CHAPTER III

LOCALE OF THE STUDY
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3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MANIPUR

Manipur is one of the states situated in the North Eastern Region of India. It is an isolated hill-girt state stretching between 92° 58' E to 94° 45'E longitudes and 23° 50'N to 25° 42'N latitudes. The state has 352 kms long international border with Myanmar (Burma) to the south-east and 502 kms long border with the adjacent states of Nagaland on the north, Cachar District of Assam on the west and Chin Hills (Myanmar) and Mizoram on the south and south-west and Surma Tract and upper Chindwin of Myanmar (Burma) on the east. The altitude of the State above the mean sea level varies from 790 metres to 2020 metres. It has sub-tropical temperate climate. It covers an area of 22,327 square kilometer. It is geographically divided into the hills and the centrally situated oval shaped valley. The hills surrounding the valley constitute more than 90% of the total geographical area of the state. The hill ranges are higher in the north and their elevation steadily decreases towards the south (Bharat, 2010). The slope of the valley is from north to south. The presence of the mountain ranges not only prevents the cold winds from the north from reaching the valley but also acts as a barrier to the cyclonic storms originating from the Bay of Bengal.

Manipur has a distinct history of its own. The recorded history of Manipur can be obtained from the State Royal chronical called the Cheitharol Kumpaba which covers the period from 33 AD to 1890 AD. During this period, altogether 74 kings ruled the state, of which Nongda Lairen Pakhangba (33AD to 154 AD) was the first and last was Kulachandra. Manipur was then a tiny independent kingdom. It lost her independence to the British India in the year 1891. From 1892 onwards it became a princely native state under the political control of Government of British India. Accordingly, the administration of the state came under the influence of a political agent by vesting all executive powers in him. This British Paramouncy continued till 1947 in which India got independence.

During the Second World War, Manipur was the scene of many fierce battles between the Japanese and the Allied forces. The Japanese were beaten back before they could
enter Imphal, and this proved to be one of the turning points of the war. After the War, the Manipur Constitution Act of 1947 established a democratic form of government with the Maharaja as the Executive Head and an elected legislature. In 1949, Maharaja Budhachandra was summoned to Shillong, capital of the then Indian province of Assam. The legislative assembly was dissolved on the controversial annexation of the state with the republic of India in October 1949.

According to a merger agreement signed on 21st September, 1949 between Maharaja Budhachandra, the then king of Manipur and the government of India, the state was merged into India as a part “C” State on the 15th October, 1949 and administered by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner. Manipur ceased to be a part “C” State on the 1st November, 1956 and became a Union Territory under the Union Territorial Council Act, 1956. The Territorial Council consisting of 30 elected members and 2 nominated members was constituted on 16th August, 1957. However, the Territorial Council was replaced by a Territorial Legislative Assembly of 30 members and 2 nominated members from 23th July 1963. Manipur was a union territory from 1956 and later became a full-fledged state on 21st January, 1972 and the member of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 60. The first popular Ministry, after attaining statehood was installed on March 20, 1972 with Muhammad Alimuddin becoming the first statehood Chief Minister (1972–74).

Manipur has nine administrative districts. It has two tracts- hills and the valley. The hill comprises of five districts namely-Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul, while the valley consists of four districts. They are Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur and Thoubal. The valley areas of Manipur has two constituent parts, one of which is the Imphal valley in the heart of the state and the other is Jiri valley in the west beyond the pale of hill ranges bordering the Cachar District of Assam. The districts were further divided into sub-divisions. There are altogether 38 sub-divisions. The hills are inhabited mainly by the Nagas, Kukis (Chin-Mizo) and smaller tribal communities and the valley mainly by the Meiteis (including Meitei Muslims and ‘Bhamons’).

Meitei, the Nagas groups and Kuki Chin groups are dominant social formations in the state. Meiteis are largely concentrated in the valley and are the dominant population
Among the Naga confederation of tribes in the State, the important sub-groups are Thangkhuls, Rongmais and Zeliangs along with Mao, Poumai, Maring, Anal, Kom, Chiru, Chothe, Lamang, Koirao, Moyan, Monsang, and Aimol. The Tangkhul are the largest sub-group and are concentrated in the Ukhrul district. Other prominent area in Tamenglong with the Rongmais (Zeme, Kabui and Liangmai sub-groups), who form the second largest Naga group in the state. The third largest group is formed by the Mao and Poumai sub-groups of Senapati district. Smaller sub-group are found scattered in Chandel and Thoubal districts (Gopalakrishnan, 1995, pp.72-75).

There are 33 listed scheduled tribes and a number of unspecified tribes, apart from the Meities, Meitei Paungals (Muslim) and scheduled castes. The 33 listed scheduled tribes are again broadly divided into Naga and Chin-Kuki-Mizo groups. Among the Nagas, the most prominent ones are Tangkhul, Mao, Poumai, Rongmei, Lamkang, Zeme, Mariang, Anal, Maram, Thangal and Liangmei, while Thadou, Simte, Gangte, Vaiphei, Hmar, Khongsai, Sirlou etc. constitute the important Kuki tribes.

According to the Census of India 2011, Manipur has a population of 25,70,390 comprising of 12,90,171 males and 12,80,219 females. The population density per square kilometer is 115. Among the nine districts the Imphal West continues to be the most populous district in the state. It has a total population of 5,17,992. It is followed by Imphal East with a total population of 4,56,113, Thoubal with 4,22,168, Senapati with 1,93,744, Churachandpur with 2,74,143, Bishnupur with 2,37,399, Ukhrul with 1,83,998, Chandel with 1,44,182 and Tamenglong is the least populated district with a total population of 1,40,651. The total literacy rate of Manipur is 79.21 percent. The male literacy rate is 86.06 percent and that of female is 72.37 percent.

According to the Census 2011, the State has 51 towns and 2588 villages. Some of the major towns are Moreh, Churachandpur, Jiribam, Thoubal, Kakching, Imphal, Ukhrul, Mao, Tamenglong, Kongpokpi, Chandel and Moirang.

**Climate**

The altitude of the state above the mean sea level varies from 790 metres to 2020 metres. It has sub-tropical temperature climate. The maximum temperature in the
summer months is 32°Celsius. In winter the temperature often falls below zero, bringing frost. The coldest month is January, and the warmest July. The ideal time for tourism in the state, in terms of climate, is from October to February, when the weather remains bright and sunny without the sun being too hot. The state is drenched in rains from May until mid-October. It receives an average annual rainfall of 1467.5 mm.

**Rivers**

There are four major river basins in Manipur State, the Barak River Basin (Barak Valley) to the west, the Manipur River Basin in central Manipur, the Yu River Basin in the east, and a portion of the Lanye River Basin in the north. The total water resources of Barak and Manipur river basins are about 1.8487 Mham. The overall water balance of the state amounts to 0.7236 Mham in the annual water budget. The Barak river, the largest river of Manipur, originates in the Manipur Hills and is joined by a number of tributaries such as the Irang, Maku, and Tuivai. After its junction with the Tuivai, the Barak River turns north and forms the border with Assam State, and then enters the Cachar Assam just above Lakhipur. The Manipur river basin has eight major rivers: the Manipur, Imphal, Irl, Nambul, Sekmai, Chakpi, Thoubal and Khuga. All these rivers originate from the surrounding hills.

**Lakes**

Manipur is endowed with an enormously diverse heritage of wetlands. The wetlands in the state are mostly located in the valley area but hilly regions also possess a number of wetlands. There are also a number of fresh water swamps and marshes in the inter-ravine tracts. In the beginning of the 20th century, there were about 500 lakes in the valley. These have been reduced fast in the past few years and as a result hardly 55 lakes were found existing in the state by the 1950s. At present only 7 lakes including the Loktak survive. Loktak Lake is the largest fresh water lake not only in the state but also in the entire northeast India. Other important existing lakes in the state are Ikop, Waithou, Ngakrapat and Loushipat.
Industry

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not develop much in the industrial sector of its economy. At present, there are no industries worth mentioning except the traditional oriented ones such as Khadi and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts. Manipur continue to remain an industrially backward state. Small-scale Industries is an important segment of the economy, contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and exports. All the industrial units except those of cottage and village industries in Manipur belong to the category of small-scale industries. It has continued to play a vital role in the fulfillment of socio-economic objectives. Sericulture plays a vital role in the improvement of economic conditions of the artisans of the Manipur state. It is an important labour-intensive and agro-based industry generating employment opportunities for the rural people with lowest investment cost.

Forest

The natural vegetation occupies an area of about 14,365 km² which is nearly 64% of the total geographical area of the state. The vegetation consists of a large variety of plants ranging from short and tall grasses, reeds and bamboos to trees of various species. Broadly, there are four types of forests:

- Tropical Semi-evergreen.
- Dry Temperate Forest
- Sub-Tropical Pine
- Tropical Moist Deciduous

Minerals Resource

Mineral provide a base for the rapid industrialization. So far 58 percent of the total area of Manipur has been covered by systematic geological mapping and 42 percent still remains to be covered. The Geological Survey of India has undertaken systematic survey in the three districts of Manipur viz. Ukhrul, Churachandpur and Chandel and
discovered considerable quantities of valuable mineral deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, chromite, asbestos, salt etc.

**Art and culture**

Manipur has a rich art and culture. Its own art-forms and cultural expressions and ramifications distinctly showcase Manipur to the world. Each ethnic group has its own distinct and tradition deeply embedded in its dance, music, customary practices and pastimes. Its famous classical dance remains unique among all Manipuri dance-forms whether folk, classical or modern and has a different style and gesture of movement.

The Ras Lila, the epitome of Manipuri Classical dance reveals the sublime and the transcendental love of Krishna and Radha and Gopis’ devotion to the Lord. It is generally performed at night in a mandop in front of a temple and watched with a deep sense of devotion. Ras performances are seasonal and varied and performed at the temple of Shri Shri Govindajee at Imphal on the nights of Basanta Purnima, Sarada Purnima and Kartik purnima and at local temples, later. The performance is a combination of solo, duet and group dances. The highly stylized form of dance has sublimity, subtlety and grace. The richness of the costume gives luster to the beauty of the art.

**Nupa Pala (Kartal Cholom or Cymbal dance)**

It is a ramification of the Manipuri style of dance and music. It is normally performed by male artises using cymbals and wearing white *pheijom* (dhoti) and spherical turbans. The artises sing and dance to the rhythm of *Pung* (Mridanga).

Another important characteristic of Manipuri dance is the Khamba-Thoibi dance which is a duet performance of male and female dancers. Khamba-Thoibi dance along with the Maibi dance (Priestess dance), Leima Jagoi, etc. form the Lai Haraoba dance. Sankritana is another form of classical dance performed by a group of artistes. Penna song is very old and closely related with the story of gods and goddesses on Manipur. Besides, tribal dance of various communities are very popular in the state.
**House**

Traditional Manipuri houses are built on raised platforms made of earth. Most of the houses have sloped roofs on both sides with a raised middle portion called Yang. Usually traditional Manipuri house is built facing eastwards so that the front door of the house receives the morning sunshine and has a back door near the kitchen for emergency purpose. All the houses have sufficient space for a veranda and a courtyard. In house construction, the main pillar called Jatra is first erected in a ritual known as Jatra Hunba. However in recent times, these constructing materials are being replaced by bricks, concrete, cement, sand and iron rods.

**Festival**

Manipur is a land of festival. Merriments and mirth-making go on round the year. To the Manipuris, it is a symbol of their social, cultural and religious aspirations. Some of the important festivals are: Gaan –Ngai of Kabui Nagas, Ramjan Id (Idul-Fitr) for Manipuri Muslims, Lui-Ngai-Ni for Nagas, Yaoshang (Dol Jatra) for the Hindu, Lai-Haraoba (worship of traditional deities and ancestors), Cheiraoba (Manipuri New Year), Ningol Chakkouba, Rath Jatra, Heikru Hidongba, Kwak Jatra, Mera Houchongba (festival for peace and integrity among the various ethnic communities of the state), Sanamahi Cheng Hongba, Kut for Chin-Kuki-Mizo, Chumpha, Christmas for Christians etc.

**Tourism**

Manipur is a fascinating destination for discerning tourists. Blessed with a salubrious climate and abundant natural beauty, it extends to the tourists a warm welcome to visit again and again. Some of the important tourist spot of Manipur are: Kangla (ancient capital of Manipur), Shree Shree Govindajee Temple (sacred centre for the Vaisnavites), Kwairamband Bazar, Saheed Minar, Manipur State Museum, War Cemeteries, Manipur Zoological Garden, Singdam Dam, Langthabal, Khonghampat Orchidarium, Sekta Archaeological Living Museum, Red Hill (Maibam Lokpa ching), Bishnupur, Loukoipat, Phubala, Moirang, Loktak Lake,Keibul Lamjao National Park (habitat of the brow-antlered deer /Sangai of Manipur), Kaina,
Khongjom, Andro, Churachandpur, Ukhrul (Siroy Lily is grown on the Siroy Hill), Tamenglong, Mao etc.

**Games and sports**

The traditional of games and sports in Manipur dates back to the history of small kingdoms which were in keen competition with one another. Wars waged among themselves and against enemies resulted in a martial tradition which in turn gave due impetus to the development of indigenous games. Manipur is known to the world by games and sports. Some of the indigenous games of Manipur are: Sagol Kangjei (Polo), Khong Kangjei (Manipuri Hockey), Yubi Lakpi (Manipuri Rugby), Kang, Hiyang Tannaba (Boat Race), Thang-Ta and Sarit Saraat etc.

**Flora and Fauna**

Sixty seven percent of the total geographical area of Manipur is hills covered by different types of forests. The state has different varieties of fauna and flora. Depending upon the altitude of hill ranges, the climatic condition varies from tropical to sub-alpine. Some of the most beautiful and precious blooms, orchids and flowers have their natural habitat in Manipur. There are about 500 varieties of orchids which grow in Manipur of which 472 have been identified. “Siroy Lily”, the only terrestrial lily, is found on the hill-tops of Siroy hill in Ukhrul district of Manipur.

**Transport and Communication**

Manipur is served by two means of transport viz., roads and airways and railway project is still going on. The existing facilities of transport and communication are not adequate which continued to be a major constraint in the development process of the state. The main artery of communication is the National Highway No.39 connecting Imphal-Dimapur in the neighboring state of Nagaland. It runs through Mao in the extreme north of Manipur to the International border town of Moreh in the south-east. The road passes through the hilly area of Senapati district and part of Nagaland hill touching Kohima in between. The National Highway 150 connects Jessami and Tipaimukh.
Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225kms. long National Highway No. 53 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Jirighat in Manipur-Assam border. It passes through the dense forests and difficult terrains of Tamenglong district which remain, by far, the most inaccessible district in the state. The state Highways and major district roads form the secondary road system of the state.

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services etc. There has been a steady growth in the postal and telecommunication facilities in the state.

**Handloom and Handicraft**

Handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the state. It is a traditional cottage industry providing avenues of employment opportunities to the people of Manipur. Manipur ranks the fourth position in terms of the number of looms in the country. In artistic weaving also there are many accountable designs which are still famous. Each design has its own history as to how and by whom they were invented.

Handicrafts is another important industry in the state. The handicrafts of Manipur are treated in high class in themselves. With simple processes of indigenous nature, craftsmen produce handicrafts of excellence in the form of cloths embroidery, cane and bamboo, ivory, stone and wood carving, metal crafts, deer horn decoratives and supari, walking sticks, dolls and toys etc. Various kouna products, artistic weaving, wood carving etc. have a distinct place of its own. Among the North Eastern States, Manipur has got the highest number of handicrafts artisans.

**Poultry and livestock**

The main categories of livestock reared in Manipur are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, dog, pig, etc. Cattles and buffaloes provide motive power in wet cultivation. Rearing of pigs and poultry are found to be very important sources of income generating activities. The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. A large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other economically weaker sections depend upon livestock for gainful employment.
Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Manipur. It has an important place in the economy of the state. It contributes a major share to the total state domestic product and provides employment in Manipur. In fact, the state domestic product fluctuates depending on the performance of agricultural sector. It becomes a living proposition rather than a commercial proposition. The economy of the state is primarily dependent on agriculture. Agriculture sector contributes a major share to the total state domestic product and provide employment to about 52.19 percent of the total workers in Manipur.

Media

The peoples’ movement in the 1930s led by Hijam Irabot, which is regarded as the first resistance movement in Manipur gave birth to its media industry. The first recorded event in the history of the print media in Manipur is the publication of the journal Meitei Chanu by Hijam Irabot in the mid-1920s. Today Manipur is considered one of the top states in eastern India regarding media presence, with around 30 news dailies and journals, a remarkable number of home cable networks, correspondents and stringers for national and international agencies. Newspapers are being published in Manipuri, English and Meitei Mayek. Some of the dailies are Poknapham, Sangai Express, Hueiyen Lanpao, Ireibak, Imphal Free Press, Sanaleibak etc. Aja, Gosem, Lamka Post etc are some of the dailies in dialect languages. Besides national newspapers published in other cities of the country also have their limited circulation in the state. These include The Telegraph, The Times of India, Hindustan Times, and The Statesmen etc.

Majority of the private media houses in Manipur are print media publishing daily newspapers, eveningers and news magazines. Electronic media in Manipur include All India Radio Imphal, All India Radio Imphal FM and AIR Churachandpur. The state has only one television service-Doordarshan Kendra, Imphal. Satellite channels like Information Service Television (ISTV) and Impact TV in Imphal, Image TV in Thoubal and Hornbill Cable Network in Churachandpur, Laizan Cable Network and Tribal Cable Network are representatives of the private electronic media. Television and satellite connectivity is available in almost every household of the urban areas in
Imphal. However, the insurgent group Revolutionary People’s Front has prohibited some of channels like MTV, FTV and Channel V from being aired in the state. Hindi movies are also prohibited from being aired in the Imphal valley. The Hindi boycott by the outfit presumably facilitated growth of the state’s local newspapers, the electronic media and of course, the Manipuri film industries with films made in video digital format.

Conflict situation of Manipur

After the Anglo- Manipur war of 1891, Manipur then a Kingdom lost its sovereign independence to the British Empire. It regained independence when British rule in South Asia ended in 1947. Manipur State Assembly was installed in 1948. However, it has been a part of India since 15th October 1949 as a result of ‘Manipur Merger Agreement’ signed ‘under duress’ by King Bodha Chandra and a representative of the Dominion Government of India on 21st September 1949. The armed opposition groups fighting against India for regaining Manipur’s sovereign independence hold the ‘merger of Manipur with India’ to be an annexation.

Around 30 insurgent groups are operating in the state. Major insurgent organizations of the state such as UNLF, RPF, KCP, PREPAK and KYKL are operating in the valley area whereas NSCN (IM), NSCN (K) and UKLF, KLA, KNF(P), KNF(MC), ZRA, HRA and HPC are operating in the hills. Manipur however has seen a rise in ethnic conflicts. 1990 saw major clashes between the Meeties and Pangal in the valley and between Nagas and Kukis in the hills. Besides, uneasiness looms large on the relationship between the Meeties and the Nagas on the issue of Manipur’s territorial integrity compounding the complex political issue. On the other, government of India deploys a large number of military forces in Manipur imposing the law, Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) was imposed in the whole of Manipur in 1980. This was to counter the insurgency situation that became very pronounced in the late seventies. There have been armed conflicts between armed opposition groups and security forces of India to meet their needs. Armed- opposition groups have been fighting to restore Manipur’s sovereignty and independence from India (Bobichandra, 2008).
The structural violence emerging out of the creation of social and political structures that deprive the rights of indigenous people of Manipur in terms of safety, respect, participation, identity and culture are considered to be the base for the existing violence. The structural violence had activated secondary violence of armed conflict, human rights violations, inter-ethnic enmity, organized crimes of armed groups indulged in extortion, kidnapped etc. More than 30 armed opposition groups are operating their activities with arms and ammunition and to counter it government of India has imposed AFSPA that indicates that Manipur is in conflict zone.

3.2 IMPHAL CITY

History of Imphal City

King Khaba ruled the throne of Imphal. It was preceded by the Pakhangba leaders. During this time the powerful clans of Ningthouja tribe originated. With time Ningthouja expanded their dominion over the land, and emerged as one of the most influential groups in the field of politics and warfare. The Kangla palace, which is the pride of Manipur, was built by King Khagemba and his son Khunjaoba but was later destroyed by the British during the Anglo-Manipuri War. During the reign of Maharaja Bhaghachandra, the region witnessed several Burmese invasions. However, with the help of Maharaj Gambhir Singh and forces of Manipur, Kangla was liberated from the incursion of the Burmese army. The region remained peaceful until the intrusion of the British officials in 1981. Due to the internal differences between the members of the royal family, the British decided to intervene and sort out the problem by sending Mr.J.W. Quinton to negotiate the matter. However, matters grew worse and Senapati Tikendrajit had to be banished from the capital. This in turn led to the first Anglo-Manipur war in 1891. The undeclared autocratic rule over the Manipur by the British angered the local people. In the following year, the Anglo-Manipur war broke out between the British and the Manipuri commander-in-chief. The British forces attacked the palace and gunned down the walls of the Kangla fort. After the capture of the state in 1891, Manipur remained as a part of the British rule until Indian Independence. Imphal city is governed by Municipal Corporation which comes under Imphal Metropolitan Region.
Climate

Imphal is the capital of Manipur located at 24.82° N 93.95°E. It has an average elevation of 786 metres (2,579 ft). It is located in the extreme east of India. Imphal has a humid subtropical climate, with a mild dry winter and a hot monsoon season. July is the hottest month with temperatures averaging around 32°C (90°F) while January is the coldest with average lows near 4°C (39°F). The City gets about 1,320 mm of rain, while June being the wettest month. The highest recorded temperature was 34.5°C (94.1°F).

Education

The Universities in Imphal are Manipur University, Canchipur, Central Agricultural University, Iroishamba and Indira Gandhi National Tribal University. It has two medical colleges- Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Lamphelpat and Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences, Porompat. National Institute of Technology and Manipur Institute of Technology are the Technical colleges in Imphal. Some of the colleges at Imphal are D.M College, Modern College, Manipur College, Imphal College, G.P Womens’ college, Bhodhachandra College etc.

Imphal city comprises of two districts, viz. Imphal East and Imphal West.

3.2.1 IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT

Imphal East District came into existence on 18-06-1997 with its head quarters at Porompat which is at the eastern part of Imphal District. The District is situated in two separate valleys of the state namely Central Valley and Jiribam Valley. The total area of District is 469.44 km² approximately. The district is situated at an altitude 790 metres above the mean sea level. The climate of the District is salubrious and monsoon is tropical. The minimum temperature goes down to 0.6 degree Celsius in winter and 41 degree Celsius in summer.

Sub-Division

There are four Revenue Sub-Divisions in the district namely:- (1) Porompat Sub-Division; (2) Sawombung Sub-Division; (3) Keirao Bitra Sub-Division and (4)
Jiribam Sub-Division. The total number of SDC Revenue Circles in the district is 9 (nine). There are 3 functioning blocks in Imphal East. There are 237 Revenue villages and 17 towns in the district. The total number of urban local bodies is 4 (four) comprising of 2 (two) Municipalities and 2 (two) Nagar Panchayats. The 2 Municipalities are Imphal Municipal Council and Jiribam Municipal Council whereas the 2 (two) Nagar Panchayats are Andro Nagar Panchayat and Lamli Nagi Nagar Panchayat.

**Population**

The population of Imphal East according to 2011 census report is 4,56,113. In Jiribam Sub-division the population is 43,838, Sawombung sub-division is 86,162, Porompat sub-division is 2,44,089 and for Keiro Bitra sub-division is 82,024. The rural population of Imphal East is 2,72,906 and urban population is 1,83,207. Male population of Imphal East is 2,26,094 and female population is 2,30,019. The population of Porompat sub-division is 2,44,089. Out of the total, the urban population is 16,0507 and rural population is 83,582. The population of Kongba Nongthombam Leikai is 2167, Khurai Konsam Leikai is 4162 and Naharup is 1962.

**Occupation**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. The main food crops are paddy, potato and vegetables. Among the cash crops are sugar cane, maize, pulse, oil seed and other vegetables etc. Spices like chilli, onion, ginger, turmeric and coriander of very good quality are grown in Imphal.

**Tourist Places of Imphal East**

Shri Govindajee Temple, Ramjee Prabhu Temple, Hanuman Thakur Temple, Kangla Fort, Second World War Cemetery at Dewlahland, Indian Army War Cemetery at Hatta, Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, MMTA at Minuthong, MAASI at Keirao, Kaina, Jiribam and Mutua Museum are some of the tourist places in Imphal East.

**Horticuluture**

Horticuluture products have been acquiring popularity with the people in the district. Fruits like pineapple, banana, lemon and papaya grow well in the district. Pineapple
grows in plenty at the slope of Ngariyan Hill. There is considerable scope for
increasing the area under different horticulture crops. The soil and climate favour for
mass plantation of horticulture products in the district.

3.2.2 IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT

The Imphal West district falls in the category of Manipur valley region. It is a tiny
plain at the centre of Manipur surrounded by plains of other districts. Imphal city, the
State capital is the nodal functional centre of this district. The Imphal West district
has two categories of land forms, namely valley plains which constitute the major
portion of the district and foot hills. The district is located at 24.30° N to 25.00°N
latitude and 93.45° E to 94.15° E longitude. The district is situated at an altitude of
790 m above the sea level.

It is surrounded by Senapati District on the north, on the east by Imphal East and
Thoubal districts, on the south by Thoubal and Bishnupur Districts, and on the west
by Senapati and Bishnupur Districts.

Sub-Division

There are four sub-divisions in Imphal West district. They are Lamsang sub-division,
Patsoi sub-division, Lamphelpat sub-division and Wangoi sub-division. There are 12
towns in Imphal west district. There are 2 functioning blocks in Imphal West.

Population

The population of Imphal West is 5,17,992. The population of Lamsang sub-division,
Patsoi sub-division, Lamphelat sub-division and Wangoi sub-division are 84,856,
70,665, 2,21,422 and 1,41,049 respectively. The rural population of Imphal West is
1,95,113 and urban population is 3,22,879. Male population of Imphal west is
2,55,054 and female population is 2,62,938. The Urban population of Lamphel sub-
division is 211699 and rural population is 9723.
Vegetation

The district is endowed with a rich variety of vegetation. The prevailing climatic conditions are favorable 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, *Parkia roxburgi* (Yongchak), *Arundo donax* (yendhou) etc.

Tourist Places in Imphal West

Manipur State Museum, Saheed Minar, Zoological Garden at Iroishemba, Khongampat Orchidarium, Langthabal Old Palace, Indo Burma Road, Ima Market, Khwairamband Bazar, RKCS, Art Gallery and Nupi Lal Complex are some of the tourist places in Imphal West.

Table 3.1: Profile of Newspapers published at Imphal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Newspaper</th>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Owner/Publisher</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Year of Publication</th>
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<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Hueiyen Lanpao</em> (Manipuri)</td>
<td>Hemanta Ningomba</td>
<td>Soubam Niladhaja</td>
<td>Sega Road, Thouda Bhabok Leikai, Imphal West</td>
<td>Broadsheet</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td><em>Naharolgi Thoudang</em> (Manipuri)</td>
<td>Khoirom Loyalakpa</td>
<td>Khoirom Loyalakpa</td>
<td>Keishampat, Airport Road, Imphal West</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td><em>Imphal Free</em></td>
<td>Pradip</td>
<td>Pradip</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Broadsheet</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Sangai Express</td>
<td>Khogendra Khomdram</td>
<td>Sangai</td>
<td>Segu Road Thoudabhok leikai,</td>
<td>1999</td>
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<td>(Manipuri)</td>
<td>Sapam Nishikanta</td>
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<td>Imphal West</td>
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<td>Sangai Express</td>
<td>Hijam Rajesh</td>
<td>Sangai</td>
<td>Thouda Bhabok Leikai,</td>
<td>1999</td>
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<td>Sapam Nishikanta</td>
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<td>Imphal West</td>
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<td>P. Ibochouba</td>
<td>Sangai</td>
<td>Keishampat Leimajam Leikai</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>P. Labongo</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Laishram Kumar</td>
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<td>Konung Lampak</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ng. Devendro Meetei</td>
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<td>Poknapham</td>
<td>A. Robindro Sharma</td>
<td>Sangai</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>(Manipuri)</td>
<td>Gurumayum Shantikumari</td>
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<td>Imphal West</td>
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<td>Hueiyen Lanpao</td>
<td>R.K. Tarachand</td>
<td>Sangai</td>
<td>Sega Road Thouda Bhabok Leikai,</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(English)</td>
<td>Soubam Niladhaja Singh</td>
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<td>Hueiyen Lanpao</td>
<td>Hemantakumar Ningomba</td>
<td>Sangai</td>
<td>Sega Road Thouda Bhabok Leikai,</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Meetei Mayek)</td>
<td>Soubam Niladhaja Singh</td>
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<td>Imphal West</td>
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<td>The People’s Chronicle</td>
<td>Wahengbam Tikendra Singh</td>
<td>Sangai</td>
<td>Keishampat Thiyam Leirak Machin,</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(English)</td>
<td>Gurumayum Shanti Kumari Devi</td>
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<td>Imphal West</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Pandam</td>
<td>Chingsubam Khumanleima Chanu</td>
<td>Sangai</td>
<td>Sagolband Wahengbam Leikai,</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<td>(Manipuri, English &amp; Meetei Mayek)</td>
<td>Chingsubam Khumanleima Chanu</td>
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<td>Imphal West</td>
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### Table 3.2: Circulation figures of local newspapers of Manipur

| Sl.no | Name of the Newspaper and its Language | Circulation figures  
|---|---|---
| | | 2010 | 2012-2013 |
| 1 | Poknapham (Manipuri) | 34011 | 42789 |
| 2 | Sangai Express (Manipuri) | 28251 | 36900 |
| 3 | People’s Chronicle (English) | - | 32289 |
| 4 | Mannaba (Manipuri) | 11043 | 28358 |
| 5 | Paojel (Manipuri) | 7333 | 28002 |
| 6 | Naharolgi Thoudang (Manipuri) | 27805 | 27567 |
| 7 | Hueiyan Lanpao (Manipuri) | 27750 | 20292 |
| 8 | Hueiyan Lanpao (Meitei Mayek) | 18400 | 27506 |
| 9 | Hueiyan Lanpao (English) | 17525 | 26576 |
| 10 | Sanaleibak (Manipuri) | 15369 | 20872 |
| 11 | Imphal Free Press (English) | 13824 | 16427 |
| 12 | Sangai Express (English) | 12065 | 14612 |
| 13 | Kangla Pao (Manipuri) | 5197 | 11045 |
| 14 | Kangleipakki Meira (Manipuri) | 4290 | 3568 |
| 15 | Ireibak (Manipuri) | 8512 | 2000 |
| 16 | Meeyam (Manipuri) | 5211 | 1392 |
| 17 | Manipur Express (Paite) | 15985 | 18600 |
| 18 | Manipur Mail (English) | 10148 | 10216 |
| 19 | Aja (Tangkhul) | 8512 | 8595 |
| 20 | Zalen Banner (Thadou) | 4755 | 7503 |
| 21 | Hmasawnna- Thar (Hmar) | 5320 | 7020 |
| 22 | Sikni-Eng (Mizo) | 2259 | 3554 |
| 23 | Thoudok Wathok (Manipuri) | 7124 | 3351 |
| 24 | Nisin Thuhiltu (Vaiphei) | 3126 | 3200 |
| 25 | Lamka Post (Paite) | 9943 | 10352 |
| 26 | Punshi (Manipuri) | 3714 | - |

(Source: DIPR, Manipur)
Fig. 3.1 Location of Media Houses at Imphal
3.3 PROFILE OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED AT IMPHAL

**THE SANGAI EXPRESS (ENGLISH)**

*The Sangai Express* is one of the leading English daily in Manipur. It is colored broadsheet newspaper. The first page is about top stories which are of local, regional, national and international one. The second, fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth page are on regional, national and international news. The third and eighth pages are of local news. Page Six is the editorial page with editorial, features, letter to the editors etc. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth pages are of sports news. Its website is www.thesangaiexpress.com. Emails are sangaiexpress@rediffmail.com, sangaiinfo@gmail.com, sangai_news@yahoo.com. Mr. Hijam Rajesh is the editor of *Sangai Express*. For *Sangai Express* (English) the circulation for the year 2012-13 is 14612 and in 2010 the circulation is 12065.

Owned and published by Sapam Nishikanta at Sega Road Thouda Bhabok leikai, Imphal (Manipur) Pin-795001& Printed by him at Sangai Offset printers, Sega Rd, Thouda Bhabok Leikai, Imphal (Manipur) Pin-795001; Edited by Hijam Rajesh, RNI No. 72025/99.
**IMPHAL FREE PRESS (ENGLISH)**

*Imphal Free Press* is a widely circulated English daily broadsheet published at Imphal, Manipur. It is eight pages colored newspaper. The first page is about top local, regional, national and international news. The second page is the editorial page. The third page is on national news. The fourth page is about state and regional news, the fifth on international, seventh and eighth on sports news. The sixth page is on different issues based on the theme for each day of the week. *Imphal Free Press* was established in 1996. Its website is www.ifg.co.in. E-mail is freeprss@yahoo.com. It has a slogan “Achumbana Yaiphare” (Truth is the best). The circulation figure of *Imphal Free Press* for the 2012-13 is 16427 and that of 2010 is 13824.

Resident Editor: Senate Khuraijam; News Editor: Wangkheimayum Bhupendra Singh; Executive Editor: Maibam Dhanabir Meetei; Group Editor, Publisher and Printer: Pradip Phanjoubam; Address: Palace Gate, New Checkon Road, Imphal East-795001. Printed at Chumthang Printers, New Checkon, Imphal East.
The People’s Chronicle was started in 6th September 2012. It is one of the popular English daily of the state. Only the first and last pages are colored page. People’s Chronicle is an English edition of the vernacular paper Poknapham. The first page is about the top stories. The second page is on entertainment related themes, the third page on local stories, fourth page is editorial page, fifth with regional and state news, sixth on national news, seventh with international news, eighth on business and ninth and tenth with sports news. Weather broadcast, gas news, education and career, crossword, Sudoku, advertisement etc. are other elements of People’s Chronicle. Wahengbam Tikendra Singh is the editor. Its website is www.thepeoplechronicle.in. The circulation figure of People’s Chronicle is for the year 2012-13 is 32289.

Owned, Publisher & Printer: Smt. Gurumayum Shanti Kumari Devi. Published by her from Keishampat Thiyam Leirak Machin, Imphal West, Manipur-795001 and printed by her at M/s. Padma Printers, Governor Road Bazar, Imphal West, Manipur-795001. Editor: Wahengbam Tikendra Singh.
HUEIYEN LANPAO (ENGLISH)

Hueiyn Lanpao is one of the popular English daily of Manipur. It was started in 2008. It is a colored newspaper. It has a slogan “The messenger of the masses”. The first is of top stories. The second page is on different theme for each day of the week. Third page is of local, fourth as editorial, fifth with national news and sixth with international news. Seventh and eighth page are sports page. Today in History, Gas news, NE news, weather report for all the district of Manipur, Time tech, blue pencil box, advertisement, quotation etc. are main features of Hueiyn Lanpao. For the year 2012-13 the circulation number of Hueiyn Lanpao (English) is 26576 and 17525 for the year 2010.

Printed by Soubam Niladhaja Singh, published by Soubam Niladha Singh owned by Soubam Nilahaja Singh and printed at M/s. Kangleipak Printers, Sega Road, Thouda Bhabok leikai, Imphal-795001, Pucca Building, Ground Floor 5,400 sq.ft. and published at Sega Road, Thouda Bhabok Leikai, imphal-795001, Editor: R.K. Tarachand Singh; RNI Registration No. MANENG/2008/31239; Tel: # (0385) 2440771,2445106, e-mail: hueiyn_lanpao@yahoo.co.in, hueiyn_lanpao@rediffmail.com, website: www.hueiynlanpao.com.
IREIBAK (MANIPURI)

Ireibak is a Manipuri daily with 4 pages. It was started in 2004. It is black and white newspaper. The first and third page is about local stories, second is the editorial page and the fourth page is sports page. The Laishram Kumar is the editor and it is printed and published by Ng. Devendro Meetei at Konung Lampak, Imphal, Manipur. Its website is www.ireibak.com. In 2010 the circulation of Ireibak is 8512 but in 2012-13, the circulation is only 2000.

Editor: Laishram Kumar Printed & Published by Ng. Devendro Meetei on behalf of himself at Lamyanba Printers, Konung Lampak, Imphal-795001 (RNI No. MAN MAN 2004/14847) Phone: 246101, 9436296510 e-mail: ireibak@yahoo.com Fax-2461901.
POKNAPHAM (MANIPURI)

Poknapham is also one of the most popular Manipuri daily of the state. It is owned and published by Gurumayum Shantikumari Devi. A. Robindro Sharma is the editor. It started in the year 1975. The online version of Poknapham was launched in June 2008 and is the first Manipuri language newspaper to go online. The website of Poknapham is www.poknapham.in.

Poknapham is a 12 pages colored newspaper. The page numbers first, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth deal with the local stories, second and fourth page with international news, third with national news, sixth page is editorial and sports in page number eleven and twelve. Cartoon, Jokes, gas news, cinema shows, weather forecast, serial, Sudoku, advertisement etc. are the features of Poknapham.

It has a Sunday supplement with eight colored pages. Quiz, pictures drawn by school children, fashion, beauty tips, health, and food, story by kids in Meetei Mayek, Pointing differences, horoscope, and weather forecast for a week etc. are special feature of the supplementary edition. The circulation of Poknapham for the year 2012-13 is 42789 and that of 2010 is 34011.

Owner, Publisher & Printer: Smt. Gurumayum Shantikumari Devi.hed by her from Keishampat Thiyam Leirak Machin, Imphal West, Manipur-795001 and printed by her at M/s. Padma Printers, Governor Road, Paona Bazar, Imphal West, Manipur-795001. Editor: A.Robindro Sharma. Joint-Editor: Paonam Robert. Redg. 28436/75; MNP No.66 Phone (0385) 2459175, 2441084, 2446562 Fax: (0385)2442981, website:www.poknapham.in; e-mails:poknaphamdaily@yahoo.co.in / poknaphamdaily@rediffmail.com.
HUEIYEN LANPAO (MANIPURI)

Hueiyen Lanpao is one of the oldest Manipuri daily which was established in 1978. It is one of the oldest media house in Manipur. Refreshingly Reliable-The messenger of the masses is the slogan of Hueiyen Lanpao. The first and last pages are in colour. First, second and third are of local news. Fourth page as editorial written in Meetei Mayek script, fifth page is on local news, sixth page deals with national and international news, seventh and eighth pages deals with sports news. Hueiyen Sudoku, Crossword, gas news, horoscope, cartoon, employment news, advertisement, serial (comic) etc are special feature of Hueiyen Lanpao. It also has a Sunday supplementary edition. The circulation of Hueiyen Lanpao (Manipuri) for the year 2012-13 is 27750 and for the year 2010 is 20292.

Printed by Soubam Niladhaja Singh, published by Soubam Niladhaja Singh owned by Soubam Nilahaja Singh and printed at M/s. Kangleipak Printers, Sega Road, Thouda Bhabok leikai, Imphal-795001, Pucca Building, Ground Floor 5,400 sq.ft. and published at Sega Road, Thouda Bhabok Leikai, imphal-795001, Editor: Hemantakumar Ningomba; RNI Registration No. 40746/1978; Tel: # (0385) 2440771, 2445106 (News Section), +91-(0)8414881783 (Readers Care Number), email: hueiyen_lanpao@yahoo.co.in, hueiyen_lanpao@rediffmail.com, MNP-409, website: www.hueiyenlanpao.com.
SANALEIBAK (MANIPURI)

It is a broadsheet colored Manipuri daily being published at Imphal, Manipur. The first, and third are of local news, Second about national news, fourth as editorial, fifth with different themes, sixth with international news and seventh and eighth as sports page. Gas news, weather forecast, Know the facts, jokes, advertisements, Sanaleibak Sudoku, serial etc are the features of Sanaleibak. Its website is www.sanaleibak.in. The circulation of Sanaleibak for the year 2012-13 is 20872 and that of 2010 is 15369.

Printed and published by Waikhom Meghachandra Singh on behalf of Nongpok Publishers Pvt. Ltd. From Sega Road, Konjeng Hazari Leikai, Imphal West, Imphal-795001, Manipur, Printed at Advance Printers, Sega Road, Konjeng Hazari Leikai, Imphal west, Imphal-795001, Manipur, Editor: H. Achouba Sharma, RNI Registration No.31350/77; Tel#2459064, 2441490 e-mail: sanaleibakdaily@yahoo.com, sanaleibakdaily2008@gmail.com.
Naharolgi Thoudang is a Manipuri broadsheet daily being published at Imphal. It is a newspaper dedicated to the cause of Human Rights. It was established on 1996. Its website is www.naharolgithoudang.com. It is a colored newspaper with eight pages. The first page has one story written in Meetei Mayek. The first, third, and fourth pages are of local news, second page as editorial with features, letters to the editors etc., fifth with local and national news, sixth with international news and seventh and eighth as sports pages. Jokes, gas news, horoscope and advertisements are features of Naharolgi Thoudang. For Naharolgi Thoudang, the circulation for the year 2012-13 is 27805 and for the year 2010 is 27567.

Owned, Edited & Published by KHOIROM LOYALAKPA & Printed by him at Linthoi Offset Printers, Keishampat, Airport Road, Imphal, Tele#2449086, 2441446 Fax#2440353, E-mail: thoudangdaily2gmail.com, nthoudang@yahoo.co.in, n_thoudang@yahoo.com.
SANGAI EXPRESS (MANIPURI)

*Sangai Express* is the Manipur’s largest circulated Manipuri daily launched in 1999. *Sangai Express* is Colored broadsheet page12 newspaper. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh are of local news. Page six is the editorial page, eighth page is with national news, ninth with international news and tenth, eleventh and twelfth are sports pages. Almost all the pages are color page. Jokes, advertisement, gas news, cartoon etc. are other elements of *Sangai Express*. Khogendro Khomdram is the editor of *Sangai Express*.

It has extra Sunday supplement. Weather forecast, beauty tips, food, health related issue, entertainment, paintings, horoscope, short story in Meetei Mayek script etc. are some of the features of the eight pages supplementary. Its website is www.thesangaiexpress.com. E—mail are sangaiexpress@rediffmail.com, sangaiinfo@gmail.com, sangai_news@yahoo.com. The circulation for *Sangai Express* (Manipuri) for the year 2012-13 is 36900 and for the year 2010 is 28251.

Owned and published by Sapam Nishikanta Singh at Sega Road, Thoudabhabok Leikai, Imphal (Manipur) Pin-795001& Printed by him at Sangai Offset Printers, Sega Rd, Thoudabhabok Leikai, Imphal (Manipur) Pin-795001; Edited by Khogendra Khomdram, RNI No.72024/99.
Hueiyan Lanpao is the first Meetei Mayek newspaper of Manipur. It is black and white broadsheet newspaper with four pages. The first page is of top local stories, second as editorial, third with national and international news and fourth with sports news. Jokes, horoscope, gas news, comic, letters of Meetei Mayek etc are special feature of the newspaper. For Hueiyan Lanpao (Meetei Mayek) the circulation for the year 2012-13 is 27506 and for the year 2010 is 18400.

Printed by Soubam Niladhaja Singh, published by Soubam Nildhaja Singh, owned by Soubam Niladhaja, and printed at M/s. Kangleipak Printers, Sega Road, Thouda Bhabok Leikai, Imphal-795001, Pucca Building Ground Floor 5,400 Sq.ft. and published at Sega Road, Thouda Bhabok Leikai, Imphal 795001. Acting Editor: Hemantakumar Ningomba, RNI Registration No. MANNEE/2009/31282. Tel#(0385)2440771, (Advertisement Section), (0385) 2445106, +91- (0) 8414881783 (Readers Care Number), e-mail: hueiyan_lanpao@yahoo.co.in MNP-409. Website: www.hueiyanlanpao.com.
Mannaba (Manipuri)

Mannaba is one of the oldest daily in Manipur. It is an evening black white newspaper with two pages. It was started in the year 1971. The first is on local and national news. The second page is the editorial page. Advertisement, horoscope, features, editorial are features of the newspaper. Ch. Meghabarna is the editor of Mannaba. The circulation for Mannaba for the year 2012-13 is 28358 and for the 2010 is 11043.

Printed & Published by: Chief Editor K. Shyam at Mannaba Printers, Paona Bazar, Imphal, Editor: Ch. Meghabarna, Associate Editor: Th. Sobha, e-mail: mannabaevening@gmail.com.
KANGLEIPAKKI MEIRA (MANIPURI)

Kangleipakki Meira is a two page black white Manipuri newspaper. It is a broadsheet evening paper. It was established in the year 1982. Wangkhemcha Shamjai is the chief editor of Kangleipakki Meira. The first page is on local, regional and national stories and the second page is the editorial page with editorial, stories, features etc. Horoscope, advertisement etc are other component of the newspaper. E-mail is wangsingh2009@gmail.com. For Kangleipakki Meira, the circulation for the year 2012-13 is 3568 and for the year 2010 is 4290.

Chief Editor: Wangkhemcha Shamjai, Joint Editor: Wangkhemcha Dhamendro, Published and Owned by N.Tomba& Printed by him at Shilleima Offset Printers Keishampat Junction, Imphal-795001.
*MEEYAM (MANIPURI)*

*Meeyam* was established in the year 1989 in Manipur. It is an evening newspaper with two pages. It is a broadsheet black white newspaper. S Jugol is the editor in chief of *Meeyam*. The first page is on local, national and international news and sports news and second with editorial and stories and features. Horoscope, jokes, comic, advertisement are other element of the newspaper. E-mail is meeyaminf@gmail.com. The circulation of *Meeyam* for the year 2012-13 is 1392 and for the year 2010 is 5211.

Printed and Published by S. Jugol at M/S Jugol Stationery Industry, Paona Bazar, Governor Crossing Imphal, Editor in chief S Jugol, Editor: Gyanendro Ninngomba, Joint Editor: H.Neta.
KANGLA PAO (MANIPURI)

Kangla Pao is the largest circulated evening Manipuri newspaper. It was started in the year 2002. It is a black and white two page broadsheet newspaper. P. Ibochouba is the chief editor of Kangla Pao. The first page is of local, northeast news, national and international news and sports news and horoscope. The second page is editorial page with editorial, stories, features, advertisements etc. For Kangla Pao the circulation for the year 2012-13 is 11045 and for the year 2010 is 5197.

Owned, Edited & Published by P. Labango Mangang & printed by him at Linda Printing & Stationary works, Keishampat Leimajam Leikai, Chief Editor P. Ibochouba, Email.kanglapaoeveninger@yahoo.com. Tel. No.2440955, 2457974I, Fax.no.(0385)-2440955.
Pandam is the first bilingual evening daily with Meetei Mayek in Manipur. It started in the year 2013. It is a four page black and white broadsheet newspaper. It is in Meetei Mayek, Manipuri and English. The first page is on local stories, Jokes, horoscope, cartoon, second page as editorial in Meetei Mayek, features and stories both in Meetei Mayek and Bengali script. The third page is about national and international news, children column with drawings and fourth page with sports news, comic and advertisement etc.

Printed, Published & owned by Chingsubam Khumanleima Chanu, published by her from Sagolband Wahengbam Leikai, Near Bheigo Hotel, Imphal West, Manipur-795001 & Printed by her at M/s. Luwang Printers, Sagolband Wahengbam Leikai, Near Bheigo Hotel, Imphal West, Manipur 795001, Ground floor pucca building Tel# (0385)-2443117;+91(0) 9436021484; e-mail: pandamnews@yahoo.in; pandamnews@gmail.com; website:pandamnew.com Edited by Chingsubam Khumanleima Chanu; Executive Editor: Namoijam Tomba; R.N.I.T.C. No. MANBIL 00299/14/1/2012-TC
Fig. 3.2 Office of *The Sangai Express*

Fig. 3.3 Office of *Poknapham*

Fig. 3.4 Office of *Hueiyen Lanpao*