

REPORT ON
"SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF H.LHANGCHAM
VILLAGE" TENGNOUPAL DISTRICT, MANIPUR

SUBMITTED

In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the BA/B.Sc 6th Semester Practical Examination,
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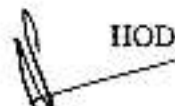


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Certificate

This is to certify that *✓* Mr/Miss... *Padalman*.....bearing Roll No. *9214130* is a bonafide student of this school. The field study report on "Socio-Economic and Cultural activities of "H Lhangcham Village" is prepared by him/her in partial fulfillment for the completion of B.A/B.Sc 6th Semester in Geography as per syllabus of the Manipur University.

The "Research Method and Field Survey Report" Prepared by him/her has been found to be very good.


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PREFACE

A field study report of an area covering inside the state is a subsidiary part of the syllabus of BA/B.Sc Examination 2022, under Manipur University. I have prepared this field study report on Socio- cultural and Economic activities of H.Lhangcham Village.

The survey is conducted by sample survey methodology, supported by various table, data, diagrams and photographs bases on the data collected from the field. All the tables and diagrams are prepared on account of the main objectives of this study.

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Chapter: 1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 OVER VIEW OF MANIPUR

Manipur state is in north – eastern state of India lying between coordinate 23° 68" N to 25° 68" N latitude to 93° 03' E to 94° 78'E and has population about 2721756 (2011 census). The state is bounded by Nagaland to the north Mizoram to the south and Assam to the west and Myanmar in the east. Manipur people speak a language that lies under Sino- Tibetan category.

Manipur has been cross read of Asian economic and cultural exchange for more than 2500 years. The Meitei, who live primarily in the state valley region, form the primary ethnic group (70% of the total population) while tribal people constitute about 30% of the state population. Manipur has diverse group of ethnic groups Meitei, Nagas, Kukis, Meitei-Pangal (Muslim) and Nepalese speaking different languages and dialects and direct variously practicing Hinduism, Christianity, Sanamahism, Islam, Buddhism and other folk religions.

Manipur is primarily an agrarian economy with significant hydro electric power generation potential. It is connected by Delhi flight with Imphal Airport and is the second largest airport in north – east India.

Overall Manipur has various indigenous resources and ethnicity which makes Manipur a place where variety of people reside.

SURVEY IN GEOGRAPHY

In geography field survey is very important for the proper understanding of the subject. However field visit studies of the subject enable us to observe geographical facts in the fields which are mostly projected in books or published findings. The first hand information is obtained only by visiting the spot. For these reasons the study of geography in the field becomes very important.

The field study enables us to deal with considerable detail of the micro – region therefore it is only through the field study, we can get facts about the village or locality or the data is processed, analyzed and then cooperated. The data is processed, analyzed and then cooperated with macro or meso level works variable possible. The geographical survey finishes the students about the knowledge for how to employ various ethnics and methodologies while conducting field survey.

The present field survey aims to present and disclose the socio – economic status as an economical and sociological measurement of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economics and social positions in relation to other geographical factors based on income, education, occupation, etc. and assess.

1.2 SELECTION OF PROBLEM:

"Socio –Economic and Cultural Activities of "Haolenphai Village" Tengnoupal District.

1.3 OBJECTIVES:

- i) To assess the levels of well-being of people in terms of income, assets, expenditures and access to services.
- ii) To assess the socio-cultural conditions in terms of population size, literacy rate, sex ratio, occupation and access to community services.
- iii) To examine the demographic and settlement characteristics of the study area
- iv) To assess the problems and prospects of study area.

SCOPE:

It cover an area of 200 hectares the whole village.

METHODOLOGY:

- i) Primary Information: Interviewing: The questionnaire method involves asking previously framed questions to the person to be interviewing through house to house (house hold survey).
- ii) Secondary information: Such as Census reports, Patwari, Dispensary and Pradhan member records etc,

Chapter: 2
GEOGRAPHY SETTING OF STUDY AREA

2.1 Physical Settling of the area:

Moreh is a border town located on the India –Myanmar border in Tengenoupal district of the Indian state of Manipur. It as a rapidly developing trade point with an integrated customs and immigration checkpoint plays a very important role in India's Look East Policy trade and commerce under ASEAN-India Free Trade Area, India-Myanmar relationship, India-Myanmar–Thailand road connectivity, and Trans-Asian Railway connectivity.

H.Lhangcham village the study area is located between at 24° 24'915"N latitude and 94° 30'293" E longitude and at distance of 3 km towards South- East of Moreh town.

Haolenphai is a small Village located towards the south east of Moreh and inhabited by Thadou-Kuki community. Apart from distinct cultural composition of Moreh town, H.Lhangcham is also famous for weaving, which showcases different attires belonging to Manipur. The suitable time to visit H.Lhangcham Village is in the months of October to February, when the climate is pleasant

2.2 Transport, Communication System .

This Village is linked to Imphal or Moreh through Indo-Myanmar border road called Asian Highway-1. The village is connected by Auto and other vehicles, Myanmar border town Tamu is just walking distance from Haolenphai.

2.3 Health Care and Delivery

A primary health care centre is located in the village which lacks infrastructure and medical facilities. The nearest hospital to the village is Moreh PHC and Moreh Hospital

2.4 Places Of Interest:

Moreh town and surrounding including Haolenphai is becoming a favourite among tourists due to its scenic beauty and the glimpses providing rich Landscape as well as a commercial town due to Act east Policy of India.

The scenic beauty and warm hospitality attracts tourists to Moreh. Most of the tourist sites reflect modern culture and local traditions are maintained through community of the local villagers.

Chapter: 3 SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

3.1 Demography

Demography is a statistical study of human population and sub – population it encompasses the study of the size, structure and distribution of these population and the spatial or temporal changes in them in response to birth, migration, ageing and death. Demographic analysis can be applied to whole societies or to groups defined by criteria such as education, nationality, religious and ethnicity. It is very helpful in analyzing the relationship between economic, social en there and biological processes influencing a population.

During the course of our field work 42 households were surveyed. According to the survey, the study area has population of 261 out of which 135 are males that is (51.72 %) and population 126 (i e 48.28 %) are females .

3.2 Literacy:

Literacy is the ability to understand, interpret communicate, compute and use printed and written materials. Associated with varying contents, literacy involve a continuous of learning to enable an individual to achieve his or her goals, to develop his or her knowledge and potential and to participate fully in wider society (UNESCO, 2004)

Literacy influences various demographic traits e.g. fertility, mortality, migration occupational structure, etc .Further it also affects the urbanization, industrialization, communication, trade and commerce which have been indispensable aspect to the advancement of the nation at present.

The total literacy rate of the sample collected is 67.2 % which is much lower than national average 74.14%. Hence, it is essential to analyze literacy so as to understand the economic, social and demographic aspects of the area. According to the census of 2011, the literacy rate of India was 74.14 %.

Literacy Rate

No. of Male	No. Of Female	Male literacy Rate	Female literacy Rate
59	54	66.29	68.35%

Source: data collected from the respondents.

3.3 Sex Ratio:

It refers to the ratio between the number of females and males in the population. In other words it can be define as the number of females per thousand male populations. It reflects the socio – economic condition prevailing in the area and useful tool for rational analyses. It is also an index of socio – economic conditions in an area. Sex ratio is the most fundamental as it determines the reproductive potential, marital status, work force, migration pattern, growth of population and all the socio – economical relationship. It can be calculated as

Sex Ratio= (Number of female / number of males) X 1000

Table: Sex Ratio

Total population	No. Of males	No. Of females	Sex ratio
261	135	126	933

Source: Data collected from the respondents.

The sex ratio in India according to 2011 census was 940. It means that there is more male population as compare to female population in the country. Here in Haolenphai Village ,the male population is higher than the female population with a sex – ratio of about 933 females for every 1000 male populations which is far lower than that of country population. It may be used as an indication of discrimination against the females and high rate of female infanticides or foeticides ;

3.4 Age Composition:

Age Structure: The Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.

Age composition is also an important characteristic of population. It helps in ascertaining the longevity, work – force and the dependent population (young age groups are the senior citizen).

The age structure of a given country or region may be analyzed on the basis of age – groups. On the basis of physiological and economic activities, the population is generally classified into three groups

Age Composition

Young age group (0 – 14)	Work – force (15 – 59)	Senior citizen (60 years & above)
60	168	33

: Data collected from the respondents.

Children constitute only 23%and younger age group dominated the population and constitutes 64% which is more than national average. Where only ageing population form only 13%.Thus the region is dominated by the work force which is considered biologically most reproductive and economically more active.

3.5 Settlement:

The people of this region are rural they all enjoy amenities of the rural. The building are not too close to one another then gap between two building most of the house are Kuccha and made up of wooden plank or Tin/DI sheet. Generally each house has 2-3 rooms this region suffer from the lack of sufficient utilities for the development of the region it also lacks a comprehensive underground sewage system. Type of settlement is Dispersed settlement.

3.6 Religion and Festivals:

The people of H.Lhangcham constituted mainly of Thadou Kuki community. Majority of the people practice Christianity and celebrate Christmas, Palm Sunday, Good Friday and pentecost day every year. A part from this a culture Festival

Chavang Kut is a festival which is observed with so much zeal and joyousness. However, during the festival, the people of all communities of Manipur come together to commemorate this amazing fiesta. The festival is observed to mark the end of the harvesting season and also to thank deities for a good harvest season. Therefore, the festival is named Chavang Kut; Chavang stands for 'autumn' and Kut mean 'harvest'. In the earlier days, the Kut festival used to last a number of days and many rituals were also used to perform. After the main rites, the village priest used to distribute ju (rice beer) to the locals. The celebration also included the dancing and singing along with the sports competitions and feasts.

3.7 Economy:

The economy prosperity of the people of the study area depends on the working population. More than half of the populations are working population. They are engage in primary, secondary and Tertiary activities. Among the primary activities-Lumbering, farming, fishing and even Weaving is the most important secondary activities. And some people practiced tertiary activities include running shops, drivers and services. From our study, the various levels of income have found out. For convenient, it has been grouped into three levels depending on the monthly income rather than individual income as follows:

- i) Monthly family income less than Rs 10,000
- ii) Monthly family income between Rs 10,000 and 50,000
- iii) Monthly family income more than Rs 50,000

Family Income	No. Of household
Less than 10,000	23
10,000 – 50,000	12
Above 50,000	7

Source: data collected from the respondents

The study area is found to be dominated by the people whose family income is below Rs 10,000, formed 54.76 % and Rs 10,000-50,000 constituting about 28.57 % of the total households in the study area where 16.6% has family income more than Rs 50,000.

3.8 Occupational Structure:

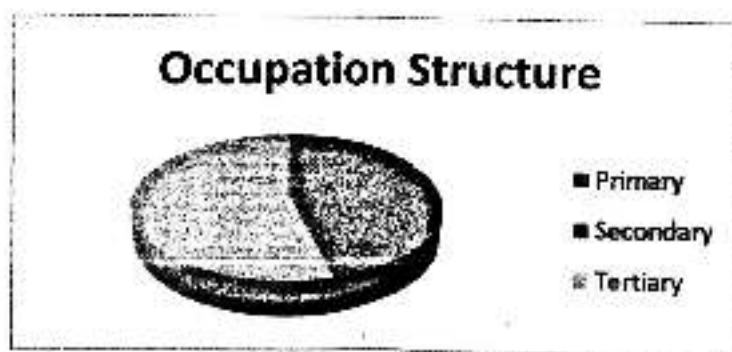
Most of the people in the H.Lhangcham Villager engaged in primary activities such as business, farming, fishing, and livestock rearing. Being a border trade and transit village, Haolenphai plays a key role in the development of the economy of Moreh with border haat as well as international trade. A significant portion of the economy of Haolenphai depends on smuggling, including illegal teak smuggled from Myanmar.

Only 12 household engaged in laboring, animal, poultry, quarrying and agriculture, 16.66% marks the structure of tertiary activity

As for the secondary sector, villager practice cottage commercial activities such as carpentry and weaving, etc. Traditional attires such as Phanek/tradition shawl and host of other varieties of Phanek/tradition shawl is widely woven. They sell their goods in the nearest market of urban agglomerated at Moreh. These women hardly managed negotiating their product with labour they produced. 21 household engaged in this sector which accounts for 29.16% of the occupational structure.

Small business, Shop keeping, Trading with the adjoining areas are their main concerned. Local trading dominates the areas. 39 household renders Tertiary activities which constitutes 54.16% of the total structure.

Henceforth, we can draw from the above analysis that most of the people are engaging in Secondary and Tertiary activities, their standard of living is above the state.



CHAPTER: 4 OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSION

4.1 Observation

H.Lhangcham is one of the village of Manipur, and heritage that Manipur is famous for. It is culturally rich having composite culture that Thadou -kuki and Myanmar. It is lacking the infrastructures. The villagers have to go to the cities for higher education, as there is no such proper facility available in the village. There is no proper market, hotel providing lodging or fooding facilities except some some Fast Food restaurant- GG Restuarent etc. hence people coming for tourism faces inconvenience. If the concerned department looked after all this infrastructure, the village can attract more tourists across the state and the nation.

4.2 Conclusion

Lastly but not the least the present geography field study of Haolenphai provides ways to know a brief account of the area under study. This study will be very useful source of information to the people in general and to the geographer in particular.

Hence, such studies need to be conducted in any geographical area in every aspects.

REFERENCES

- i) Geography book
- ii) Internet sources.
- iii) Through direct sources(questionnaire)

QUESTIONNAIRE

MOREH COLLEGE, MOREH

A FIELD SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF H.LHANGCHAM VILLAGE

IN TENGNOUPAL DISTRICT HELD

House hold survey

1. Name of villager(Shri/Smt).....

2. Age.....

3 Sex: Male/Female

4. No of family member:

Age group	Female	Male	Total
Children (0-14)			
Adult (15-59)			
Adult 60yrs above			

5. Education Qualification(s)

i) Children (0-14) years of age

Female		Male	
a		a	
b		b	

ii) Adult (15-59 years of age;

Female		Male	
a		a	
b		b	
c		c	
d		d	
e		e	

iii) Adult 60 years and above.

Female		Male	
a		a	
b		b	
c		c	
d		d	
e		e	

6. Main source of family income. Salary/business/Farming activities.

7 No. of bread earner in family. Male.....no(s) ,female..... no(s)= Totalno(s)

PHOTO GALLERY

