CHAPTER VII

THREE: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION PART
Summary and Conclusion Part

7.1 Introduction

The present study explores the settlement evolution, distribution, type of function and its importance on the morphology of settlements, hierarchy, spatial linkage of settlements and functional relationships to examine the organisational set-up of functional attributes in the Manipur valley. Settlements play a vital role in the transformation of socio-economic activities and in changing the sectoral structure of economic space of the region. Settlement without function cannot initiate for any kind of economic development. Functions of settlements are created and contributed by the activities of man and exhibit as part of cultural landscape. The service facilities available in the settlement are the policy and non-policy functions that have contributed to the growth and development of settlement. Both the rural and urban settlements have these functions. Rural settlements generally do not have functions, which will serve large tributary areas, and mostly they are with the type of function of low level in functional hierarchy. The threshold of such function is comparatively small. Urban settlements are tertiary centers as described by Christaller (1933), have multifunction possessing a number of policy and non-policy functions to serve the residing inhabitants in an around the settlements besides their own. Therefore, they are often referred to higher order central places.

The hierarchy of rural and urban settlements is necessary to be identified based on the functional importance. As the functions present ascertain the status of settlements, there are different levels of functional category performing various
spatial extents. Depending on the relationship of functional attributes that exists in the region there may be well articulated system of organisation. In such system, one can expect that all the hierarchical order having nodal centers maintain a proper mutual interdependence and interrelationships in the region. Otherwise, there is possibly sectoral type of relationship showing lack of economic integration. Such region always exhibits distorted nature of settlement hierarchy with the characteristics of centralization of functions; lack of spatial relationships among the settlements and weak organisational set-up of settlement system.

The present study takes up the central valley of Manipur state, has eight subdivisions in four districts spreading over the area of 2,238 sq. km., in which there are 31 urban settlements including the five census towns and 490 rural settlements with the total population of 14,11,766 in 2001. The study explores the existing levels of functional characteristics of 141 selected settlements based on 171 policy and non-policy functions. For which, in-depth field surveys are performed by the researcher to investigate fruitfully the phenomena of functional relationships and their related aspects in the valley. The census data and other official reports also support in the analysis.

The application of Central Place theory is adopted here to examine the hierarchical level of functions, functional importance and performance of functions and their relationships among the settlements. Four objectives as stated in the chapter-I, have been spelled out in the investigation of the research problem and analyses the specific aspects that relate to the phenomena concern.
The present work is prepared dividing into three parts viz. introductory, analysis and conclusion and summarised as given below.

In Chapter-I, the researcher clarifies the basic concept of settlement functions and presents the review of relevant works of the developed and developing countries. The historical account of the evolution of settlement is explained in chapter II. It is difficult to present the successive development of settlements from the exact original point of time and place. The early human settlement in the valley, therefore, is based on its mythological believes. Many scholars in the line have agreed that the Manipur valley was covered with a huge volume of water before the Christian era, which was drained out through the natural process. The early settlements in and around of ‘Kangla’ and in the valley were possibly determined by that physiographic conditions.

People living in the valley belong to Mongoloid race who were originated from the Indo-china. They came down through the Himalayan foothills and spurs to occupy the Manipur valley. In the process, the settlement came into being with the growth of cultivation culture. All the clans of indigenous people consolidated and formed a strong kingdom in the valley. The present settlements of the valley trace back to the early colonisation where ‘Kangla’ was the capital of the dominant kingdom of Manipur for years. Up to the 10th century, there were more than 60 rural settlements in the valley. But during the Seven Years devastation between AD 1819 and AD 1826, in the hands of Burmese, the settlement pattern of the valley affected
rigorously. Afterwards, when British developed political relationship with the kingdom and subsequently imposed its rule from 1891 to 1947, many migrants entered to the valley and settled. The valley experienced a tremendous impact for the development of settlements when British introduced modern infrastructure like roads, water supply, electricity, bank, etc. and Imphal achieved the status of town.

7.2 Analysis

Chapter III deals with the type and importance of function on the morphology of settlements. The functions of settlements in the region are the creation of human activities through time and space with the advancement of science and technology. So the growth of settlement depends on the level of development of functions for which 101 policy and 70 non-policy functions are identified for the present study. People living in the rural areas are largely engaged in the primary occupation. However, rural settlements can be considered as service center as they perform distribution of local resources and essential commodities in the rural areas.

The functional properties of settlements are measured by the application of direct measurement technique of Davies (1966) and identified settlements according to primary services, secondary services and tertiary services. Those rural and urban settlements, together 141 in number, having tertiary services are considered as service centers and are being processed for determining their hierarchy in chapter V. Moirang sub-division has the highest average spacing of settlements getting 4.39 km due to lake shore physical features while Imphal West II sub-division has the least
average spacing with 1.87 km. The suburban settlements are listed and their densities and spacing at sub-divisional level have also been worked out identifying Imphal East II and West I with above average spacing of 9 km. The functional specialization of valley settlements shows that in most of the sub-divisions, agricultural based functions dominate.

The morphology of rural settlement is characterized by social and cultural practices having ground plan of courtyard, separate rooms for drawing, kitchens, granary, sleeping etc with sangoi (an open house) in each house. The shapes of rural settlements are visible mostly in linear, compact, semi compact, sprinkled and semi sprinkled settlements. The morphology of Imphal city shows a combination of concentric and multiple nuclei models of Burgess (1923) and Harris and Ullman (1945) but structures of urban centers of lower hierarchy manifest different shapes due to the physiographic features, road alignments and location of functional attributes.

Chapter IV deals with the distribution of settlements covering the aspects of size and spacing of settlement, rank-size distribution, location quotient and pattern of distribution by nearest neighbour analysis. Actually, the existing cultural landscape of the valley has evolved a series of evolutionary stages with the factors of defence, migration, political change in administration from the early century, which give a strong impact on the morphology and distribution of settlements.

The distribution of rural settlements in all the four districts of the valley is less than 5 per square km. Bishnupur district has the highest village spacing, 3.39 km. and
the lowest village density, 0.10 per sq. km. while the lowest village spacing, 1.99 km. with the highest density, 0.29 per sq. km. are recorded in the Imphal East district of the northern part of valley.

The distribution of urban settlements and their population for a period of 40 years has revealed that a large number of urban settlements fall in size classes of IV to VI. Out of 33 towns of the state in 2001, 31 towns concentrate on the valley area. The Imphal municipality area dominates possessing a number of infrastructural facilities of administration, education, medical, banking, postal service, sports, transportation etc. and acts as the nerve center of all the activities in the valley as well as the state. The relationship of rank and size of urban settlements reflects inharmonic progression of economic situation contributing gapes of populations in the upper and lower categories of towns. Their spatial distribution is tested by location quotient and found more concentration of urban settlements in the Bishnupur district. Further, the distributions of settlements as shown by the near neighbour analysis are approaching uniform in the north and west parts and random pattern in the south and east parts of the valley.

In chapter V, the weightages and centrality scores of 38 selected policy functions have been calculated by the application of Bhat, I.S.'s method for the four districts of valley. This is to test the applicability of the method that determines the hierarchy of settlements. Further, the hierarchy of 141 settlements is identified using 101 policy and 70 non-policy functions by the same method. A five tier hierarchy represented by one regional center, one growth center of first order, 15 growth centers
of second order, 54 growth points and 70 potential growth points is found out in the study area showing deviation from the theoretical distribution of settlement hierarchy of k=3 principle of the Central Place theory. These settlements in the valley, though they have varying magnitudes of centrality, exhibit distorted nature of settlement organisation. Imphal city has the best functional position in the entire state of Manipur and centralizes all the existing functions. Functional gap is the resultant effect of anomaly structure of settlement hierarchy, which reflects irrational distribution of policy and non-policy functions. To reduce the gap of functions among the service centers, a function should not serve more population than the prescribed threshold, functions should equally be distributed among the same hierarchical level and a function is to be opened in that settlement based on the population and settlement characteristics. Along with it, there should be decentralization aiming to give proper integration for socio-economic development in the valley.

The spatial relationship of settlements and their functional organization are analyzed in chapter VI. Land transportation plays a key role in the spatial relationship of settlements. The total 490 villages of the valley are linked with their respective 31 urban centers through the transportation networks of motorable and non motorable roads. The Gravity model of Converse, P (1949) has been applied to 25 selected urban centers and found that the Imphal has the largest sphere of influence. The level of interaction of each urban center with the other urban centers is diminishing as the distance from the center increase. The higher order urban centers have extensive tributary areas than the lower order urban centers.
The studies of bus traffic, charcoal supply, vegetable supply, fish supply and newspaper circulation have also examined the spatial interaction of settlements in the valley. Bus transportation, being the chief means of movement of people and commodities, connects all the service centers with the Imphal city and developed sectorally in this landlocked state. The highest bus frequency per day is recorded on the Imphal–Moreh road. Charcoal is used as a good substitute to firewood in the area during winter. Imphal city collects about 9,378 kg of charcoal per day on average. This charcoal is mainly collected from outside the valley and transported to Imphal for further distribution. The publication of newspaper unfolds the social, political, economic and cultural influences and enhances interaction among the settlements. The total daily newspaper circulation in the region is about 77,500 copies including the English, Hindi and Bengali papers from outside the state and the reading of newspapers is 0.14 daily per head.

The spatial relationship of settlements in the valley depends on the system of functional organization. A good functional organization expects a sound spatial interaction and relation among settlements. The products of agriculture and other essential commodities are distributed in such a way that it keeps on an unavoidable relationship among the settlements in the area. As evidenced by the flow charts of bus frequency and charcoal and circulation of newspaper, the system of functional organization in the present study area is not regulated in an integrated manner but in linear arrangement along the transportation lines exhibiting a weak spatio-functional relationship with poor functional attributes and their performance.
7.3 Findings

It is a fact that the settlement in the valley of Manipur started since the beginning of the Christian era, though some scholars claim that there was early settlement even during the prehistoric period. The valley area was colonized actively by the seven principalities, which formed a kingdom in the course of time and ruled upto 1891. The growth and development of settlements were more dependent on the defence rather than the improvement of prevailing socio-economic conditions of the kingdom. Upto the 15th century, 60 rural settlements appeared in the valley so far. The valley had a devastation of its inhabitants and properties nearly seven years (AD1819-1826), when Meitei king suffered in the hand of Burmese. Many people including king fled to the neighbouring states to the west and many inhabitants were taken as war captives to Burma (Myanmar). Moreover, migration was a regular phenomenon right from the early century as many Muslims, Hindus from the west and Chinese and others from the east, either as war captives or immigrants, entered to the valley and settled. The British occupation in Manipur gave a tremendous influence on the development of settlements infrastructure and laid the situation of township in Imphal with modern amenities which ultimately accelerated to grow up other service centers in the valley.

The spatial distribution of settlements in the valley is largely dependent on the location of lakes, river courses and hillocks. Though compact settlement is observed in and around of Imphal city, linear, semi-compact and sprinkle types are also seen. Further, it is confirmed that the distribution is not even throughout the
valley as tested by the nearest neighbour analysis. However, their concentration is more in the Imphal west and east districts than Thoubal and Bishnupur districts. Like the rural villages of India, villages in the valley have morphology showing the importance of agriculture, social and cultural aspects. Except Imphal city; other urban settlements have limited number of amenities and mostly based on agricultural activities. Since Imphal is the state capital and centrally located in the state has the concentration of all the higher order functions of administration, transport and communication, bank, education, hospitals, markets etc. and number of smaller functions. Its relationships with other service centres have been found strong along the transport roads of Imphal-Moreh and Tiddim road.

In the valley, there is high centralization as other service centres of lower hierarchy can not keep pace of development. Their functional relationships are very much sectoral and are not conforming to the Central Place theory. The fifth tier hierarchy found out from the 141 settlements exhibits functional gaps and reflects a distorted system of settlement organisation. So the functional attributes distributed among the settlements are without mutual interdependence and interrelationships of settlements. As suggested by the movement of bus, commodities like charcoal, vegetable and fish and newspaper circulation in the valley, the system of functional organisation is not in an integrated manner. It is, rather a random linear arrangement along the transportation lines. Thus there is a weak spatial-functional relationship caused by the poor organisation of functional attributes and their performances. The existing centralization of functional activities will retard the growth and development of service centres located in the rural areas but will give undue importance on some
selected centres, which may bring slow progress of socio-economic change for sustainable development in the valley.

7.4 Suggestions

On the above investigations and findings of research, it is necessary to suggest a strategy with a view to accelerate the socio-economic conditions of people and enhance the processes of development in the valley.

1. The valley of Manipur is a fertile plain surrounded by hills in all directions and is considered as the granary of the state in view of its agricultural resources. All the rural settlements are self sustained and those settlements located near the lakes get better opportunity for fishing. It is necessary to provide a well connected marketing system, for which 70 potential growth points identified in the V rank of hierarchy need to be furnished regular markets along with the primary and secondary services. The primary and secondary services should be at least a few lower order functions of education, health and community services to fill up the functional gaps.

2. Similarly all the 54 growth points of IV rank hierarchy are required for improved market facilities having retail shops, tea hotels, tailoring, pan shop, women vendors along with the primary and secondary services. They are to be connected with those potential growth points in such a way that there should be proper transport linkages through motor able roads.

3. There is a gap between the regional center, Imphal city and the growth center of first order, Kakching town due to the deficiency of functions on the part of
second order hierarchy. It is proposed that some more tertiary services of government organization like PWD, land revenue and settlement, transport, judiciary, education etc. are needed to be induced besides the existing infrastructures. As such, there will be many nonpolicy services to be followed in the area by natural process. Moreover, a proper plan for development of Kakching township is needed to counterbalance the centralization of Imphal city.

4. Since there is spatially sectoral development in the valley with the heavy concentration of policy and non-policy functions in the state capital, Imphal city, the townships of Mayang Imphal along the Mayai lambi road, Bishnupur along the Tiddim road, Sekmai along the National highway 39, Lamlai along the Ukhrul road and Lamsang along the National highway 53 or Newcachar road should be facilitated with planned markets, secondary and tertiary services of policy functions. They should be upgraded by filling up the functional gaps, to fall within the third rank in the hierarchy.

5. The southern part of the valley is divided into two zones by the location of Loktak lake, the intensity of transport linkage is found strong along the Imphal – Moreh road and the Tiddim road and a weak inter relationships among the settlements prevails all over. Two more growth centers are proposed for II rank of hierarchy, one is Thoubal, 25 km to the south and another is Moirang, 55 km to the southwest of Imphal. By upgrading the existing functional status of secondary and tertiary services by the government, they would rise to the sub-regional centers in terms of administration, transportation and marketing facilities in the valley.
6. An articulated system of functional organisation of settlement will have proper distribution of goods and services from the service centers and integrated development of economic space supported by a good transport networks linking all the service centers and settlements. As such, there will be free flow of linkages with forward and backward indifference of transport fares and less friction of distances from the grass root to top levels of service centers in diffusing innovative ideas, development impulses and providing goods and services. The isotropic landscape of Manipur valley can be made a complete landscape on which the proposed 141 service centers are distributed with mutual interrelationship and interdependence.

7. Decentralization policy is the foremost task to be launched by the government as the magnitude of present scenario of centralization of function in the state capital is very high and pervasive, which has affected greatly creating disparity in development, besides the valley area, in the whole region. Therefore a growth centres strategy is proposed in this study with the above points.
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ANNEXURE - I

Names of kings who reigned in the valley of Manipur, in order of their succession from AD 33 to AD 1955.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
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<th>Raining year</th>
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<td>Meidingu Taothingmang</td>
<td>264 – 364</td>
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<td>364 – 379</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Meidingu Nara Sing</td>
<td>1844 – 1850</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Meidingu Debenchra Singh</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Meidingu Chandrakirti</td>
<td>1850 – 1886</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Meidingu Surchandra</td>
<td>1886 – 1890</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Meidingu Kulachandra</td>
<td>1890 – 1891</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Meidingu Churachand Singh</td>
<td>1891 – 1941</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Meidingu Bodhachandra Singh</td>
<td>1941 – 1955</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** ‘Cheitharol Kumbaba’, by Ibunghal, L. and Khelchandra, N, Manipur Sahitya Parisad, Imphal, pp. 691-94.

* Meidingu means king.

** There was no king for 5 years after Meidingu Konthouba, 11 years after Meidingu Khongetekha and 5 years after Meidingu Lairemba.

*** SL. No. 61 to 67 is the kings reigned during the Seven Years Devastation under Burmese Invasion.
ANNEXURE – II

Occupational structure of Urban Settlements in the valley of Manipur (2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Sub - Division</th>
<th>Occupational category in percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imphal East – I</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imphal East – II</td>
<td>40.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imphal West – I</td>
<td>31.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imphal West – II</td>
<td>40.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoubal Sub – division</td>
<td>62.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakching Sub – division</td>
<td>64.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishnupur Sub – division</td>
<td>56.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moirang Sub – division</td>
<td>54.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Occupational Category:** I Cultivator; II Agricultural Labour; III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation of orchards and allied activities; IV. Mining and quarrying. V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing in Household Industry; VI. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry; VII construction; VIII Trade and commerce, IX, Transport, storage and communication; X other Services.

**Sources:** Directorate of Census Operation, Manipur, 1992. Primary Census Abstract, 2001
ANNEXURE – III


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senapati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>-100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamenglong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>-100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchandpur</td>
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<td>-100.0</td>
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<td>Chandel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhrul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>-100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill Area</td>
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<td>503.8</td>
<td>-21.4</td>
<td>-63.8</td>
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<td>67.5</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>46.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>48.1</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>43.2</td>
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<td>Bishnupur</td>
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<td>210.4</td>
<td>34.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>414.2</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur Valley</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>143.1</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur State</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>108.9</td>
<td>165.3</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXURE – IV

Distribution of urban population and urban settlements by size class of towns, 1961 – 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>103385</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>67717</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23176</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6223</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Publications of the office of the Registrar General, India.
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur
## ANNEXURE – V

Weightages of selected Central Functions in Manipur Valley

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Central Functions</th>
<th>Manipur Valley</th>
<th>Weightage (w = N/F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Higher Secondary School</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>College (General Education)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>College (Other Education)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dispensaries and P H S C</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C.H.C and P.H.C.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>P.C.O.</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>B.P.O.</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>S.P.O.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post and Telegraph office</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Telephone Exchange</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Telegraph Office</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Head Post Office</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Manipur Rural Bank</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Co – Operative Bank</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Urban Co – operative Bank</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19.00</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>U. B. I.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>S. B. I.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>C. B. I.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Weaver Society</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Consumer Society</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Housing Society</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Dairying Society</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Industrial Society</td>
<td>1619</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Farming Society</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A. I. Sub – Centre</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Fodder Farm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Regional A.C. Centre</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Veterinary Dispensary</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Veterinary Hospital</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Fire Sub – Station</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Police Out Post</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Police Station</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXURE – VI

Infrastructure of Village / Town

Date of Interview:

A. Identification
   a) Name of village / town
   b) Block or Sub – Division
   c) District
   d) Area of the village / town
   e) Population
      Meiteis
      Total
      Male
      Female
      Nagas
      Kukis
      Muslims
      other

B. Education institutions
   a) Anganwadi
   b) Nursery
   c) U.J.B.S/J.B.S.
   d) Junior High School
   e) High School
   f) Higher Secondary School
   g) College
   h) Others (Specify)

C. Health centres
   a) Hospital
   b) T. B. Hospital
   c) Primary Health Centre
   d) Dispensary
   e) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
   f) Veterinary Hospital
   g) Veterinary Dispensary
   h) Private Clinic

D. Communication
   a) Post Office
   b) Branch Post Office
   c) Post & Telegraph Office
   d) Telegraph Office
   e) Radio Station
   f) Television Station
   g) Internet Office
   h) Others (Specify)

E. Retail Services
   i) No.
   ii) of grocery
   iii) No. of pan shop
   iv) No. of retail shop
   v) No. of P.C.O.
   vi) Photostat Centre
   vii) Motor workshop
   viii) Tailoring
   ix) Loundry
   x) Saloon
   xi) Clothing shop
   xii) Hotel (lodging facility)
   xiii) Hotel (eating facility)
   xiv) Pharmacy
   xv) Clinic
   xvi) Book Store
   xvii) Stationary
   xviii) Photo Studio
   xix) Watch shop
   xx) Shoe shop
   xxi) Painting studio
xxii) Hardware shop  xxiv) Electrical shop
xxiii) Meet shop  xxv) Others (specify)

F. Financial institutions
a) Private Bank  d) Marketing co – op. society
b) Government Bank  e) Consumer co – op. society
c) Agricultural co – operative Society

G. Established Functions
1. Police Station
2. Excise outpost
3. Inspection Bangalow
4. Agri. Office
5. Research Centre
6. Petrol Bank
7. Weaving Co – op. Society
8. Black smith
9. Carpentry
10. Oil Mill
11. Rice Mill
12. Poultry Farm
13. Water supply
14. Club
15. Temple
16. Church
17. Community Hall
18. Shoe making house
19. Video Hall
20. Police outpost
21. Fire Brigade
22. Tourist spot
23. Forest office
24. Saw Mill
25. Pottery
26. Goldsmith
27. Press
28. Flour Mill
29. Gas Dealer
30. Bamboo & can works
31. N. G. O.
32. Dance Academy
33. Mosque
34. Meira Paibi Office
35. Shrine
36. Video Parlour
37. Cinema Hall
38. Others (specify)

H. House type
1. Total no. of houses
2. No. of Kacha houses
3. No. of huts
4. No. of Pucca houses
5. R. C. C. Houses
6. C.I. sheet roofed houses
7. Thatch roofed houses
8. No. of Septic latrine
9. No. of non- septic latrine
10. Gas Registered houses
11. Bio gas using houses
12. Others (Specify)

I. Observation note:
ANNEXURE – VII

Market composition

Date of interview:

A. Introduction
1. Name of the Market
2. Sub – Division / District
3. Area of the market
4. Sharing villages / towns
5. Population of the market
6. No. of market shed.

B. Nature of the Market
1. Daily
2. Morning
3. Biweekly
4. Weekly
5. Evening
6. Triweekly

C. Market Administration
1. Direct Government
2. Bazar Committee / Board
3. Panchayat
4. Others (specify)

D. Marketing system
1. Free trading
2. Partially controlled
3. Fully controlled
4. Others (specify)

E. Observation Note:
ANNEXURE – VIII

Bus Services

Date of interview:

A. Introduction
1. Name of the bus terminus
2. Sub – Division / District
3. Is it a private / Semi Government / Full – Government services?
4. In which route the bus is running?

B. Frequency of the bus
1. Starting point To Fro distance Time.
2. Frequency of bus per day.
3. No. of stoppage
4. No. of bus stop on request

C. Volume of passengers and loaded goods in
1. No. of passenger
2. Rice
3. Vegetable
4. Utensils
5. Clothes
6. Tin
7. Building materials
8. Others (Specify)

D. Observation note:
ANNEXURE – IX

Charcoal Supply

Date of interview:

1. Name of the supplier:
2. Age and face of birth:
3. Kinds of charcoal:
5. What is the price of Charcoal per bag?
6. How many bags are there in a trip?
7. What is the cost per on trip?
8. Frequency of trip per day /week:
9. Which kind of charcoal is demanded most?
10. Main charcoal collection centres.
11. Mode of charcoal transport: Truck/ Bus / Jeep / others
12. Time taken to reach your centres:
13. What is the price of charcoal per bag in the forest / original weaves?
14. How many people you employed.
15. How do you supply charcoal to the people of India
   a. By parking the firewood at Imphal area
   b. By selling to the shopkeepers
   c. By distributing directly to the consumers
   d. Time taken to reach Imphal.
16. Observation Note:
ANNEXURE – X

Newspaper circulation

Date of interview:

A. Introduction
1. Name of Agency
2. Birth place of the owner

B. Details of Newspaper Supply
   Types
1. Manipuri local paper
2. English local paper
3. Hindi paper from outside
4. English paper from outside
5. Bangali paper from outside
6. Other papers from outside

   No. of papers per day

C. Mode of transport
1. Mode of transport: by air / by train/ by bus / other.
2. Time taken to reach Imphal.

D. Mode of supply
1. Directly to the individual consumer
2. Directly through sub – agencies
3. Distributed to the individual household.

E. Can you sale all your load in a day?

F. What are the sources centres of outside newspapers?

G. Observation Note: