CHAPTER – I

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE
(MANIPUR) AND THE PEOPLE
CHAPTER – 1

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE (MANIPUR) AND THE PEOPLE:

1.0.0. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE:

Manipur for its favourable climatic conditions and scenic beauty is known as a little paradise. The state is situated in the North-Eastern corner of India. It has a distinctive geographical feature of beautiful ranges of hills running in its outer periphery with a tiny valley of exceptional beauty in the middle of the state. Its area is 22,327 square kilometers of which 1/10th is valley area and the rest constitutes the hill areas. The state is situated between 93.03 degree E and 94.78 degree E longitude and between 23.80 degree N and 25.68 degree N latitude. It is bounded on the North by Nagaland, on the East by a foreign Country called Burma (Myanmar), on the South by Mizoram and Chin hills of Burma, on the West by Cachar district of Assam.

Manipur is divided into 9(nine) districts. The 4(four) districts were in the valley areas and the 5(five) districts were in the hill areas. The valley districts were Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur and the hill districts were Senapati, Tamenglong, Churahandpur, Chandel

and Ukhrul. The land was populated by 23,88,634 persons of which 12,07,338 were males, and 11,81,296 were females according to 2002 census².

Among the valley districts, the population of Imphal West was 4,39,532 with 2,18,947 males and 2,20,585 females. The population of Imphal East was 3,93,780 persons with 1,97,710 males and 1,96,070 females. The Thoubal district was populated with 3,66,341 persons consisting of 1,83,338 males and 1,83,003 females. The population of Bishnupur district was 2,05,907 with 1,02,772 males, and 1,02,772 females.

Among the Hill Districts – Senapati was populated with 3,79,214 persons, out of which 1,96,646 were males, and 1,82,568 were females. Tamenglong district was populated with 1,11,493 persons, consisting of 57,994 males and 53,499 females. The population of Churachandpur district was 2, 28,707 persons, out of which 1, 14,740 were males and 1, 13,967 were females. The population of Chandel district was 1, 22,714 persons, consisting of 61,778 males and 60,936 females. Ukhrul district was populated with 1, 40,946 persons, which consists of 73,413 males and 67,533 females. Amongst all the Districts of Manipur, Tamenglong District was the least populated.

². Ibid. P. 16
1.1.0 **ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE**

Although there is some controversy as to which part of the globe the Manipuris came from. Yet most believe that they originated from somewhere in South-East Asia. Linguistically, the languages may be classified in the Tibeto-Burmese group or Sino-Tibetan category. At different periods of its history, the state of Manipur was settled by Chinese, Shans, Nagas, Chins, Kukis, Zomis, etc. It is also believed that some Aryans and Dravidans might have merged into this population. Whatever may be the composition, they have been fused into a more or less homogenous race independent of their neighbours in terms of culture, tradition and language. The modern Manipuri language is spoken by two-thirds of the population, though rest of the people speak different other dialects.\(^3\)

The people in the valley may be sub-divided into 3 or 4 groups, namely: (i) The Meiteis, (ii) The Bishnupriyas, and (iii) The Manipuri Muslims, (iv) and with some other Tribes, mostly occupy the central valley. The Bishnupriyas are found in the western-most part of Manipur though they are to be found in large numbers in Cachar District of Assam, Tripuras and some part of Bangladesh.

The Hill people of Manipur are composed of a number of Tribes. These tribes can be broadly grouped under 2(two) categories, namely; (i) The Nagas and (ii) The Non-Nagas, which were called Chin-Kuki-

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3. *Singh, Tombi, N., op.cit.,p.47*
Zoumi until recently. The Nagas inhabited the North-Eastern hills. And the Chin-Kuki-Zoumi mostly occupied the Eastern and Southern Hills. They also occupy partly even in the plain or central part of valley areas.

Amongst the tribal groups, the following distinctions\(^4\) may be made:

(a). The Naga Tribes:

Naga tribes have the following tribes:

(i) The Tangkhul  
(ii) The Rongmei(Kabui)  
(iii) The Mao (iv) The Kacha Naga(Liangmei)  
(v) The Lamkang  
(vi) The Maring  
(vii) The Anal  
(viii) The Monsang  
(ix) The Thangal  
(x) The Angami  
(xi) The Sema Naga  
(xii) The Moyon  
(xiii) The Zemei  
(iv) The Ao  
(xv) The Lotha.

(b). Chin-Kuki-Zoumi-Mizo Group:

The following are the communities of Chin-Kuki-Zoumi-Mizo group:

(i) The Paite  
(ii) The Simte  
(iii) The Zou  
(iv) The Vaiphei  
(v) The Kom  
(vi) The Aimol  
(vii) The Chothe  
(viii) The Chiru  
(ix) The Purum  
(x) The Gangte  
(xi) The Ifmar  
(xii) The Thadou(Kuki)  
(xiii) The Ralte  
(xiv) The Lushei(Mizo).

1.2.0. **LITERACY:**

Manipur is not very high in its literacy rate as compared to other states of India. The literacy rate of the state as a whole is 68.87% according to 2001 census.⁵

Among all the districts, literacy rate of Imphal-West district with 80.61% and Imphal-East with 76.37% in the second rank, and Churachandpur has 71.67% and has come to third rank. Bishnupur with 71.59% literacy rate and Ukhrul district with 68.96%, Thoubal with 67.90%, Tamenglong with 58.46%, Chandel district with 57.38%, and Senapati with 50.47% which was the lowest literacy rate among the districts of Manipur according to 2002 census.⁶

1.3.0 **THE PEOPLE OF MANIPUR:**

Manipur is a land of many ethnic groups with cultures. This unique state with rich cultural diversity not less than in any other country of the world. The state has been a land of bewildering variety of people, kindred tribes and languages.

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⁵. Directorate of census operations, Manipur,2002, p.17  
The people of Manipur were predominantly Mongoloid with some non-Mongoloid or Aryan clans. The state is situated one of the routes between ethnic groups belonging to Southern Mongoloid: the Tibeto-Burman, the Indian-Aryan and the Sizeable sections of people who came to Manipur from pre-historian times till date. The present ethnic groups of Manipur like the Meiteis, Naga tribes, the Chin(Zoumi)-Kuki tribes, and the Manipuri-Muslim were the decedents of migrating people.

The population of Manipur was heterogeneous consisting of the Meiteis, the Nagas, the Chin-Zoumi-Kuki, the Manipuri-Muslims; and the communities like Assamese, Bengalis, Marwaris, Nepalese and Punjabis etcetera.

There were as many as 33 recognized scheduled-Tribes. They were: the Kuki, Paite, Hmar, Simte, Vaiphei, Tangkhul, Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chote, Gangte, Kabui, Mao, Monsang, Mayon, Poumei-Naga, Purum, Ralte, Mizo(Lushei), Kharam, Keirao, Koireng, Kom, Lamkang, Maram, Maring, Sema, Sukte, Tarao, Chin, Kacha-Naga like Rongmei, Zemei, Liangmei etcetera.

Thus, there were as many as about 40 tribes both recognized and unrecognized tribe by the constitution of the government of Manipur. A vast area of the land is occupied by hill tribes. The people of Manipur depends largely on Agriculture. The net land area used for agricultural
purpose in present in respect of Manipur valley alone account for 93,526 hectares, that is, about 65% of the total geographical area. But in the hills, agricultural activities was supplemented by terrace cultivation and jhumming cultivation.

A map indicating different districts of Manipur State has been given in the next page.

And, in the following page, the Table No.1.1 indicates the lists of tribes in Manipur:
### TABLE - 1.1

**The Lists of Tribes in Manipur:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAGA</th>
<th>NON - NAGA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Si. No</strong></td>
<td><strong>TRIBE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ANAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ANGAMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>CHOTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>KOIRAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>LAMKANG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>MAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>MARAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>MARING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>MAYON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>SEMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>TANGKHUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>MONSANG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>ZALIANGRONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*RONG-MEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*ZEMEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*LIANG-MEI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Were the sub-tribes of the left boxes.*
Given below the Table 1.2 indicates the community wise literacy rate of tribals of Manipur according to 1971-2001 census

**TABLE -1.2**

COMMUNITY-WISE LITERACY RATE OF TRIBALS OF MANIPUR
ACCORDING TO 1971-2001 CENSUS*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI.No.</th>
<th>NAME OF TRIBES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>LITERACY RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>LUSHEI-MIZO</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>74.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>PAITE</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>79.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>KUKI-THADOU</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>57.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>HMAR</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>79.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>SIMTE</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>67.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ZOU</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>61.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>VAIPHEI</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>59.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>TANGKHUL</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>62.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>SUKTE</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>AIMOL</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>36 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ANAL</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>36 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ANGAMI</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>40.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>CHIRU</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Locus</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>CHOTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>GANGTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>KABUI</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>11.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>KACHA-NAGA</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>KEIRAO</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>64.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>KOIRENG</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>30.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>KOM</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>42 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>LAMKANG</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>40.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>MAO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>MARAM</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>10.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>MARING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>MONSANG</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>53.76 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>MAYON</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>48.31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>PURUM</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>RALTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>SEMA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>TARAO</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>33.09 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4.0 POPULATION OF SCHEDULED-TRIBES IN MANIPUR STATE:

In Manipur, there are 33 tribes, and as regards to the district-wise population of Scheduled-tribes, Senapati district comprises of 1,75,206 persons, out of which 89,103 were males and 86,103 were females that comes to 84.07%. Tamenglong district is populated with 83,332 persons consisting of 43,531 males and 40,801 females, that is 96.59%. The total population of Scheduled-tribes in Churachandpur district is 1,64,709 persons, with 83,760 males and 80,949 females, which is 93.48%. Chandel district is populated with 60,729 persons, consisting of 30,691 males and 30,038 females, that comes to 85.52%. Ukhrul has a population of 1,01,878 persons, with 52,265 males and 49,613 females, which is 93.23%. Thoubal is populated with 2,844 persons consisting of 1,543 males and 1,301 females, which comprises of 0.97%. Bishnupur district has a population of 9,575 scheduled-tribes, out of which 5,167 were males and 4,408 were females, which comes to 5.30%. Imphal East has the population of 19,691 tribes, with 9,992 males and 9,199 females, that is 5.81%; and Imphal-West is populated with 14,709 tribes, consisting of 7,668 males and 7,041 females, which constitute 3.86%.

1.5.0 MEANING AND DEFINITION OF TRIBE:

MEANING:

A tribe viewed historically or developmentally, consists of a social group existing before the development of states. Many anthropologists use the term, “tribe” to refer to societies organized largely on the basis of Kinship, especially corporate descent groups. Some theories hold that tribes represent a stage in social evolution intermediate between bands and states. Other theories argue that tribes developed after, and must be understood in terms of their relationship to states.

The English word tribe occurs in 13th century middle English literature as referring to one of the twelve tribes of Israel. The word is an old French “TRIBU”, it turn from Latin “TRIBES”, the name of the tripartite ethnic division of the original ultimate etymology is uncertain perhaps from the PIE roots *tri-“three” and *bhew- “to be”.

From 241 B.C the tribal Assembly (comitia tributa) in Roman Republican was organized in 35 tribes (4 “Urban Tribes” and 31 “Rural Tribes”). The Latin word as used in Bible translates Greek phyle “race
tribe, clan". In the historical sense, "Tribe", "Race" or "Clan" can be used interchangeably.

**DEFINITION:**

Considerable debate takes place over how best to characterize tribes. Some of this debate stems from perceived differences between pre-state tribes and contemporary tribes: Some of this debate reflects more general controversy over cultural evolution and colonialism. In the popular imagination, tribe reflect a way of life that predates and is more "natural" than that in modern states. Thus, many believed that tribes organizes links between families(including clan and lineages) and provide them with a social and ideological basis for solidarity that is in some way more limited than that of an "ethnic group" or of a "nation". Anthropology and ethno-historical research has challenged all of these notions.

**Anthropologist Elman Service presented a system of classification for societies in all human cultures based on the evolution of social inequality and the role of the state. This system of classification contains 4(four) categories:-**

1. Hunter-gatherer bands, which are generally egalitarian.
2. Tribe societies in which there are some limited instances of social rank and prestige.
3. Stratified tribal societies led by chieties.
4. Civilization with complex social hierarchies and organized, institutional governments.

Anthropologist, Morton H. Fried, in his study, 1972, “the motion of the tribe” he had provided numerous examples of tribe, the members of which spoke different languages and practical different rituals, or that shared languages and rituals with members of other tribes. Similarly, he provided examples of tribes where people followed different political leaders or followed the same leaders as members of other tribes. He concluded that tribes in general are characterized by fluid boundaries and heterogeneity, are not parochial, and are dynamic.

Mr. Fried however, proposed that most contemporary tribes do not have their in pre-state tribes, but rather in pre-state bands. He suggested that such “Secondary” tribes actually came about as modern products of state expansion. Mr. Fried argued that secondary tribes develop in one or two ways. First, states could set them up as means to extend administration and economic influence in their hunterland, where direct political control costs too much. Second, bands could form “secondary” tribes as a means to define themselves against state expansion.
1.6.0 **TRIBALS IN INDIA**:

The people of India belong to different anthropological stocks. According to Dr. B.S. Guha, the population of India is derived from six main ethnic groups:

1. **NEGRITOS:**

   The Negritos or the Brachycephalic (broad-headed) from Africa were the earliest people to inhabit at India. They are survived in their original habitat in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Jarewas, Orges, Sentelenes and Great Andamanis tribes are the examples.

2. **PROTO-AUSTRALOIDS OR AUSTRIC:**

   This group was the next to come to India after the Negritos. Austries tribes, which are spread over the whole of India, Myanmar and the Islands of South-East Asia, are said to “form the bedrock of the people”. The Austries were the main builders of the Indus Valley Civilization.

3. **MONGOLOIDS:**

   These people have features that are common to those of the people of Mongolia, China and Tibet. These tribal groups are located in the North-Eastern part of India in the State like Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya and also in Ladakh and Sikkim.
4. MEDITERRANEAN OR DRAVIDIAN:

This group came to India from the Southwest Asia and appears to be people of the same stock as the people of Asia Minor and Crete, and the pre-Hellenic Aegean of Greece. They are reputed to have built up the city civilization of the Indus valley whose remains have been found at Mohenjodaro and Harappa and other Indus cities. The Dravidians must have spread to the whole of India, supplanting Austrics and Negritos alike.

5. WESTERN BRACHYCEPHALS:

These include the Alpinoids, Dinaries and Armanois. The Coorgis and Parsis tribes fall into this category.

6. NORDICS:

Nordic or Indo-Aryans are the last immigrants into India. Nordic Aryans were a branch of Indo-Iranians, who had originally left their homes in central Asia. The Aryans must have come into India between 2000 and 1500 B.C. These tribes are now mainly found in the North west and North west Frontier Province (NWFP).

The tribal people were the earliest among the present inhabitants of India. Some of them are still in primitive stage and are far from the impact of modern civilization particularly, those who reside in boarder
or corner most part of India. They live in the forest areas, hilly areas, mountainous places and deep valleys. They are known by various names such as-primitive tribes, animists, jungle people, “Adivasis”, aboriginals inhabitants of India and so on. The constitution of India has referred to them as the “Scheduled-Tribes”.

The Scheduled-Tribes are in majority in more than 329 Talukas. On the basis of 50% of the scheduled-tribes population, occupied areas have been identified in the country. In such areas more than 65% of the total population lives. It means that the tribal people are the dominant groups in some areas like Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh and some part in Manipur. They are relatively a big number in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. According to the Scheduled-Tribe list modification order 1956, there are 414 different tribes in the various states of India.

1.7.0 MEANING AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED-TRIBE

The word “Tribe” suggests simple folk living in hills and forests; to the people who are a little better informed, it signifies a colourful people famous for their dance and songs etc. In their own way all these impressions are meaningful. No standard explanations or definitions have been classified as the people of the tribal origin.

8. Ibid. P – 616.
Though the Indian constitution has not defined the term “Tribe”, Article 336(25) of the constitution says that scheduled-tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or part of a group within such tribe or tribal communities which the Indian president may specify by public notification under Article 342(1). However, the term “tribe” has been defined by various thinkers and writers in different ways and one or two definitions may be cited here under :-

(1) Dr. D.N. Majumdar: A scheduled-tribe refers to “a collective of families or groups of families bearing a common name, members which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed as well as assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations”.

(2) Gillian and Gillian: “A tribe is a group of local communities which lives in a common areas speaks a common dialect and follows a common cultures”.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRIBE:

The tribal population is divided into three zones namely: North-Eastern Zone, the Central Zone and the Southern Zone.

1. THE NORTH-EASTERN ZONE:
This Zone consists of the Sub-Himalayan region and the hills and mountain ranges North-Eastern frontier of India. The tribal of this Zone mostly belongs to as Gurung, Limbu, Lepcha, Alla, Mishmi, the Mongoloid race and speak languages belonging to the Tibeto-chinese family.

2. **THE CENTRAL ZONE:**

The tribal groups of this Zone are scattered all over the mountain belt between the rivers Narmada and Godavari. The main tribes of this area are the Gondas, Munda, Kandh, Banga, Bhil, Bhuiyan, Bhumji, Koli, Savara, Kharia, Oraon, Ho, Santal, Juong and so on.

3. **THE SOUTHERN ZONE:**

This Zone falls South of the river Krishna. The tribals of this Zone are regarded as the most ancient inhabitants now living in India. This Zone consists of the tribe like- Chanchu, Kota, Kurumba, Badaga, Toda, Kodar, Malayan, Mathuvan, Urali, Koya, Soliga, KaniKKar, Paniyan, Yerava, etc.

1.8.0 **THE TRIBALS IN MANIPUR**

The State, Manipur is populated by various groups of people, was situated on the Eastern Frontier Region of India. The state was divided into two parts – the hills and the valley. The valley occupied an area of
approximately one-tenth of the total area. The valley was at the centre surrounded by hills on all sides. The hills covered by an area of about three-fourth of the total area of the state.

Manipur is divided into nine districts for the purpose of administrative convenience, though Imphal district was bifurcated into two districts-namely Imphal-East and Imphal-West during 2001 out of the nine districts, 5(five) were hill districts and four were valley districts. The five districts in the hills were: Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati, Tamenglong and Ukhrul. Brief structure of these districts were given for the purpose of easy references:

**CHANDEL DISTRICT:**

The district is situated on the South-Eastern side, bordering the state with the Union of Burma. It was a hill district, on the North of the district, it stretched up to the boundary of the Ukhrul district. The national highway No.39 known as Indo-Burma road passed through the district. Important villages of this region were – Sugnu, Chandel, Chakpikarong, Komlathabi, Sinam, Saivon etcetera.

**CHURACHANDPUR DISTRICT:**

The district is situated at the South-Western side of the state. It is a hill district. It is situated between the Manipur River on the east and Barak River on the west. The district has two main Roads-Tidim Road
and Tipaimukh Road. The district is the second largest town next to the state capital Imphal. The district is populated by a number of tribes, mostly of Chin-Kuki-Zoumi origins, such as – Paite, Hmar, Kuki, Simte, Zou, Vaiphei, Gangte, Mizo-Lushei, Ralte etc.

SENAPATI DISTRICT:

The district is situated at the northern hills covered by Sadar-hill. The district Head-quarter is situated on the National highway No.29, commonly known as Imphal-Dimapur road. Mao in Senapati district area remained on the last village of Manipur bordering the state of Nagaland. The district is a mixed population of tribes like-Mao, Maram, Purum, Thangal, Kharam, Sema, Kuki, etcetera.

TAMENGLONG DISTRICT:

The district covered the entire north-western hills of Manipur. In the North of the district it stretched upon Nagaland border, on the west it bound by Jiribam River, on the East extended to the Sadar Hills, and on the South extended up to the boundary of Churachandpur District. The new cachar road connecting Manipur valley and Cachar plain in Assam had been passing through the districts, touching the villages like-None, Lukhumi, Rongkung, Awangkhul, Taobam, Nungba and Jiribam etc. The district was populated by various tribes such as- Kabui, Zemei, Koireng, Rongmei, Liangmei, Poumei, etc.
UKHRUL DISTRICT:

The district covered the Eastern hills of Manipur state. It stretched up to the Burma border, Imphal-Ukhrul Road was the main road for this area. The Ukhrul district is extended up to Jessami near the Nagaland border. The district headquarters of Ukhrul is populated by such tribes- Tagkhul and Kuki.

The four remaining districts of the State are situated in the valley areas. They are Bishnupur district, Thoubal district, Imphal-East and Imphal-West district. This four valley district has a mixed population comprising of different communities. The majority of the population in these valley districts was Meiteis, and some other different Tribes.