Chapter 4

FIELD OF THE STUDY

The field of the study comprises two villages; namely, Koutruk and Leimaram, located in the Imphal Valley of the state. Manipur has 33 towns and 2,391 villages (2315 inhabited and 76 uninhabited villages) and nine districts. The hills comprise five districts; namely, (i) Senapati, (ii) Tamenglong, (iii) Churachandpur, (iv) Chandel and (v) Ukhrul, and the valley divided into four districts; viz, (i) Imphal West, (ii) Imphal East, (iii) Bishnupur and (iv) Thoubal. The Loi villages are settled in all districts but thoubal of the valley and one village in Chandel district in the hills. Imphal-West is an important southern district of the state. Its administrative office headquarters are at the city of Imphal, the capital of the state. 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. The district covers an area of 558 square kilometres. Located at an altitude of 790 meters, the districts falls between 24°30' and 25°00' North Latitudes and 93°45' and 94°15' East Longitudes. According to the Census 2001, the total population of the Imphal-West District is 4, 44,382. The district has a population density of 855 inhabitants per square kilometre. Imphal West has a sex ratio of 1004 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 80.2 %. The valley area of Imphal West district is fertile land and is mainly made up of alluvial soil of recent origin. Main rivers running through the Imphal west plain are Imphal and Nambul rivers. It is the most developed district in Manipur. Sharing the Capital city, Imphal, along with the Imphal East district, Imphal West is the district where all the most important offices, institutions, memorial places, hotels and markets are located. The district is connected with other places by state highways and national highways. The only airport of Manipur, *Tulihal Airport,* is located in the Imphal West district. Daily flights are available from Imphal for Guwahati, Delhi, Silchar and Kolkata. The Imphal East district came into existence on 18 June, 1997. The district covers an area of 469.44 square kilometres. The district is situated in two separate valleys of the state; namely, Central Valley and Jiribam Valley. Porompat town is the administrative headquarters of the district. Having a population of 3,94,876 as per Census 2001, the district ranking the second most populous district in the state, after the Imphal West. The

density of the population is 557 persons per square kilometre. It has a sex ratio of 991 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 75.4%. Bishnupur district is situated 25 kms to the south-west of Imphal, the capital of Manipur. The district covers an area of 496 square kilometres. The district falls between 24°11' and 24°18' North Latitudes and 93°42' and 93°53' East Longitudes. According to the 2001 census, the district has a total population of 2, 08,368 persons. The district has a population density of 419 inhabitants per square kilometre. The district has a literacy rate of 67.6%. Bishnupur has a sex ratio of 993 females for every 1000 males. Blessed with rich flora and fauna, the Bishnupur district is the place for the nature lovers and wild life freaks. Sendra, Loktak Lake and Keibul Lamjao are the famous fresh water lakes and National Park located in Bishnupur District. Chadel district is situated 64 kms to the north-east of Imphal. It has an area of 3,313 sq. km. Chandel is the district headquarters of the district. According to the 2001 census, the district has a total population of 1,18,327 with the density of 36 inhabitants per square kilometre. The district has a sex ratio of 981 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 56.2%.

Loi villages are settled in these four districts of Manipur. Out of which, the two districts of Imphal West and Bishnupur emerged with their special positions. Hence, the two villages selected from these districts. Let, now, the two villages be introduced.

Koutruk

About the origin and name of the village there is a story that in course of her journey Phouoibee (the Goddess of crops) forgot to reach the village, so the village is known as Koutruk, derived from the word *Kaothokpa* meaning **forget**ten. Koutruk is situated 17 km. to the north-west of Imphal town. The village is connected with Imphal town by a state highway called Kanchup road. While traveling from Imphal by a bus one can see along the road, some small bazaar, a number of villages, small hillocks, vast expanse of meadows and paddy fields stretching far and wide. After travel of 16 km. one can see the Meitei village, Phumlou, on the west of which is Koutruk, 2 km., across the paddy fields. The village is bounded in the southwest by Kharam Thadoi village of the Kom tribe, in the north-west by Haraothel hill and in the east, south east and south by three Meitei villages; namely, Phumlou, Lairen Shajik and Kadangband respectively. The village falls under Phayeng Gram

Panchayet, Haorang Sabal Block, Imphal West district and Sekmai Legislative Assembly Constituency. Its settlement area covers about 245.6 sq. km., comprising residential site, cultivated land, meadows, reserved forest and playground. In its surroundings, the village is well-connected with the Meitei villages such as Phumlou, Kadangband and Lairen Shajik by a network of Kuchcha roads.

The village has a population of 429, comprising 200 (46.63%) males and 229 (53.37%) females. In all, there are 88 families in the village, out of which 52 (59.10%) belongs to the Hindus, 35 (39.77%) to the Sanamahis families and a very few (1.13%) to the Christians.

Age and Sex Structure

Age and sex of the people of a village form important bases for understanding structure of the village. Therefore, an analysis based on age and sex of the villagers is taken up here. The age of the villagers is classified into four groups; viz, (i) children (0-14), (ii) youth (15-35), (iii) middle age (36-60) and (iv) old age (60+). The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the villagers:

Table 4.1
Age Distribution of the Villagers by Age and Sex in Koutruk
(Percentage in Parentheses)

Age Group	Koutruk (%)		Total (%)
	Male	Female	
Children (0-14)	41 (20.5)	58 (25.33)	99 (23.08)
Youth (15-35)	99 (49.5)	100 (43.67)	199 (46.39)
Middle age (36-60)	50 (25.0)	59 (25.76)	109 (25.41)
Old age (60+)	10 (5.0)	12 (5.24)	22 (5.13)
Total (%)	200 (100)	229 (100)	429 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from the Villages during January – March 2010

The table shows that over two fifths (46.39%) of the villagers are the youth in the age group of 15-35, over one fifth (23.08%) are the children in the age group of 0-14, near about one fourth (25.41%) are in the middle age group of 36-60 and a small fraction (5.13) are in the old age group of 60+. Furthermore, over a half (53.38%) of the villagers are female and over two fifths (46.62%) are male.

In the population of the village, 49.5% of males and 43.67% of females are in the age group of 15-35, one fifth of the males and one fourth of the females are in the

age group of 0-14, one fifth, each, males and females are in the age group of 36-60 and 5% of males and 5.24% of females are in the age group of 60+.

Thus, three fourths of the population constitute the working population and sex ratio favours the females in this village. Majority (63.22%) of the villagers are engaged in agriculture, over one fourth (28.35%) in service sector and a few (8.43%) in secondary sector of manufacturing. The literacy rate of the villagers is very high. 86.51% of the villagers are literate ranging from primary to higher secondary, graduate, post-graduates, professionals and technical levels.

Over a half of the families are Hindus, nearabout two fifths are the followers of Sanamhi and a few (1.13%) are christians. The traditional caste council is still existing there. It consists of Khullakpa, Luplakpa, Khunjahanba, Yupalba, Pakhanglakpa, Naharakpa, Loumilakpa and Laisungba. However, it is now constituted by the villagers from the most responsible persons who have attained the age of 40 years.

Also, educated persons are forming modern social organization like clubs for the developmnt of the village as mentioned later.

Residential Pattern

The village is inhabited only by the Lois. However, one tribal family has migrated from Churachandpur and settled there, serving the Chruch situated near the Kourtuk Ching Leikai. The village is divided into three main parts; namely, (i) Koutruk Khunjao, (ii) Koutruk Ching Leikai and, (iii) Koutruk Khunou. Descriptions of these parts are as follows:

I. Koutruk Khunjao

Koutruk Khunjao is the largest part of the village and situated in the eastern side of the village. It is bounded by Koutruk Khunou in the north, Koutruk Ching Leikai in the west, Phumlou village in the east and the paddy fields in the south. It is again sub-divided into three sections; namely, Mamang Leikai, Mayai Leikai and Makha Leikai. There are altogether 27 households/ families in the Kourtuk Khunjao with a population of 168 persons. Most (13 families) of the households belong to the Nighoujam lineage of Ningthouja clan followed by 11 families of Leishangthem lineage of Sarang-Leishangthem clam. Other lineages found in the Koutruk Khunjao are Chingakham, Thangjam, Thounaojam, Kangabam and warrepam. Most of the

houses in this area are made of wooden walls and corrugated iron sheet roofs. Only one house in the village is found to be made of cement and brick. Every house has a separate hut for keeping agricultural products and preparing rice bear.

II. Koutruk Ching Leikai

It is situated in the western side of the village. It is bounded by Koutruk Khunou in the north, Koutruk Khunjao in the east, Kharam Thadoi village in the west and the paddy fields in the south. Inhabited by 36 households with a population of 168 prsons, Koutruk Ching Leikai became the most inhabited area in the Koutruk village. The part is also known as New Indira Housing Colony. The lineages such as Thangjam, Tongbram, Khaidem, Thounaojam, Leishangthem, Ningthoujam and Angom are the inhabitants of this part bin the village. Among them, Leishangthem became the major groups with 13 households, followed by Ningthoujam and Thangjam with 7 households, each. The area of the part is connected with its sorroundings by a network of kachcha roads.

III. Koutruk Khunou

Situated in the northern part of the village Koutruk Khunou is bounded by Koutruk Khunjao in the southeast, Koutruk Ching Leikai in the southwest, Haraothel hill in the northwest and Khurkhul village in the north. It is the less populated area in the village. It has a population of 114 persons with 25 households. Like the other parts of the village, it connects with a network of Kachcha roads in its sorrounding. This part of the village is mainly inhabited by Leishangthem lineage (10 households) under Sarang-Leishangthem clan and Ningthoujam (6 households) lineage under Ningthouja clan. Other lineages are Sorokhaibam, Chingakham, Sobam, Nunglekpam and Buthem.

Lord Koubru Temple

There is a temple of Lord Koubru situated in the Koutruk Ching Leikai made up of cement and brick. Lord Koubru is worshipped in this temple. The villagers performed the festival of Lai-Haraoba in the courtyard of this temple for every alternate year. There is no daily priest service in the temple. Only during the Lai-Haraoba, the villagers hire Maiba (Meitei priest) and Maibis (Meitei priestes) to perform the rituals of Haraoba.

School

The village has only one Primary School known as Koutruk Primary School from class I to class V. It is located at Koutruk Mamang Leikai, a sub-part of Koutruk Khunjao. Established in 1954 by the villagers, the school has five teachers (two male and three female). Most of the teachers are from the place in the Imphal town like Uribok, Sagolband Ingudam Leirak, Naga Mapal and Thangapat. M.G. Alanna from Lamsang is the present Head Master of the school. The school has 31 students. The following table shows the number of students in the school:

Table 4.2

Classwise Distribution of the Students in the Koutruk Primary School

Class	No. of Students (%)		Total (%)
	Male	Female	
I	3 (25)	7 (36.84)	10 (32.26)
II	3 (25)	5 (26.32)	8 (25.81)
III	3 (25)	2 (10.53)	5 (16.134)
IV	2 (16.67)	3 (15.79)	5 (16.13)
V	1 (8.13)	2 (10.53)	3 (9.68)
Total %	12 (100)	19 (100)	31 (100)

Source: Data Collected from the Record of Koutruk Primary School during January – March 2010

The table shows that near about one third (32.26%) of students in the school are the students of class I, one fourth are in class II, 16.13% each are the students of class III and class IV, and 9.68% are the students of class V. The data show that there is a dicline in the enrolment of students in the school. It is because parents in the village have sent their children outside the village for better education.

The village has no primary health centre. For health care they have to go either to Lamshang Primary Health Centre or to government or private hospitals in Imphal town. As far as shops and hotels of the village are concerned, there are four small shops run by one male and three female members of the village, and one hotel run by a female member. The commodities sold in the shop are rice, dal, salt, sugar, washing soap, body soap, cigarette, biri, pan, etc. In the hotel, tea, puri, allu fried, pakora etc. are provided. As the village lacks the transport facility and even the communication system in the village is not good. There is no pacca road in the village. There is a

kachcha road only. During the rainy season, the road is not in condition for transportation. Only a private D.I service is there, which service three routes in a day. However, electricity and water supply facilities are available in the village. Though it is the village of a scheduled caste, the surrounding Meiteis villagers respect these villagers out of their good relations with them.

Koutruk Youth Club

There is a club, Koutruk Youth Club, in this part, which is the only one non-government organization (NGO) in the village. The club was established in 1976 to deals with village matters like disputes arising between the villagers, roads and transportation, infrastructure for the village school, etc. The club has also a school committee of nine members, including school officials, to look after the school infrastructure and enrolment of the students. Ningthoujam Priyokumar is Chairperson of the Executive Commitee and M.G. Alana is the Secretary.

Leimaram

About the origin of the village, M. Chandra Singh (1992) said that once two Chakpa tribals, Leishiha and Leishikhu, came from the Kangla in search for the land for their settlement in the western direction of the Kangla and finally they found this place and settled here. Thus, after their name the village is known as Leimaram. The villagers also tell the same story. So, the people of the Leimaram claim to be the descendents of the Chakpa. The Leimaram village is situated 25 km. to the south-west of Imphal, the capital town of Manipur. It falls under the Bishnupur distict. The village is connected with the Imphal town by the state highway- Tiddium Road- which runs south-westward leading to Moirang, the place of the distressful legendary love story of Khamba and Thoibi that still remains alive in every Meitei's heart and the greatest hill town Churachandpur, the native place of various Kuki tribes of Manipur. While travelling by a bus from Imphal along the road, one sees a number of small bazaars like Malom Bazaar and Nambol Bazaar, village cluster of Changangei, Ghari, Malom, Utlou and Nambol, small hillocks of Khori Phaba Ching and Maibam Lokpaching , a vast expanse of meadows and fields stretching along the road, and, sometimes, the vast expanse of small isolated villages appearing as small groves far off the road. After travelling about 20 km. one comes across a small hill, called Maibam Lokpaching, beside the road. After covering a distance of about a quarter of kilometre from there towards south, a road bifurcates from the Teddim Road and

leads westward through the vast paddy fields all around. After crossing the paddy fields there is a small Meitei village, Heinoubok, on the west of which lies the village, Leimaram. The village shares a common boundary with a Meitei village, Heinoubok, on the east and blocked on the west by the high mountain ranges inhabited by the Kom tribes and the vast paddy field and meadows all around. The village falls within the administrative jurisdiction of Bishnupur District and the Development Block of the same name, Oinam Legislative Assembly Constituency of the state and Irenbam Gram Panchayat. It is well-connected in its surrounding with the Meitei villages like Kabowakching, Kangmong, Irenbam and Maibam by a network of roads.

Situated at the foot of the mountain range Chiru, the village has a settlement area of about 400, 98 sq. km. which comprises residential side, cultivated land, meadows, reserved forest and playground. The village has a population of 2093 persons with 412 households.

Age and Sex Structure

The age of the villagers is classified into four groups; viz, (i) children (0-14), (ii) youth (15-35), (iii) middle age (36-60) and (iv) old age (60+). The next table is about the age and sex distribution of the villagers:

Table 4.3

Age Distribution of the Villagers by Sex in Leimaram
(Percentage in Parentheses)

Age Group	Leimaram (%)		Total (%)
	Male	female	
Children (0-14)	302 (29.58)	314 (29.29)	616 (29.43)
Youth (15-35)	379 (37.12)	401 (37.41)	780 (37.27)
Middle age (36-60)	272 (26.64)	287 (26.77)	559 (26.71)
Old age (60+)	68 (6.66)	70 (6.53)	138 (6.59)
Total (%)	1021 (100)	1072 (100)	2093 (100)

Source: Field Data Collected from the Villages during January – March 2010

The table shows that over one third (37.27%) of the villagers are within the age group of 15-35, 29.43% are children, over one fourth are in the middle age group and a small fraction (6.59%) of the villagers in the old age group.

Further, 37.12% of males and 37.41% of females are in the age group of 15-35, 29.58% of males and 29.29% of females are in the age group of 0-14, over one fourth, each, males and females are in the age group of 36-60 and 6.66% of males and 6.53% of females are in the age group of 60+. Further, over a half (53.38%) of the villagers are female and over two fifths (46.62%) are male.

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the villagers, followed by service sector. About two thirds (66.41%) of them are engaged in agriculture, nearabout one fifth (18.47%) in service sector and 15.12% in secondary sector of manufacturing. The literacy rate of the villagers is very high. Of the villagers 89.28% are literate and 10.72% are illiterate. The literate persons are ranging from primary to high school, higher secondary, graduate, post-graduates, professionals and technical levels mostly concentrated in high school level.

Majority (83.49%) of the villagers are Hindus, 16.02% are the followers of Sanamhi and a few (0.49%) are Christians. Both the traditional and modern political systems are found in the village. The traditional caste council consisting of Khullakpa, Luplakpa, Khunjahanba, Yupalba, Pakhanglakpa, Naharakpa, Loumilakpa and Laisungba still exists there. However, it has almost lost its power and is, now, engaged in the rituals related to the Lai-Haraoba of the village. The village is now looked after by the Ward members and the Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat.

Residential Pattern

The village is divided into five main parts; namely, Mamang Leikai, Makha Leikai, Awang Leikai, Mayai Leikai and Ching Leikai. The types of houses found in the village range from the traditional houses made of bamboo and thatched roofs to the houses made up with wooden structure and corrugated iron sheet roofs and also of bricks and cement in modern style. Every household have two or more attached huts for storing agricultural products, firewoods and so on. A house is physically demarcated from neighbouring ones by mud walls covered with thick vegetation and having a trench dug all round.

I. Leimaram Mamang Leikai

Situated in the eastern side of the village, Leimaram Mamang Leikai has a population of 502 persons with 98 families/households. Most (47 families) of the families belong to the Leichombam lineage of Ningthouja clan, followed by 32 families of Ningthoujam lineage of the same clan. Other lineages found in the area are Moirangthem, Schamchetshabam, Heirangkhongjam, Angom, Thoudam, Sapam, Laishram, Leimapokpam, Chingakham, Khuraijam, Hirom and Thongam. Every house is physically demarcated with its neighbouring ones by mud walls covered with thick vegetation and having a trench dug all round. Most of the houses in this area are made up of wooden walls and corrugated iron sheet roofs. A few houses are made up of cement and bricks. Every house has a separate hut for keeping agricultural products and preparing rice bear.

II. Leimaram Makha Leikai

Leimaram Makha Leikai is situated in the sourthern side of the village. It has a total 101 families /households with a population of 528 persons. Most of the families in this area belong to the Ningthoujam lineage (54) of Ningthouja clan followed by Leichombam with 15 families. Other clans found in the area are Moirangthem, Sorrokhaibam, Meitram, Angom, Hijam, Leimapokpam, Heirangkhongjam, Yumnam, Hanglem, Meishnam, Wahengbam, Ngangom, Thoudam, Mayengbam, Sapam, Shamchetsabam and Thiyam. Most of the houses in Leimaram Makha Leikai are of semi-pacca type and Kachcha type. One also finds houses made up of cement and bricks and those of the traditional type made of mud plastered woods and thatched roof. Every house is physically demarceted with other ones by thick vegetations. Sometimes, There are also found two or more houses of different clans and lineages living together.

III. Leimaram Awang Leikai

This part of the village is situated in the northern side of the village. It has a population of 603 persons in 121 households. Like the other parts of the village, it is also dominated by Ningthoujam lineage of Ninthouja clan (44 families), followed by Leichombam lineage (32) of the same clan. The other clans found in this part of the vilage are Moirangthem, Maibam, Leimapokpam, Laishram, Kharaibam, Haobijam, Wangkheimayum, Shamchetsabam, Nagngbam, Angom, Sanjenbam, Thoudam and

Soibam. Among these, Haobijam, Laishram, Wangkheimayum, Nagngbam, Sanjenbam, Thoudam and Soibam are the minor lineages with one, each, families.

IV. Leimaram Mayai Leikai

Leimaram Mayai Leikai is situated at the centre of the village. There are 52 households altogether settled in this part of the village with a population of 269 persons. The Leimaram Government High School and the Leimaram Yaipha Lamjing Lup of the village are both situated in this part of the village. There are altogether eight lineages of different clans settled in this part of the village. These lineages are Ningthoujam, Leichombam, Konsam, Huidrom, Kharaibam, Leimapokpam, Soibam and Moirang. Among them, Ningthoujam is the major lineage (35 families) and the minor lineages are Konsam, Huidrom, Leimapokpam and Soibam with one, each, families.

V. Leimarm Maning Waroiching Leikai

Situated in the inermost part of the village, Waroiching, is is inhabited by both the Lois and the Kom tribe. There are 41 families inhabited in this part of the village with a population of 197 persons. There are altogether 12 lineages settled in this part of the village; namely, Ningthoujam, Leichombam, Angom, Moirang, Longjam, Keisham, Maibam, Thongam, Ngangbam, Soibam, Leimapokpam and Shamchetsabam respectively. Among them, Ningthoujam is the major lineage with 12 families and the most minor lineages found in this part of the village are Moirang, Longjam, Keisham, Thongam, Ngangbam and Soibam. Most of the houses in this part of the village are made up of wooden walls and corrugated iron sheet roofs. Sometimes, the traditional type of the houses made up of mud plaster bamboo walls and thached roofs are also found.

Temples

There are two temples in Leimaram, one is Mahadev temple at Waroiching and Krishna temple at Leimaram Awang Leikai. The Waroiching Mahadev temple is a very small temple made up of bricks and cement. No service by Brahmin and Meitei priest is provided there. The villagers worship it during the Cheiraoba (New Year of Manipuries). Besides these Hindu temples, there is a temple of Lord Loyalakpa at Leimaram Makha Leikai, where the villagers perform the festival of Lai-Haraoba. The villagers visit these temples during the Lai-Haraoba, Cheiraoba and other occasions. The service of Maiba (Meitei Priest) and Maibis (Meitei Priestes) are

engaged during the Lai-Haraoba. Moreover, there is a Brahmin family in the village which serves in the Krishna temple.

Schools

There is a government school, Leimaram Government High School, situated in Leimaram Mayai Leikai. In this, there are 15 teachers (11 males and 4 females) with 106 students. Most of the teachers are from Nambol and Oinam villages. The following table shows the distribution of the student in the school by their classes:

Table 4.4

Classwise Distribution of the Students in the Leimaram Government High School

Class	No. of Student (%)		Total (%)
	Male	Female	
I	—	2 (3.23)	2 (1.89)
II	5 (11.36)	7 (11.29)	12 (11.32)
III	7 (15.91)	7 (11.29)	14 (13.21)
IV	7 (15.91)	9 (14.52)	16 (15.09)
V	11 (25)	13 (20.97)	24 (22.64)
VI	8 (18.18)	2 (3.23)	10 (9.43)
VII	5 (11.36)	9 (14.52)	14 (13.21)
VIII	1 (2.27)	5 (8.06)	6 (5.66)
IX	—	8 (12.90)	8 (7.55)
Total (%)	44 (100)	62 (100)	106 (100)

Source: Record of Leimaram Government High School

The data show that there are altogether 106 students in the school from class I to class IX. Over one fifth (22.64%) of students are enrolled in class V, 15.09% in class IV, 13.51%, each, in class III and VII, 11.32% in class II, 7.55% in class IX, 5.66% in class VIII, and 1.89% of students are enrolled in class I.

Besides, this government High School, there is another private school, Target English School, situated in Leimaram Awang Leikai. The school is run by a non-Manipuri from Orissa named Basant Tiwari (Principal). The school has 5 teachers (1 male and 4 female) and 69 students. Except the Principal who is from Orissa all other teachers are from Leimaram and its neighbouring Meitei village, Heinoubok. The students are from Leimaram and Heinoubok. The following table shows the distribution of students in different classes in the school:

Table 4.5

Classwise Distribution of the Studenst in Target English School

Class	No. of Student (%)		Total (%)
	Male	Female	
Nursery	11 (31.43)	17 (50)	28 (40.58)
K.G	9 (25.71)	7 (20.59)	16 (23.19)
I	12 (34.29)	7 (20.59)	19 (27.54)
II	3 (8.57)	3 (8.82)	6 (8.69)
Total (%)	35 (100)	34 (100)	69 (100)

Source: Field data Collected from the School Office during January – March 2010

The table shows that there are altogether 69 students in this school. Among the students two fifths are enrolled in class Nursery, over one fourth (27.54%) in class I, 23.19% in class K.G and 8.69% in class II. The data show the decline in the enrolment of students in higher classes of the school. It is because the parents send their children outside the village for further studies mostly after class I.

Club House

In the centre of the village i, e, Leimaram Mayai Leikai, there is located the Leimaram Yaipha Lamging Lup. It was established on 5th June 1980 for welfare of the villagers, to develop agricultural and horticultural activities, small scale industries, poultry and piggery farming and to give vocational training to the villagers. The organization has 22 members, out of which 13 members occupy various positions for office bearers; viz., Honorary President, Working President, Vice President, General Secretary, Assistant General Secretary, Treasurer, Social and Cultural Secretary, Assistant Social and Cultural Secretary, Games and Sports Secretary, Assistant Games and Sports Secretary, Library Secretary, Publicity and Information Secretary and Office Maintenance Secretary. All these members are elected through voting among them for a period of one year. Besides, the organization has an Advisory Committee of eight members with a Chairman and three auditors which are unanimously elected from the most responsible persons of the village. The club established a non-formal education centre in 1981 to give education to the children

who are not able to attain schools and games and sports. It also established relief camps during the Naga- Kuki riots on 13th June 1992.

Primary Health Sub-Centre

The village has a primary health sub- centre in the Leimaram Mayai Leikai near the club and High school. The Health centre is looked after by a pharmacist, N. Nandibala Devi from Sangaiprou Gari, two female health workers, Mrs Chongnu Kom from Game village and N. Mempiyari Devi from Maibam, and one male health worker, P. Jiten Singh from Leimapokpam.

Besides, electricity and water supply facilities are available in the village. There is a water supply office in the Waroiching which supplies drinking water to the village. The transport and communication system of the village is better in condition than that in Koutru. A pacca road connecst the village with Imphal. Auto rickshaw and mini bus services are available in the village to connecting it with other places. The village has 19 grocery shops and 13 tea hotels run by the villagers. The commodities sold in the shops are rice, dal, salt, sugar, washing soap, body soap, cigarette, biri, pan, etc. Tea, puri, allu fried, pakora etc. are available in the hotels.

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