CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to introduce the readers to the salient features of the State of Manipur, her district profiles and the preliminaries of the present thesis. Accordingly it is divided into three sections. Section-I presents the salient features of the state, Section-II gives a brief district profile and Section-III deals with the objectives, the hypothesis, the methodology, data source of the Thesis and its chapter planning.

Section-I

Salient feature of Manipur:

The tiny State of Manipur with an area of only 22,327 sq.km. is situated in the easternmost fringe of India. Manipur means the land of jewels. If jewel symbolises beauty, then no better name could be given to this renowned land. It is surrounded by Myanmar on the east, Nagaland on the north, Assam on the west and Mizoram on the south. The total boundary line is about 934 kms. of which 352 kms. line lies on Indo-Myanmar International Border. It has an exotic greenery and rich flora and fauna besides the rich culture. During the Second World War the marching Japanese forces described it as “Lotus on the Lofty Hill” and late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru described as the “Jewel of India”.

Climate:

The State of Manipur has a unique climate. In general it has a pleasant sub-tropical climate but there are micro level variations in the temperature and rainfall regimes. In fact, the climate of Manipur is closely controlled by orography, the local mountain, the valley winds and the reversal of monsoon winds. The mountain being a better absorber and emitter of heat, it is heated or cooled more speedily and efficiently than the surrounding air and this exerts a thermal influence. Consequently, the mean daily temperature range in the hilly places is higher than that of the plain area. However, if districtwise temperature in micro-dimension is taken into consideration, Manipur East District namely Ukhrul district maintains low and cool temperature throughout the season whereas Chandel district maintains comparatively high temperature throughout. As regards to the valley districts, the Central valley plains enjoy comfortable and moderate temperature throughout the year whereas
Jiribam sub-division, a constituent of Imphal district maintains comparatively higher temperature throughout the season. Winter starts by mid-September and continues till mid-February. Generally rainy season comes with the summer. September, October and November are generally treated as the most pleasant months of a year having little rain, moderate temperature accompanied by natural endowments in general.

Physiography:

Geographically the State may be divided into two broad divisions namely the hill and the flat fertile valley. Of the total area, 20089 sq.kms. are in the hill region and this constitutes 90 percent of the total area. The remaining 2238 sq.kms. are valley area and this constitutes 10 percent of the total area. The valley is located at the centre of the State and is surrounded by rows and rows of hills forming a preventive barrier that isolates Manipur from the rest of the country. The average elevation of the valley is about 790 meters above the mean sea level and that of the hills is between about 1500 meters and 1800 mtrs. There were 8 (eight) districts of which 5five) are in the hills and 3 (three) before the division of Imphal district into Imphal East district and Imphal West district respectively are in the valley. The valley districts are Imphal, Thoubal and Bishnupur. The remaining five districts namely Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul are hill districts.

Drainage System:

The State of Manipur has a large number of rivers and their tributaries which drain the hill and valley districts of the State. Important rivers draining the State are the Barak, the Imphal (Manipur River), Erang river, Makru river, Jiri river, Irl river, Thoubal river, Khuga river, Chakpi river, Lanier river, Chingai river, Phou khong river, Yu river.

These rivers may be grouped into three river sytems-the Barak River system which drains the western hills of Manipur, the Imphal (Manipur) River system which drain the Manipur valley and the hills surrounding it and the rivers draining the eastern hills of Manipur into the Chindwin River system of Myanmar. Included in the first systems are i) Erang river, ii) Makru river and iii) Jiri river. Included in the second systems are i) Khuga river, ii) Irl river, iii) Thoubal river, iv) Imphal river and v) Khuga river. Similarly included in the third systems are i) Chingai river, ii) Lanier river, iii) Phoukhong river and iv) Yu river.
Transport and Communication:

Manipur is a landlocked State and it does not have any waterways and effective railway transport system (despite rail head at Jiribam in the southwestern border) to link it with other States of the country. Imphal, the State Capital, which is also the centre of all economic activities in the State is linked with Guwahati, Calcutta and Delhi by air. However, road constitutes the most important transport system. The two National Highways viz. N.H.-39 and N.H.-53 connect the State with the rest of the country. National Highway -39 links Imphal with rail head at Dimapur in Nagaland at a distance of 215 kms. to the north and N.H.-53 with Silchar in Assam towards the southwest. Of the two, the latter is only of class-IX standard and as such in most part of the year, particularly during the rainy season, it is not useable for heavy vehicles. Therefore, the N.H.-39 still continues to be the only main life-line for the State of Manipur.

Railway Linkage:

The Government of Manipur has been proposing since the Fourth Plan period a railway line from Diphu or Dhansiri to Imphal via Karong. M/S RITES were engaged for conducting a feasibility study for a new MG line between Diphu and Imphal via Karong by the Government of India. As per the study report of 1990, two rail options were studied by M/S RITES:

i) A new MG line from Dhansiri to Karong (123 Kms) and development of road network beyond Karong to Imphal.

ii) Construction of a new MG rail link from Dhansiri right upto Imphal via Karong (190 Kms). The cost of the first option was estimated at Rs.681 crores and the second option was estimated at Rs.833 crores at the then prevailing price level. It is a matter of regret that no further progress was made since the Railway Ministry found the project financially non-viable. It has been the State Government's view that such projects should not be judged on the basis of expected returns on the project but in terms of their overall, long-term impact on the economic development of a region/State. In the case of turbulent border states factors like closer integration and induction into mainstream should also have considerable relevance.
Population:

The population of Manipur was estimated for the first time in 1873 by R. Brown and estimated population was 1,39,000. According to 1981 census, the population of the State is 14.21 lakh living in 32 towns and 2035 villages. Of the total population, the Scheduled Tribes population is 3,87,977 which constitutes 27.3 percent and that of Scheduled Castes population is 17,753 constituting 1.25 percent respectively. The density of population (per sq.km.) is 64 persons per 1981 Census. Now, as per 1991 census, the State population has increased to 18.37 lakh. Accordingly, the density of Population per sq.km. of area has also been increased to 82 persons. The decadal growth rate of population for the period 1981-91 for Manipur works out at 28.56 as against 23.50 for all-India. The % distribution of the population of Manipur according to the census reports are in Table 1.1:

**TABLE-1.1**

**Districtwise P.C. Distribution of population in Manipur from 1961 to 1991 Censuses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Senapati</td>
<td>9.07</td>
<td>9.54</td>
<td>10.77</td>
<td>11.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tamenglong</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>4.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chandel</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ukhrul</td>
<td>6.23</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>5.84</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>17.37</td>
<td>17.01</td>
<td>16.37</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Imphal</td>
<td>40.32</td>
<td>40.25</td>
<td>39.22</td>
<td>38.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|| Manipur          | 100.00| 100.00| 100.00| 100.00 |

It can be seen from the table that district-wise distribution of the population during these period of 30 years maintains a more or less static composition except on slight increasing trend in case of Senapati district and slight decreasing trend in case of Imphal district. This trend may, perhaps, be due to inter-district migration of population and dwelling in both districts and entering in registration for Senapati district for serving the purposes of electorate and other beneficial services, etc. The growth of population in the State has been faster than the growth of population for all-India in the past also. This trend is likely to continue in the near future also. The pattern of growth in exponential form is given in Table- 1.2.

**Table 1.2**

**Annual exponential growth rates of population(1951-91)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Senapati</td>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>2.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tamenglong</td>
<td>-0.32</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Churachandpur</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chandel</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Imphal</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bishnupur</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>2.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>5.64</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ukhrul</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>2.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|          | Manipur        | 3.00    | 3.19    | 2.81    | 2.51    |
|          | India          | 1.96    | 2.20    | 2.22    | 2.11    |

(Source: Calculated from various Census books)

From the table, we can observe that movement of population growth rates differ from district to district. Except for Senapati district, other districts have already attained maximum growth rate and are on declining trend. Whereas trend of Senapati district behaves like an oscillating trend. The pattern of movement of Manipur and India are on the same trend attaining maximum growth during the period 1961-71 in case of Manipur and in 1971-81 in case of India.
However, growth rate of Manipur is much higher than that of all-India. Further, when the growth rates of the districts are taken into consideration, it is evident that the movement of the growth rates are quite asymmetric.

A few important characteristics of the State’s population as per 1991 Census viz-a-vis that of all-India can be seen from the Table-1.3 given below.

**Table 1.3**

**Characteristics of 1991 Census of Manipur vis-a-vis All India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Characteristics 1991</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Manipur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>846302688</td>
<td>1837149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>217611012</td>
<td>505645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Percentage of Urban total population</td>
<td>25.71%</td>
<td>27.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Total area (Sq.kms.)</td>
<td>32,87,263</td>
<td>22,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No. of Districts</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>No. of Towns</td>
<td>4,689</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Decennial growth rate 1981-91</td>
<td>23.50%</td>
<td>28.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Density of population per km.</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sex ratio</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Literacy percentage (91)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Crude Birth rate 1990</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Crude Death rate 1990</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The population distribution is lopsided. While two-thirds of the total population is concentrated in the valley that constitutes only 10% of the total area, the remaining one-third is thinly dispersed in the vast hilly region which constitutes nine-tenths of the total area. Further, within the State of Manipur the density of population varies greatly from
district to district. Table 1.4 gives an idea of variation.

**Table 1.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area (sq.km)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of population</th>
<th>Density (per sq.km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Senapati</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>2,08,406</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tamenglong</td>
<td>4391</td>
<td>86,278</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Churachandpur</td>
<td>4570</td>
<td>1,76,184</td>
<td>9.59</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chandel</td>
<td>3313</td>
<td>71,014</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>2,93,958</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bishnupur</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>1,80,773</td>
<td>9.84</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Imphal</td>
<td>1228</td>
<td>7,11,261</td>
<td>38.72</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ukhrul</td>
<td>4544</td>
<td>1,09,275</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Manipur | 22,327 | 18,37,149 | 100.00 | 82 |


Thus from the table, as expected, the population density in valley districts is as high as 579 persons per sq. km. in Imphal district whereas the density is as low as 20 persons per sq. km. in Tamenglong district. The coefficient of variation is 112.47. Thus, we see that the population distribution district-wise is very skew depicting bi-model pattern of density of population with high density of population in flat fertile central plain and low density in the hill region surrounding the central plain. From the table it is observed that 64.56% of the total population is in valley districts which constitutes 1/10 th of the area.

**Sex Composition:**

The role of an individual in a family and society is deeply associated with the age and sex. These are the visible and convenient indicators of social status and labour force. The sex ratio of a social group is largely determined by a large number of bio-social factors.
which include the differential death rates among the two sex and the sex selective migration. District-wise sex ratio as per 1981 and 1991 census records are given in Table- 1.5.

Table 1.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Senapati</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tamenglong</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Churachandpur</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chandel</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bishnupur</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Imphal</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ukhrul</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Manipur | 971  | 958  |


Thus, so far sex ratio is concerned, there was 971 females per 1000 male in 1981 and 961 females per 1000 males for Manipur. Further, we can see that the position is better for valley district than the hill district of Manipur. However, the position has declined in 1991 over the year 1981.

Racial Composition:

The population movements during the past have caused present configuration of the present tribal society. The tribal communities can be broadly divided into three racial groups viz (i) Negritos, (ii) Austroloids and (iii) Mongoloids. Most of the tribal communities living in the northern and northeastern area are of Mongoloid stock. The configuration of linguistic form as well as racial stock in the northeast is quite complex. Even in the
conglomeration of the Nagas, there are three distinct groups who came from different directions. The first wave of migration was from Tibet and Nepal along the Brahmaputra valley. The second wave emanated from southern China. These Communities had to cross Irrawaddy before reaching this area. The third wave is considered to be from South-East Asia and some groups can be traced even to Siam and Cambodia. On the basis of caste and religion the population of Manipur may be classified into (i) Meitei (including Hindus and Muslims) and (ii) non-Meiteis. The Meiteis inhabitate mainly in the valley districts where as the non-Meiteis inhabitate in the hills. The main constituents of the population of the hill districts are mainly tribal people of which Naga and Kuki constitute the major share of it. The composition of population of Manipur by major religion is given in Table- 1.6.

Table 1.6

Trend of composition of population by religion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>3,47,325</td>
<td>4,81,112</td>
<td>6,32,597</td>
<td>8,53,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>37,197</td>
<td>48,588</td>
<td>70,969</td>
<td>99,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>68,394</td>
<td>1,52,043</td>
<td>2,79,243</td>
<td>4,21,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sikhs</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jain</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Other religions &amp; persuasions</td>
<td>1,24,486</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83,167</td>
<td>35,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96,668</td>
<td>3,846</td>
<td>8,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,77,635</td>
<td>7,80,037</td>
<td>10,72,753</td>
<td>14,20,953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economy:

Economic development implies the growth of educational and employment opportunities. These may open up new horizons in patterns of life involving new consumption targets and new type of family obligation. Economically, Manipur is one of the most backward state in India. As per the record of CMIE, the level of development of Manipur is far below the national standard. The record reveals that the level of Manipur is at 55%, while the level of all-India average is 100%\(^9\). In fact, being a landlocked, resource deficient border state of India, State's economy is much inclined to agricultural and allied activities. Major share of State Domestic Product, in fact, has long been contributed from these sectors only. The dominance of Agriculture in the State Domestic Product can be seen from the Table- 1.7 give below:

**Table 1.7**

(Rs. in lakhs)

State Domestic Product (SDP) of Manipur at constant price (1980-81=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>1980-81 (R)</th>
<th>1985-86 (R)</th>
<th>1990-91 (PR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>(v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>9792</td>
<td>11238</td>
<td>12659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(9090)</td>
<td>(10143)</td>
<td>(10660)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1663</td>
<td>2529</td>
<td>3725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Territory</td>
<td>8635</td>
<td>12111</td>
<td>16615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20090</td>
<td>25878</td>
<td>32999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Note: R=Revised, PR=Partly revised, figures inside the brackets denote the contribution by Agriculture including livestock.*
From the above table, it can be observed that the share of Agriculture has shown reduction from 45.25% in 1980-81 to 39.20% in 1985-86 and 32.30% in 1990-91 in decreasing trend. In terms of per capita income, Rs.1429 in 1980-81 has slightly been increased to Rs.1850 in 1990-91.

The density of road per 100 sq.km. of area for Manipur is 29.9 kms. as against 56.1 kms. for all India average as on 1987-88. The per capita consumption of power for the State is only as 90.4 Kwh as against 241.5 Kwh for all-India in 1990-91. In a way by almost all indicators, except literacy, the level of development of Manipur is far behind the rest of the country. Within the state too there are disparities in the level of development. The valley is found to be comparatively more developed comparing to the hills. Within the hills also there is disparity in the level of development.

**Poverty and Unemployment:**

Poverty has been a major issue in the formulation of Policy, as well as one of the most debated topics in Indian academic circles. In spite of its long intellectual history, there is no consensus opinion, either among the researchers or the policy makers and these two disagreements can be classified into broad groups: issues relating to the measurement of poverty and those relating to the policy prescriptions for alleviating poverty. Poverty is defined in a number of ways. It can be defined as a situation when the total income is insufficient to obtain the minimum necessities for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency. World Development Report (1990) defines poverty as "the inability to attend a minimum standard of living". For the first time in India, the definition of poverty line was put forward in 1960.

Poverty eradication is one of the major objectives of development Planning in India. The Planning Commission have always emphasised the need of lowering the percentage of population below the poverty line. However, till today, India remains as one of the major leading countries where the percentage of population below the poverty line (BPL) is alarmingly high. Thirty-six percent of the Indian population were below the poverty line (BPL) in 1993-94. In the latest year for which the data are available and the absolute number of poor was 320 million, out of which 244 million (37% of the rural population) lived in rural areas. In fact, eradication of poverty has a positive effect in the development activities of a region or State. Towards the improvement of the quality of life, the eradication of poverty in a particular region is closely associated with availing the provision of basic
minimum service. Eradication of poverty and provision of basic minimum services are integral elements of any strategy to improve the quality of life\textsuperscript{14}.

**Poverty in Manipur:**

Existence of high rate of poverty is also no exception in Manipur. According to the survey conducted by Rural Development department, Government of Manipur, the rural families below the poverty line was as high as 67\% \textsuperscript{15}. The criteria adopted was to use the income level of Rs.11000 (Eleven thousand) as the cut line. All families below this level were treated as families below poverty line: However, in most cases, either survey conducted by Department of Statistics, or other research documents on poverty of Manipur reveals much lower rate of the incidence of poverty. A mention may be made that in connection with the determination of poverty line, there is no yard-stick acceptance of force basket as the main determining factors to determine the poverty line.

**Unemployment in Manipur:**

Unemployment means idleness of manpower. When the labour possess necessary ability and health to perform a job but does not get job opportunities it is called unemployment. If full employment is to be maintained, all saving that are made must be offset\textsuperscript{16}.

Manipur is economically a backward state with ever increasing population, because of which the problem of unemployment is the most serious problem that the state is facing today. It is the main root cause for all social tension including successionism.

The incidence of unemployment is much higher in Urban than in rural areas. Secondly, unemployment rate for women are higher than those for men, thirdly, a larger difference between the 'Usual' and 'Weakly' status unemployment rates, on one hand and daily status unemployment rate on the other hand in the case of women than that of men suggests that unemployment is of much higher proportion among women farmers than the latter (men). Fourthly, the incidence of unemployment among the youths particularly among the educated unemployed youth is very high.

In fact, the number of persons in the live register of Employment Exchange, Imphal as on June 99 is a high as 3.75 lakhs. This is only of the registered educated youths who are seeking job in organised sectors. The details are given in Table- 1.8
Table 1.8

No. of job-seekers as per Live-Register on June 1999 (district-wise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Employment</th>
<th>Exchange Offices</th>
<th>Live Register</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Imphal (East)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Imphal (West)</td>
<td></td>
<td>111662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td></td>
<td>43843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bishnupur</td>
<td></td>
<td>27162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Churachandpur</td>
<td></td>
<td>26602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandel</td>
<td></td>
<td>12177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ukhrul</td>
<td></td>
<td>11085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Senapati</td>
<td></td>
<td>16744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Physically Handicapped Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>1068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tamenglong</td>
<td></td>
<td>7859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>U.E.I. &amp; G.B.</td>
<td></td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: GOM, Directorate of Employment)

And in Manipur, a venue of employment is primarily restricted to Public Sector/ Government employment as there is hardly any investment from the Private Sector for establishment of large and medium industries development. The main factors attributing are due to poor transportation system, prevailing law and order problem, etc. In fact, the Government Departments are becoming overcrowded institutions having no further scope of giving additional employment.

If we compare the ratio of unemployment population (including those unregistered one) to total population, Manipur may be one of the highest in the Country. This problem of unemployment is going to be intensified with every successive year.

However, as we are entering into a new era of economic planning whose ultimate aim is to ensure the fullest utilisation of manpower and work force population and to provide
everyone at least the minimum system, it has become imperative to provide employment opportunities to the available working force.

Law and Order:

Any development activities has its linkage with the state of law and order of that particular region. Law and Order problem, in general, differs from a State to another state in terms of magnitude of severity, etc. The poor law and order has inverse impact in achieving development goals of a region or state. The North-East states of India, including Manipur witness poor law and order scenario today affecting development activities. Due to the disturbed law and order conditions of the region, new investments do not come forth; the old investments tends to be pulled out. The foreign investors hesitate to invest for the risk of their capital, financial institutions feels reluctant to finance\(^\text{17}\). In fact, result is serious giving negative impact on developmental activities.

Towards this objectives, several schemes like PMRY, JRY, EAS, etc. are being implemented as Central Sponsored Scheme and another scheme namely Special Employment Scheme for the educated youths has been flooded by State Govt. to provide job opportunities for the educated unemployed youths of the State.

Section - II :

Profile of the districts of Manipur:

Introduction:

Manipur, as mentioned earlier, had 8(eight) districts namely (i) Imphal district, (ii) Thoubal district, (iii) Bishnupur district, (iv) Chandel district, (v) Churachandpur district, (vi) Tamenglong district, (vii) Ukhrul district, and (viii) Senapati district. Of late, the Imphal district has been further divided into (a) Imphal-East district & (b) Imphal-West district in 1998. However, in the present study, only Imphal district (undivided) is taken into account as the segregated data for Imphal East and Imphal West are not readily available.
Imphal District:

Location:

Imphal district is composed of five sub-divisions namely (i) Imphal East-I, (ii) Imphal East-II, (iii) Imphal West-I, (iv) Imphal West-II, and (v) Jiribam sub-division. Of these, former four sub-divisions are in Central valley plains bounded by Senapati district on north and west, Ukhrul district on east, Thoubal and Bishnupur district on south. Jiribam sub-division lies between the western hills of Manipur and Cachar district of Assam and it is bounded on the east by the Churachandpur and Senapati districts, on the south by Churachandpur district and on the north and west by the Cachar district of Assam.

Soil:

The valley area of the Imphal district is fertile land and is mainly made up of alluvial soil of recent origin. The valley was once full of swamps and marshy lands, the important ones being Lamphelpat, Takyelpat, Porompat, Sangaipat, Akampat, Kakwapat, Poiroupat and Yaralpat (pat means lake)\textsuperscript{18}. Jiribam sub-division of Imphal district is separated from main-plain valley area by a number of hills and mountains, its soil is also quite different from that of plain-Imphal. The soil are mainly made up of shallow black, brown and alluvial soils which have been technically classified as \textit{Udalfs-Ochrepts and Orchrepts-Aquepts-Fluvents}\textsuperscript{19}.

River:

Main rivers draining Imphal plain district are Imphal river, Irl river and Nambol rivers and their tributaries. The Nambol river is made up of a number of small streams on its upper course. The course of the river is short and its outlet falls on Loktak Lake. This river passes through Imphal Municipality area dividing its area into almost two equal halves. This river serves as the main discharging drainage of Imphal Bazar area and its surroundings. During rainy season, swift flowing of water directed to it from its tributaries can’t be contained in it. As a result, breaking of its river bunds causing waterlogging in the low lying area is of regular feature.
Climate:

Climate of Imphal district can be classified as the climate prevailing in Imphal valley and prevailing in Jiribam sub-division as well. Due to the exhibition of different topographical behaviours, viz. intensity of forest coverage, monsoon wind, presence of water bodies, etc., the climatic condition prevailing in central plain parts of Imphal district area is quite different from that of Jiribam sub-division. Valley-Imphal area enjoys comfortable temperature throughout; not very hot in summer and not very cold in winter. Over all the climatic condition of the district is salubrious and monsoon tropical20. Minimum temperature in the District goes upto 0.6°C in the winter whereas during the summer maximum temperature goes upto 41°C. Average of rainfall in the District was about 1590 mm. The District gets rainfall from the South-West monsoon.

Flora and Fauna:

The district is endowed with a rich variety of vegetation. The prevailing climatic conditions are favourable for growing a wide range of herbs, shrubs, and also flowering and non-flowering trees. In addition, a variety of medicinal plants are also grown in the district. Few important varieties of non-fruit bearing trees, fruit bearing trees etc of worth mentioning are Bamboos, Pepals, Kaubila, Eucalyptus, Amla, Parkai roxburgil (Yongchak), Arundo donax (yendhou), Carica papaya (papaya), Citrus grandia (Pamelo), Mangifera indica (Mango), Prunus domestics (plum), Prumus persica (peach), Pyrus selerotine (pear), Psidium guayava (guava), Famarin dus indica (Tamarind). The abundant existence of wild animals in the district is only of past story. Due to the heavy pressure on land and cleaning of forest lands in the valley, the existence of varieties of animals, birds, fauna are on fast decreasing trend. Fox, deer, wild pig, jungle cat, monkeys and leopards were the important animals once habitied in the district. Of which, monkeys are said to be the only animal available in the district. A large variety of birds are found in the districts. The common birds available in the district are sparrow, swallow, owl, myna, pigeon, nightingale, king fisher, wood pecker, heren, kite21.

Thoubal District:

Introduction:

The district headquarter of the Thoubal district is only about 30 km. from the State
Capital, Imphal. The district is all plain with a few hillocks less considered to be 'rice bowl' of Manipur. About 70 percent of the district is under cultivation of paddy, the stable food of the State. Two attractive and popular tourist spots of the district.

Location:

Thoubal district is located in the plain area of the central part of the State. It is surrounded by Chandel in the South-East, Imphal in the North, Bishnupur in the North-West, and Senapati district in the East. Thoubal district has two sub-divisions – Thoubal and Thoubal sub-divisions.

Climate:

The climatic condition of the district is cool and pleasant. The district gets rainfall from South-West. The annual average of rainfall in the district is about 1511.3 mm. Minimum temperature in the winter whereas during summer maximum temperature goes up to.

Soil:

The district is endowed with different kinds of soils. There are different kinds of loamy and sandy soils. Geologically the underland of the soil is of Tertiary age. The rock assemblage and terrain conditions are development on a significant scale. The top soil and a mixture possesses good moisture relation capacity and will respond to

Rivers:

The district is drained by rivers, mountain springs and directions. There are two main rivers namely the Thoubal river flowing through two sub-divisions of the District of the same provide irrigation facilities to about 34,000 ha. of land in the district.
Flora & Fauna:

The district is rich in vegetation having varied in character. Different types of fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, spices, aromatic and medicinal crops of high commercial and economic value are found in this district. Some of the most commonly found fruit crops are pineapple, papaya, lemon, banana etc. Aromatic and medicinal plants like citronella, lemon grass, dioscorea, ploribunda are also found. Some of the common trees found in the district are parkai roxburghil (yongchak), Mangifera Indica (Heinou), Pine (Uchan), Phoebe hainesiana (Uningthou) etc. The district is also endowed with a rich variety of fauna. Among others, wild pig, jungle cat, monkeys, deer are said to be found in the district. The common birds seen in the district are sparrow, swallow, owl, pigeon, nightingale etc.

Senapati district:

Location:

Senapati district, a hill district of Manipur, is located in the northern part of the State. Formerly, the district was called the North-district. The district is located at an elevation range between 388 and 2740 metres above mean sea level\(^{22}\). It is bounded by Imphal district on the east, Nagaland on the North, Ukhrul district on the east and Tamenglong district on the west. The district is divided into three regions viz, (i) Northern Hilly Region, (ii) Eastern Hilly Region and (iii) Western Hilly Region. The district has four sub-divisions namely (i) Paomata sub-division, (ii) Mao-Maram sub-division, (iii) Kangpokpi sub-division, and (iv) Saikul sub-division.

Soil:

Soil found in the region are generally swallow in depth and black and brown in colour.

River:

Important rivers flowing through Senapati district are Barak river, Imphal river and their tributaries. Barak river rises from the Paomata sub-division and flows through Tamenglong district before it joins Bramhaputra at Bangladesh.
Climate:

Monsoon prevails in entire district. Except on Mao-Maram sub-division, where the extreme temperature prevails, the rest of the district enjoys moderate and comfortable temperature throughout. The maximum and minimum temperature ranges from 28°C to 4°C Celsius\textsuperscript{23}. The average rainfall recorded is 1135.5 mm. as recorded during 1990-91.

Flora and Fauna:

A variety of wild animals are available in the district. Few animals of worth mentioning are Bison, Mithun, Cat, Wild pig, field Mouse, Stag, Monkey and Babon species, etc. In fact, due to climate, location, vegetation etc, existence of other birds/animals not listed are favoured. The district is also characterised by a good number and variety of flora. Zhuki lily (lilium chitrangade) found in the Zhuko hills range only is famous for its uniqueness and beauty. Important trees found in the district are Pine(Uchan), Jalbizzia Spp(Khok), Castanopsis Spp(Sahi), Misao Ferred (uthou), Mangifera Indica (Heinou), Poebe Hainesiana (Uninghou), Albizia lebbek (Uyil), etc. (Names inside the bracket denotes the local name).

Bishnupur District:

Introduction:

Bishnupur district acquired its name from Bishnupur which is the administrative head-quarters of the district. The old name of Bishnupur was Lamangdong. Both the names are still used by the local people\textsuperscript{24}. This district was one of the arenas of the heaviest fighting during the World War-II. It is also the home of Khamba and Thoibi, the legendary romantic duo of the Manipurs. It is also endowed with many attractive and popular tourist spot viz Loukoipat, Phubala, Moirang, Loktak lake Sendra Island, Keibul Lamjao, etc.

Location:

Bishnupur district is located in the plain area of the central valley of the State. The major portion of the district is said to be of mid-land type. The Loktak lake, the size of which varies from 64 kms. in the dry season to about 104 Sq.km. during the rainy season, is situated in the south eastern part of the district and as such this portion is of low land type. This district is bounded by Imphal District on the north, Thoubal and Imphal Districts on
the east, Churachandpur district on the south and on the west by Churachandpur district and Senapati district. Bishnupur district is composed of three Sub-division namely (i) Bishnupur Sub-division, (ii) Moirang Sub-division and (iii) Nambol Sub-division.

Climate:

Bishnupur has a cool and pleasant climate like most of the places in the valley of the State. Loktak lake has great influence in maintaining temperature of the land area surrounding it. The cold season lasts from November to February and January is the coldest month. The rest of the months are warm and sometimes hot. The temperature for the district ranges from 2°C to 35°C. There is heavy rains during June to September though brief spells of rain occur in winter too\(^\text{25}\). The average annual rainfall is recorded at 1447 mm.

Fauna and Flora:

The district is rich in vegetation having varied in character. In Loktak lake water chestnut is found in abundance. Water Chinkapin or giant Lily (Thangjing) grows wild or planted at the shallow portion of the lake. The fruit of this lily is one of the delicious items of food of the Manipuris. Some of the most commonly found trees in the district are Aibizzia Spp. (Khok), Artocarpus Hirguta (Heirukokthong), Salmulia Malaburica (Tea), Castanopsis (Sahi), Mangifera Indioa (Heinou).

The district is endowed with a rich variety of fauna. Among others, black bear and leopard are seen in the hilly region of the district. Other animals found are wolf, jackal, brow antlered dear known locally as ‘Sangai’ is also found at Keibul Lamjao located in Loktak lake and adjacent to Moirang in the Bishnupur District.

Chandel District:

Introduction:

Chandel district which was previously known as Tengnoupal district acquired its name from Chandel which is the administrative head-quarters of the district. According to some scholars dealing with that folklore and antiquity during the time of Manipuri King Khagemba, the name of the Chief of the first settler at the present location of Chandel was Chandil who came from Kabow valley of Myanmar\(^\text{26}\). From this Chandil came the name of the present
name Chandel.

**Location:**

Chandel district is a hill district nestled at South-Eastern part of Manipur. The district is made up of three sub-divisions namely (i) Tengnoupal, (ii) Chandel and (iii) Chakpikarong. It is bounded on the south and east by Myanmar, on the north by Ukhrul district and on the west by Churachandpur and Thoubal district. The region is sub-divided into three sub-micro regions namely (i) Chandel western hilly region, (ii) Chandel eastern hilly region and (iii) Chandel southern hilly region.

**Rivers:**

Lokchao and Taret Turel are the two main rivers flowing in this district. Lokchao river starts from Kamjong Chasad of Ukhrul and passes through this district and flows upto Ningthi river of Myanmar. Fish of local varieties are abundantly found. Taret Turel though small in its current flows most part of the district and its bank is the home of famous sal tree. Chakpi river which rises from Mombi village joins Imphal river at Sugnu.

**Climate:**

The climate of Chandel is varied from that of valley districts of the State. It experiences oppressive heat in the summer and intense cold in the winter. The rainy season starts from March and continues upto September. The cold season runs from October to February. The range of temperature for the district is 7°C to 34°C.

**Fauna & Flora:**

The evergreen forests give the district a sylvan look. Some commonly found trees in the district are Pine (Uchan), Aibizzia Spp. (Khok), Atrocarpus Hirsuta (heirukokthong), Aquileria Agallochaa (Agor), Samulia Malaburica (Tera), Phoebe Hainesisna (Uningthou), Sachima Wallichii (Usoi) etc. The hills which slope down the Kabow valley of Myanmar are favourite home of Teak and Oak. In almost all parts of the district, a variety of fauna is found. Among the larger kinds Leopard, elephant and wild pigs are found. Among the game birds found in the district are quail, duck and teal.
Ukhrul District

Introduction:

Ukhrul district, known as Manipur East district, is a hilly district located in the eastern part of the state. The district has three hilly region namely (i) Northern Hilly Region, (ii) Eastern Hilly Region and (iii) Southern Hilly Region. It has five blocks namely (i) Chingai, (ii) Ukhrul, (iii) Phungyar Phaisat, (iv) Kamjong & (v) Kasom Khullen.

Location:

The Ukhrul district with its Headquarter Ukhrul is the eastmost district of Manipur. It is bounded by the Imphal district on the south, Nagaland State on the north, Senapati district on the West and Myanmar on the east.

River:

The Thoubal river which originates from the district run through the Ukhrul north and Ukhrul central sub-divisions. It is the longest and biggest river in the district. A number of rivers like Maklang, Tuyeng, Chammu and Chingai rivers run through the district.

Climate:

Ukhrul district as a whole has monsoon type of climate. But the district Headquarter is very cold throughout the year as it lies on the top of the hill. It is always covered by the clouds. But in other places outside the district Headquarter, it is hot in summer and very cold in winter. However, the district as a whole has moderate type of climate. Annual average rainfall in the district is 1224 mm^28.

Fauna and Flora:

A variety of Fauna is found in the district. Elephant, tiger and leopard are rarely seen. Bishon or Mithun is found mostly at eastern Ukhrul. Other wild animals like Jungle cat, wild pig, field mouse, stag etc. are also seen. A variety of rare birds are also seen in the district.
The district has a variety of Flora. International fame Shiroi Lily grows on the slopes of Shirui hill range of this district. This flower has achieved international fame because of its uniqueness. A British Botanist named F. Kingdomward discovered the uniqueness of the flower in 1948\textsuperscript{29}. Mention may be made of other flowers like Horamwon, Chamthiwon, Nuisiwon, Shiriwon, Sikreiwon, Shilungwon, Kakruiwon, Khayawon, and Muivawon. A variety of trees are also found in this district. Some commonly found trees are Pine (Uchan), Albizia Spp. (Khok), Castanopsis Spp.(Sahi), Mesua Ferrea (Uthau), Mangifera Indica (Heinou), Phoebe Hainesiana (Uningthou), Albizia Lebbe (Uyil) etc. On the hill which slope down the kabow valley are found teak, oak and Eng. Evergreen forest mixed with multi bamboo.

**Churachandpur District:**

**Introduction:**

Churachandpur district which was previously known as Manipur South District came into existence in the year 1969\textsuperscript{30}. The name Churachandpur is derived from the town of Churachandpur the present Headquarter of the district, after the Maharaja Churachand Singh of Manipur. The district is inhabited by a number of tribes, the most important from the point of population being Paite followed by Hmar, Thadou, Zou, Vaiphei, Gangte, Mizo and Simte.

**Location:**

Churachandpur district lies on the South-Western part of Manipur. The district is bounded on the North by Tamenglong district on the east by the districts of Imphal and Chandel, on the south by Myanmar and Mizoram, and on the west by the State of Mizoram and Assam. Churachandpur district comprises of 5 Sub-divisions and 6 Tribal Development Blocks (T.D. Blocks) namely, (i) Tipaimukh, (ii) Thanlon, (iii) Churachandpur North, (iv) Churachandpur, (v) Singhat Sub-divisions and (i) Parbung, (ii) Thanlon, (iii) Henglep, (iv) Churachandpur, (v) Samulamlan, (iv) Singhat Tribal Development Blocks.

**Soils:**

The whole of Churachandpur district is hilly and is covered with rough and uneven terrain\textsuperscript{31}. The hills attain greater elevations in the north and slopes towards the south. The
soil of humid region and shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of recent origin are available. Small gravels are found mixed with sand and silt. Important hill ranges in the district are Vikontangbung, Vangai, Gallanathang, Behengtagt, Thingbunthang and Thangchingtang. In between these hill ranges there are a network of rivers and streams. Most of these hill ranges extend southwards as the Mizo Hills. According to geologists these hill ranges belong to the youngfold mountain of the Himalayas.

Rivers:

The district is drained by many rivers and streams of which the most important ones are the Barak, the Manipur river, the Khuga, the leimatak, and the Ruivai. the Manipur river and its tributaries flows towards the east and is joined by Khuga river at Ithai and enters Myanmar to join the Chindwin river. The rest of the rivers and its tributaries flows towards the west and joins Barak river. The Barak river is the biggest of all the rivers of the district.

Climate:

The climate prevailing in this district does not differ very much from what is found in other hilly areas of Manipur. During the summer months the district is under the influence of the south-west monsoon and during the winter months under the influence north-east monsoon. The rainy season is long and starts from May. The maximum temperature at some places of the district fluctuates from 30°C to 34°C and the minimum from 0°C to 4°C. Humidity is high with a maximum of 100% in almost all parts of the district. On the whole, the climate of the district is never very oppressive but enjoyable and pleasant.

Forests:

The entire area of the district, except the low lying areas in and around the district headquarter, is covered with forests of different varieties mostly of tropical moist evergreen forest types. Some important types of trees found in these forests are bombax, malbaricum (Silk, Cotton tree), Cinnamomum tomala (bay leaf), Mangifera indica (Mango), Michalia Champaca (Champac), Santalum album (Sandle wood), Tectona grandis (teak), Phoebe hainesiana (Uningthou) etc.
Tamenglong District:

Introduction:

The History of Tamenglong district is mostly the history of Kabui people who form major percentage of its population. According to some scholars dealing with Kabui folklore and antiquity, the name of the present Tamenglong was Lianglong, liang means in Kabui language peace and tranquility and long means ‘village’. During the reign of king Paikhomba in 15th century A.D. the name of the village was given as Tamenglong. The district is hilly with terrains and has very steep hill sides where jhuming cultivation is practiced widely. Tharon cave, Alterg fall and Zarlot lake are the interesting places of the district from Tourist view point.

Location:

Tamenglong district is the western most district of Manipur. It is bounded by the Senapati district on the North, Assam on the west, Churachandpur district on the South and Imphal district on the East. The district comprises of four sub-divisions namely (i) Nungba, (ii) Tamenglong, (iii) Tamenglong North and (iv) Tamenglong West.

Climate:

The climate of the district is dry and healthy. The maximum and minimum temperature recorded are 29°C and 2°C respectively. The rains in & around the district are often erratic and the district is susceptible to drought.

River:

The Barak is the most important river in the region flowing towards South-Western direction and separates the Western hilly region from Barail range by making boundary between Manipur and Nagaland. Soils found in the region are generally shallow in depth, black and brown in colour. Irang and Maku are the main tributaries of Barak river.
Founa and Flora:

The district is endowed with rich variety of rare birds and animals. Among the larger kind of animals, the white elephant is said to be found (though rare) in the great Patkai range which border with Cachar district of Assam. Lions, leopard and tiger are also said to be found. Bison or mithun is found all over the forest of the district. Crested Parcupine and Pangolin are found though rarely. Other animals found are jungle cat, wild pig, stag etc.

The evergreen forest give the district a sylvan look. Some commonly found trees in the district are Pine (Uchan), Albizia Spp. (Khok), Castapnosis Spp (Sahi), Mesus ferra (Uthou), Mangifera Indica (Heinou), Phoeba Herinisiana (Uningthou), Albezzia Lebbek (Uyel), etc. Teak and Oak trees are also found. Mulli-bamboos also grows abundantly on the southern portion of the forests.

Section -III

Objectives of the present study:

The main objective of the present study is to analyse the district-wise pattern of development in Manipur at a point of time (i.e. 1990-91), giving attention of inter-district variations in levels of development. With this broad objective, the specific objectives are as follows:

i) To study and analyse the concept of development and its indicators and select suitable ones for assessing and analysing the district-wise level and pattern of development. It is expected that the selected indicators will explain the districtwise level of development and help in assessing inter-district disparities;

ii) To analyse, in brief, the various methods for construction of composite index of development and make choice of a suitable one for the purposes of present study;

iii) To measure the comparative levels of development of the districts with respect to agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social services and transport & communication and of over all economy by adopting the choosen methods/indicators;
iv) To identify the measures which could help in improving the fate of less developed districts and achieving the objective of balanced regional development;

v) To suggest the measures which could help in reducing the inter-disparities.

Hypotheses:

1. There would be considerable differences in the level of development attained by the different districts in Manipur.

2. There would be wide disparities between the hill districts on the one hand and the valley districts on the other.

3. The gaps between the valley districts are likely to be wider than those between the hill districts. Since the valley districts are at varying degrees of development and the hill districts remain uniformly primitive.

4. Imphal is likely to be the most developed district in the valley; similarly, Churachandpur appears to be the most developed district in the hills.

5. Different measures would be needed for different districts to reduce the inter-district disparities taking into account the nature and backwardness and resource potentials of each district.

Methodology:

In the present study, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of Factor Analysis has been adopted in identifying the level of development for the districts of Manipur. Further, among the Principal Components, only the first Principal Component is taken for the study. The reason for the adoption of this component is that among the Principal Components, the first Principal Component explains the maximum variance of the original data. As a result, in some instances, a large part of unexplained variances (explained by second, third components etc.,) has been left out. The analysis would have been more meaningful if the Principal Components explaining more than unit variances are taken into consideration which has not been done in the present thesis.
District as Unit of Analysis:

District is considered as the most suitable unit of analysis here because of the three basic considerations. Firstly, a satisfactory data base has been built up at the district level during the last plan periods and therefore fairly dependable data are available at the district level. Secondly, satisfactory data-base is not available at the sub-divisional level which is the next lower level below the districts. Thirdly, from the base of the district level, horizontal and vertical co-ordination can be done well for development.

Reference year:

In the present study, 1990-91 is taken as the reference year for the purpose of the comparison of the district level of development. As mentioned above it is mainly because fairly a good number of district wise information at this base year is available. However, at certain cases, due to the non-availability of data, information based on other years is used. But in case of data relating to that of state vis-a-vis All India, data of latest years are also used.

Sources of Data:

Chapter planning:

Chapter-one is on the salient features of the State of Manipur, her district profiles and the preliminaries of the thesis. Chapter-two deals with the concepts of development, regional disparities and survey of the works done for the identification of regional disparities. Chapter-three deals with the methodology to be adopted; Principal Component Analysis. Chapter-four deals with pattern of development in Agriculture and Allied Sector. Chapter-five deals with pattern of development in Transport & Communication Sector. Chapter-six deals with the pattern of development in Economic Infrastructure Sectors. Chapter-seven deals with the pattern of development in Social Service Sector. Chapter-eight deals with the pattern of development in Industry and Allied Sectors. And chapter-nine deals with the steps towards the equilisation of the development.

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11. Ghosh, B.N, op.cit, p 263


19. Ibid, p.13


27. Ibid, p7.


