

Analysing And Evaluating the Impact of New Townships on Socio-Economic Changes in Existing Local Communities and Peri-Urban Populations, And Assessing the Socio-Economic Sustainability and Quality of Life.

Dr Banbhalang Swer

Assistant Professor

Department Of Architecture
North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

Abstract:

Transformation of socio economic condition of people depends on the basic living requirements. Although the sources of improved standard of living of people are innumerable, broadly they can be categorised as social and economic requirements. Among the most influential requirements discussions mostly revolves around the educational attainment and health of social sector, and that of sources of income of economic sector. Socio economic transformation of people of any region has become on the goals of economic policy over time. Therefore understanding pros and cons of socio economic status of any section of people or any region has emerged for future policy perspectives. The socio economic condition of individuals of any society is comprised of vast arenas of subjects and any rational being favors for their improvement of earning opportunities, educational attainment and health facilities are such indicators for an improved socio economic condition of any society. The solid economic infrastructure lays the foundation for development resulting in improvement in the living conditions of the people.

In order to discuss the socio-economic status of the residents of villages certain indicators have been taken into consideration like, average household size, occupational structure and income status and availability of basic infrastructural facilities like health care school, post office etc for the village and on their knowledge about the Township and its impact on their livelihood whether it will have a positive or negative impact. The results drawn are based on primary data through field surveys and through personal interviews of the residents through questionnaires from 338 households living in the different villages. In this survey 26 households have been identified from each village and a by adopting the random sampling method, sampling percentage to the total no of households in a single village vary from 30% to 80% respectively. The structure of the chapter will be explained in the following manner,

Social structure includes

- a) Population characteristics
- b) Literacy rate
- c) Educational qualification
- d) Occupational characteristics
- a. Agriculture
- b. Petty business
- c. Services
- d. Others etc
- e) Age structure
- f) Household size

Economic will include

- a) Major source of income
- b) Expenditure
- c) Home owners and renters

People's perception

- a) People's perception about the township
- a. Infrastructure
- b. Amenities

b) People perception based on distance from NEIGHRIMS as center of activities.

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I. Introduction

Social Structure

Overview of the Population Characteristics of the Study Area

At present the estimated population of the 13(ten) villages which falls within the boundary of the new township is 8841 as per 2011 and estimated to be 10067 up to 2021 as the data is still in preparation and the population of each of the villages are given in table 1.1. The population characteristics of these villages and sex ratio are also indicated in the table 1.2.

Population refers to the people living in an area at a specific time. Table 1.1 shows the total population of the villages, along with the number of males and females, i.e., the sex-wise total population of the villages. It is clear from the table that the total estimated population of the study area is 10067. Since the estimated population only provides the total without gender segregation, as the census for 2021 is still under preparation, we have used the 2011 census data to analyze the distribution of males and females in these villages. According to the 2011 census, the male population was 4413(49.90%) and the female population was 4428 (50.08%). It is evident from the table that the male and female populations are almost evenly distributed, with females being 0.16% more than males.

Table 1. 1: Population Characteristics of the Study Area

C & RD Block/ Mawryngkneng	Census data	Census data	Estimated data	Population to the total population of the respective block in % (X)		Population Growth Rate (%) (Y)	
	2001	2011	2021	2001	2021	2001-11	2011-21
Diengiong	43	136	152	0.04	0.20	68.38	0.03
Madan Saisiej	319	428	479	0.33	0.64	25.47	0.11
Mawdiang Diang	150	714	800	0.15	1.06	78.99	0.18
Mawkasiang	528	528	591	0.54	0.12	0.00	0.13
Mawlong	540	759	850	0.55	1.13	28.85	0.19
Umroh	369	495	554	0.38	0.74	25.45	0.13
Diengpasoh	1546	2191	2454	3.09	3.26	29.44	3.65
Tynring	1498	2004	2244	2.99	2.98	25.25	3.33
Mawkhanu	195	293	328	0.39	0.44	33.45	0.49
Mawkyrnring	113	154	172	0.23	0.23	26.62	10.47
Lumdiengsai	295	437	489	0.44	0.65	32.49	10.63
Lumkseh	280	412	629	0.42	0.61	32.04	34.50
Kyrdeng	234	290	325	0.35	0.43	19.31	10.77
Total	6110	8841	10067				

Source: Census data 2001,2011, Population Characteristics of the Study Area

Table 1. 2: Sex Wise Population of the Study Area

C & RD Block/ Mawryngkneng	2001			Percentage			2011			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Diengiong	26	17	43	60.47	39.53	78	58	136	57.35	42.65	
Madan Saisiej	170	149	319	53.29	46.71	216	212	428	50.47	49.53	
Mawdiang Diang	67	83	150	44.67	55.33	352	362	714	49.30	50.70	
Mawkasiang	305	223	528	57.77	42.23	254	274	528	48.11	51.89	
Mawlong	292	248	540	54.07	45.93	395	364	759	52.04	47.96	
Umroh	194	175	369	52.57	47.43	249	246	495	50.30	49.70	
Diengpasoh	780	766	1546	50.45	49.55	1072	1119	2191	48.93	51.07	
Tynring	739	759	1498	49.33	50.67	979	1025	2004	48.85	51.15	
Mawkhanu	92	103	195	47.18	52.82	139	154	293	47.44	52.56	
Mawkyrnring	60	53	113	53.10	46.90	80	74	154	51.95	48.05	
Lumdiengsai	153	142	295	51.86	48.14	228	209	437	52.17	47.83	
Lumkseh	140	140	280	50.00	50.00	220	192	412	53.40	46.60	
Kyrdeng	113	121	234	48.29	51.71	151	139	290	52.07	47.93	
Total	3131	2979	6110	673.05	626.95	4413	4428	8841	662.38	637.62	

Source: Census data 2001,2011, Sex Wise Population of the Study Area

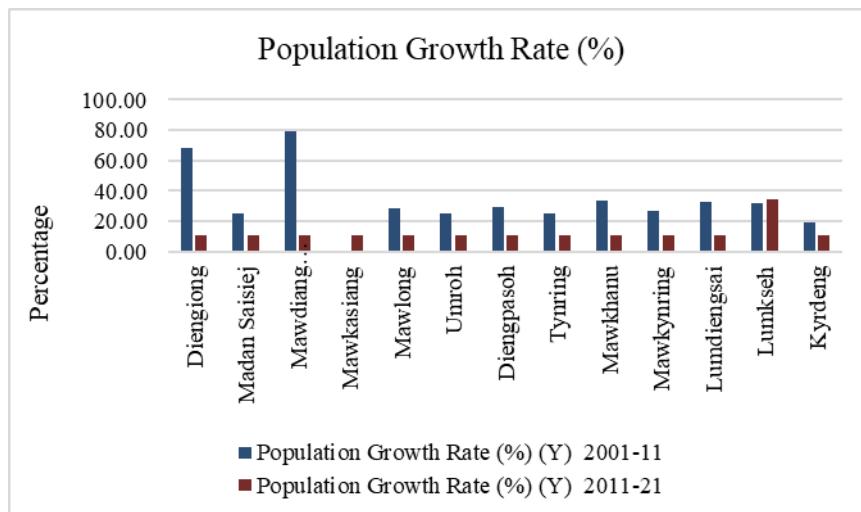


Fig: 1. 1 Population growth rate

Source: census data 2011

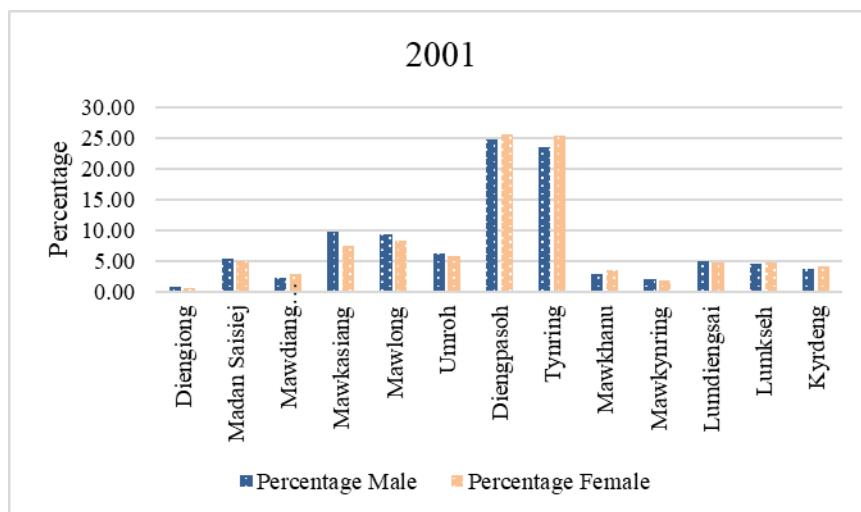


Fig: 1. 2 Percentage of Male and Female Population

(Census data 2001)

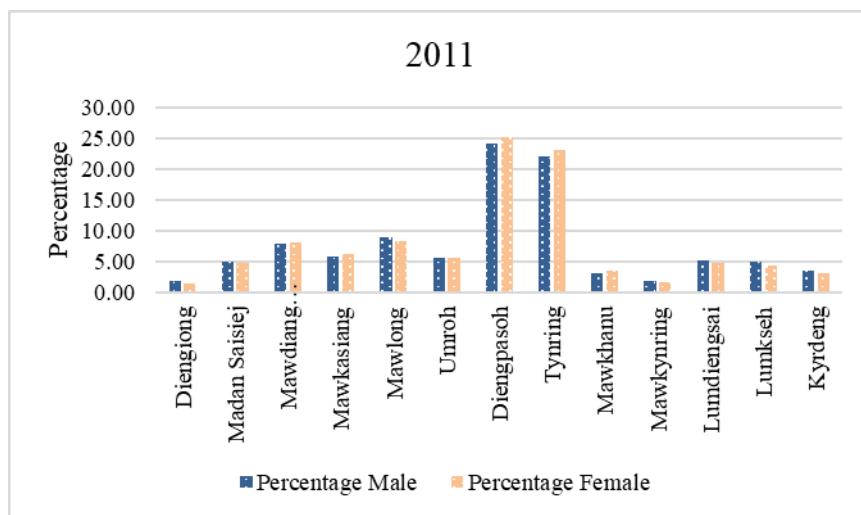


Fig: 1. 3 Percentage of Male and Female Population

(Source Census data 2011)

It appears that the pattern of population distribution in terms of male and female is similar to that of other rural areas close to urban settlement. Ethnic distribution of population and other details are not readily available but schedule tribe population is pre-dominant as is the case of other rural areas in the State. Urban Expansion of Shillong towards New Shillong area will bring about a change in many development sectors and will also have an impact on the existing villages within the Study Area. As seen in the previous analysis chapters where most of the Land in the Study area is suitable for Urban Development, which indicates that some of these villages in the study area will be affected and gain benefits out of the urban development in terms of the life style change, living conditions and its socio and economic conditions. This transformation will eventually lead to a new urban area within the existing villages. The socio-economic status and the community development in the villages tell the standard of living of the residents of that area. So it becomes essential to discuss the socio-economic status and living condition of the people living in the villages within the identified New Shillong area. To further understand the socio-economic status of the villages in the study area a field survey has been conducted.

Population of villages within the New Township

The population structure is a perquisite condition to have a clear idea about the area. In the population structure of the study area, we take into consideration the total population, male female population, age structure of the population and the family status which includes the information about head of the family and size of the family.

Population being the people living in an area at a specific period of time. Table 1.3& 1.4 shows the total population of the sampled households in the villages along with the total number of males and females i.e. sex wise total population of the villages. It is clear from the table that in the 338 households surveyed the total population was 1835. Out of 1835, the male population was 861 (46.92%) and the female population was 974 (53.07%). It is apparent from the table that female population was dominant over the male population as females were 6.15% more than the female population.

Table 1. 3: Population Characteristics of the sample households

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Population (%age)
		Males
Diengiong	26	51
Diengpasoh	26	73
Kyrdeng	26	58
Lumdiengsai	26	71
Lumkseh	26	87
Madan Saisiej	26	69
Mawdiang Diang	26	82
Mawkasiang	26	57
Mawkyrnring	26	58
Mawkhanu	26	63
Mawlong	26	73
Tynring	26	42
Umroh	26	77
Total	338	861
Percentage		46.90

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Table 1. 4: Population characteristics of the sampled households

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Population (%age)
		Females
Diengiong	26	68
Diengpasoh	26	92
Kyrdeng	26	63
Lumdiengsai	26	91
Lumkseh	26	80
Madan Saisiej	26	81
Mawdiang Diang	26	70
Mawkasiang	26	51
Mawkyrnring	26	81
Mawkhanu	26	85
Mawlong	26	92
Tynring	26	52
Umroh	26	69
Total	338	975
Percentage		53.10

Source: Field Survey data 2021-22

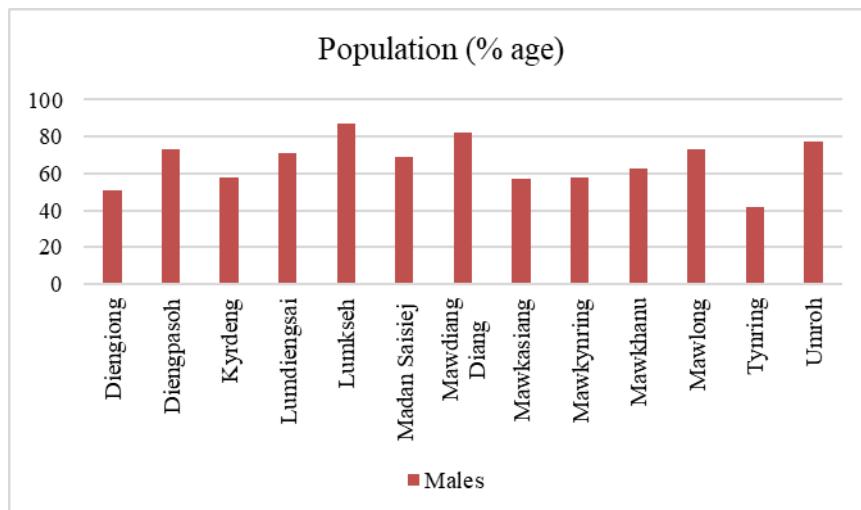


Fig: 1. 4 Percentage of Male Population
source Census data 2011

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

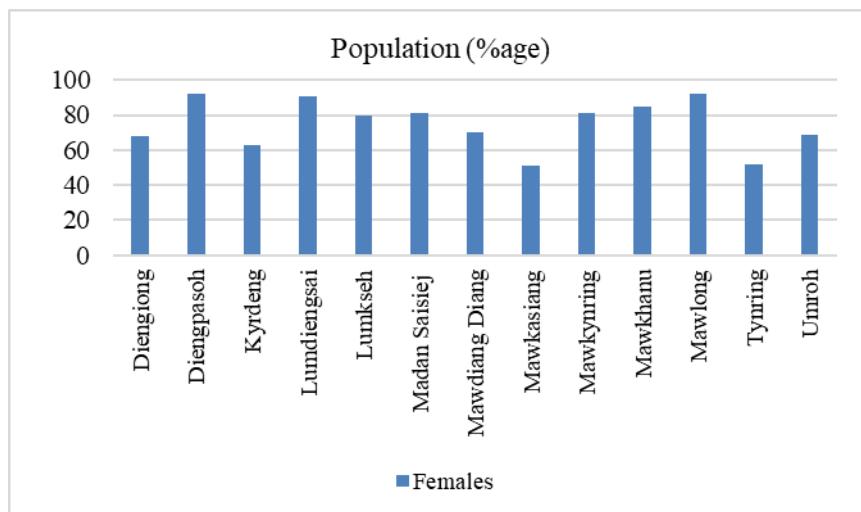


Fig: 1. 5 Percentage of Female Population
source Census data 2011

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

The population characteristics, from the result drawn indicates that the female population is slightly higher ie . 53.10% as compared to the male population of 46.90%. The population characteristics in these villages is a mix of young, aged and old population.

Literacy rate of Household.

The literacy rate is defined by the percentage of the population of a given age group that can read and write. The adult literacy rate corresponds to ages 15 and above, the youth literacy rate to ages 15 to 24, and the elderly to ages 60 and above. It is typically measured according to the ability to comprehend a short simple statement on everyday life. Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy, and measurement may incorporate a simple assessment of arithmetic ability. The literacy rate and number of literates should be distinguished from functional literacy, a more comprehensive measure of literacy assessed on a continuum in which multiple proficiency levels can be determined.

Table 1. 6: Literacy Level of study area

Literacy Rate 2011 as per Census		
SI No.	Name of Villages	2011
1	Diengiong	81.98
2	Diengpasoh	78.68
3	Kyrdeng	71.03

4	Lumdiengsai	63.01
5	Lumkseh	75.78
6	Madan Saisiej	22.47
7	Mawdiang Diang	86.16
8	Mawkasiang	44.71
9	Mawkynring	88.24
10	Mawkhanu	70.91
11	Mawlong	47.87
12	Tynring	86.54
13	Umroh	82.34

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

As per census 2011 we can see from the table 1.6 that villages like Mawdiangdiang, tynring, diengpasoh diengjiong have a high literacy rate compared to other villages like mawlong,mawkhana, madanseisiej etc with low literacy level. Villages with low literacy level may be due to the fact that these villages are located far away from the city centre and educational zones of Shillong city and there are no educational infrastructure being within their vicinity.

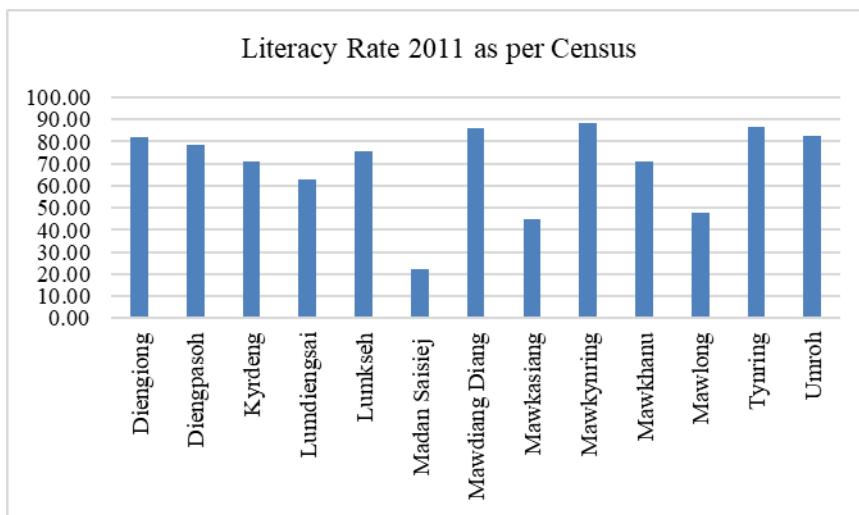


Fig: 1. 6 Percentage of Literacy level, source Census data 2011

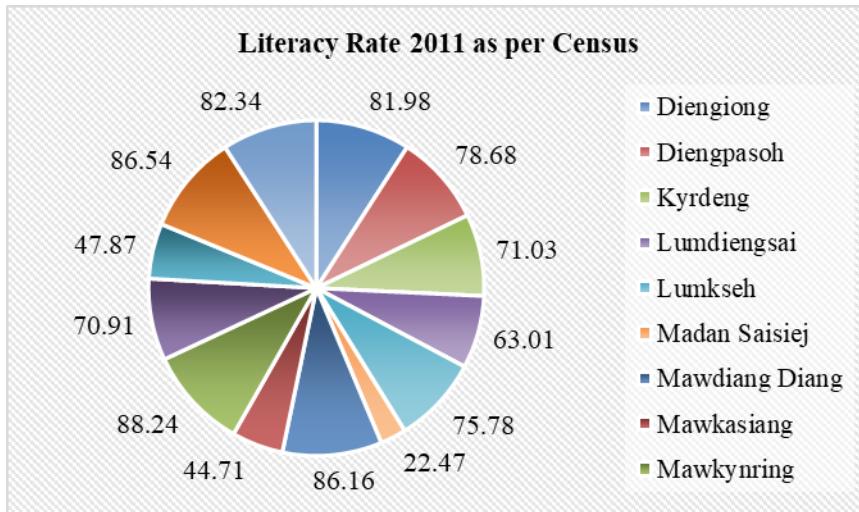


Fig: 1. 7 Percentage of Literacy level, source Census data 2011

Table 1. 5: Literacy Level of study area (as per field survey)

Sl No.	Name of Villages	Literacy Rate 2011 as per survey	
		2011	2012
1	Diengjiong	91.80	91.80
2	Diengpasoh	57.50	58.42
3	Kyrdeng		

4	Lumdiengsai	65.09
5	Lumkseh	46.67
6	Madan Saisiej	91.79
7	Mawdiang Diang	93.85
8	Mawkasiang	93.62
9	Mawkynring	47.22
10	Mawkhanu	41.05
11	Mawlong	62.61
12	Tynring	93.43
13	Umroh	62.50

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

As per the table 1.6, this table shows the data as per the field survey conducted through questionnaires and interviews and the result drawn from this data indicates that villages such as Mawdiangdiang, Mawkasiang, Diengieng, tynring, Madan Seisiej etc have very high literacy rate also as these villages are very closely connected to Shillong city and have access to education easily. Villages like kyrdeng , mawkhanu, lumkseh, mawkynring etc. have low literacy level as these villages are located much away from Shillong and their access to education and other basic amenities even within their villages is very less.

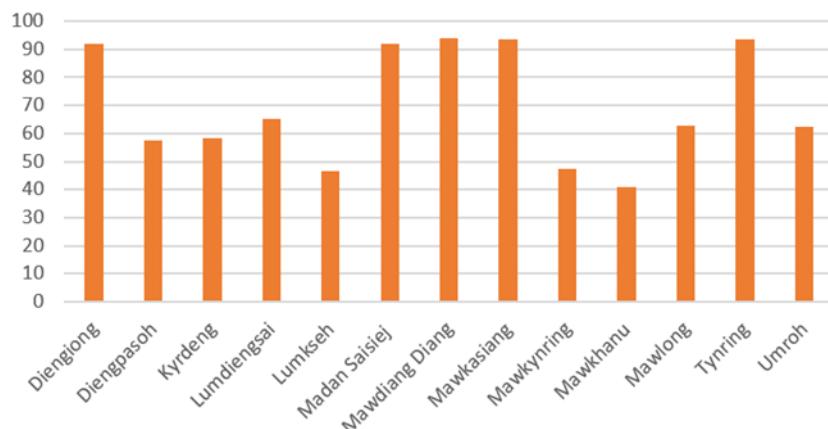


Fig: 1. 8 Percentage of Literacy level, source
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

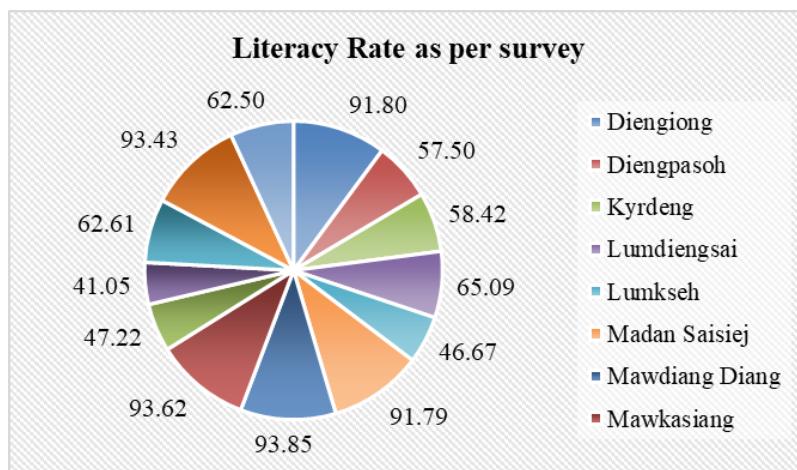


Fig: 1. 9 Percentage of Literacy level, source
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Educational Qualification of Households

The level of education an individual possess either at schooling level or higher will be evaluated in a village to understand their participation or contribution to the urban expansion and its growth. For the purpose of the study the population of a certain age which is 20 to 39 , 40 to 59 and above 60 category have been identified to evaluate the literacy level and the percentage have been generated to understand the literacy level of the villages within the new Shillong township.

Table 1. 6: Educational Qualification of Households

Sl No.	Name of Villages	Illiterate (%)	Upto 5th Standard (%)			Upto 10th Standard (%)			Upto 12th Standard (%)			Degree (%)			Master Degree (%)		
			20-39	40-59	Above 60	20-39	40-59	Above 60	20-39	40-59	Above 60	20-39	40-59	Above 60	20-39	40-59	Above 60
1	Diengjong	8.20	18.03	11.48	8.20	9.84	11.48	4.10	8.20	9.84	2.46	3.28	1.64	0.82	1.64	0.82	0.00
2	Diengpasoh	42.50	9.17	6.67	5.83	10.83	7.50	1.67	7.50	5.00	2.50	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Kyrdeng	41.58	8.91	6.93	2.97	8.91	4.95	1.98	8.91	4.95	2.97	4.95	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Lumdiengsai	34.91	12.26	7.55	2.83	10.38	6.60	2.83	10.38	5.66	0.94	2.83	1.89	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Lumkseh	53.33	10.00	5.56	4.44	10.00	5.56	2.22	3.33	2.22	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Madan Saisiej	8.21	25.37	15.67	6.72	13.43	8.21	2.24	8.96	5.97	0.75	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00
7	Mawdiang Diang	6.15	32.31	19.23	6.92	8.46	5.38	2.31	6.92	4.62	1.54	3.08	1.54	0.77	0.00	0.77	0.00
8	Mawkiangsiang	6.38	23.40	11.35	5.67	9.93	7.80	3.55	10.64	7.80	4.96	3.55	2.13	1.42	0.71	0.71	0.00
9	Mawkyning	52.78	8.33	4.63	2.78	8.33	3.70	0.93	7.41	4.63	1.85	2.78	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Mawkhanu	58.95	10.53	3.16	2.11	7.37	5.26	2.11	5.26	2.11	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Mawlong	37.39	9.57	7.83	4.35	7.83	6.09	4.35	7.83	4.35	2.61	4.35	2.61	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Tynring	6.57	20.44	12.41	9.49	13.14	5.11	1.46	10.95	6.57	3.65	3.65	2.92	0.73	1.46	0.73	0.73
13	Umroh	37.50	11.54	7.69	4.81	8.65	4.81	2.88	8.65	4.81	2.88	2.88	1.92	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

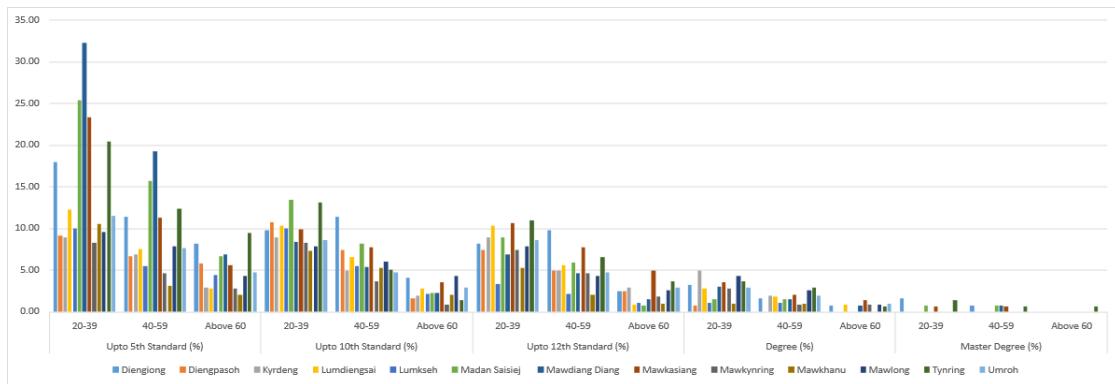


Fig:1. 10 Percentage of Male and Female Population, source Census data 2011

Occupational Characteristics of Households

One differentiating characteristic is occupational requirements. Each occupation has its associated tasks, contexts, job activities, and goals, as well as the knowledge, skills, abilities, and personal characteristics that are relevant to performance in that occupation (National Center for O*NET Development, 2021).

Table 1. 7: Occupational Characteristics of Households

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Major Source of Income				
		Cultivation	Agricultural Labour	Trade& Commerce	service	Others
Diengjong	26	34.62	26.92	19.23	19.23	0
Diengpasoh	26	53.85	42.31	3.85	0	0
Kyrdeng	26	23.08	46.15	3.85	26.92	0
Lumdiengsai	26	55	40	5	0	0
Lumkseh	26	100	0	0	0	0
Madan Saisiej	26	23.08	15.38	19.23	23.08	19.23
Mawdiang Diang	26	23.08	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23
Mawkiangsiang	26	0	0	23.08	73.08	3.85
Mawkyning	26	34.62	26.92	23.08	15.38	0
Mawkhanu	26	50	50	0	0	0
Mawlong	26	15.38	30.77	42.31	0	11.54
Tynring	26	26.92	7.69	30.77	26.92	7.69
Umroh	26	0	100	0	0	0
Total	338	439.63	405.37	189.63	203.84	61.54
Percentage		33.82	31.18	14.59	15.68	4.73

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

The results drawn from the primary survey of Major source of Income indicates that majority of the household of the villages under the New Shillong Township are still dependent on Agriculture for their livelihood i.e. 31.18% . Also 33.82% of Household with access to Land or Household having their own farmland are still dependent on Cultivation as their major source of income. The survey also indicates that 14.59 % are household where their income are from trade and commerce, these are mostly people residing near by the road junctions and selling either betlenut bettle leaves mainly petty busniness and some common commodities and have set up a shop infront of their residence. The Survey also indicates that 15.68 % of the Household get their income through services which means that some of the individuals are engaged in other works like fabrication works in near by

villages where there are metal or wood workshops and some are even employed in public or private institutions. The rest 4.73% which falls under others are basically individuals who are not willing to share their income information and have just given a very vague idea about their income stating that they are just doing this or that just to survive either as Agriculture Labour or as day Labourer in which ever works they get.

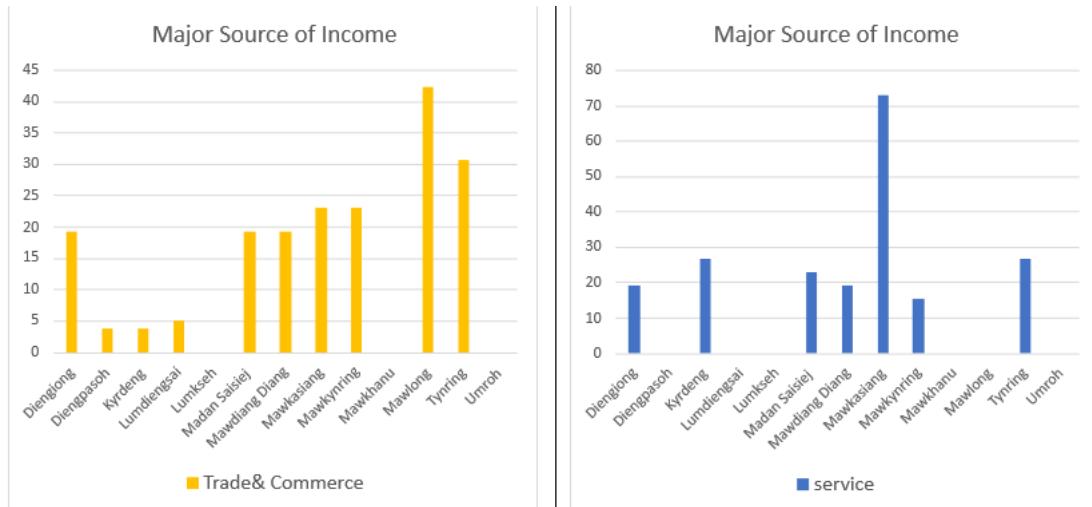


Fig: 1. 11 Percentage of sources of Income
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Fig 1.11 shows that in terms of trade and commerce the village mawlong seems to have a high percentage compared to developed villages like mawdiangdiang and mawkasiang, this is mainly because there is a lot of movement in the stretch between mawdiangdiang towards lumkseh and mawlong is somewhat the centre between the two destination thus the trade and commerce activities is high. Also in terms of service we see mawkasiang having a high value with 73.08% mainly because of its location and its distances from major institutions that are being developed near by.

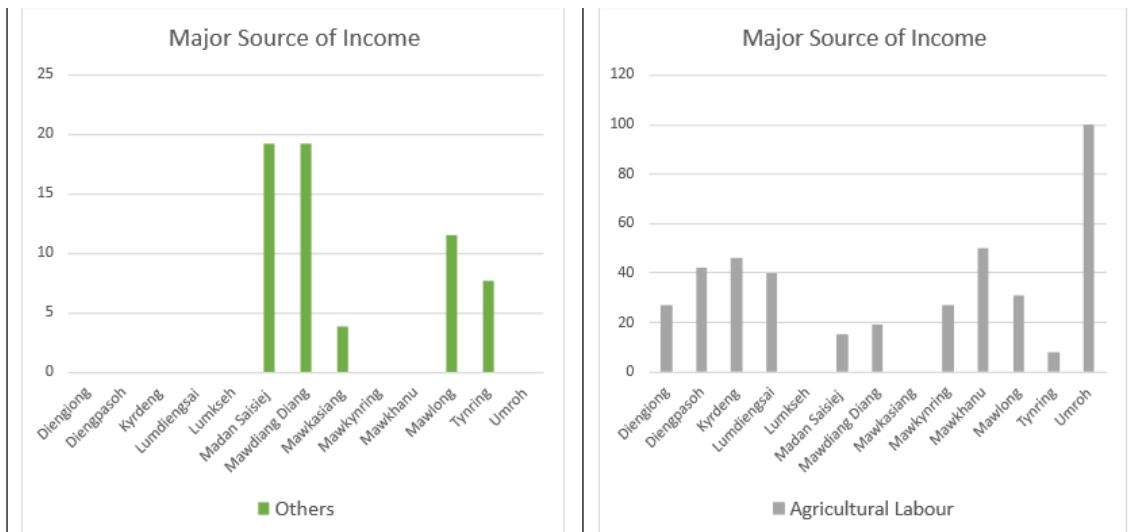


Fig: 1. 12 Percentage of sources of Income Source:
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Fig 1.12 shows that in terms of other source of income the village madan saisiej seems to have a high percentage along with mawdiangdiang at 19.23%, this is mainly because there are some skilled labourers from the village who are engaged in small scale metal works like metal works for a gate a window etc. while agricultural labour are high in umroh with 100% of their income coming from agricultural labour works which can also be seen in other villages like mawkhanyu 50% then kyrdeng 46.15%, diengpasoh 42.31%, lumdiengsai, 40% etc.

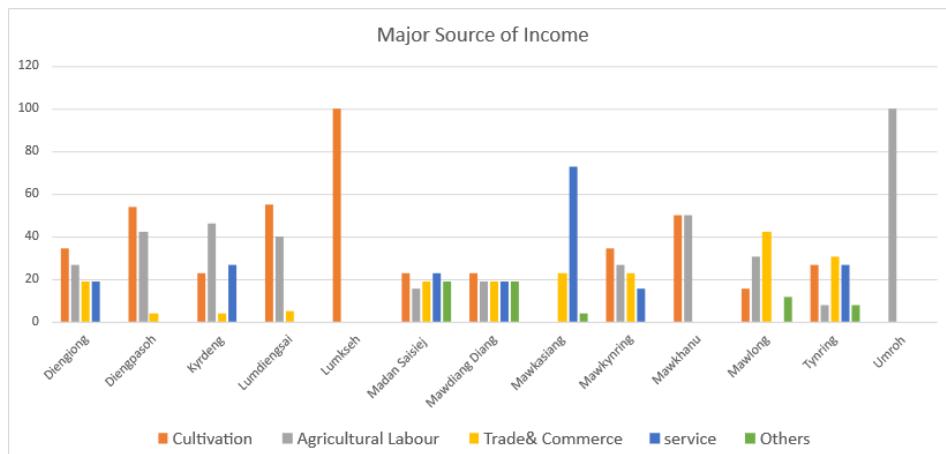


Fig: 1. 13 Percentage of sources of Income Source Researcher Primary data 2022

Age Structure of Population

Age structure is one of the most important features of population composition. Almost all population features vary considerably with age. Age statistics form a vital component of population analysis, as most of the analysis is based on age-sex structure of the population. The utility of age data is clearer when it is cross classified by variables like educational attainment, economic activity which vary with age in different patterns (Census of India, 2011). The age structure in villages as per the survey carried out is shown by dividing the residents into different age groups. Table 7.8 shows the age structure of the population residing in the villages within the study area. It is apparent from the table 5.2 that 21.36 percent of the population were in the age group of 20-39 years, 62.31 percent of the residents lies in the age group of 40-59 years, 16.32 percent were in the age group of above 60 years. It is clear that the age group of 40-59 years, has the highest population and the age group of above 60 has the lowest population.

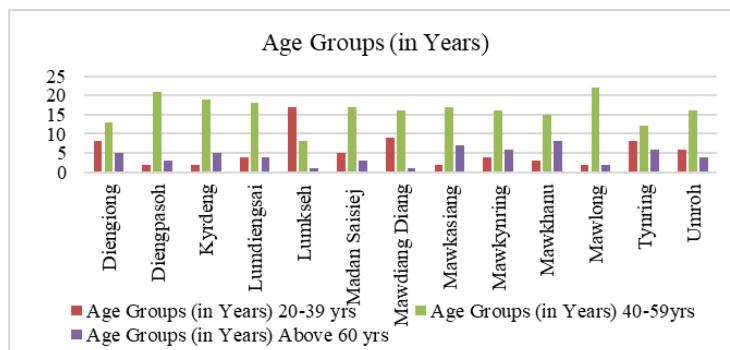


Fig: 1. 14 Percentage of age group
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Table 1. 8: Age structure of the population of samples households (in percentage) in the villages

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Age Groups (in Years)		
		20-39 yrs	40-59 yrs	Above 60 yrs
Diengong	26	8	13	5
Diengpasoh	26	2	21	3
Kyrdeng	26	2	19	5
Lumdiengsai	26	4	18	4
Lumkseh	26	17	8	1
Madan Saisiej	26	5	17	3
Mawdiang Diang	26	9	16	1
Mawklasiang	26	2	17	7
Mawkyning	26	4	16	6
Mawkhanu	26	3	15	8
Mawlong	26	2	22	2
Tynring	26	8	12	6
Umroh	26	6	16	4
Total	338	72	210	55
Percentage		21.36	62.31	16.32

Source: Field Survey data 2021-22

Age Structure of Head of Household.

In the Khasi Society as the head of the household is the main representative in the community activities or any decision making process, the questionnaire designed has also considered this as one of the criteria in determining the various decision making process in the household and also their age as one of the factor which can help the researcher to understand the maturity level in the decision making. Thus in the table below as per the primary survey data and in comparing the age group of the head of household of all the villages under the study area it indicates that 60.42% of the head of the household falls within the age group of 40-59 years 13.52% falls within the age group of 20-39 years and 11.39% falls within the age group of above 60 years. This shows that the head of the Household in most of the villages within the study area are under the age group of 40-59 years which shows or indicates that as the head of the Family a person attaining a certain age of maturity and understanding the various kind of decision making that is required for the greater good of the household and the community as a whole shall be the Head of the Family.

Table 1. 9: Age structure households Heads (in percentage) in the villages

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Age of Head of Household		
		20-39	40-59	>60
Diengjong	26	28.6	54.4	19
Diengpasoh	26	5	95	0
Kyrdeng	26	10	65	25
Lumdiengsai	26	20	60	20
Lumkseh	26	15	5	0
Madan Saisiej	26	10	90	0
Mawdiang Diang	26	37	59.3	3.7
Mawkasiang	26	7.7	65.4	26.9
Mawkyning	26	10	75	15
Mawkhanu	26	10	65	25
Mawlong	26	5	45.5	8.5
Tynring	26	10	55.8	5.5
Umroh	26	7.5	50	6.5
Total	338	175.8	785.4	155.1
Percentage		13.52	60.42	11.39

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

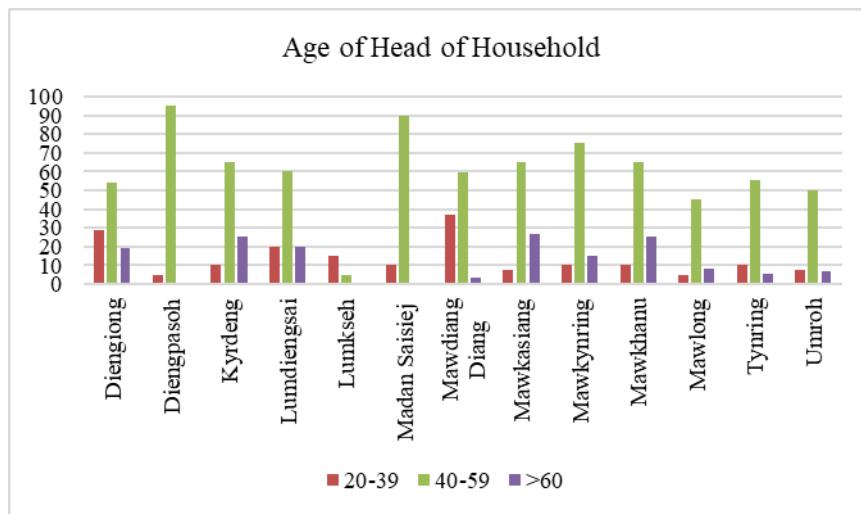


Fig: 1. 15 Percentage of Age og Household Head

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Household Size

This is the number of persons (irrespective of age) living as an economic unit. Note that this does not require that they be in a physically separate housing unit. To obtained data on the household size of a village a primary survey of 26 household has been considered in each village under the study area and household size of 2, 3, 4, 5 and more than 5 members in a family has been taken into account, then based on the results drawn from the survey it indicates that 23.07% are of a household size with 4 members 22.81% with household size of 5 members 14.45% with household size of 3 members 8.18% with household size of 2 members 7.44 % with a household size of 9 members in the family. Based on the table it shows that maximum of the household members are 4 in a family within the study area.

Table 1. 10: Household Size (in percentage) in the villages

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Members in family/ household size				
		2	3	4	5	9
Diengjong	26	4.8	14.3	47.6	28.6	4.8
Diengpasoh	26	15	40	15	15	15
Kyrdeng	26	10	10	40	38.5	0
Lumdiengsai	26	10	20	5	10	10
Lumkseh	26	10	10	10	5	10
Madan Saisiej	26	5	10	5	35	5
Mawdiang Diang	26	7.4	11.1	14.8	29.6	3.7
Mawkasiang	26	7.7	11.5	38.5	42.3	7.7
Mawkyning	26	15	5	25	25	20
Mawkhanu	26	5	10	35	25	5
Mawlong	26	5	24.5	28.5	10	4.5
Tynring	26	6.5	10	15	22.5	6.5
Umroh	26	5	11.5	20.5	10	4.5
Total	338	106.4	187.9	299.9	296.5	96.7
Percentage		8.18	14.45	23.07	22.81	7.44

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

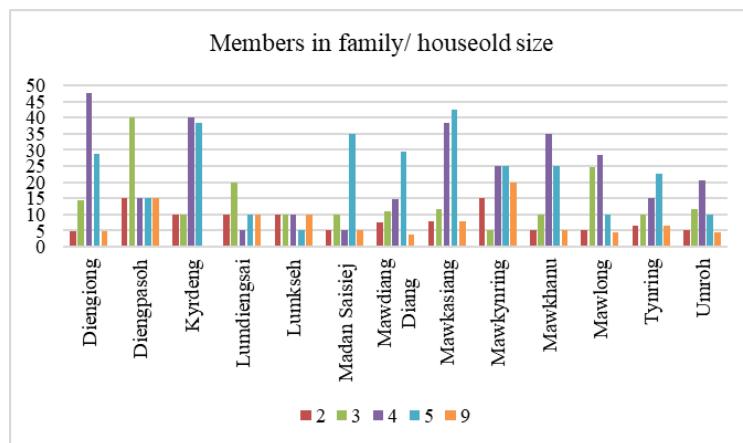


Fig: 1. 16 Percentage of Household size
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Economic structure

Economic Status of the Villages within the New Shillong Township

The Economic status of the villages within the New Township as observed shows that most of the Population are still dependent on Agricultural activities and very few are diverting away from it, such as setting up as a shop vendor or being employed in other services. In order to discuss the economic status of the residents of villages certain indicators have been take into consideration like income status, monthly expenditure and the source of income The results drawn are based on primary data through field surveys and through personal interviews of the residents through questionnaires from 338 households living in the different villages within the New Township area.

As seen from the above graphs we can conclude that most of the villages are still earning their major source of income from Agriculture, while some of the villages which are located close to Shillong City and due to the presence of certain public and Private Institutions like NEIGHRIMS , NEIAH and other major institutions and Government offices such villages like Mawkasiang, Mawdiangdiang, Mawlong, Tynring etc residence have seen and opportunity in other areas where they can ear their bread and butter and have moved in that direction like setting up of shops etc. The same is with the services, people residing near by these above mention villages are either employed in these major institutions or in some commercial zone within these villages.

Table 1. 11: Table Monthly Income

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Monthly Income (in Rs.)				
		Less than 5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	Above 20000
Diengjong	26	7.69	30.77	34.62	11.54	15.38
Diengpasoh	26	0	34.62	46.15	19.23	0
Kyrdeng	26	0	30.77	23.08	23.08	23.08
Lumdiengsai	26	34.62	42.31	15.38	7.69	0

Lumkseh	26	30.77	19.23	19.23	15.38	15.38
Madan Saisiej	26	11.5	19.2	11.5	34.6	23.1
Mawdiang Diang	26	19.23	19.23	23.08	19.23	19.23
Mawkasiang	26	0	7.69	30.77	15.38	46.15
Mawkyning	26	42.31	15.38	19.23	7.69	15.38
Mawkhanu	26	23.08	50	26.92	0	0
Mawlong	26	26.92	15.38	53.85	3.85	0
Tynring	26	0	30.77	34.62	15.38	19.23
Umroh	26	0	0	100	0	0
Total	338	196.12	315.35	438.43	173.05	176.93
Percentage		15.09	24.26	33.73	13.31	13.61

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

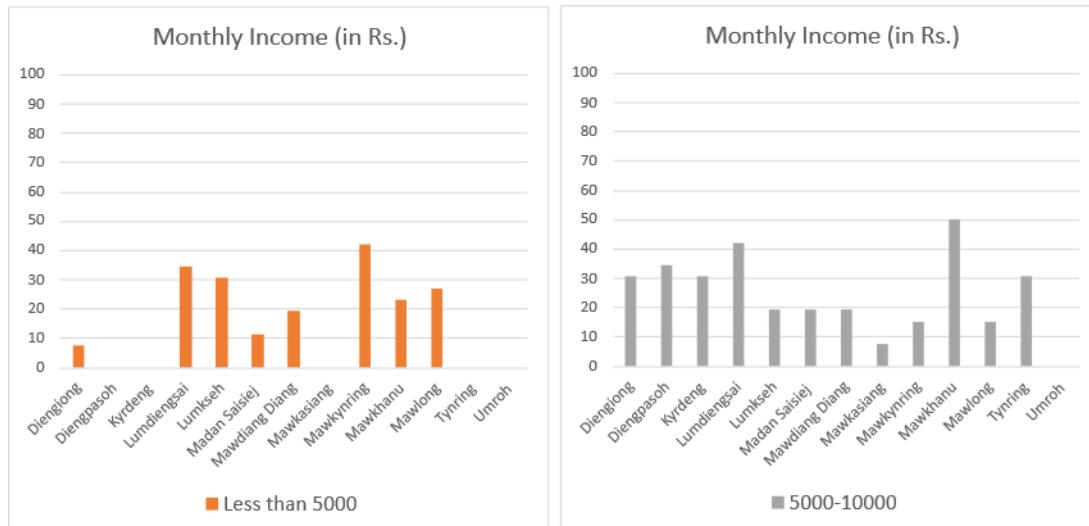


Fig: 1. 17 Percentage of Monthly Income
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

During the Primary Survey as per Fig 1.17 it shows that the earnings or income of villages as per the range highlighted indicates that village with earning less than 5000 is high in mawkyning with 42.31%. income in the range of 5000-10000 is high in lumdiengsai with 42.31% followed by tynring, kyrdeng, diengjiong at 30.77%.

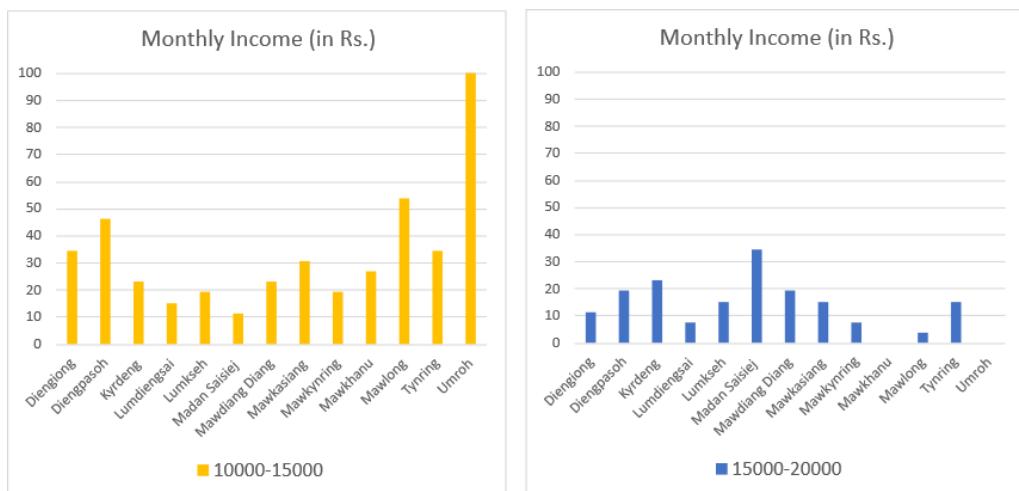


Fig: 1. 18 Percentage of Monthly Income
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

As per Fig 1.18 it shows that the villages with income 10000-15000 is high at mawroh showing 100% followed by Mawlong at 53.85% then Diengpasoh at 46.15% .Villages with income in the range of 15000-20000 is high in kyrdeng, at 23.08% mainly as this village is located very close to the national bye pass or highway then followed by diengpasoh , mawdiangdinag at 19.23% respectively.

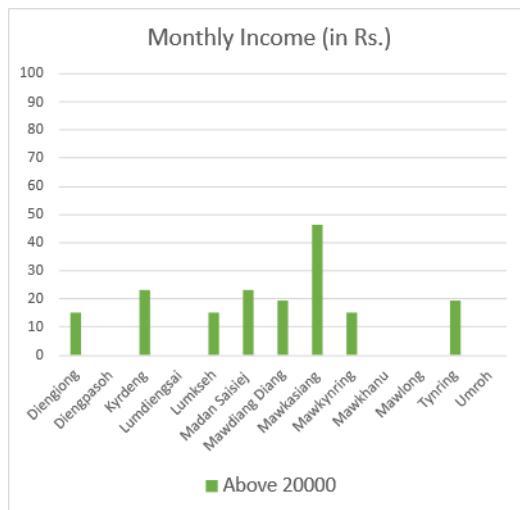


Fig: 1. 19 Percentage of Monthly Income
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

As per Fig 1.19 it shows that the villages with income/earnings above 20000 is high in mawkasiang with 46.15% this is mainly because the village has many developed infrastructure like office buildings, hospitals and other infrastructural development which has been able to generate good amount of employment and has helped the residents to have a better lifestyle.

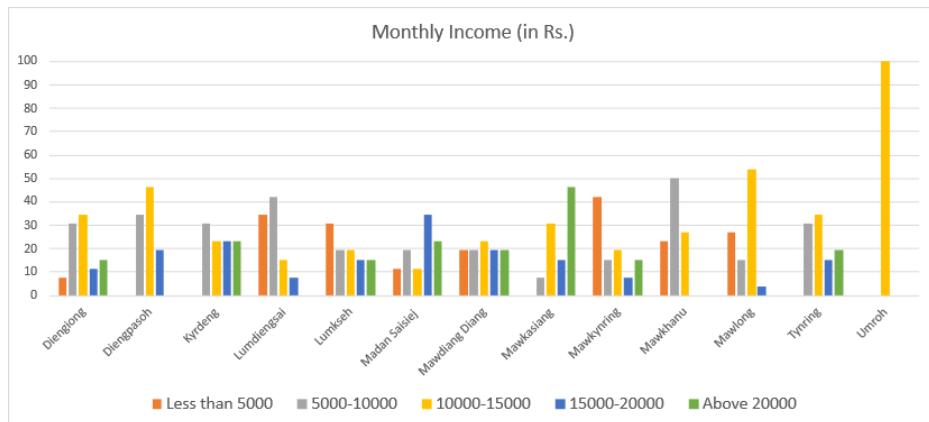


Fig: 1. 20 Percentage of Monthly Income
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Monthly Expenditure

During the Primary Survey this was the most difficult information to gather from the villages as people are very sceptical to share information about their income and expenditure. The data is based on their monthly expenditure like food and clothing, medicals, school expenditure etc and other miscellaneous items if any. From all the villages listed above very few data has been obtained in this section. Based on the data collected the results drawn are maximum expenditure is between 5000-10000 ie 59.34% of the household surveyed spends around this much every month. Followed by 10000-15000 which is around 23.45% of the Households and 15.75% spends above 20000 while only 1.46% spends less than 5000 every mont

Table 1. 12: Monthly Expenditure

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Monthly Expenditure				
		Less than 5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	Above 20000
Diengong	26	19	71.4	4.8	0	4.8
Diengpasoh	26	0	100	0	0	0
Kyrdeng	26	0	100	0	0	0
Lumdiengsai	26	0	100	0	0	0
Lumkseh	26	0	100	0	0	0
Madan Saisiej	26	0	100	0	0	0

Mawdiang Diang	26	0	0	100	0	0
Mawkasiang	26	0	100	0	0	0
Mawkyrning	26	0	100	0	0	0
Mawkhanu	26	0	0	100	0	0
Mawlong	26	0	0	100	0	0
Tynring	26	0	0	0	0	100
Umroh	26	0	0	0	0	100
Total	338	19	771.4	304.8	0	204.8
Percentage		1.46	59.34	23.45	0.00	15.75

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

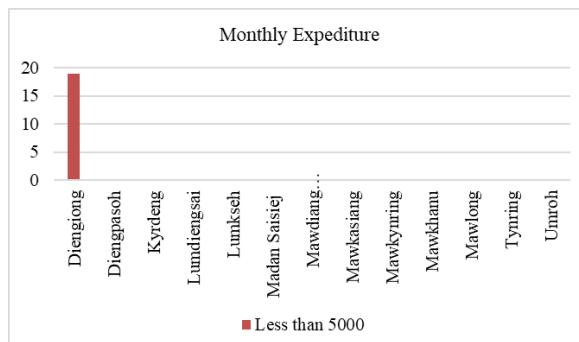


Fig: 1. 21 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

As per Fig 1.21 it shows that the villages diengjeng spends an average of 5000 per month. This spending is mainly on daily consumption such as food, medicas and clothing etc.

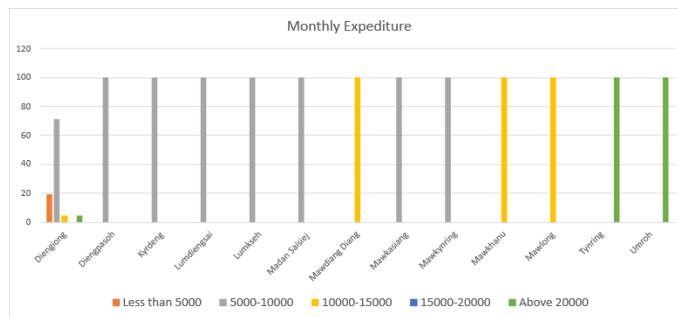


Fig: 1. 22 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Fig 1.22 shows that the most of the villages spends an average of 5000 to 10000 per month. This spending is mainly on daily consumption such as food, medicas and clothing etc. very few villages exceeds the range 10000-15000 and villages like tynring and umroh has the highest spending of above 20000.

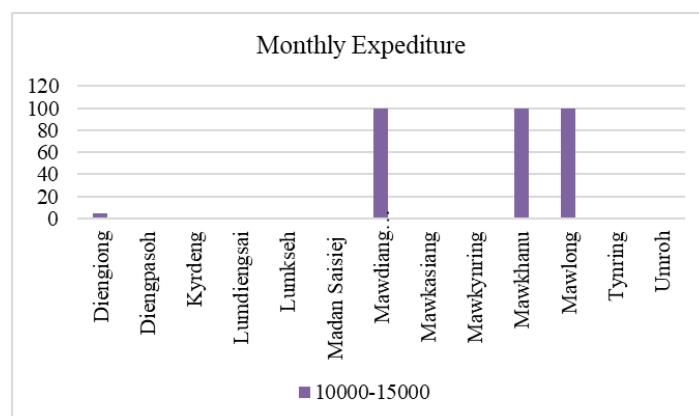


Fig: 1. 23 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

As per Fig 1.23 it shows that the villages like mawdiangdiang, mawkhanu and mawlong spends an average of 10000-15000 per month. This spending is mainly on daily consumption such as food, medicals and clothing etc.

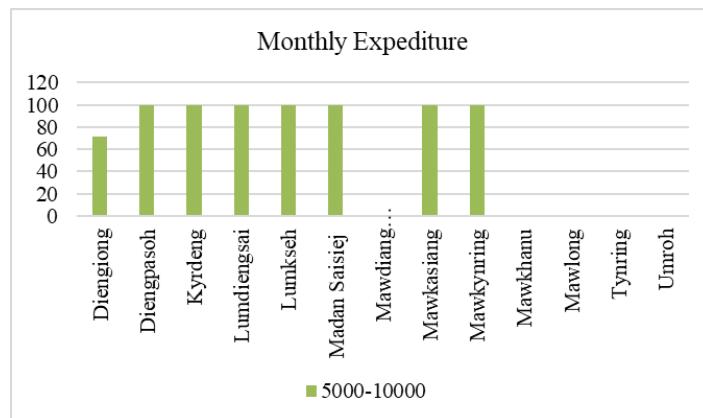


Fig: 1. 24 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure

Source: Field Survey data 2021-22

As per Fig 1.24 it shows that the villages diengpasoh, kyrdeng, lumkseh, mawkiarsing and mawkyning spends an average of 5000-10000 per month. This spending is mainly on daily consumption such as food, medicals and clothing etc.

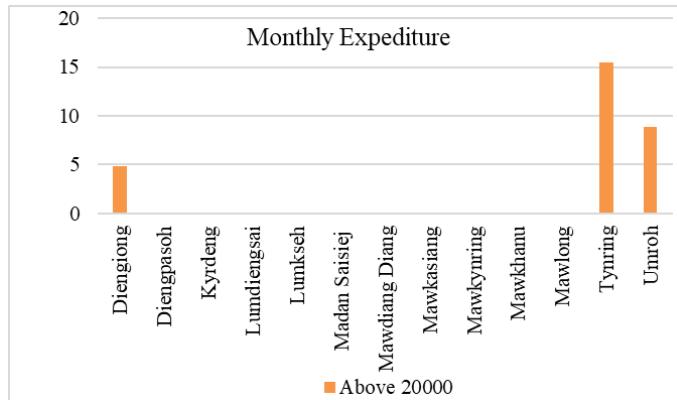


Fig: 1. 25 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure

Source: Field Survey data 2021-22

As per Fig 1.25 it shows that the villages like tynring and umroh spends an average of above 20000 per month. This spending is mainly on daily consumption such as food, medicals and clothing and agricultural products.

As indicated earlier the major expenditure of most of the household in each of the village is on foods, medicals and daily travelling expenses but majorly on food. Villages concentrating mainly on cultivation have their spendings mainly on agricultural products etc.

Being a resident of the Village

As per the results drawn from the Primary Survey, Most of the inhabitants of the villages under the New Shillong Township are people who have been born and brought up in that particular village and have resided in the same village since decades, as per the data collected from the respondent but this is the same with the elders of each household. Very few households have actually migrated from near by or far off villages.

Table 1. 13: Residing Period in years

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	How Long Have You Resided In This Village				
		0-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-20 Years	Over 20 Years	Total
Diengjiong	26	11.54	11.54	11.54	65.38	100
Diengpasoh	26	0	42.31	11.54	46.15	100
Kyrdeng	26	0	0	57.69	42.31	100

Lumdiengsai	26	0	15.4	15.4	69.2	100
Lumkseh	26	0	0	0	100	100
Madan Saisiej	26	0	0	0	100	100
Mawdiang Diang	26	7.69	7.69	42.31	42.31	100
Mawkasiang	26	7.69	19.23	23.08	50	100
Mawkyring	26	23.08	15.38	34.62	26.92	100
Mawkhanu	26	10	20	35	35	100
Mawlong	26	3.85	19.23	7.69	69.23	100
Tynring	26	0	7.69	23.08	69.23	100
Umroh	26	0	19.23	11.54	69.23	100
Total	338	63.85	177.7	273.49	784.96	1300
Percentage		4.91	13.67	21.04	60.38	100.00

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

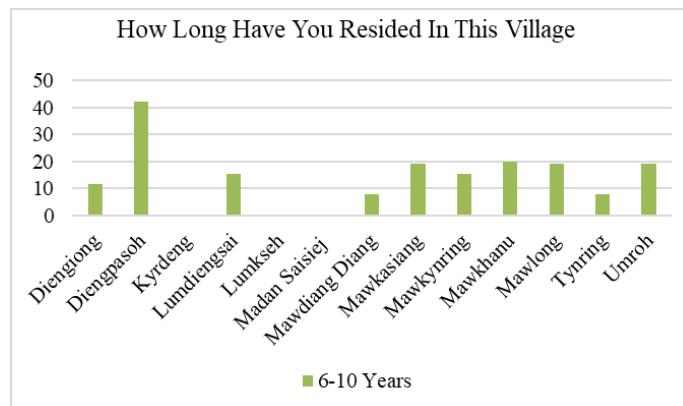


Fig: 1. 26 Percentage of Resided in village
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

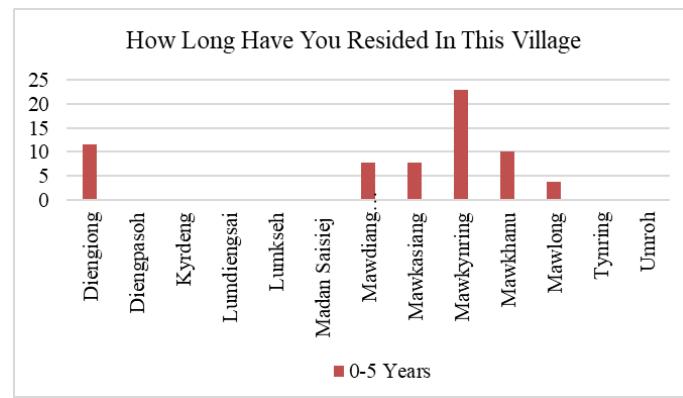


Fig: 1. 27 Percentage of Resided in village
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

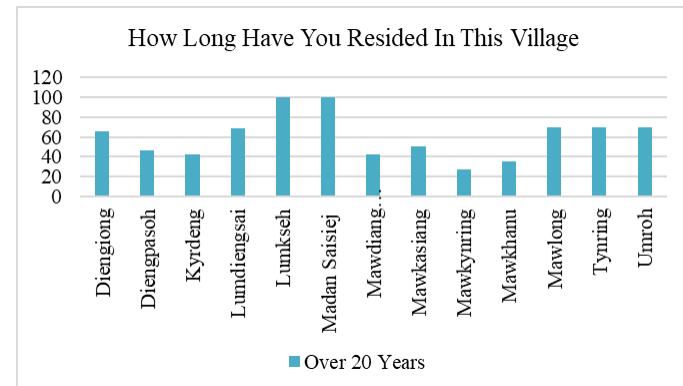


Fig: 1. 28 Percentage of Resided in village
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

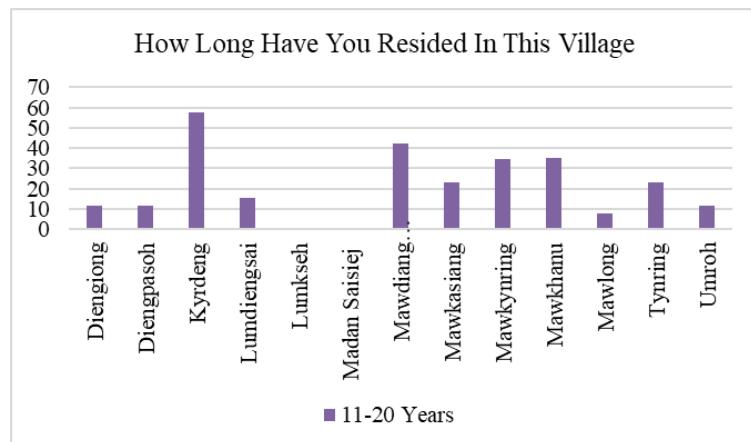


Fig: 1. 29 Percentage of Resided in village
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

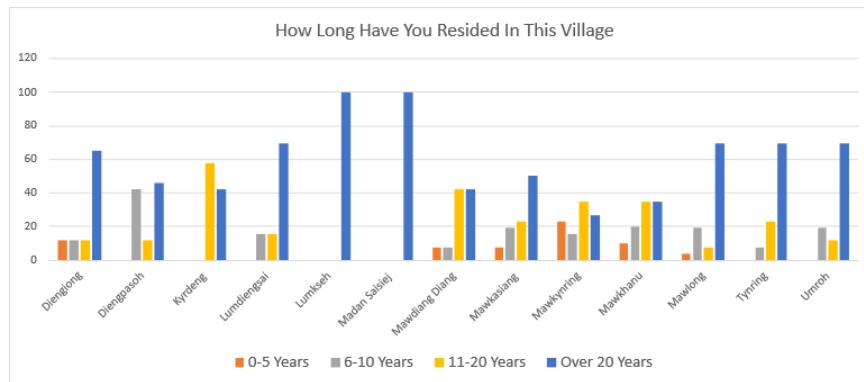


Fig: 1. 30 Percentage of Resided in village
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

The above Graphs also indicates that maximum inhabitants of the villages have resided in each particular village for more than a decade especially in villages like Lumkseh and Madan Saisiej, this may be that the soil condition is favourable for cultivation and farming in the particular village or may also be that they have acquired their own Land within that village and moving or shifting to other villages becomes an expensive affair due to land price and other expenditure etc.

Land Owners or Renters.

Land Ownership is one of the major concern of the rural people as to own or acquire a land you have to fulfil certain criteria especially in the Ri Raids area or Hima areas which is the case of most of the villages under the New Shillong Township. The Ri Raid lands have no boundary stones. They are lands that are available to the people of the village or villages for productive use, and they are taken care by the Village council and the Syiem who has the authority to allot the land for use and occupancy to individuals. Ri Raid lands are set apart for the community over which no persons have proprietary, heritable or transferable rights except the right to use and occupy as long as one occupies and uses the land for purposes such as the construction of houses or cultivation. An individual occupant, who has been given a portion of the Ri Raid and has developed it, has the right to sell or reclaim the expenditure incurred for any improvements made on the land when it passes on or is transferred to another person. The individual may sell the produce from the land but cannot sell the land as such. The occupant has the right to sell the house and the site and garden or paddy field or grove attached to the land. However, the sale does not extend to anything more than his/her right of occupancy. In the event of the Ri Raid land being unutilized by the owner, its ownership rights revert to the community (Roy, 2012).

Table 1. 14: Home Owners and renters

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Homeowner Or Renter		Total
		Own	Rent	
Diengjiong	26	65.38	34.62	100
Diengpasoh	26	50	50	100
Kyrdeng	26	73.08	26.92	100

Lumdiengsai	26	88.46	11.54	100
Lumkseh	26	100	0	100
Madan Saisiej	26	100	0	100
Mawdiang Diang	26	73.08	26.92	100
Mawkasiang	26	84.62	15.38	100
Mawkyning	26	61.54	38.46	100
Mawkhau	26	80	20	100
Mawlong	26	65.38	34.62	100
Tynring	26	76.92	23.08	100
Umroh	26	73.08	26.92	100
Total	338	991.54	308.46	1300
Percentage		76.27	23.73	100.00

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

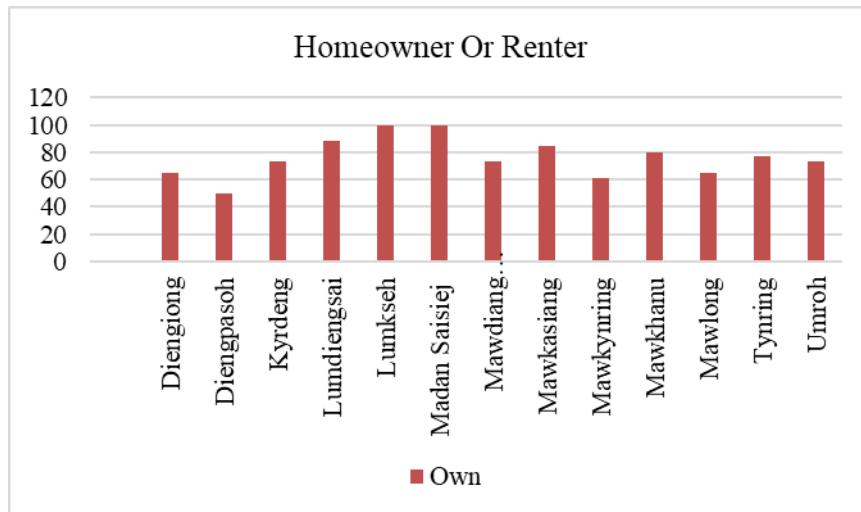


Fig: 1. 31 Percentage of land own and renters
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

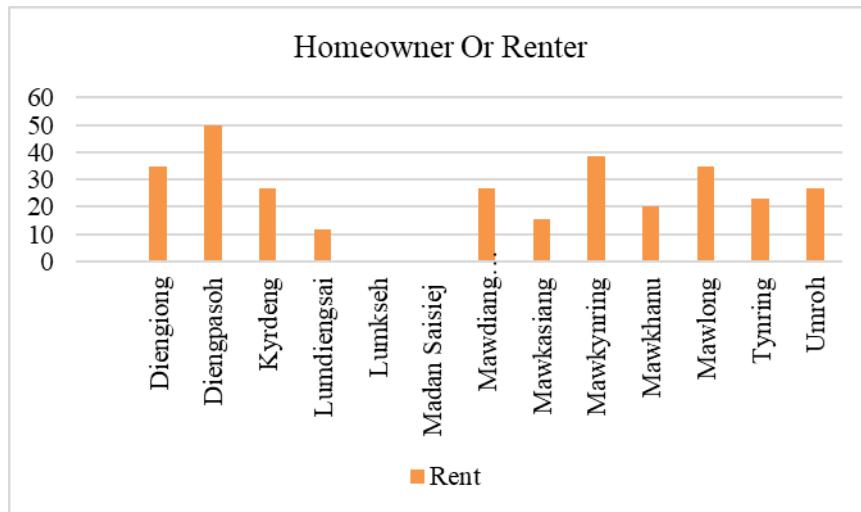


Fig: 1. 32 Percentage of land own and renters
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

The graphs also indicates that most of the inhabitants of the village have own the land for cultivation and for constructing their own premise only and do not have full ownership of the land as it still falls within the community land and can be taken back for any developmental agenda. Also the Renters are basically the people who have taken on rent a portion of the community land from the original inhabitants for cultivation purpose only.

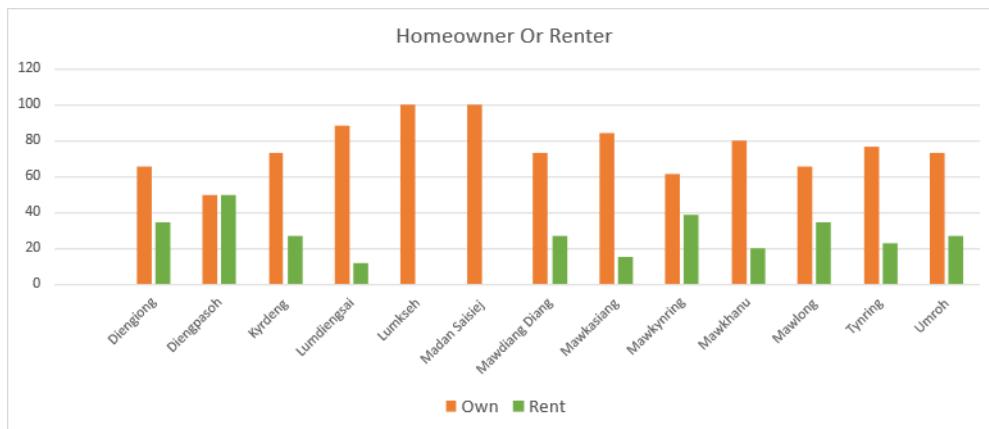


Fig: 1. 33 Percentage of land own and renters
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

The table 1.14 indicates that the rent value is high in Mawdiangdiang @ Rs 3000 (as per surveyed) as it is located very close to Shillong city and also major institutions and offices are located in this location like the popular hospital NEIGHRIMS, NEIAH and other important government offices. The next village is mawkiarsing then diengjiong followed by tynring, umroh etc. most of the villages with rent value more than Rs.1000 are villages located at close proximity to NEIGHRIMS. Other Villages with rent less than Rs 1000 are located much far away from Neighrims and also where public transport and other facilities are not so established.

Table 1. 15: Rent Value

Name of the suburbs	Sampled Households	Renters (Rs.)
Diengjiong	26	2200
Diengpasoh	26	1000
Kyrdeng	26	400
Lumdiengsai	26	200
Lumkseh	26	300
Madan Saisiej	26	800
Mawdiang Diang	26	3000
Mawkiarsing	26	2500
Mawkyning	26	300
Mawkhantu	26	500
Mawlong	26	1200
Tynring	26	1500
Umroh	26	1800

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

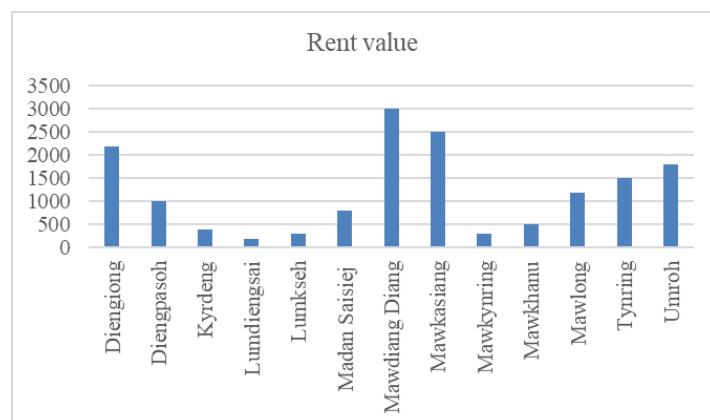


Fig: 1. 34 Percentage of Rent value
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

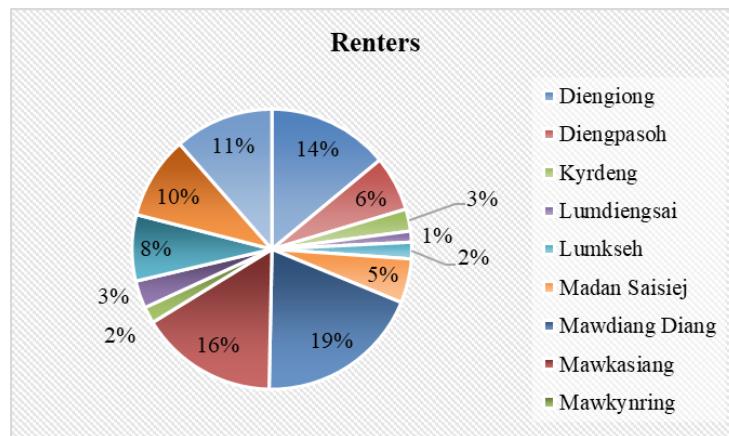


Fig: 1. 35 Percentage of Rent Value
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

Peoples Perception on New Shillong Township

A futuristic township living in a smart and sustainable ecosystem reflects conscious consumerism where economics, environment and emotions are in harmony. India is a land of deep-rooted culture and community as this trend is catching upon amongst social cohorts as redefined luxury. Township living is all about 'ease of living' that augments the happiness index; Though still in its nascent stages, real estate in Shillong is expected to develop rapidly in the next decade. Following consultation with the people. Keeping the objectives in mind primary data was chosen for the study. The study was conducted using survey technique. The survey was conducted using questionnaire and interview techniques. The study was restricted to the project area ie. Identified Villages falling under the New Township Area . The selection was done purposively of peoples residing in those villages , etc. 26 households were selected from each village and these respondents were selected from the population based on the specific data required.

Study shows that township cultures is gradually picking up in shillong being considered as on avenue for luxurious, secured & peaceful ambient environment opportunities in the next 10-20 years. Keeping in mind the growing Upper middle income group population comprising service people , traders, and professionals emigrating from urban areas, being a green field capital city with prospects for good business , having very good prospects provided the pricing for different products are reasonable and affordable & not to the level of Metro cities.

Some of the glimpses of the study are as follows:

Considering location of NEIGRIMS as the centre of the Township between Shillong city and Township and its distance from other villages within the Township, we can analyzed the perception of people as per the distance from the centre. The centre is being identified as it is more developed with basic infrastructural facilities, available of basic amenities, access to public transport, access to petty business, access to Shillong city etc.

Table 1. 16: Distance from the Centre

Name of Suburbs	Distance from NEIGRIMS (in Km)
Diengiong	1.1
Madan Saisiej	7.9
Mawdiang Diang	1.5
Mawkasiang	5.4
Mawlong	9.6
Umroh	5.7
Diengpasoh	16.7
Tynring	7.4
Mawkhanu	23.2
Mawkyrnring	11.7
Lundiengsai	16.5
Lunkseh	14.43
Kyrdeng	27.4

Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

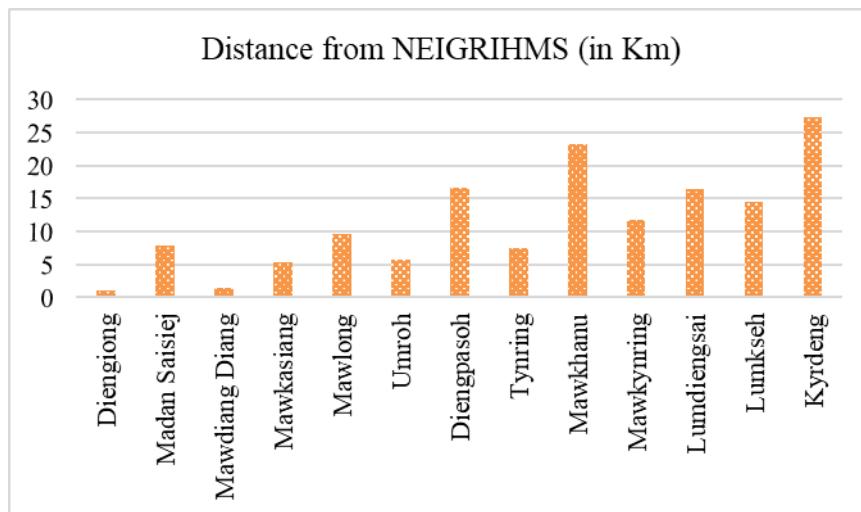


Fig: 1. 36 Percentage of Distance from centre
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

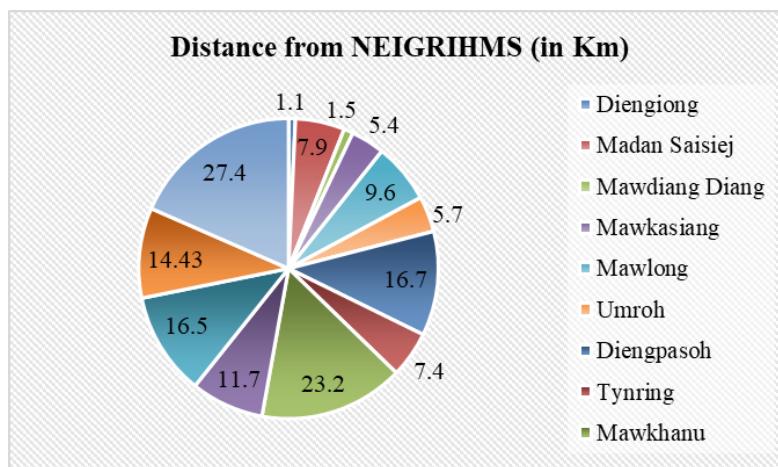


Fig: 1. 37 Percentage of Distance from centre
Source: Researcher Primary Field Survey data 2021-22

a) People within the project area were being asked with certain developmental questions such as availability of certain basic services within their village area, like Water supply, electricity, access to school, Post Office, Health and anganwadi. The general responds of most of the respondents from the 338 Households surveyed and the results drawn are as follows:

- Water Supply: Most of the villages do not have proper water supply connection, people still have to collect water from a certain point in the village.
- Electricity: Certain Villages within the Township area is still facing electricity issues while most of the Villages within the Township area have their electrical line in place.
- School: Almost all the Village within the Study area have a Lower Primary or a Middle school set up by the government or by some religious institutions.
- Post Office, Health Facility: These facilities are available in Diengpasoh village as this village is the closest to the SubDistrict Headquarter and the District Headquarter, so all the villages under the Township area and which is under the Sub District Headquarter has to go to Diengpasoh village for availing Health facilities and for any economic activities aswell.
- With regards to the awareness about the Township some villages which are located close to Shillong city District Headquarter eg villages like Mawdiangdiang, Mawkasiang, Tynring etc are aware and have shown keen interest in looking forward to the New Township as this new Development would benefit them and the village in all respects, in terms of economic activities, employment opportunities and other benefits.
- Villages like Lumkseh, Mawkyning, Lumdiengsai and a few others which are located away from the Main urban areas are not so aware about Township Project and their responds has been not so positive and neither negative aswell. Their concern is mainly on the provision of water supply, road connectivity for better movement of their agricultural product.

II. Conclusion:

This chapter tries to understand and highlight the socio-economic status of the villages within the township area and also to suggest and recommend how these villages will merge within the New Township and the benefits these villages can attain from the New development. Thus Understanding the socio-economic status of villages a thorough understanding of the existing socio-economic landscape of the villages is essential. Rural communities often have a lower socio-economic status compared to urban areas due to factors such as dependence on agriculture, limited infrastructure, lower literacy levels, and higher poverty rates. Key areas for assessment include:

Demographics: The male-female and age composition of the population.

Occupation: The primary sources of livelihood for residents, which are often agricultural or daily wage labor.

Income: A measure of average income and the percentage of families living below the poverty line.

Infrastructure: The status of roads, electricity, sanitation, drinking water, and connectivity.

Social services: Access to education, healthcare, and government welfare programs.

Strategies for village integration

A successful integration plan requires careful consideration to balance the needs of both the new township and the existing villages. Some strategies include:

Comprehensive Planning: Integrated development strategies can design transportation, infrastructure, and services to connect urban centers with surrounding villages. This prevents haphazard growth and ensures balanced, regional progress.

Phased Merger: Instead of immediate absorption, a transitional phase can help villages adjust. An interim period, during which villages could be declared independent municipal councils, would allow them to build up their infrastructure and governance. A full merger with the larger municipality could then occur once a desired level of urban infrastructure is achieved.

Inclusive Development: The development plan must actively include all communities and income groups within the villages. This includes creating activities that develop skills for the modern economy and ensuring that the lowest-income groups have access to housing and other opportunities.

Involving Local Institutions: Actively involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), village development committees, NGOs, and local government departments is critical for developing and implementing plans that address the unique needs of the community.

Participatory Approach: The local community should be involved from the start through techniques like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). This ensures that villagers' perspectives are heard and that their expectations for development are realistic.

Benefits for the merging villages

By merging with a new township, villages can gain significant benefits that improve their socio-economic status:

Improved Infrastructure: Integration provides villages with access to superior urban infrastructure, including better roads, reliable electricity, improved sanitation, and cleaner water supplies.

Enhanced Economic Opportunities: The growth of commercial and industrial sectors within the township creates new employment opportunities for villagers, shifting the economy from agriculture to more diversified livelihoods. Increased connectivity also allows villages better access to urban markets.

Better Social Services: Urban expansion leads to the development of social infrastructure, such as multi-specialty hospitals, better schools, and modern recreational facilities, that are accessible to the integrated villages.

Increased Property Value: Land within or near the new township is likely to appreciate significantly, providing villagers with a stronger asset base.

Higher Quality of Life: The availability of integrated amenities, green spaces, and planned living environments can lead to a healthier and more convenient lifestyle.

Unified Development and Governance: A merged governance system brings villages under a unified urban development framework, enabling better planning and sustainable growth. This can reduce disparities and ensure more equitable resource distribution over time.

Recommendations for a seamless transition

Fair Taxation Policy: Implement a gradual, phased increase in taxes for villagers to avoid placing an immediate financial burden on them.

Equitable Resource Allocation: Ensure that municipal resources are distributed fairly, not just concentrated in the more affluent urban areas. New wards representing the villages must have political clout to secure funding.

Skill Development and Education: Invest in educational programs and vocational training to equip the rural workforce with the skills needed for new, non-agricultural job opportunities in the township.

Preserving Local Identity: Develop mechanisms to protect the cultural identity and traditional practices of rural communities, ensuring they are not lost in the larger urban framework.

Empowering Local Leaders: Support the creation of strong, local governance structures, even within a larger municipal body, to ensure that local needs are not overlooked.

Recommendations

1. There is a need for Physical Development Plan that will accommodate the future growth and expansion of the community. It is necessary to do this to reduce congestion, pressure on the existing infrastructure and facilities, also to have a functional, beautiful and safe environment
2. The new plan should resettle people in cluster of kindred and families to restore the community cohesion and social network that existed in the old Finima. This will take care of the feeling of sense of loss of cultural heritage and social ties the individuals and family and having.
3. There is need also for deliberate provision of economic activities (e.g. institutional development) that will stimulate the economy of the community. This will enhance the socio-economic life of the community by creating direct employment for the people and this will spring up new businesses within the community.

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