

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Peren District is a strip of mountainous territory having fertile foothill valley plains in North-West and North-East. It occupies the elongated South-Western end of Nagaland State.

LOCATION:

Peren District is located between longitude 93°E - 94°E and latitude 25° N-26°N of the Equator.

***AREA:***

Peren District has a total area of 2300sq k.m.

LANGUAGES:

Zeme, Liangmai, Kuki, Rongmai, English, Tenyidie, Nagamese and Hindi. A view of Peren(Benreu Village, home of Zeliang Naga)

BOUNDARY:

Peren District is bounded by 2 (two) States and 2 (two) Districts. On the East and South it shares Nagaland's Inter-State boundary with Manipur; on the west also it shares Nagaland's Inter-State boundary with Assam; and on the North and North-East it is bounded by two Districts of Nagaland - Dimapur and Kohima, respectively.

ALTITUDE :

The altitude of the District varies from 800 mts. to 2500 mts. above the sea level. Mt. Paona, the highest mountain peak in the district is 2500 mts. high and Peren Town, the Headquarter is 1445.40 mts. above sea level.

POPULATION:

The population of Peren District is entirely tribal. The original inhabitants of Peren District are people who originated from Nkuilwangdi, presently in Senapati District of Manipur. As per 2011 Census, the total population is 94,954 of which 49,530 are Male and 45,424 Female.

AGRICULTURE

About three-fourth of the population are involved in agriculture. Rice is the staple food crop grown. Peren District also has a unique land holding pattern in that almost

90% of the area is privately owned. There is no landless among the inhabitants of the District, as each Possess land, either his own, or inherited from his family, clan or village. Although agriculture is the main-stay of the District, self-sufficiency in food-grain is yet to be achieved. Considering the hilly terrain of three-fourth of the area, this is not unusual but the main drawback is that cultivation is vitiated by Jhumming. The only answer to this is to encourage terraced cultivation, contour bunding, farm forestry, orchard plantation and cash crop plantation so as to discourage Jhum cultivation which leads to soil erosion, loss of fertility, deforestation and low yield. The Government need to turn its sincere attention to the vast fertile plains of the District viz., Jalukje, Ahthibung, Heninglcunglwa Ngwalwa, Gaili and Punglwa to practically translate these into the Rice Bowl of Nagaland, besides industrial and horticulture prospects these areas holds. Whereas the farmers in the North, Northeast and West foot hills and valleys depends on rivers like Nkwareu, Mungleu, Techauki, Ngungreu, Tahailci, Ntankj, Tesangki etc, water source for paddy fields in the foot hills in the East and South originates from Doidieki (Dzuku).