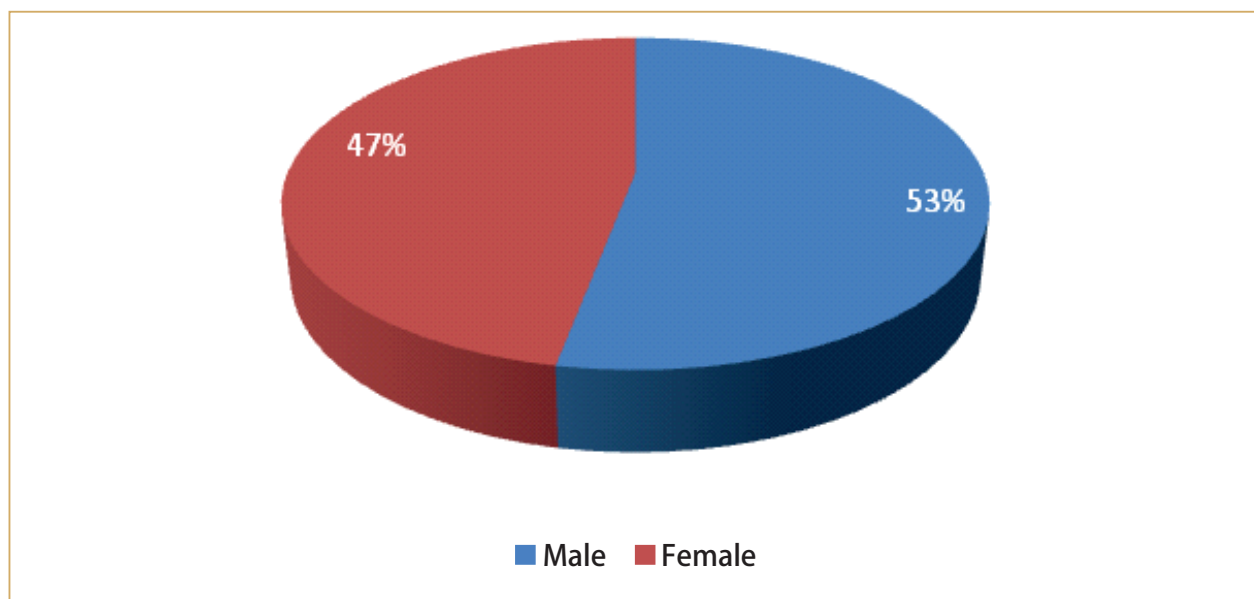
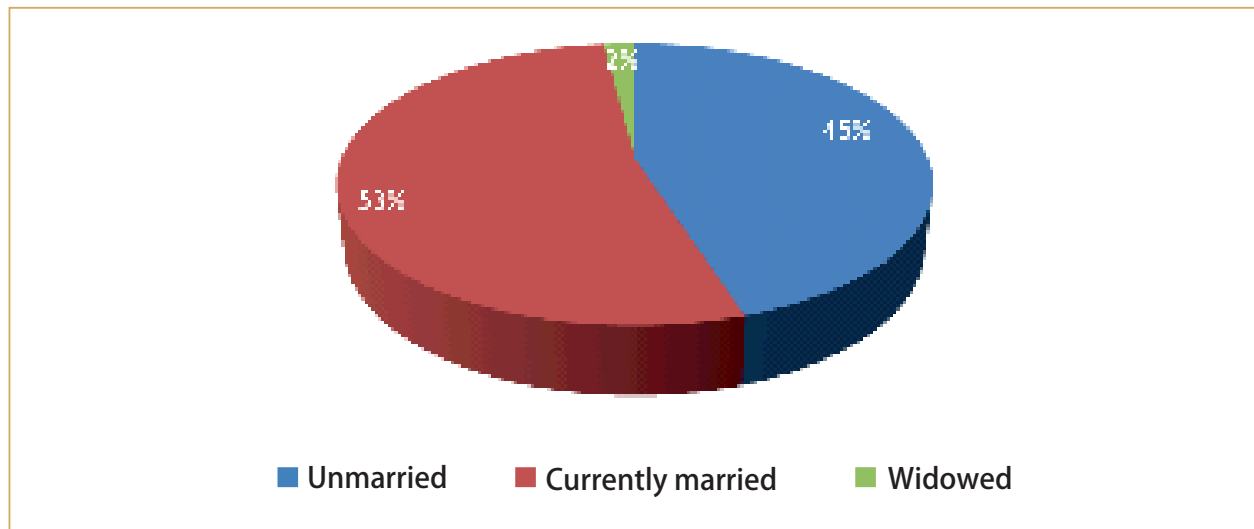
Figure-10.2: Gender Distribution in Phek


Figure-10.3: Marital Status in Phek


3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 3.1. As can be observed from Table-10.5, most of the respondents in Phek studied up to middle school (with 26 percent), while none of the residents are literate without formal schooling. Whereas 11 percent studied up to graduation, 3 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 2 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-10.5.

Table-10.5: General Education Level in Phek

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	2 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	11 %
4	Up to primary	14 %
5	Up to middle	26 %
6	Up to secondary	19 %
7	Up to higher secondary	14 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	0 %
9	Up to graduation	11 %
10	Postgraduate and above	3 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-10.6, almost all the residents of Phek are without any technical education (with 99 percent), with none of the respondents reported to have courses in agriculture, engineering/technology, medicine and crafts.

Table-10.6: Technical Education Level in Phek

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	99 %
2	Agriculture	0 %
3	Engineering/technology	0 %
4	Medicine	0 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	1 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
	Total	100 %

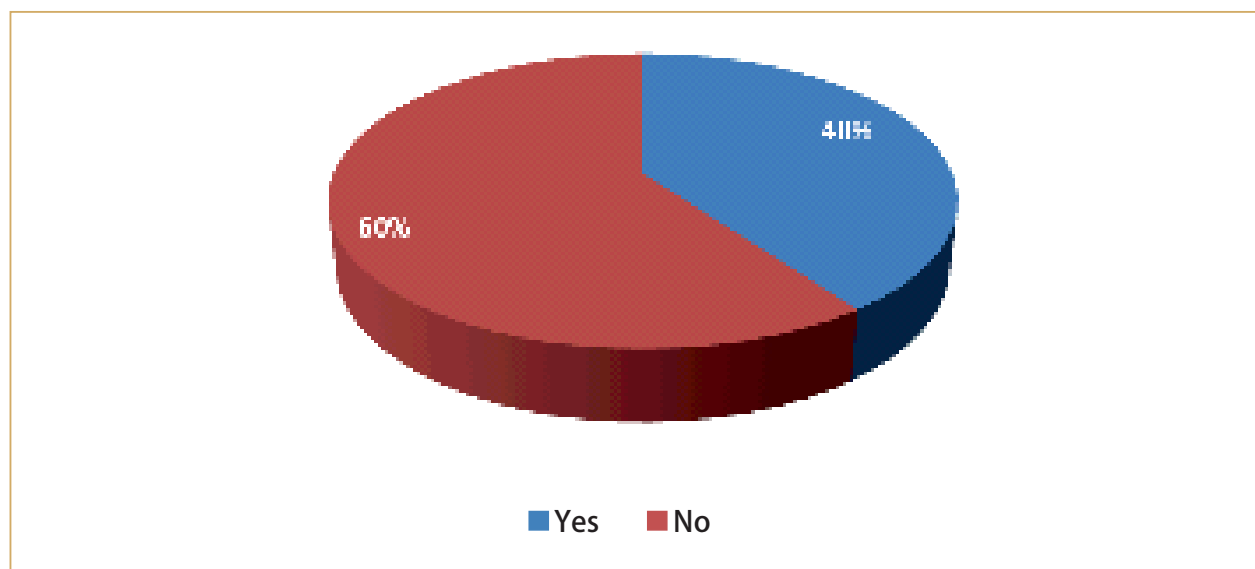
- 3.3. As per Table-10.7, the maximum number of residents of Phek are without any vocational/technical training (with 97 percent), while none of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training on the job. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-10.7.

Table-10.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Phek

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	1 %
2	Hereditary	1 %
3	Self-learning	1 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	97 %
	Total	100 %

3.4. As presented in Figure-10.4, most of the respondents in Phek who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training prior to the last 365 days (with 60 percent), while 40 percent reported to have completed during the specified days.

Figure-10.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Phek



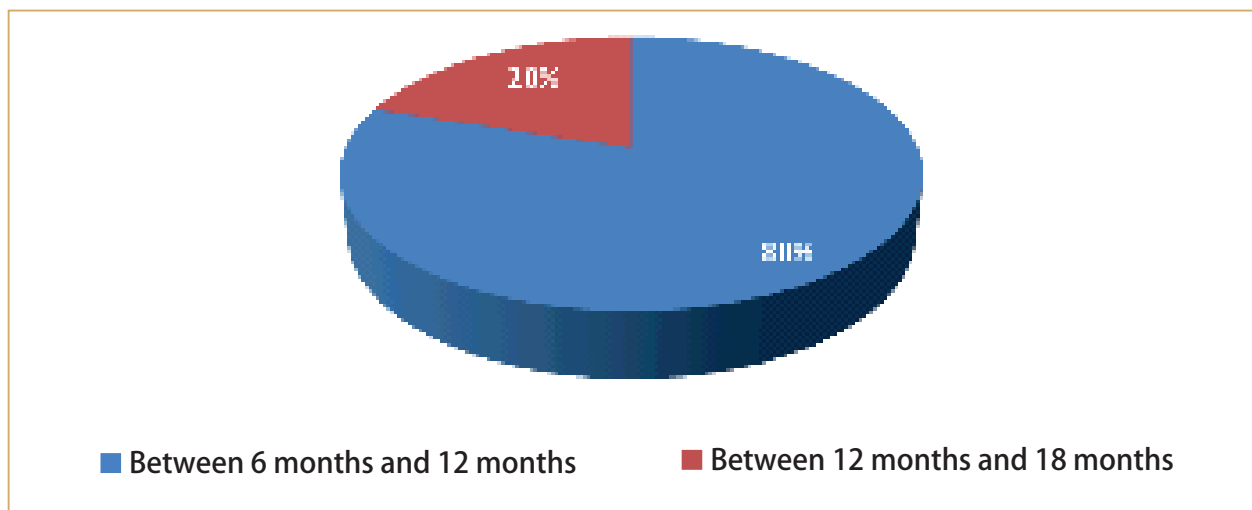
3.5. As can be seen from Table-10.8, a majority of the residents of Phek with formal vocational/technical training are in the fields of 'others' with 22 percent, followed by 'information technology' with 21 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-10.8.

Table-10.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Phek

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	0 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	0 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	0 %
5	Automotive	0 %
6	Beauty and wellness	20 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting	0 %
9	Electrical and electronics	0 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	0 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	18 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	0 %
13	Information technology	21 %
14	Logistics	0 %
15	Mechanical engineering	0 %
16	Media and entertainment	19 %
17	Office and business-related work	0 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	0 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	0 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	0 %
22	Others	22%
	Total	100 %

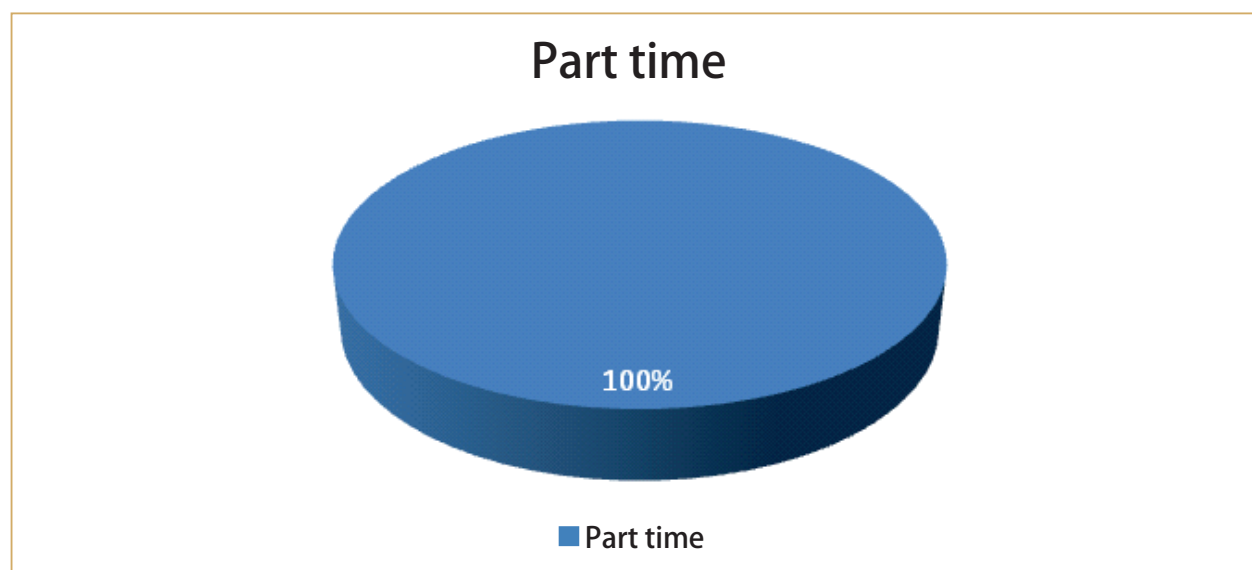
- 3.6. As can be observed from Figure-10.5, most of the respondents in Phek with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for 6 months to 12 months (with 80 percent), while 20 percent of the trainees undertook training for 12 months to 18 months.

Figure-10.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Phek

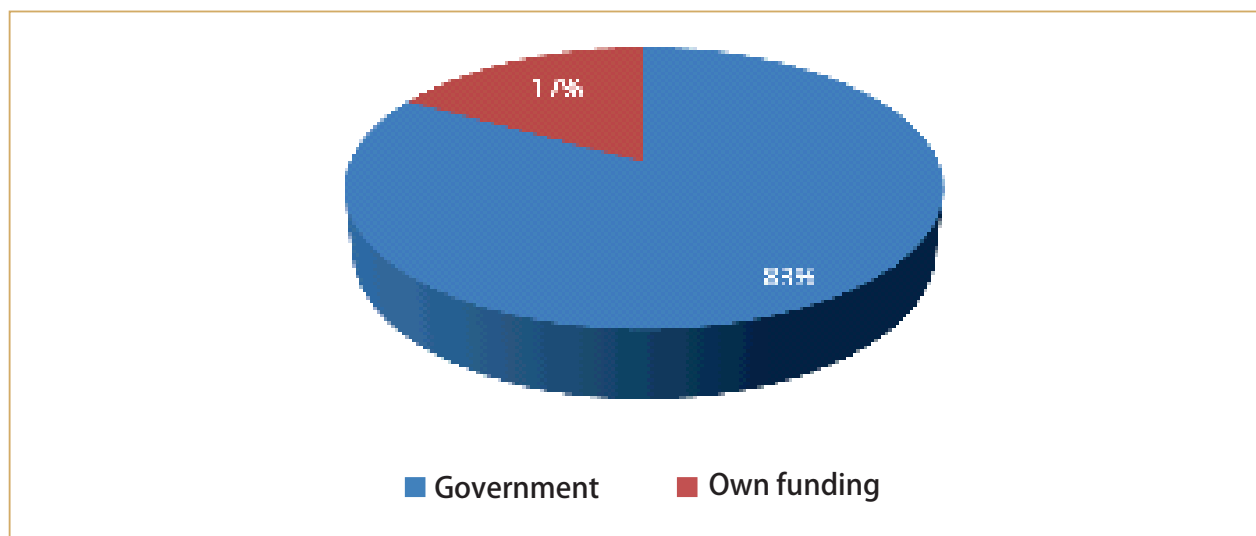


3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-10.6, almost all the residents of Phek received formal vocational/technical training as part-time trainees (with almost 100 percent).

Figure-10.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Phek



3.8. As presented in Figure-10.7, most of the respondents in Phek financed formal vocational/technical training through governmental funding (with 83 percent), while 17 percent of the respondents financed through own funding.

Figure-10.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Phek

4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

4.1. As can be seen from Table-10.9, a majority of the residents in Phek reported as attending educational institution (with 22 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 5 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Peren is 52 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 75 percent, the unemployment rate is 25 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-10.9.

Table-10.9: Status of usual Principal Activity in Phek

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	24 %
2	Employer	0 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	14 %
4	Salaried employee	5 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	3 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	7 %
7	Seeking for work	13 %
8	Attending educational institution	22 %
9	Attending domestic duties	2 %

10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	9 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	0 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	1 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	52 %
15	Employment rate	75 %
16	Unemployment rate	25 %

- 4.2. As can be observed from Table-10.10, the maximum number of respondents in Phek engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-10.9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 93 percent), while only 1 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table 10.10.

Table-10.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Phek

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	1 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	1 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	3 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	2 %
5	More than 3 years	93 %
	Total	100 %

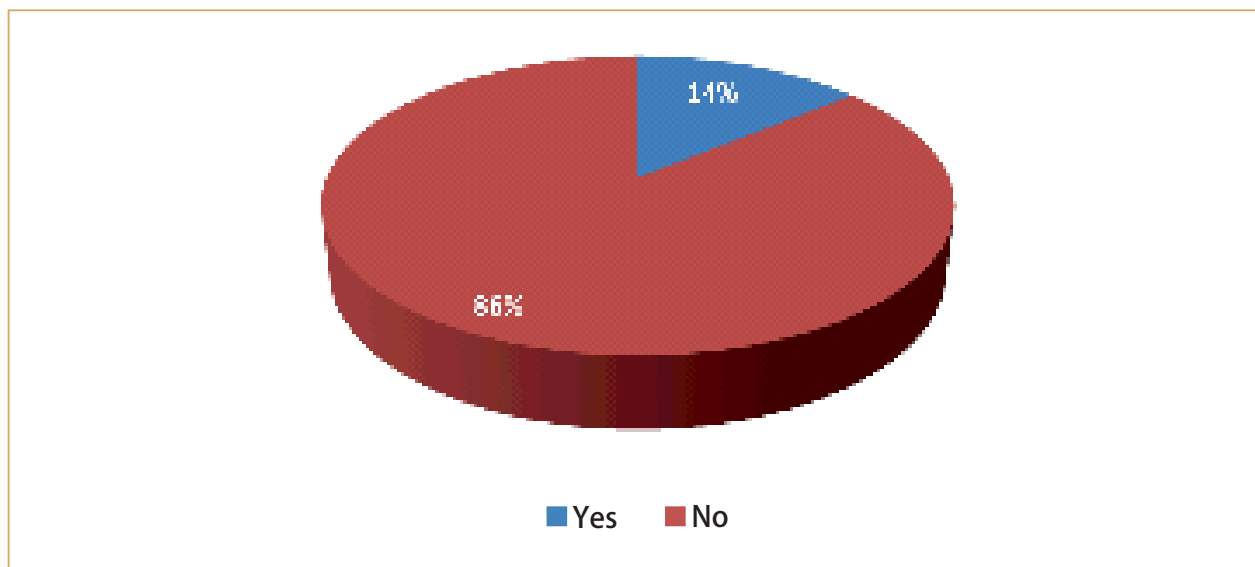
- 4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-10.11, most of the respondents in Phek with jobs have no written job contracts (with 78 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contracts for more than 3 years accounting for 21 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-10.11.

Table-10.11: Type of Job Contracts in Phek

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	78 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	0 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	1 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	21 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.4. As presented in Figure-10.8, a majority of the respondents in Phek with jobs are not entitled to paid leave (with 86 percent), while 14 percent of the residents with jobs are eligible for paid leave.

Figure-10.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Phek



- 4.5. From Table-10.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Phek reported 'don't know' concerning the specified social security benefits (with 66 percent), followed by the residents who are ineligible for any of the specified benefits (with 21 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-10.12.

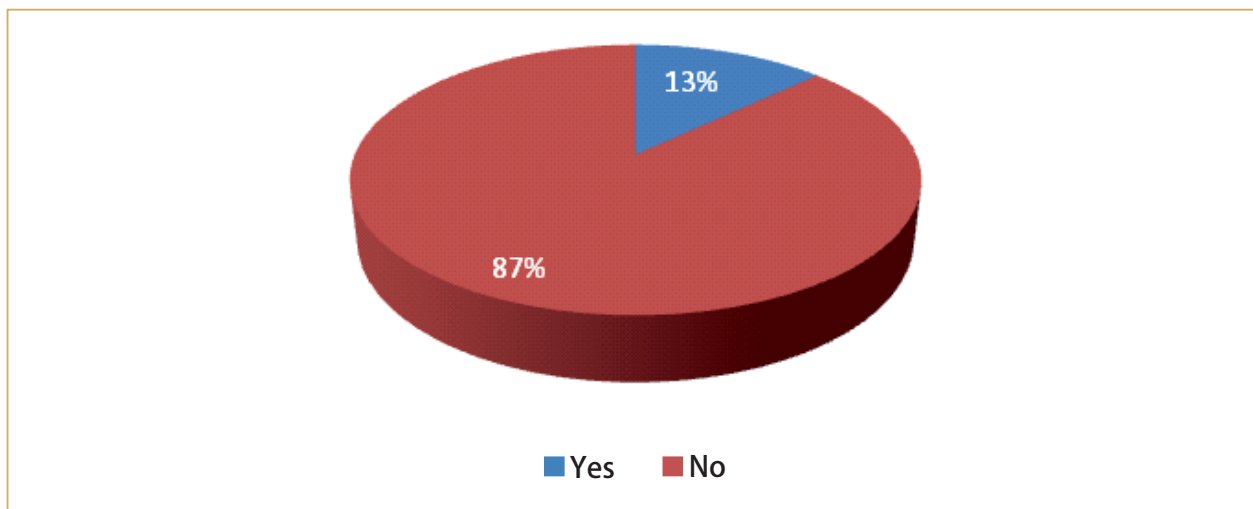
Table-10.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Phek

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	8 %
2	Gratuity	0 %
3	Healthcare benefits	0 %
4	Pension and gratuity	0 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	1 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	4 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	21 %
9	Don't know	66 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-10.9, most of the respondents in Phek with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 87 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for only 13 percent.

Figure-10.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Phek



5.2. As can be observed from Table-10.13, a majority of the respondents in Phek have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 97 percent), while none of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for less than or equal to 6 months as well as for 6 months to 1 year respectively. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-10.13.

Table-10.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Phek

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	0 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	0 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	1 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	1 %
5	More than 3 years	97 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-10.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Phek have undertaken 'job application and worksite visits' as part of job search efforts (with 55 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have sought financial assistance to start business (with 22 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-10.14.

Table-10.14: Job Search Efforts in Phek

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	55 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	5 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	22 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	1 %
6	Permit application to start business	0 %
7	Others	17 %
	Total	100 %

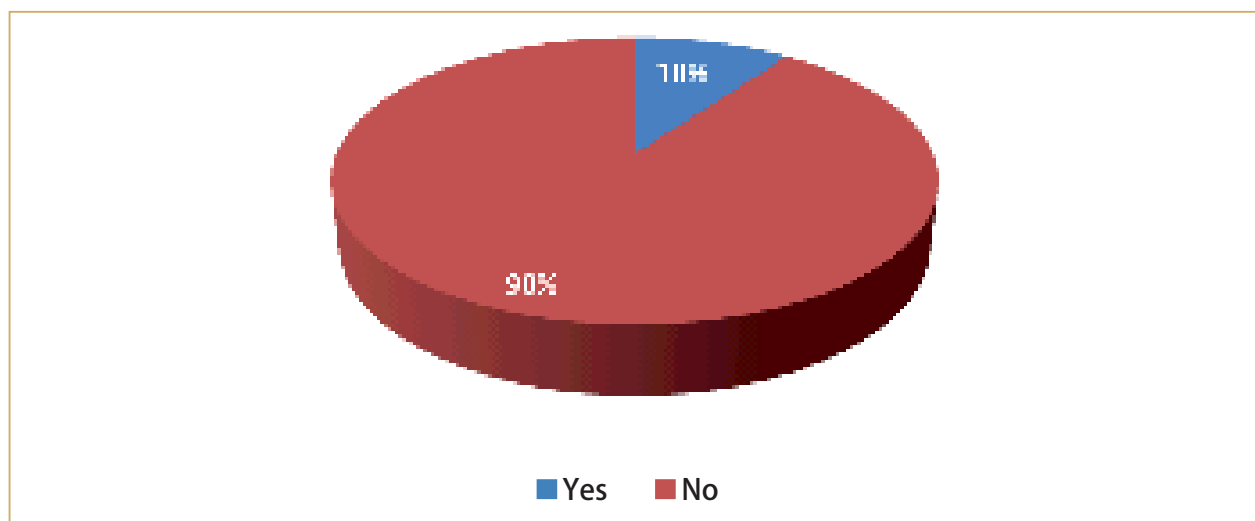
- 6.2. As can be seen from Table-10.15, the maximum number of respondents in Phek without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 35 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 1 year to 2 years (with 38 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-10.15.

Table-10.15: Duration of Unemployment in Phek

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	6 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	8 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	38 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	13 %
5	More than 3 years	35%
	Total	100 %

- 6.3. As presented in Figure-10.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Phek have no prior work experience (with 90 percent), 10 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-10.10: Prior Work Experience - Phek



6.4. As can be observed from Table-10.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Phek cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 85 percent), while none of them cited 'retrenchment/ lay off', 'no financial need to work' and 'shutdown of production unit' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 7 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-10.16.

Table-10.16: Unemployment Reasons in Phek

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	0 %
2	End of contract/quit	4 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	7 %
5	Retirement	0 %
6	Childcare	0 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	3 %
8	Ill health	1 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	85 %
	Total	100 %

Chapter Eleven

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN TUENSANG



Chapter Eleven

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN TUENSANG

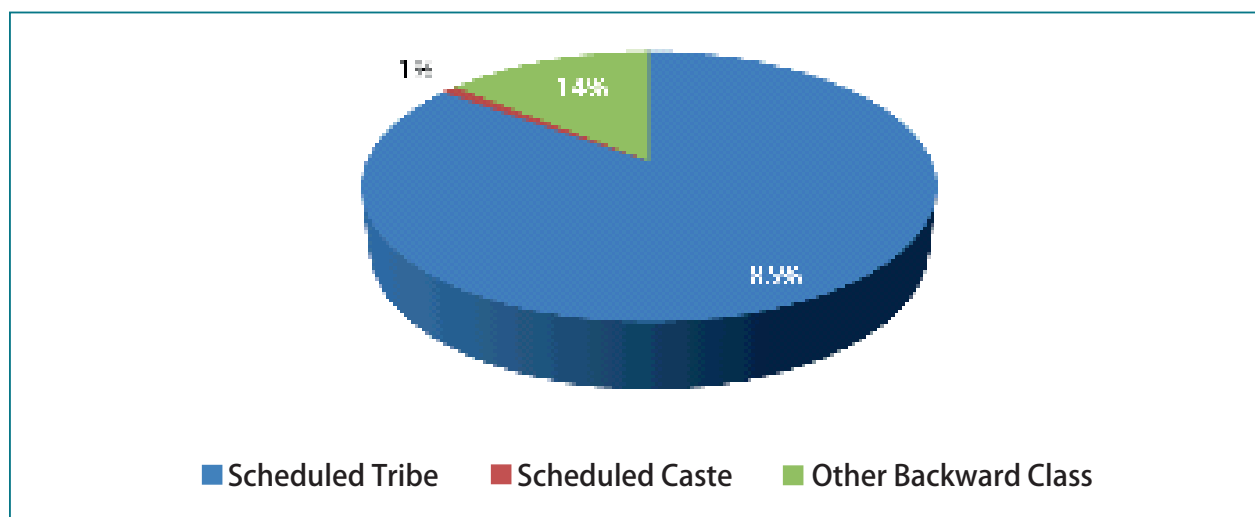
1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

- 1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-11.1, the average household size in Tuensang is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 11 members. From Table-11.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Tuensang is Rs. 16462 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 2250 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 243863.

Table-11.1: Household size and Monthly Expenditure in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	11	4
2	Total monthly expenditure	2250	243863	16462

- 1.2. As presented in Table-11.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Tuensang (with 90 percent), while other religious groups are reported to be 1 percent respectively. Hinduism is registered to be 5 percent. As can be observed from Figure-11.1, a majority of the residents of Tuensang are Scheduled Tribe, while Other Backward Class accounts for 14 percent of the population. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning religious groups and social groups are given in Table-11.2 and Figure-11.1 respectively.

Figure-11.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Tuensang

Table-11.2: Distribution of Religions in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	5 %
2	Islam	1 %
3	Christianity	90 %
4	Sikhism	1 %
5	Jainism	1 %
6	Buddhism	1 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	1 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-11.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Tuensang is 33 years. From Table-11.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Tuensang residents is 11 years with minimum year of 2 years and maximum year of 19 years.

Table-11.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Tuensang

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	33
2	No of years in formal education	2	19	11

- 2.2. As presented in Table-11.4, the maximum number of respondents from Tuensang are unmarried children (with 43 percent), while grandchildren, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law and servants/employees/other non-relatives account for the least proportion (with less than 1 percent respectively). Whereas heads of families registered 27 percent, spouses of the head of family are also reported to be 27 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-11.4.

Table-11.4: Relation to Head in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	27 %
2	Spouse	27 %
3	Married child	1 %
4	Spouse of married child	1 %
5	Unmarried child	43 %
6	Grandchild	0 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	0 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	1 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

- 2.3. As can be seen from Figure-11.2, male accounts for 53 percent of the respondents in Tuensang, while female constitutes 47 percent. As presented in Figure-3, currently married accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Tuensang with 54 percent, while divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-11.3.

Figure-11.2: Gender Distribution in Tuensang

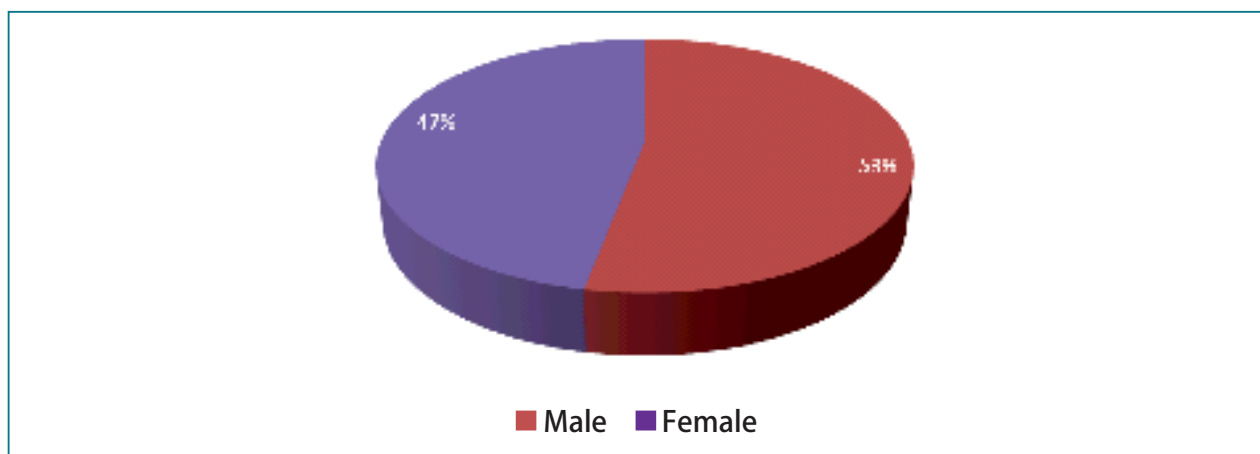
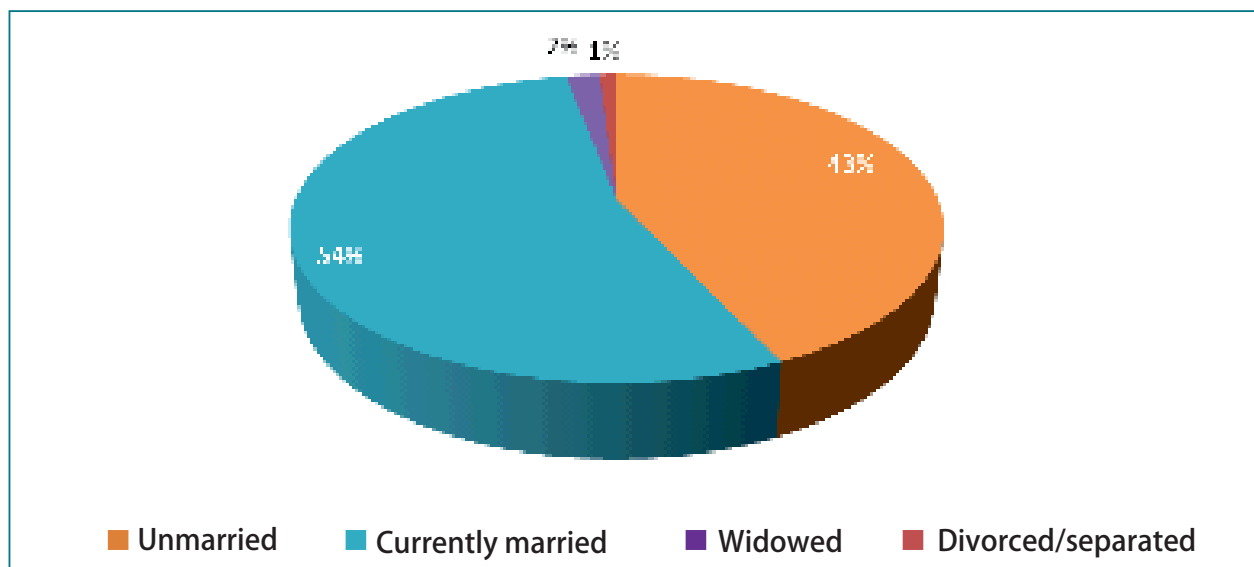


Figure-11.3: Marital Status in Tuensang


3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-11.5, most of the respondents in Tuensang studied up to secondary (with 29 percent), while 1 percent of the residents are literate without formal schooling. Whereas 9 percent studied up to graduation, 2 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 2 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-11.5.

Table-11.5: General Education Level in Tuensang

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	2 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	1 %
3	Below primary	4 %
4	Up to primary	8 %
5	Up to middle	26 %
6	Up to secondary	29 %
7	Up to higher secondary	18 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	1 %
9	Up to graduation	9 %
10	Postgraduate and above	2 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-11.6, a majority of the residents of Tuensang are without any technical education (with 77 percent), while none of the respondents have courses in medicine. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning technical education level are given in Table-11.6.

Table-11.6: Technical Education Level in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	77 %
2	Agriculture	1 %
3	Engineering/technology	1 %
4	Medicine	0 %
5	Crafts	1 %
6	Other technical subjects	10 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	3 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	7 %
	Total	100 %

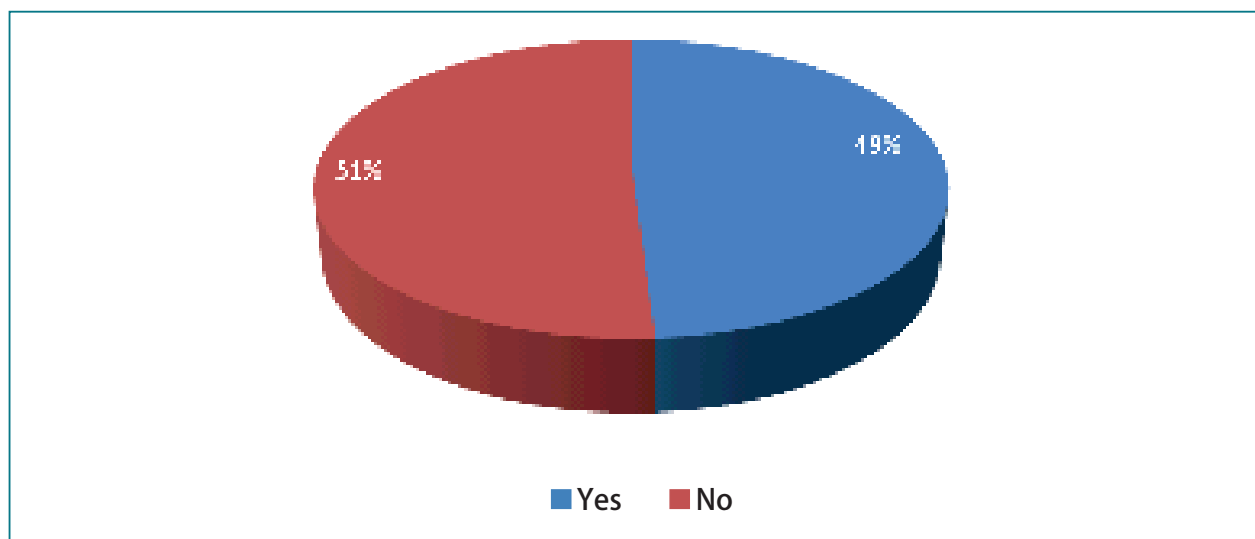
- 3.3. As per Table-11.7, the maximum number of residents of Tuensang are without any vocational/technical training (with 92 percent), while none of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training on the job. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-11.7.

Table-11.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Tuensang

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	7 %
2	Hereditary	1 %
3	Self-learning	0 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	1 %
6	No training	92 %
	Total	100 %

3.4. As presented in Figure-11.4, most of the respondents in Tuensang who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training prior to the last 365 days (with 51 percent), while 49 percent reported to have completed during the specified days.

Figure-11.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Tuensang



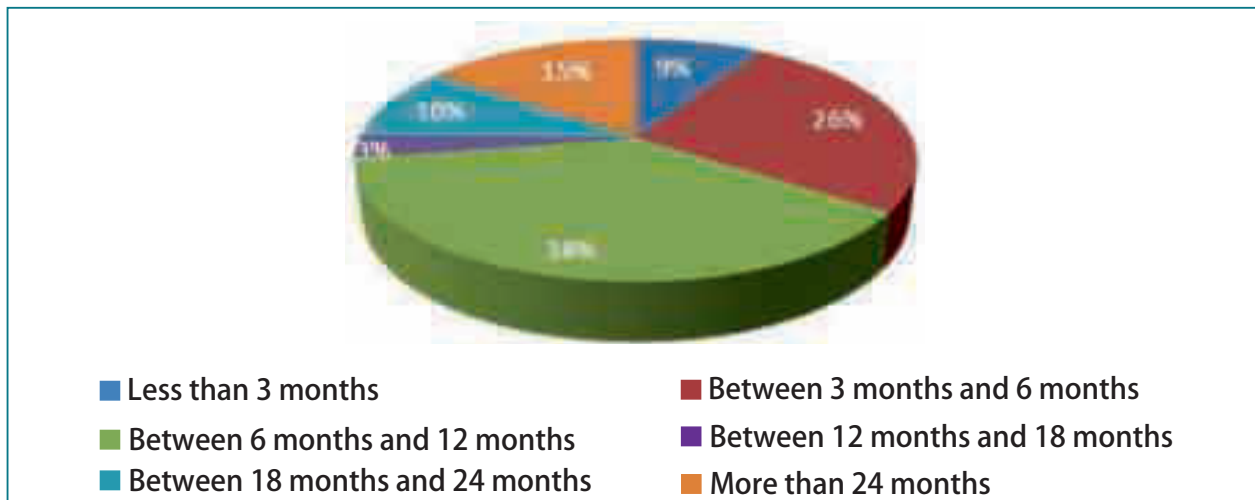
3.5. As can be seen from Table-11.8, a majority of the residents of Tuensang with formal vocational/technical training are in the fields of 'others' with 46 percent, followed by 'gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing,' with 10 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-11.8.

Table-11.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	2 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	10 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	8 %
5	Automotive	7 %
6	Beauty and wellness	0 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting	0 %
9	Electrical and electronics	5 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	3 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	2 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	2 %
13	Information technology	0 %
14	Logistics	0 %
15	Mechanical engineering	0 %
16	Media and entertainment	2 %
17	Office and business-related work	2 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	2 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	2 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	7 %
22	Others	46 %
	Total	100 %

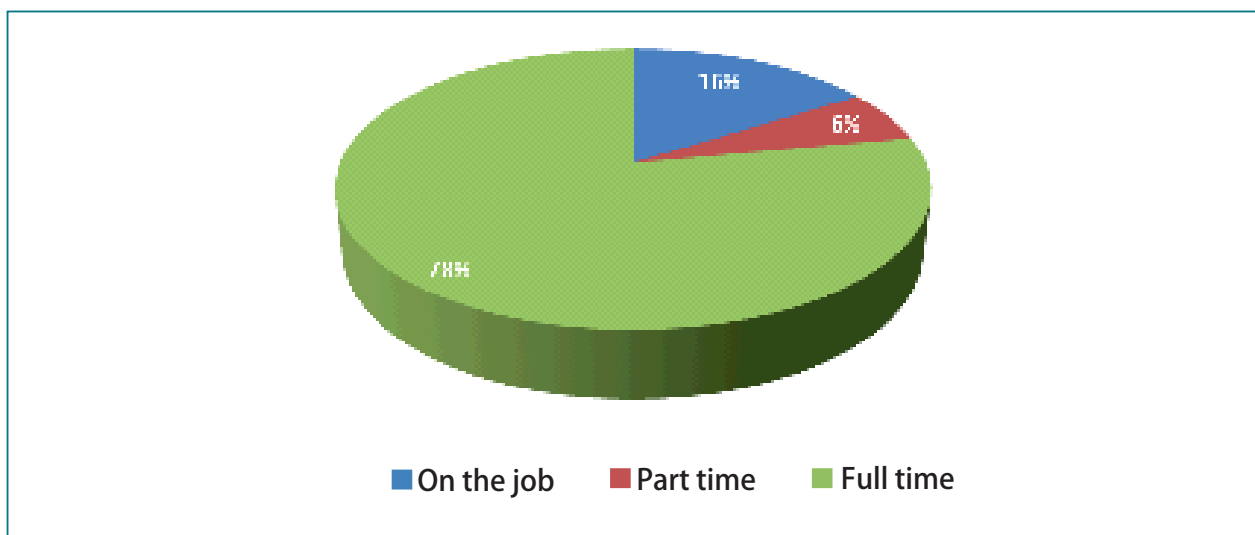
- 3.6. As can be observed from Figure-11.5, most of the respondents in Tuensang with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for 6 months to 12 months (with 38 percent), while 3 percent of the trainees undertook training for 12 months to 18 months. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Figure-11.5.

Figure-11.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Tuensang



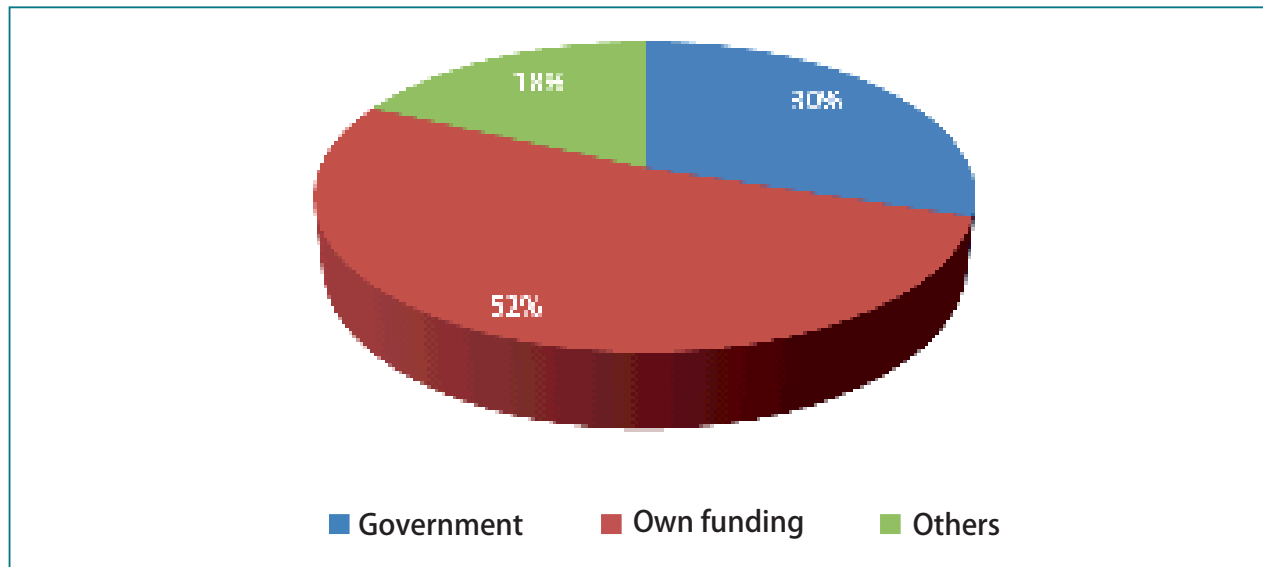
3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-11.6, the maximum number of residents of Tuensang received formal vocational/technical training as full-time trainees (with 78 percent), followed by part-time trainees with 16 percent. Furthermore, 6 percent of the respondents received formal training on the job.

Figure-11.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Tuensang



3.8. As presented in Figure-11.7, most of the respondents in Tuensang financed formal vocational/technical training through own funding (with 52 percent), followed by governmental funding with 30 percent. Furthermore, 18 percent of the respondents financed through other sources.

Figure-11.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Tuensang



4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

4.1. As can be seen from Table-11.9, a majority of the residents in Tuensang reported as attending educational institution (with 30 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 10 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Tuensang is 41 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 85.37 percent, the unemployment rate is 14.63 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-11.9.

Table-11.9: Status of usual Principal Activity in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	14 %
2	Employer	2 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	0 %
4	Salaried employee	10 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	2 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	7 %
7	Seeking for work	6 %
8	Attending educational institution	30 %
9	Attending domestic duties	16 %

10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	11 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	1 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	41 %
15	Employment rate	85.37 %
16	Unemployment	14.63 %

- 4.2. As can be observed from Table-11.10, the maximum number of respondents in Tuensang engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 81 percent), while only 2 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-11.10.

Table-11.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	2 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	5 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	6 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	6 %
5	More than 3 years	81 %
	Total	100 %

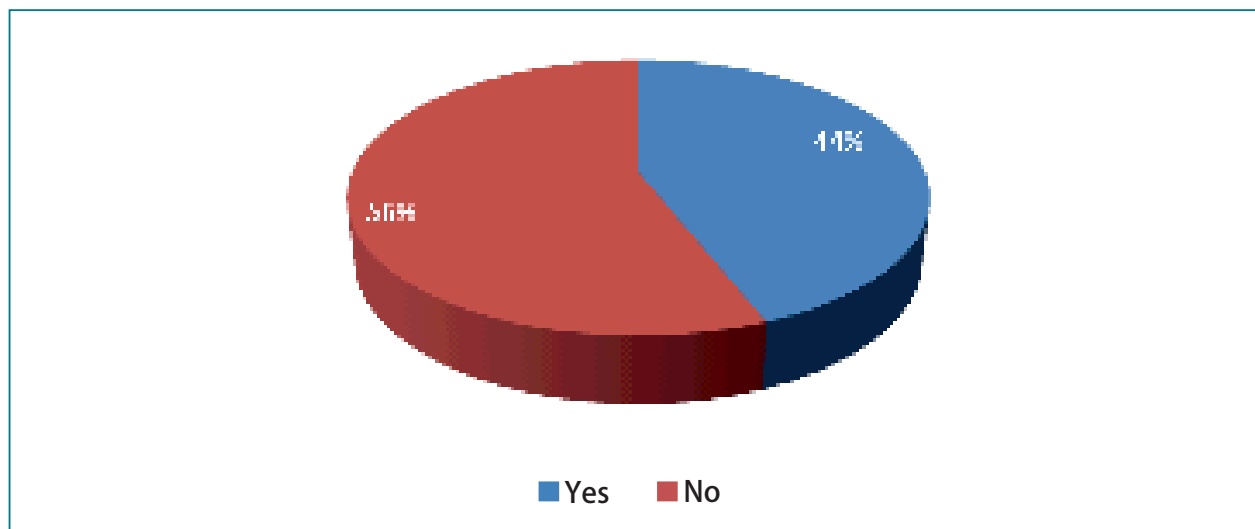
- 4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-11.11, most of the respondents in Tuensang with jobs have no written job contracts (with 62 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contracts for more than 3 years accounting for 35 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-11.11.

Table-11.11: Type of Job Contracts in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	62 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	2 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	1 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	35 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.4. As presented in Figure-11.8, a majority of the respondents in Tuensang with jobs are not entitled to paid leave (with 56 percent), while 44 percent of the residents with jobs are eligible for paid leave.

Figure-11.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Tuensang



- 4.5. From Table-11.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Tuensang reported 'don't know' concerning the specified social security benefits (with 33 percent), followed by residents who have access to pensions and other provident funds (with 27 percent). Notably, the respondents registering 'ineligible for any of the above benefits' account for 25 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-11.12.

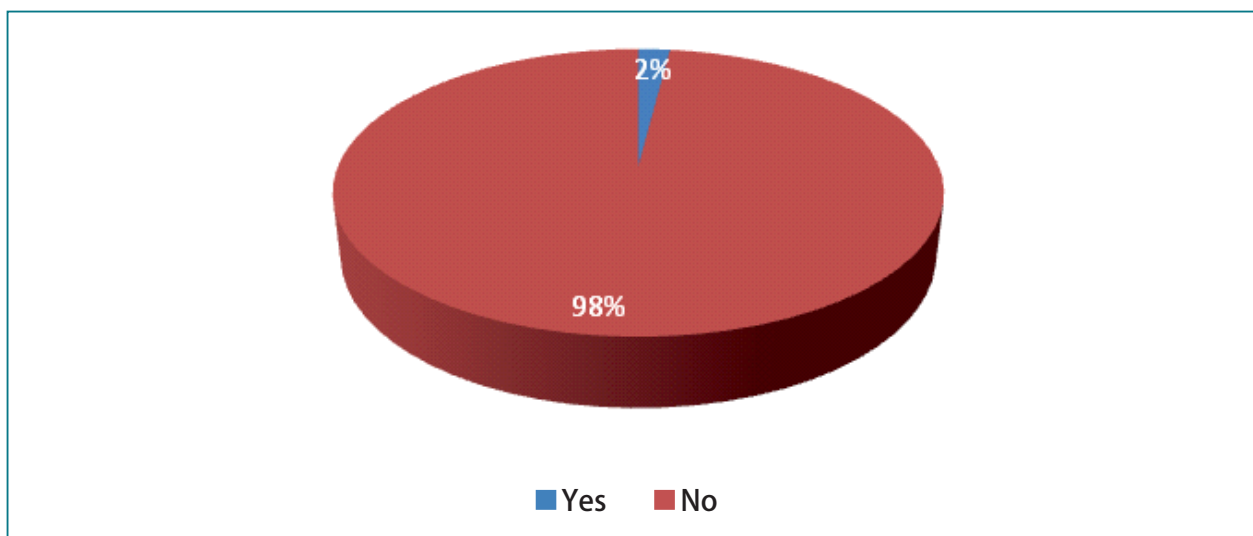
Table-11.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	27 %
2	Gratuity	0 %
3	Healthcare benefits	1 %
4	Pension and gratuity	7 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	0 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	1 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	6 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	25 %
9	Don't know	33 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-11.9, almost all the respondents in Tuensang with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 98 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for only 2 percent.

Figure-11.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Tuensang



5.2. As can be observed from Table-11.13, most of the respondents in Tuensang have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 91 percent), while 1 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for less than or equal to 6 months as well as for 1 year to 2 years respectively. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-11.13.

Table-11.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	1 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	2 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	1 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	5 %
5	More than 3 years	91 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-11.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Tuensang have undertaken unspecified 'others' efforts as part of job search efforts (with 56 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have sought financial assistance to start business (with 26 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-11.14.

Table-11.14: Job Search Efforts in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	7 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	0 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	26 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	11 %
6	Permit application to start business	0 %
7	Others	56 %
	Total	100 %

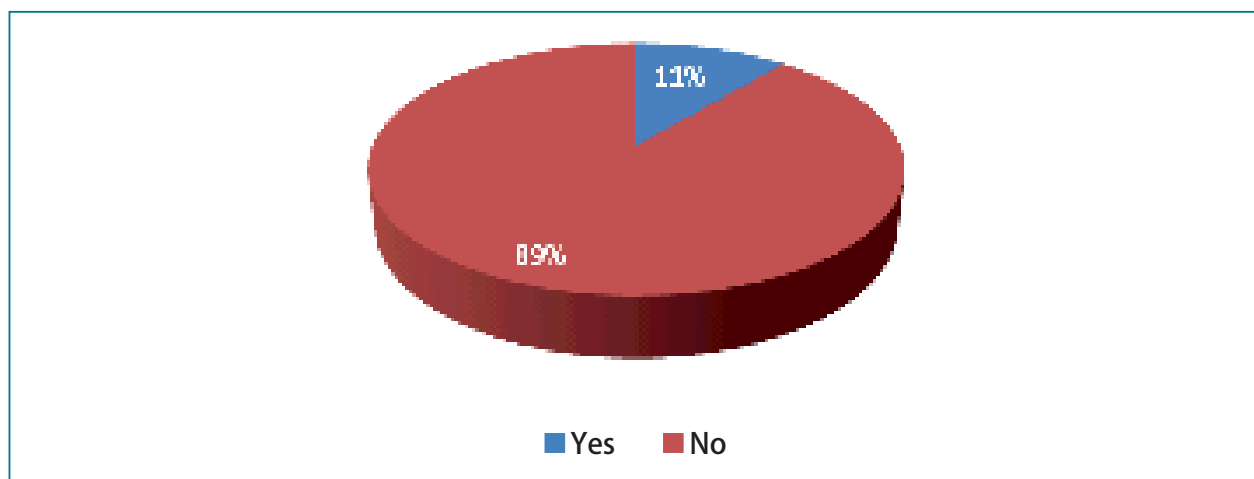
- 6.2. As can be seen from Table-11.15, the maximum number of respondents in Tuensang without jobs have been unemployed for 2 years to 3 years (with 38 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 6 months to 1 year (with 31 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-11.15.

Table-11.15: Duration of Unemployment in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	1 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	31 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	15 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	38 %
5	More than 3 years	15 %
	Total	100 %

- 6.3. As presented in Figure-11.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Tuensang have no prior work experience (with 89 percent), 11 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-11.10: Prior Work Experience - Tuensang



6.4. As can be observed from Table-11.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Tuensang cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 60 percent), while none of them cited 'no financial need to work', 'shutdown of production unit' and 'retrenchment/ lay off' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 7 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-11.16.

Table-11.16: Unemployment Reasons in Tuensang

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	0 %
2	End of contract/quit	5 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	7 %
5	Retirement	0 %
6	Childcare	1 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	23 %
8	Ill health	4 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	61 %
	Total	100 %

Chapter Twelve

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN WOKHA



Chapter Twelve

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN WOKHA

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

- 1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-12.1, the average household size in Wokha is 4 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 8 members. From Table-12.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Wokha is Rs. 14289 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 1617 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 120000.

Table-12.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Wokha

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	8	4
2	Total monthly expenditure	1617	120000	14289

- 1.2. As presented in Table-12.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Wokha (with 99 percent), while Islam is reported to be the least religious group with less than 1 percent. Hinduism is also registered to be only 1 percent. As can be observed from Figure-12.1, a majority of the residents of Wokha are Scheduled Tribe, while Other Backward Class accounts for 1 percent of the population. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning religious groups are given in Table-12.2.

Figure-12.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Wokha

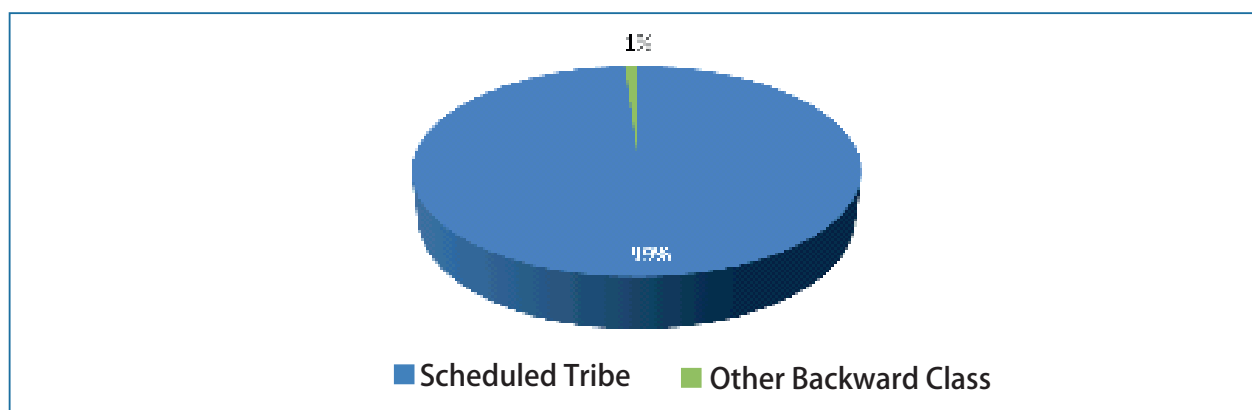


Table-12.2: Distribution of Religions in Wokha

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	1 %
2	Islam	0 %
3	Christianity	99 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	0 %
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-12.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Wokha is 34 years. From Table-12.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Wokha residents is 11 years with minimum year of 1 year and maximum year of 17 years.

Table-12.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Wokha

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	34
2	No of years in formal education	1	17	11

- 2.2. As presented in Table-12.4, the maximum number of respondents from Wokha are unmarried children (with 44 percent), while spouses of married children and servants/employees/other non-relatives account for the least proportion (with less than 1 percent respectively). Whereas heads of families registered 27 percent, spouses of the head of family also reported 24 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-12.4.

Table-12.4: Relation to Head in Wokha

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	27 %
2	Spouse	24 %
3	Married child	1 %
4	Spouse of married child	0 %
5	Unmarried child	44 %
6	Grandchild	1 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	1 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	2 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

2.3. As can be seen from Figure-12.2, male accounts for 55 percent of the respondents in Wokha, while female constitutes 45 percent. As presented in Figure-12.3, Unmarried accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Wokha with 51 percent, while Divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-12.3.

Figure-12.2: Gender Distribution in Wokha

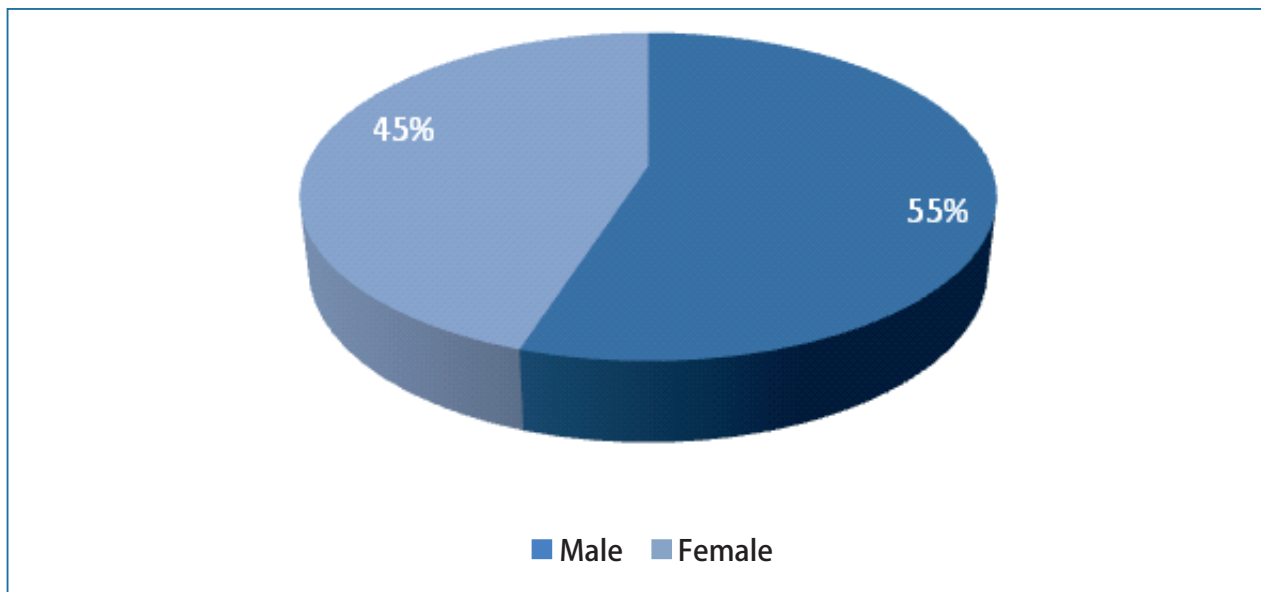
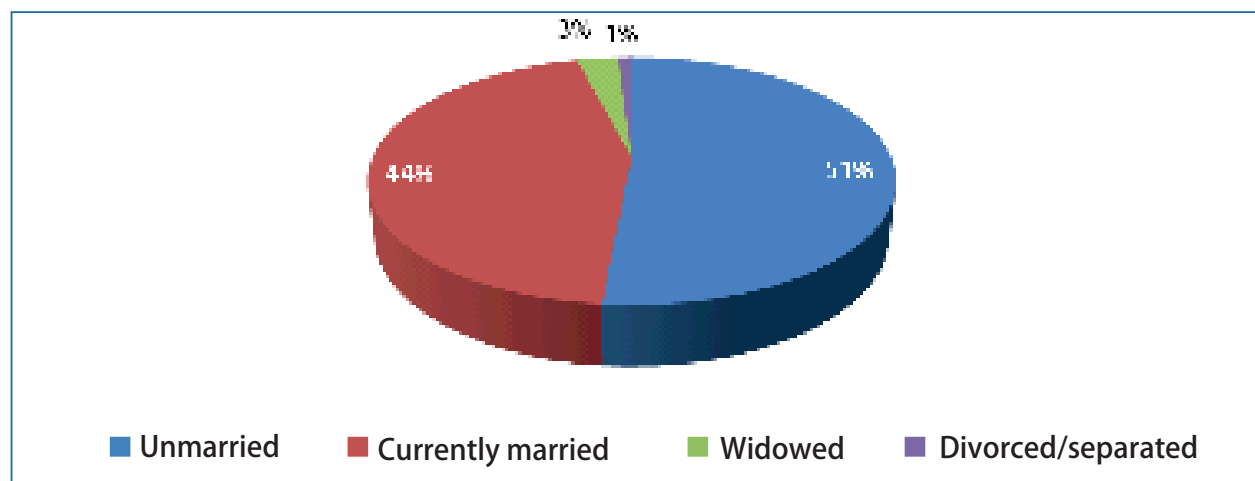


Figure-12.3: Marital Status in Wokha


3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-12.5, most of the respondents in Wokha studied up to secondary (with 26 percent), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 12 percent studied up to graduation, 4 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 3 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-12.5.

Table-12.5: General Education Level in Wokha

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	3 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	3 %
4	Up to primary	9 %
5	Up to middle	23 %
6	Up to secondary	26 %
7	Up to higher secondary	19 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	1 %
9	Up to graduation	12 %
10	Postgraduate and above	4 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-12.6, a majority of the residents of Wokha are without any technical education (with 80 percent), followed by the respondents who have undertaken below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects (with 7 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning technical education level are given in Table-12.6.

Table-12.6: Technical Education Level in Wokha

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	80 %
2	Agriculture	0 %
3	Engineering/technology	0 %
4	Medicine	1 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	3 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	1 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	1 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	1 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	2 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	7 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	1 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	1 %
14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	1 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
	Total	100 %

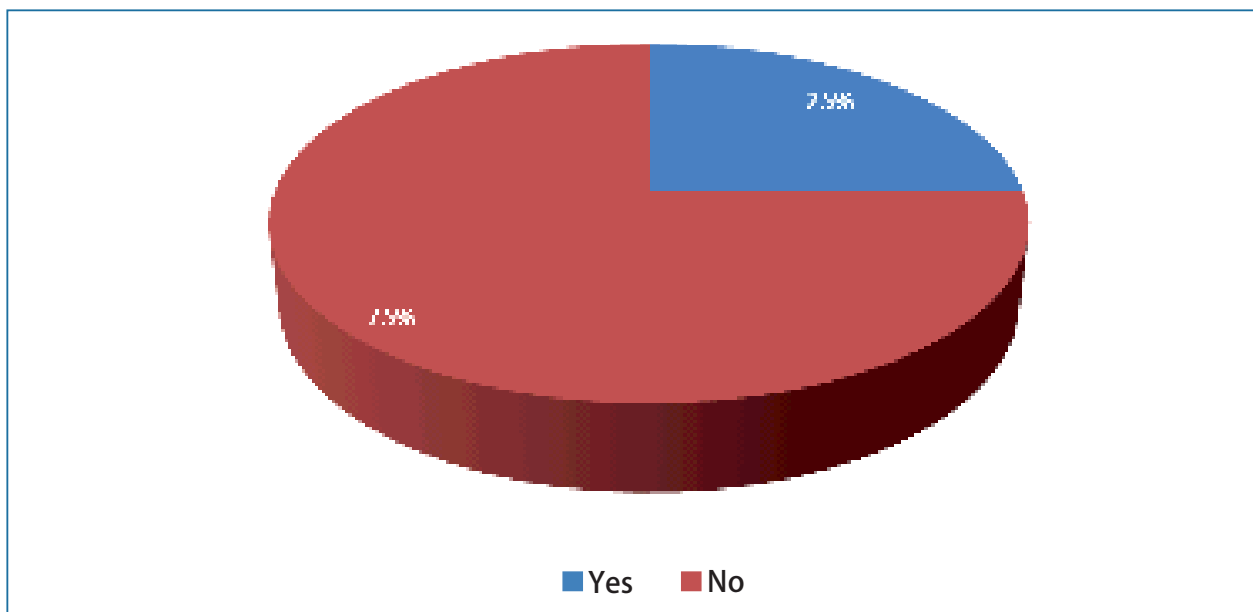
- 3.3. As per Table-12.7, the maximum number of residents in Wokha are without any vocational/technical training (with 81 percent), although a substantial proportion (16 percent) have received formal vocational/technical training. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-12.7.

Table-12.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Wokha

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	16 %
2	Hereditary	0 %
3	Self-learning	2 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	1 %
6	No training	81 %
	Total	100 %

3.4. As presented in Figure-12.4, most of the respondents in Wokha who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training prior to the last 365 days (with 75 percent), while 25 percent reported to have completed during the specified days.

Figure-12.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Wokha



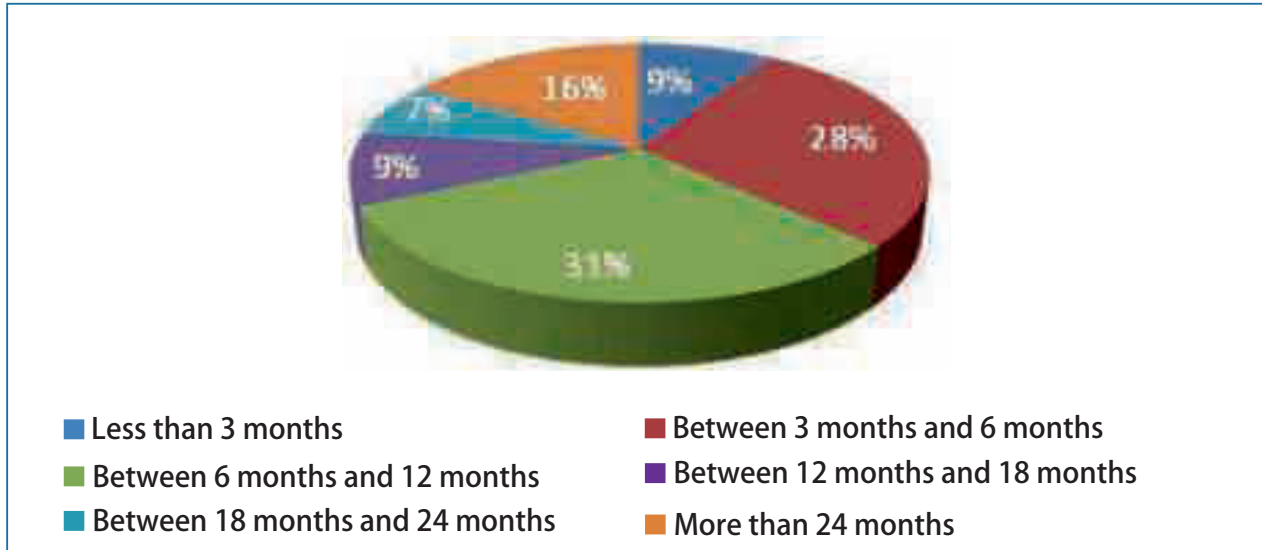
3.5. As can be seen from Table-12.8, a majority of the residents of Wokha with formal vocational/technical training are in the unspecified fields of 'others' with 27 percent, followed by 'information technology' with 11 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-12.8.

Table-12.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Wokha

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	1 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	4 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	2 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	1 %
5	Automotive	6 %
6	Beauty and wellness	3 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering	1 %
9	Electrical and electronics	5 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	7 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	7 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	3 %
13	Information technology	11 %
14	Logistics	1 %
15	Mechanical engineering	1 %
16	Media and entertainment	9 %
17	Office and business-related work	1 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	1 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	6 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	3 %
22	Others	27 %
	Total	100 %

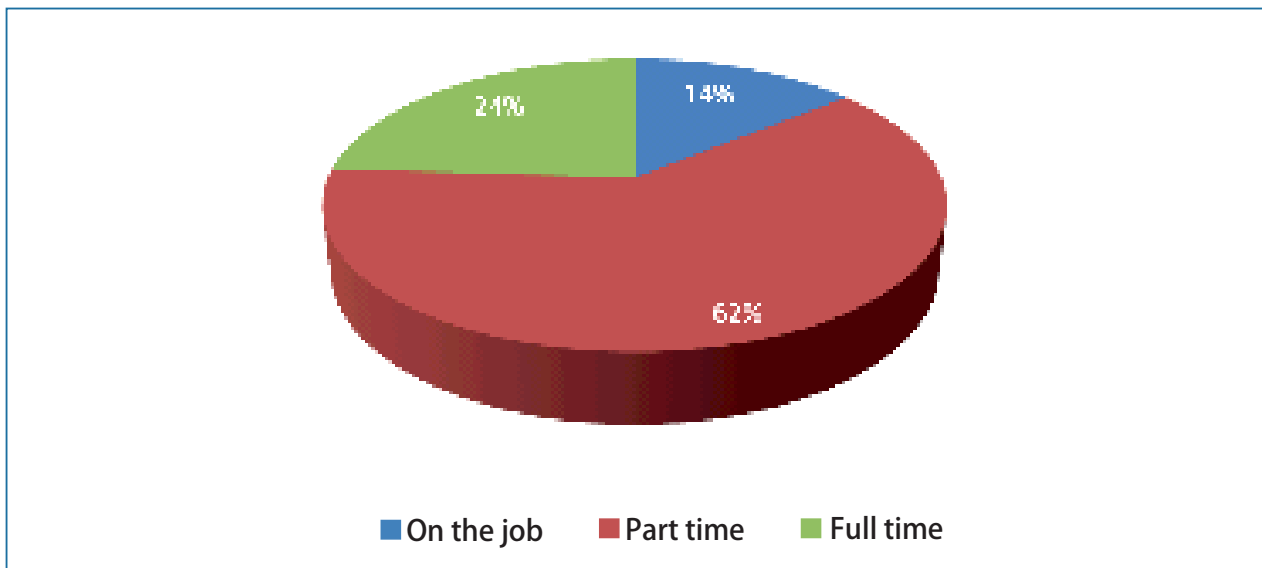
3.6. As can be observed from Figure-12.5, most of the respondents in Wokha with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for 6 months to 12 months (with 31 percent), while the trainees who undertook training for 18 months to 24 months account for the least proportion with 7 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Figure-12.5.

Figure-12.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Wokha

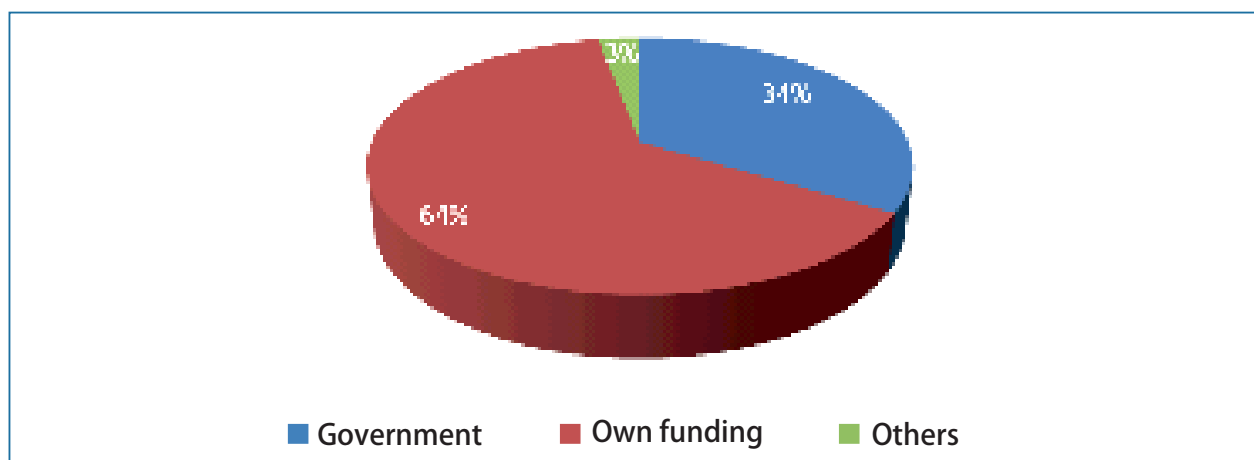


3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-12.6, the maximum number of residents in Wokha received formal vocational/technical training as part-time trainees (with 62 percent), followed by full-time trainees with 24 percent. Furthermore, 14 percent of the respondents received formal training on the job.

Figure-12.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Wokha



3.8. As presented in Figure-12.7, most of the respondents in Wokha financed formal vocational/technical training from own funding (with 64 percent), followed by governmental funding with 34 percent. Furthermore, 3 percent of the respondents financed from other sources.

Figure-12.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Wokha


4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 4.1. As can be seen from Table-12.9, a majority of the residents in Wokha reported as self-employed (with 35 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 19 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in the district is 75 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 89.34 percent, the unemployment rate is 10.66 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-12.9.

Table-12.9: Status of usual Principal Activity in Wokha

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	35 %
2	Employer	0 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	0 %
4	Salaried employee	19 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	3 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	10 %
7	Seeking for work	8 %
8	Attending educational institution	16 %
9	Attending domestic duties	2 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	5 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	1 %

14	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
	Total	100 %
15	Employment rate	89.37 %
16	Unemployment rate	10.66 %

- 4.2. As can be observed from Table-12.10, the maximum number of respondents in Wokha engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 71 percent), while only 1 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-12.10.

Table-12.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Wokha

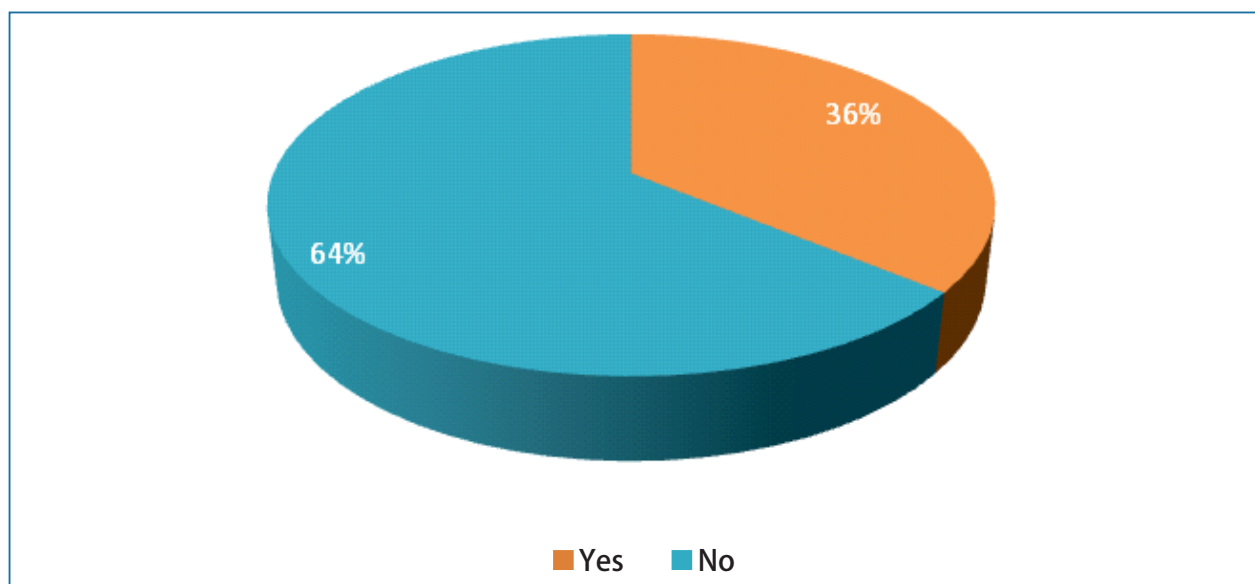
Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	1 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	7 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	11 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	10 %
5	More than 3 years	71 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-12.11, most of the respondents in Wokha with jobs have no written job contract (with 69 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contract for more than 3 years accounting for 28 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-12.11.

Table-12.11: Type of Job Contracts in Wokha

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	69 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	1 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	2 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	28 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.4. As presented in Figure-12.8, a majority of the respondents in Wokha with jobs are entitled to paid leave (with 58 percent), while 42 percent of the residents with jobs are ineligible for paid leave.

Figure-12.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Wokha

4.5. From Table-12.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Wokha are ineligible for the specified social security benefits (with 67 percent), followed by residents who have access to pensions and other provident funds (with 18 percent). Notably, the respondents registering 'don't know' account for 4 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-12.12.

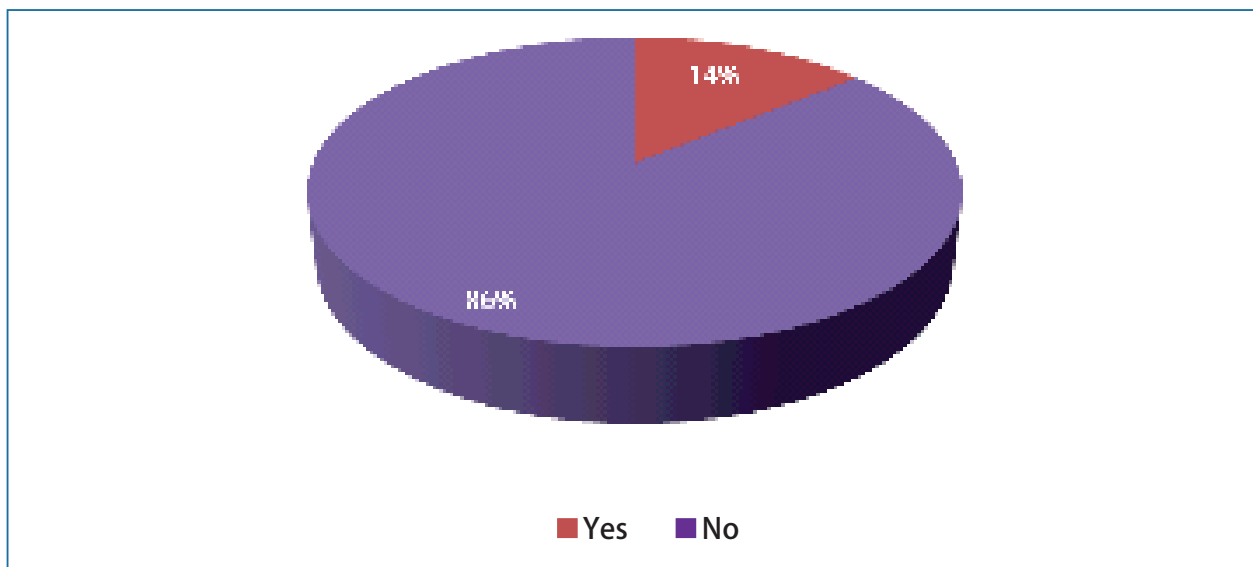
Table-12.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Wokha

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	18 %
2	Gratuity	2 %
3	Healthcare benefits	3%
4	Pension and gratuity	1%
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	3 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	1 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	1 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	67 %
9	Don't know	4 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-12.9, almost all the respondents in Wokha with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 86 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for 14 percent.

Figure-12.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Wokha



5.2. As can be observed from Table-12.13, most of the respondents in Wokha have been engaged in subsidiary activities for more than 3 years (with 76 percent), while 3 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for 2 years to 3 years. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-12.13.

Table-12.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Wokha

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	4 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	8 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	9 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	3 %
5	More than 3 years	76 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-12.14, most of the unemployed respondents in Wokha have given job applications and have visited worksite as part of job search efforts (with 42 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have undertaken other efforts (with 22 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-12.14.

Table-12.14: Job Search Efforts in Wokha

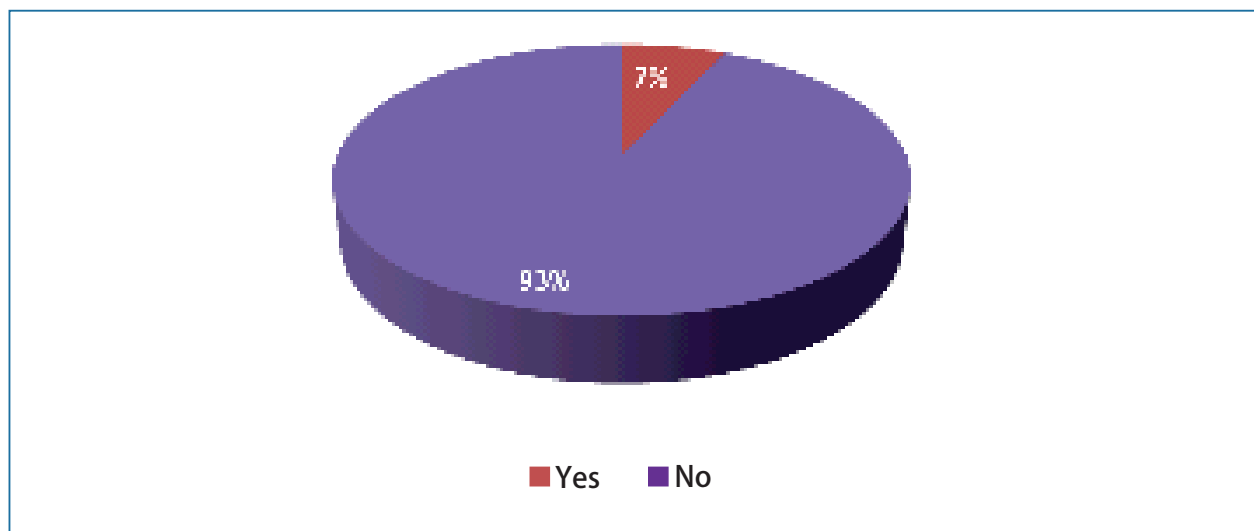
Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	42 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	31 %
3	Registration in private employment center	1 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	2 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	2 %
6	Permit application to start business	0 %
7	Others	22 %
	Total	100 %

6.2. As can be seen from Table-12.15, the maximum number of respondents in Wokha without jobs have been unemployed for 6 months to 1 year (with 37 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 26 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-12.15.

Table-12.15: Duration of Unemployment in Wokha

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	10 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	37 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	18 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	9 %
5	More than 3 years	26 %
	Total	100 %

6.3. As presented in Figure-12.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Wokha have no prior work experience (with 93 percent), 7 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-12.10: Prior Work Experience - Wokha


- 6.4. As can be observed from Table-12.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Wokha cited 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as the reason for unemployment (with 31 percent), while none of them cited 'no financial need to work' as a factor for unemployment. Notably, 28 percent of the respondents reported 'end of contract/quit' as the reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-12.16.

Table-12.16: Unemployment Reasons in Wokha

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	4 %
2	End of contract/quit	28 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	31 %
5	Retirement	2 %
6	Childcare	4 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	17 %
8	Ill health	2 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	12 %
	Total	100 %

Chapter Thirteen

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN ZUNHEBOTO



Chapter Thirteen

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SKILL IN ZUNHEBOTO

1. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

1.1. As can be gleaned from Table-13.1, the average household size in Zunheboto is 3 members with the minimum household size of 1 member and maximum household size of 7 members. From Table-13.1, it is also clear that the average monthly household expenditure in Zunheboto is Rs. 16731 with a minimum expenditure at Rs. 4833 and maximum expenditure at Rs. 361647.

Table-13.1: Household Size and Monthly Expenditure in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Household size	1	7	3
2	Total monthly expenditure	4833	361647	16731

1.2. As presented in Table-13.2, Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in Zunheboto (with 93 percent), while Islam is reported to be the least religious group with 1 percent. Hinduism is also registered to be 5 percent. As can be observed from Figure-13.1, a majority of the residents of Zunheboto are Scheduled Tribe, while Other Backward Class accounts for 5 percent of the population. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning religious group and social group are given in Table-13.2 and Figure-13.1 respectively.

Figure-13.1: Distribution of Social Groups in Zunheboto

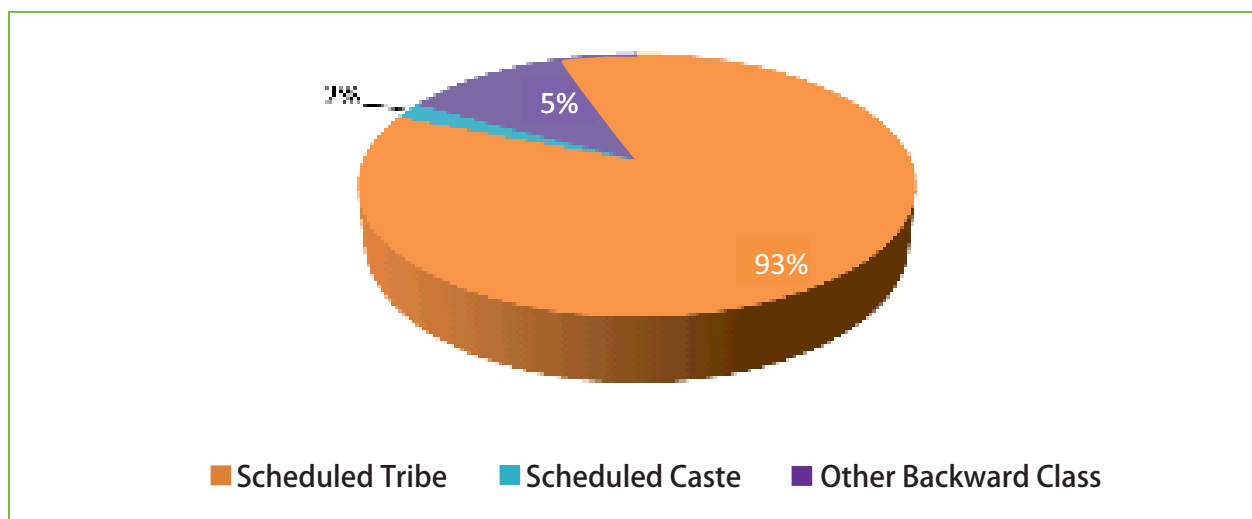


Table-13.2: Distribution of Religions in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Religion	Percentage
1	Hinduism	5 %
2	Islam	1 %
3	Christianity	93 %
4	Sikhism	0 %
5	Jainism	0 %
6	Buddhism	0 %
7	Zoroastrianism	0 %
8	Others	1
	Total	100 %

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-13.3, the average age of people in the working age group in Zunheboto is 36 years. From Table-13.3, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Zunheboto residents is 10 years with minimum year of 1 year and maximum year of 19 years.

Table-13.3: Age and Number of Years in Formal Education - Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
1	Age	15	59	36
2	No of years in formal education	1	19	10

- 2.2. As presented in Table-13.4, the maximum number of respondents from Zunheboto are unmarried children (with 38 percent), while married children, spouses of married children and servants/employees/other non-relatives account for the least proportion (with less than 1 percent respectively). Whereas heads of families registered 30 percent, spouses of the head of family are reported to be 26 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning relation to head is given in Table-13.4.

Table-13.4: Relation to Head in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Relation to head	Percentage
1	Self	30 %
2	Spouse	26 %
3	Married child	0 %
4	Spouse of married child	0 %
5	Unmarried child	38 %
6	Grandchild	1 %
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	1 %
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	4 %
9	Servants/employees/other non-relatives	0 %
	Total	100 %

- 2.3. As can be seen from Figure-13.2, male accounts for 55 percent of the respondents in Zunheboto, while female constitutes 45 percent. As presented in Figure-13.3, currently married accounts for the largest proportion in relation to marital status in Zunheboto with 52 percent, while divorced/separated is reported to be the least proportion with less than 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning marital status are given in Figure-13.3.

Figure-13.2: Gender Distribution in Zunheboto

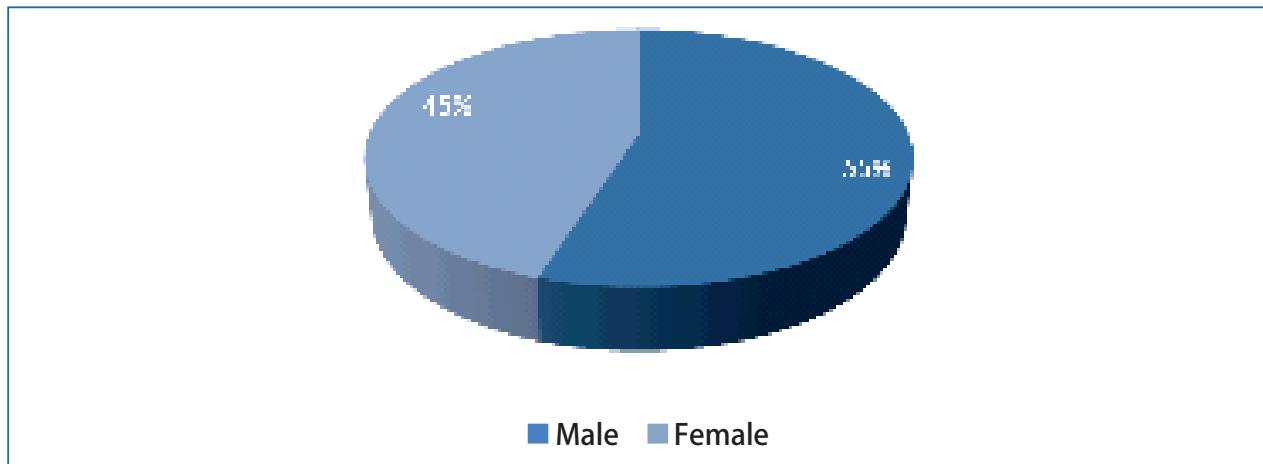
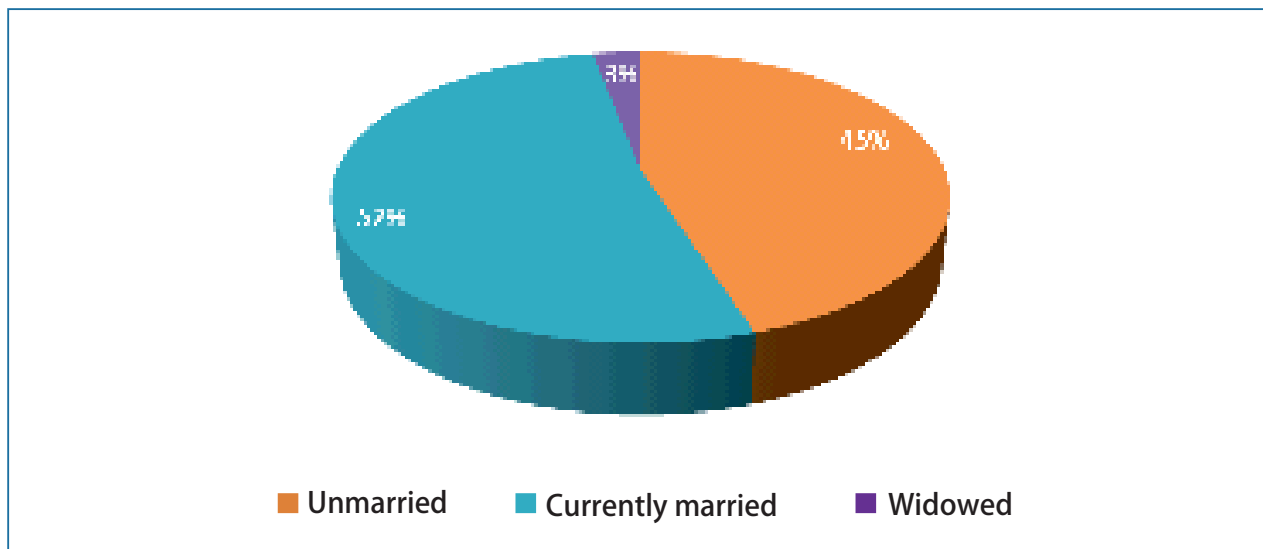


Figure-13.3: Marital Status in Zunheboto



3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.1. As can be observed from Table-13.5, most of the respondents in Zunheboto studied up to middle school (with 26 percent), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 13 percent studied up to graduation, 2 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 3 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to general education level are given in Table-13.5.

Table-13.5: General Education Level in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	General education level	Percentage
1	Illiterate	3 %
2	Literate without formal schooling	0 %
3	Below primary	1 %
4	Up to primary	11 %
5	Up to middle	26 %
6	Up to secondary	25 %
7	Up to higher secondary	19 %
8	Diploma/certificate course	0 %
9	Up to graduation	13 %
10	Postgraduate and above	2 %
	Total	100 %

- 3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-13.6, a majority of the residents of Zunheboto are without any technical education (with 97 percent), while none of the respondents have courses in crafts and medicine. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning technical education level are given in Table-13.6.

Table-13.6: Technical Education Level in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Technical education level	Percentage
1	No technical education	97 %
2	Agriculture	0 %
3	Engineering/technology	0 %
4	Medicine	0 %
5	Crafts	0 %
6	Other technical subjects	0 %
7	Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	1 %
8	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology	1 %
9	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine	0 %
10	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts	0 %
11	Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects	1 %
12	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture	0 %
13	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology	0 %

14	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine	0 %
15	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts	0 %
16	Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects	0 %
	Total	100 %

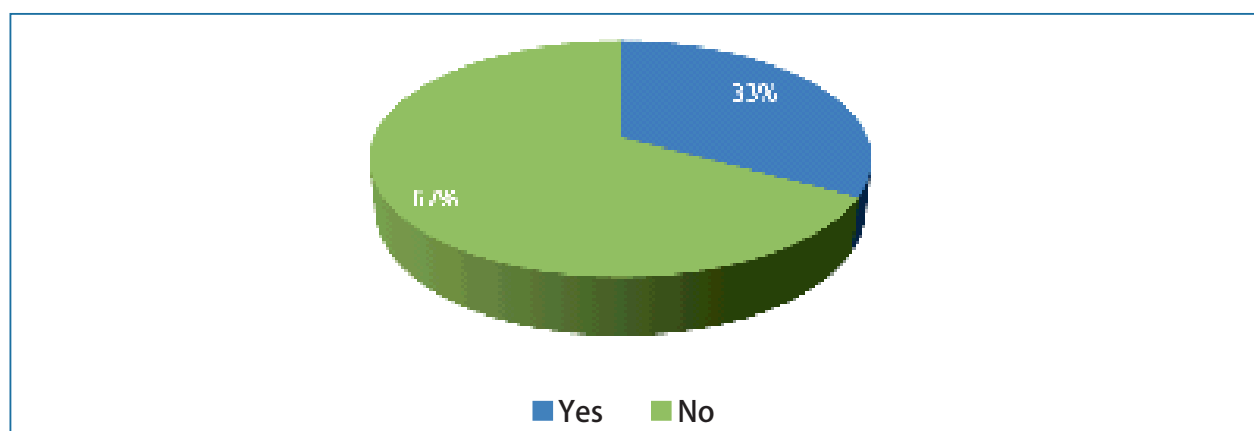
3.3. As per Table-13.7, the maximum number of residents of Zunheboto are without any vocational/technical training (with 93 percent), while none of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training on the job. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-13.7.

Table-13.7: Vocational/Technical Training - Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Received formal training	4 %
2	Hereditary	1 %
3	Self-learning	2 %
4	Learning on the job	0 %
5	Others	0 %
6	No training	93 %
	Total	100 %

3.4. As presented in Figure-13.4, most of the respondents in Zunheboto who received formal vocational/technical training completed the training prior to the last 365 days (with 67 percent), while 33 percent reported to have completed during the specified days.

Figure-13.4: Completion of Formal Vocational/Technical Training During the Last 365 days - Zunheboto



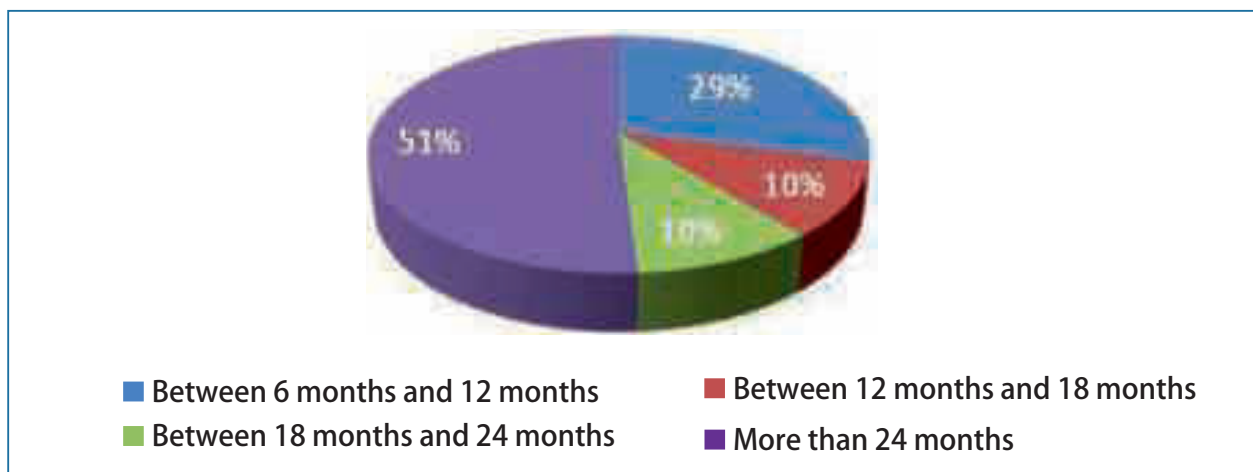
- 3.5. As can be seen from Table-13.8, a majority of the residents of Zunheboto with formal vocational/technical training are in the fields of 'civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting' with 24 percent, followed by 'electrical and electronics' with 19 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-13.8.

Table-13.8: Fields of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Field of formal vocational/technical training	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	1 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	5 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	5 %
5	Automotive	1 %
6	Beauty and wellness	1 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting	24 %
9	Electrical and electronics	19 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	10 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	5 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	1 %
13	Information technology	10 %
14	Logistics	0 %
15	Mechanical engineering	0 %
16	Media and entertainment	0 %
17	Office and business-related work	0 %
18	Security	0 %
19	Telecom	1 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	1 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	1 %
22	Others	15 %
	Total	100 %

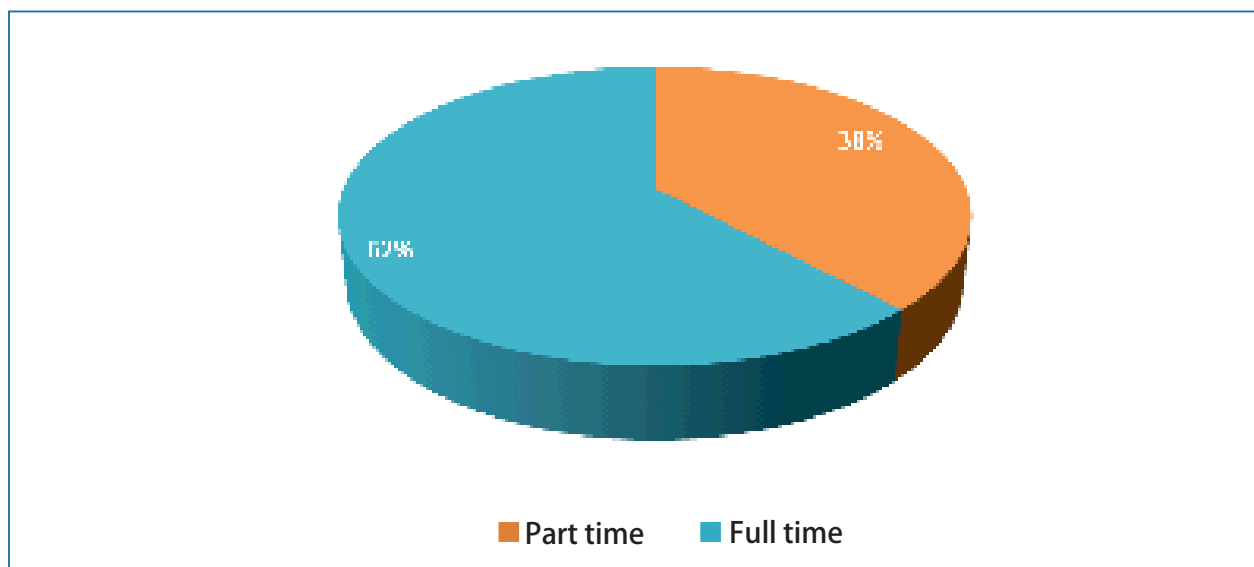
- 3.6. As can be observed from Figure-13.5, most of the respondents in Zunheboto with formal vocational/technical training undertook training for more than 24 months (with 51 percent), while none of the trainees undertook training for less than 6 months. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning duration of vocational/technical training are given in Figure-13.5.

Figure-13.5: Duration of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Zunheboto

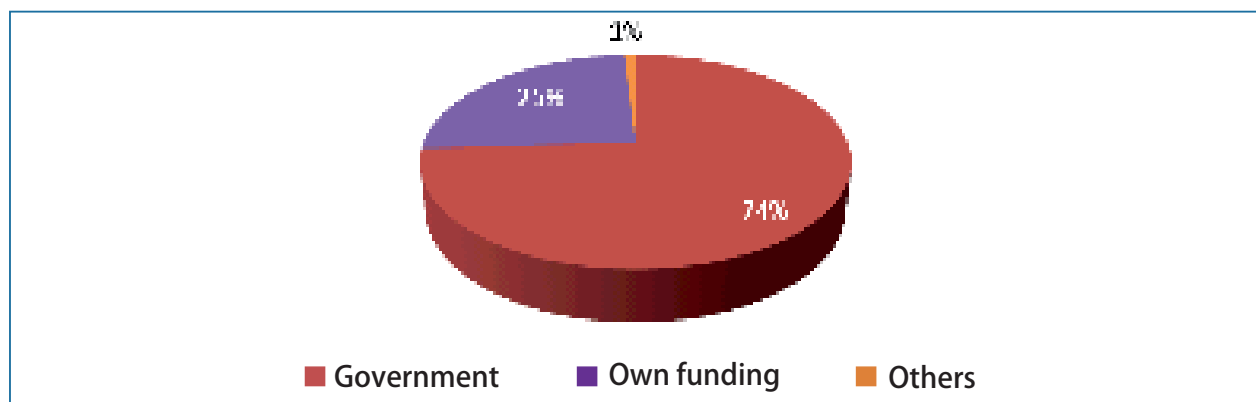


3.7. As can be gleaned from Figure-13.6, the maximum number of residents of Zunheboto received formal vocational/technical training as full-time trainees (with 62 percent), followed by part-time trainees with 38 percent. Furthermore, none of the respondents received formal training on the job.

Figure-13.6: Type of Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Zunheboto



3.8. As presented in Figure-13.7, most of the respondents in Zunheboto financed formal vocational/technical training through governmental funding (with 74 percent), followed by own funding with 25 percent. Furthermore, 1 percent of the respondents financed through other sources.

Figure-13.7: Sources of Funding Formal Vocational/Technical Training in Zunheboto


4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- 4.1. As can be seen from Table-13.9, a majority of the residents in Zunheboto reported as self-employed (with 40 percent), while none of the respondents registered as 'unable to work owing to disability'. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the district is 9 percent. **Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Zunheboto is 65 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the district is 81.54 percent, the unemployment rate is 18.46 percent.** The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given in Table-13.9.

Table-13.9: Status of usual Principal Activity in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Status of usual principal activity	Percentage
1	Self employed	40 %
2	Employer	0 %
3	Unpaid helper in household enterprise	3 %
4	Salaried employee	9 %
5	Casual wage labour in public works	0 %
6	Casual wage labour in other works	1 %
7	Seeking for work	12 %
8	Attending educational institution	19 %
9	Attending domestic duties	12 %
10	Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works	3 %
11	Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc.	1 %
12	Unable to work owing to disability	0 %
13	Others (begging, prostitution, and so on)	0 %
	Total (1-13)	100 %
14	Labour Force Participation Rate	65 %
15	Employment rate	81.54 %
16	Unemployment rate	18.46 %

- 4.2. As can be observed from Table-13.10, the maximum number of respondents in Zunheboto engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-13.9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 51 percent), while only 1 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for 2 years to 3 years. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-13.10.

Table-13.10: Duration of Engagement in Principal Activity in Zunheboto

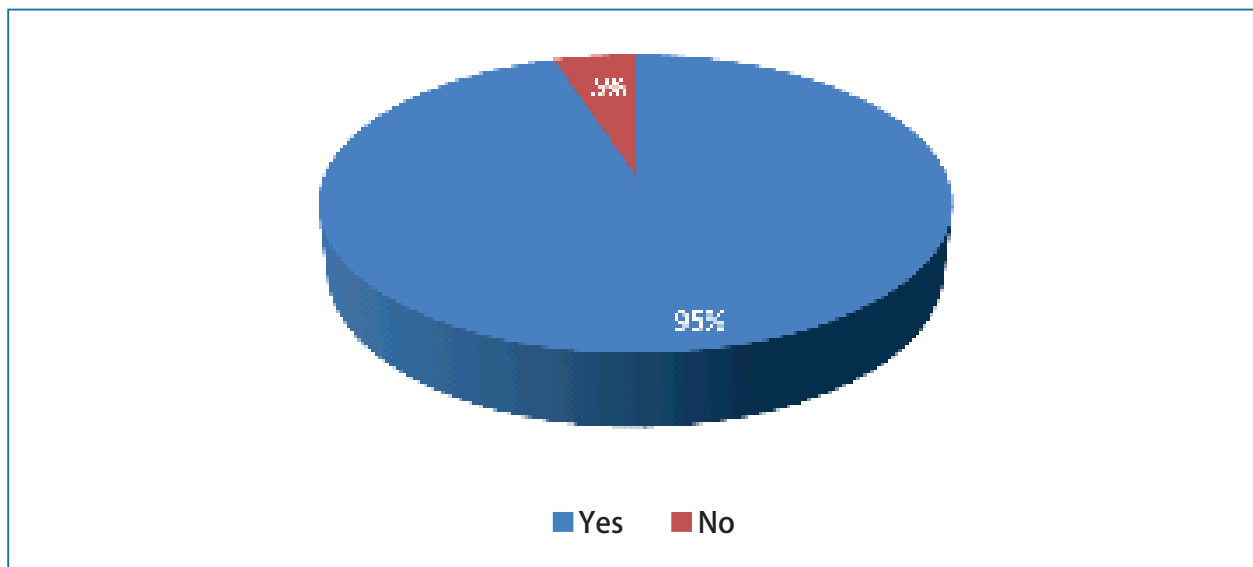
Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in principal activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	3 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	41 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	4 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	1 %
5	More than 3 years	51 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-13.11, most of the respondents in Zunheboto with jobs have written job contracts for more than 3 years (with 57 percent), followed by the category of respondents with no written job contract accounting for 40 percent. The percentage distribution of other parameters relating to type of job contract are given in Table-13.11.

Table-13.11: Type of Job Contracts in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Type of job contract	Percentage
1	No written job contract	40 %
2	Written job contract for less than 1 year	2 %
3	Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years	1 %
4	Written job contract for more than 3 years	57 %
	Total	100 %

- 4.4. As presented in Figure-13.8, a majority of the respondents in Zunheboto with jobs are entitled to paid leave (with 95 percent), while 5 percent of the residents with jobs are ineligible for paid leave.

Figure-13.8: Eligibility for Paid Leave - Zunheboto


4.5. From Table-13.12, it is clear that the maximum number of respondents in Zunheboto are ineligible for the specified social security benefits (with 70 percent), followed by residents who have access to pensions and other provident funds (with 23 percent). Notably, the respondents registering 'don't know' account for 1 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions concerning social security benefits are given in Table-13.12.

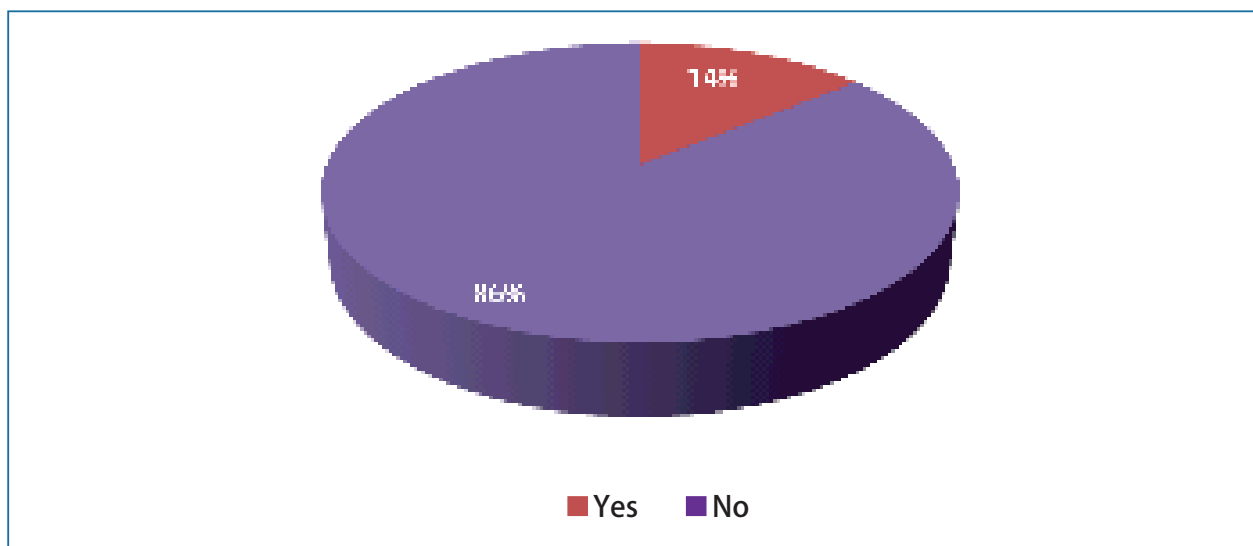
Table-13.12: Availability of Social Security Benefits in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Availability of social security benefits	Percentage
1	Pension and provident funds	23 %
2	Gratuity	2 %
3	Healthcare benefits	0 %
4	Pension and gratuity	1 %
5	Pension and healthcare benefits	0 %
6	Gratuity and healthcare benefits	0 %
7	Pension, gratuity and healthcare benefits	3 %
8	Ineligible for any of the above benefits	70 %
9	Don't know	1 %
	Total	100 %

5. USUAL SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

5.1. As presented in Figure-13.9, almost all the respondents in Zunheboto with principal activity are not engaged in subsidiary activity (with 86 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for 14 percent.

Figure-13.9: Status of Subsidiary Activity in Zunheboto



5.2. As can be observed from Table-13.13, most of the respondents in Zunheboto have been engaged in subsidiary activities for less than or equal to 6 months (with 48 percent), while 4 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in such activities for 1 year to 3 years. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to duration of engagement in subsidiary activity are given in Table-13.13.

Table-13.13: Duration of Engagement in Subsidiary Activity in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Duration of engagement in subsidiary activity	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	48 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	9 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	2 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	2 %
5	More than 3 years	39 %
	Total	100 %

6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-13.14, a majority of the unemployed respondents in Zunheboto have given job applications and have visited worksite as part of job search efforts (with 23 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have registered in public employment exchange (with 37 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-13.14.

Table-13.14: Job Search Efforts in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Job search efforts	Percentage
1	Job application and worksite visits	23 %
2	Registration in public employment exchange	37 %
3	Registration in private employment center	0 %
4	Sought financial assistance to start business	7 %
5	Sought assistance from relatives and friends	16 %
6	Permit application to start business	0 %
7	Others	16 %
	Total	100 %

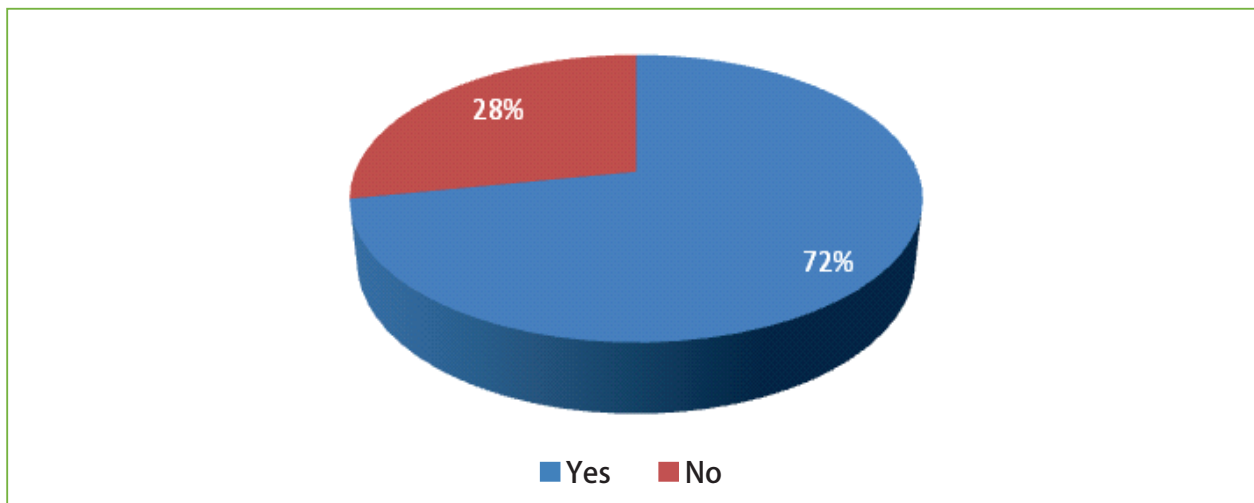
- 6.2. As can be seen from Table-13.15, the maximum number of respondents in Zunheboto without jobs have been unemployed for 1 year to 2 years (with 37 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 2 years to 3 years (with 27 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-13.15.

Table-13.15: Duration of Unemployment in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Duration of unemployment	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 6 months	3 %
2	Between 6 months and 1 year	16 %
3	Between 1 year and 2 years	37 %
4	Between 2 years and 3 years	27 %
5	More than 3 years	16 %
	Total	100 %

- 6.3. As presented in Figure-13.10, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Zunheboto have prior work experience (with 72 percent), 28 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have no prior work experience.

Figure-13.10: Prior Work Experience - Zunheboto



6.4. As can be observed from Table-13.16, most of the unemployed respondents in Zunheboto cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 60 percent), while none of them cited 'no financial need to work' and 'ill health' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 11 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-13.16.

Table-13.16: Unemployment Reasons in Zunheboto

Sl. No.	Unemployment reasons	Percentage
1	Retrenchment/ lay off	1 %
2	End of contract/quit	3 %
3	Shutdown of production unit	0 %
4	Absence of employment opportunities in the area	11 %
5	Retirement	0 %
6	Childcare	1 %
7	Household responsibilities other than childcare	24 %
8	Ill health	0 %
9	No financial need to work	0 %
10	Others	60 %
	Total	100 %

Chapter Fourteen

MIGRATION IN NAGALAND



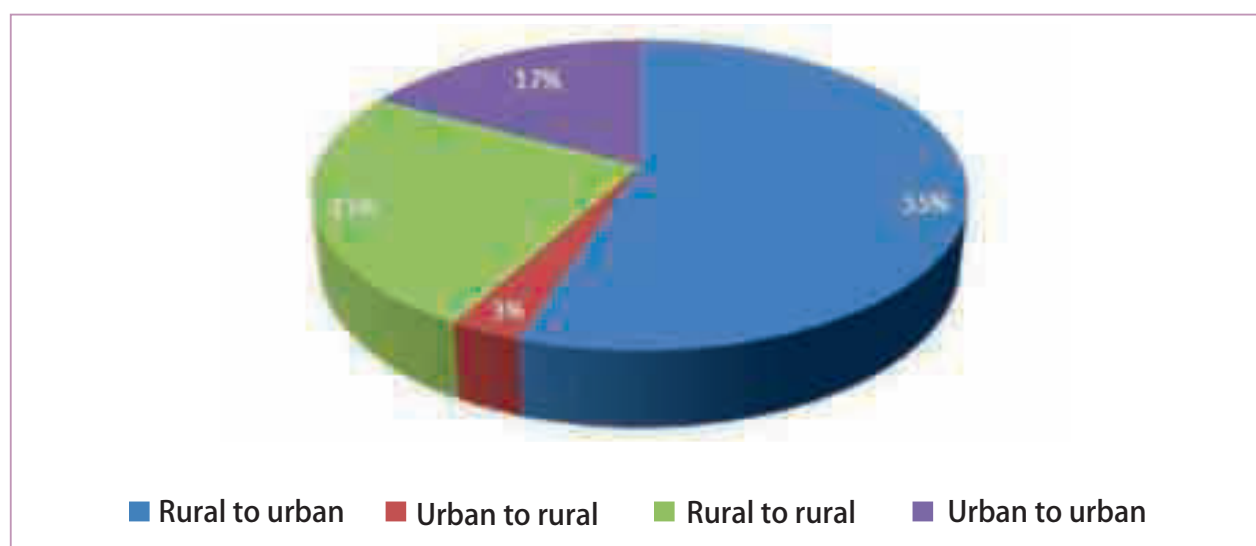
Chapter Fourteen

MIGRATION IN NAGALAND

1. ROUTE OF MIGRATION:

- 1.1. As presented in Figure-14.1, a majority of the migrant respondents in Nagaland migrated from rural to urban (with 55 percent), while the migrants who migrated from urban to rural account for only 3 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to route of migration are given in Figure-14.1.

Figure-14.1: Route of Migration - Nagaland



2. NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE MIGRATION:

- 2.1. As can be observed from Table-14.1, the maximum number of the migrant respondents in Nagaland have been residing in the current settlement for more than 5 years (with 81 percent), while only 1 percent of the migrants have resided in the present settlement for less than or equal to 1 year. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning number of years since migration are given in Table-14.1.

Table-14.1: Number of Years Since Migration - Nagaland

Sl. No.	Number of years since migration	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 1 year	1 %
2	1 year to 2 years	2 %
3	2 years to 3 years	4 %
4	3 years to 4 years	2 %
5	4 years to 5 years	10 %
6	More than 5 years	81 %
	Total	100 %

3. REASONS FOR MIGRATION:

- 3.1. As can be gleaned from Table-14.2, most of the migrant respondents in Nagaland migrated for unspecified 'others' reasons (with 35 percent), followed by the migrants who migrated for employment in the public sector (with 27 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to migration reasons are given in Table-14.2.

Table-14.2: Reasons for Migration in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Reasons for migration	Percentage
1	Employment in private sector	7 %
2	Business establishment	13 %
3	Employment in public sector	27 %
4	Education	5 %
5	Medical	0 %
6	Social friction	0 %
7	Marriage	13 %
8	Others	35 %
	Total	100 %

4. MONTHLY EARNINGS IN ORIGIN:

- 4.1. As can be seen from Table-14.3, the maximum number of migrant respondents in Nagaland earned less than or equal to Rs. 10,000 (with 80 percent) at the origin-settlement, while only 1 percent of the migrants earned more than 1 lakh. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning monthly earnings in origin are given in Table-14.3.

Table-14.3: Monthly Earnings in Origin - Nagaland

Sl. No.	Monthly earnings in origin (in Rs.)	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 10,000	80 %
2	Between 10,000 to 20,000	9 %
3	Between 20,000 to 30,000	4 %
4	Between 30,000 to 40,000	2 %
5	Between 40,000 to 50,000	3 %
6	Between 50,000 to 1 lakh	1 %
7	More than 1 lakh	1 %
8	Total	100 %

5. MONTHLY EARNINGS IN PRESENT SETTLEMENT:

- 5.1. As can be observed from Table-14.4, a majority of the migrant respondents in Nagaland are earning Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 (with 33 percent) in the present settlement, followed by the migrants who are earning Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 (with 20 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to monthly earnings in present settlement are given in Table-14.4.

Table-14.4: Monthly Earnings in Present Settlement - Nagaland

Sl. No.	Monthly earnings in current settlement (in Rs.)	Percentage
1	Less than or equal to 10,000	15 %
2	Between 10,000 to 20,000	33 %
3	Between 20,000 to 30,000	20 %
4	Between 30,000 to 40,000	13 %
5	Between 40,000 to 50,000	11 %
6	Between 50,000 to 1 lakh	6 %
7	More than 1 lakh	2 %
8	Total	100 %

6. CORE ACTIVITIES/SOURCES OF INCOME:

- 6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-14.5, most of the migrant respondents in Nagaland are currently engaged in the unspecified 'others' fields of activity (with 39 percent), followed by the migrants who are engaged in office related work (with 22 percent). The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning fields of core activity/sources of income are given in Table-14.5.

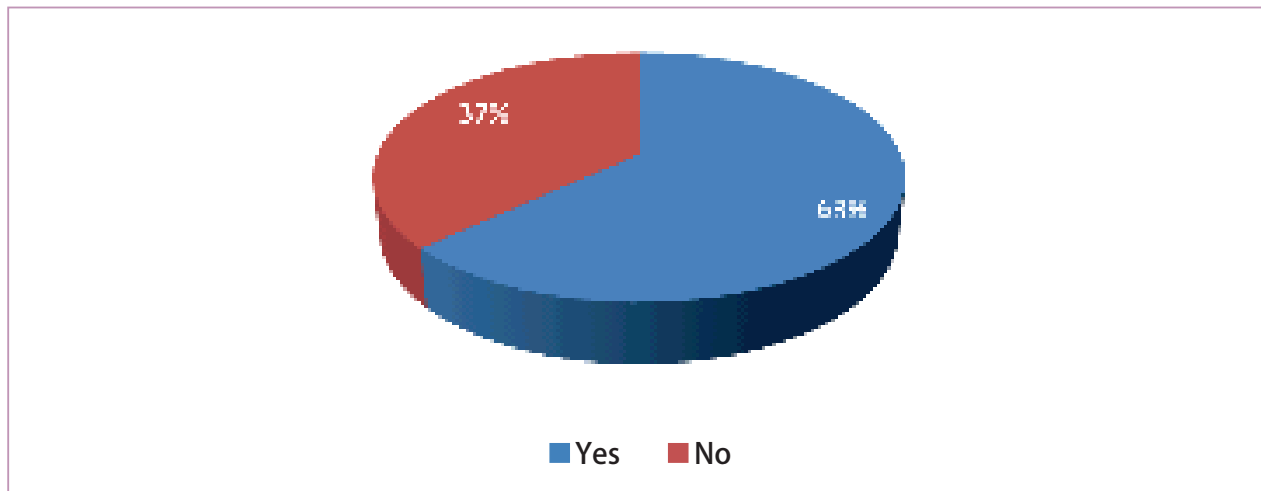
Table-14.5: Core Activities/Sources of Income - Nagaland

Sl. No.	Fields of core activity/sources of income	Percentage
1	Aerospace and aviation	0 %
2	Agriculture and food processing	17 %
3	Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing.	2 %
4	Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry	1 %
5	Automotive	4 %
6	Beauty and wellness	2 %
7	Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons	0 %
8	Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting	4 %
9	Electrical and electronics	1 %
10	Healthcare and nutrition	1 %
11	Hospitality and tourism	1 %
12	Iron and steel fabrication	1 %
13	Information technology	0 %
14	Logistics	1 %
15	Mechanical engineering	0 %
16	Media and entertainment	0 %
17	Office related work	22 %
18	Security	2 %
19	Telecom	0 %
20	Textiles, handlooms and apparels	1 %
21	Childcare and pre-school	1 %
22	Others	39 %
	Total	100 %

7. POSSESSION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES IN PRESENT SETTLEMENT:

- 7.1. As shown in Figure-14.2, a majority of the migrant respondents in Nagaland are in possession of immovable properties (with 63 percent) in the present settlement, while 37 percent do not possess immovable properties.

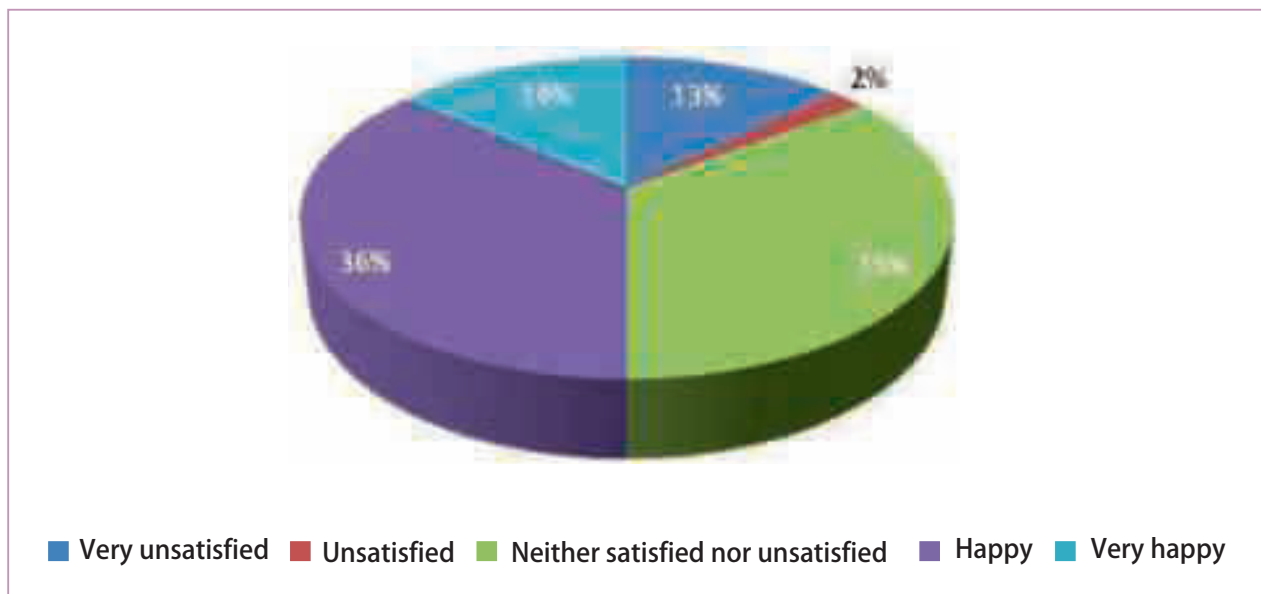
Figure-14.2: Possession of Immovable Properties - Nagaland



8. PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING IN PRESENT SETTLEMENT:

8.1. As presented in Figure-14.3, the maximum number of migrant respondents in Nagaland reported to be 'happy' in the present settlement (with 36 percent), followed by the migrants who registered as 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied' (with 35 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to psychological wellbeing of migrants in the present settlements are given in Figure-14.3.

Figure-14.3: Psychological Wellbeing in Present Settlement - Nagaland



9. FUTURE PLAN OF SETTLEMENT :

- 9.1. As can be observed from Table-14.5, most of the migrant respondents in Nagaland have plans to settle permanently in the current settlements (with 62 percent), while 31 percent of the migrants reported 'cannot say'.

Table-14.5: Future Plan of Settlement - Nagaland

Sl. No.	Plan	Percentage
1	Settle permanently in current settlement	62 %
2	Return to native place	6 %
3	Migrate to different place	1 %
4	Cannot say	31 %
5	Total	100 %

Appendix



Appendix

Table: Sample Distribution

Districts	District HH sample	No. of EB	Urban HH sample	No. of HH from each EB	No. of PSU	Rural sample HH	No. of HH from each PSU
Dimapur	873	21	467	22	18	405	23
Tuensang	408	4	77	19	15	331	22
Kohima	604	13	297	23	14	307	22
Mon	466	3	68	23	18	398	22
Mokokchung	474	6	141	24	15	333	22
Wokha	354	3	70	23	13	284	22
Phek	407	3	56	19	16	351	22
Zunheboto	309	2	54	27	12	255	21
Peren	205	1	32	32	8	173	22
Kiphire	164	2	35	18	6	129	22
Longleng	133	1	19	19	5	114	23
Total	4396	60	1316	249	140	3080	243

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Important Departmental Publications

1. *Nagaland Statistical Handbook (Annual)*
2. *Economic Survey (Annual)*
3. *Gender Statistics (Annual)*
4. *State Gross Domestic Product Estimates (Annual)*
5. *National Sample Survey Reports (Annual)*
6. *Price Statistics Report (Quarterly & Annual)*
7. *Wholesale Price Index Report (Monthly)*
8. *Village Level Development Indicators (Annual)*
9. *Vital Statistics Report (Annual)*
10. *Nagaland Legislative Assembly Election Result (Periodic)*
11. *Index of Industrial Production (Monthly)*
12. *Disaster Statistics (Annual)*
13. *District Domestic Product (Annual)*

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