To
The Controller of Examination,
Manipur University,
Canchipur, Imphal.

Sir,

I have great pleasure in forwarding herewith four copies of the thesis entitled **"INTER DISTRICT DISPARITIES IN MANIPUR"** prepared by Shri. Thangjam Munindro Singh, Sr. Research Officer, Planning Department, Government of Manipur for favour of evaluation for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics of the Manipur University.

I certify that the scholar worked under my supervision, that this piece of research work is an original contribution of the scholar, that the thesis or no part of it was submitted to any other University for any degree and that the scholar has fulfilled all the conditions required for submitting the thesis.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. M. Iborton Singh)  
Professor & Head.
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Preface

Manipur is a landlocked, resource deficient border State situated in North Eastern Region of India. It has boundary line of about 934 kms of which about 352 kms line lies on Indo-Myanmar International Border. Geographically, the State has two distinct features; valley region and hilly region. The valley region occupies the central region whereas the hilly region surrounds it. The State has nine districts; four valley districts and five hill districts. The valley districts are fertile whereas the hill districts are less fertile. Among the districts, the level of development is characterised by the existence of wide regional disparities, etc.

In the present thesis, an attempt has been made to identify district-wise level of development with the help of district-level data with the base year 1990-91. Detailed sources of the data are given in ANNEXURES (AID/BID/CID/DID/EID) respectively. As regards the choosing of technique, the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of Factor Analysis has been adopted. Specifically, the first principal components are used to calculate the scores in the selected sectors. However, in the present thesis, inter-alia, detailed analysis on communalities, effects of 2nd, 3rd and other principal components has not been done. However, the relevant indicators chosen could generate a good portion of variances by their respective first principal components explaining (49%), (71.5%), (59.8%), (59.5%) & (70.9%) of variances in respect of Agri & Allied sector, Transport and Communication sectors, Economic Infrastructure sector, Social Services sector and Industry and Allied sector respectively. Throughout the study, choosing of relevant indicators has been a serious issue/problem.

The present thesis also made an attempt to arrive at some conclusions/findings toward the development, development equalisation etc. In any case, findings/observations made in the thesis are independent view of mine and not related with the view of State Planning Department, Government of Manipur where I work as a Senior Research Officer.

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