

A FIELD REPORT

ON

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NGARIYAN VILLAGE

Under Imphal East District, Manipur



Submitted to:

**THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY,
LILONG HAOREIBI COLLEGE**

*In partial fulfilment for the requirement of B.Sc 2nd Semester Geography, Core-3 (GG503)
practical course, 2024*

Submitted by:

Name:

MU Roll No.

Semester:

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
LILONG HAOREIBI COLLEGE, LILONG
THOUBAL DISTRICT, MANIPUR**

2024



Lilong Haoreibi College

Lilong Ushoipokpi-795130

Manipur, India

CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that Shri/Md/Miss
a student of B.Sc. 4th Semester Geography of Lilong Haoreibi College, Lilong in the session
of 2024 under the Manipur University, bearing Roll no. and Registration
no..... has participated in the field study tour entitled as "Socio-economic
survey of Ngariyan Village, Imphal East District, Manipur." and was organised by the
department of Geography in partial fulfilment for the requirement of course Core-3 (GG503)
at the Department of Geography, Lilong Haoreibi College, Lilong, Thoubal, Manipur.*

Date:

Place:

Md. Iliyas

Assistant Professor (HoD)

Department of Geography,

Lilong Haoreibi College, Lilong

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my humble, sincere and deeply felt sense of gratitude to our respected **Prof. A. Sattar Shah, Principal** for supporting financial assistant of our survey and **Md Iliyas, i/c HoD and Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Lilong Haoreibi College** whose unrelenting effort, support, positive criticism and guidance have made the successful completion of the field work and consequent documentation a possibility.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to **A. Robertson Singh**, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Lilong Haoreibi College for his invaluable suggestions and help in undertaking the survey on “A field visit on comparative study of socio-economic survey at Ngariyan Village under 7-Andro A.C., Imphal East district, Manipur” which is crucial for the successful completion of B.Sc 2nd Semester.

Further, I wish to express my thanks to **M. Eshak Khan**, Assistant Professor and **Sarukh Khan Singamayum**, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Lilong Haoreibi College for guiding us until the completion of our entire field survey.

I extend my warm thanks to the villagers of Ngariyan for providing a lot of valuable information and data on which the study is carried on.

Last but not the least; I extend my sincere thanks to my senior students and our colleagues for their support and warm wishes during and after the course of this survey.

Date:

Place: Lilong

Group Photo with the teachers and the students

Date: 28th January, 2024



CONTENTS

Certificate

Acknowledgement

Group Photo

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGES
1.	CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	1 - 3
1.1	Introduction	
1.2	Statement of the problem	
1.3	Objectives	
1.4	Methodology	
2.	GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE VILLAGE	4 - 6
2.1	Introduction	
2.2	Location of the village	
2.3	Climate	
2.4	Transport	
3.	DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SET UP	7 - 17
3.1	Introduction	
3.2	Population Characteristics	
3.3	Literacy	
3.4	Economic Characteristics	
3.5	Income and Expenditure	
3.6	Religion	
3.7	Social and Ritual observations	
3.8	Conclusion	

CHAPTER 1

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 INTRODUCTION

A socio economic survey is a methodical, thorough study that gathers, examines and interprets information on various aspects of people's and household's financial situations levels of education, employment status, living standards and social characteristics within a given population or community. Understanding the complex interactions between social and economic elements and providing insight into the general development and well – being of the population being surveyed is the main goal of a socio economic survey.

Understanding the complexities of socioeconomic determinants has become essential for forming policy decisions, promoting equitable growth, and addressing societal challenges in a world that is rapidly changing. A socioeconomic survey is an effective tool for gathering in – depth information and insights on the numerous facets of a population's well – being, economic progress, and social structures. This study explores the many facets of people's lives, including their living standards, employment status, educational attainment, and access to healthcare.

A socio economic survey's reach goes much beyond numbers and statistical illustrations. It aims to grasp the intricacies of human existence and offers a comprehensive view of how various variables interact to affect the standard of living. These surveys give policy makers, academics, and organizations the ability to pinpoint the main causes of inequality and social exclusion and take appropriate action by closely examining income inequalities, employment trends, and educational attainment discrepancies.

Socio-economic situation of a family plays an important role in the overall development of the community or a nation. The present study area of Ngariyan village lies in the Imphal East district under the Keirao-Bitra circle. Many developmental programmes, Have been launched through panchayat level under the supervision of Block Development Officer of Porompat.

The scheme of MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee) has been introduced at Imphal East district. The said scheme gives benefit for working 100 days for those who are having BPL Cards. The Ngariyan village is also enjoying such scheme

under the planning process of panchayat level and implemented through the Blocks office of the MGNREGS Scheme include development of playground, repairing of inter village road and construction of drains. The village experiences in low performance in the higher education and percentage of women literacy to the total population. All the development programme which is under taken by the government agencies changes from time to time and place to place. It is a dynamic process not static. So, there is a wide range of variation. To gain the economic activities among the people from the different kind of trade like agriculture, industry, transport and other activities.

That is why, the present study gives emphasis on available socio- economic condition of the people of Ngariyan village. Therefore, keeping all these views in mind the present study takes up the following objectives.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Mayai Keithel village is facing several critical issues that hinder its socio-economic development. The village primarily depends on agriculture for livelihood, but many local farmers are struggling with low crop yields due to inadequate irrigation systems, the increasing unpredictability of weather patterns, and a lack of access to modern farming technologies. Additionally, the village's infrastructure is underdeveloped, with limited access to quality healthcare, education, and transportation, which restricts economic opportunities and overall well-being for residents.

The lack of essential public services such as proper roads, sanitation, and clean drinking water exacerbates health problems, while the absence of job opportunities outside of agriculture is leading to increasing migration, particularly among the youth, in search of better livelihoods in urban areas. These challenges are contributing to a cycle of poverty and social isolation, making it difficult for the village to thrive in an increasingly interconnected world.

Despite the availability of government schemes aimed at rural development, Mayai Keithel faces difficulties in accessing these resources due to a lack of awareness and local capacity to implement them effectively. Moreover, the ongoing changes brought about by

modernization have raised concerns about the erosion of the village's traditional culture, further threatening its long-term identity and cohesion.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the present study are as follows:

- i. To assess the current socio – economic condition of the village.
- ii. To find out the entire socio – economic activities of the village.
- iii. To identify the current status of educational level.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The present study has been based on empirical study. All the households of the Ngariyan village have been visited and collected relevant information through a well prepared set of questionnaire and schedules. Various cartographic techniques have been employed in the field survey to easily gap the spatial pattern of the study area. Maps are used to highlight the boundary of Imphal east district as well as the boundaries of Ngariyan village. Tables, graphs and pie charts are extensively used in the study. The most used cartographic technique in this field report is the representation of data in various pie charts of percentage composition of different categories of response to easily visualize different attributes or characteristics of the village. All these diagrammatic representations of data are done in MS Word using MS Excel. It is well supplemented by secondary data, collected from government offices, NGOs and other various sources.

CHAPTER 2

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE VILLAGE

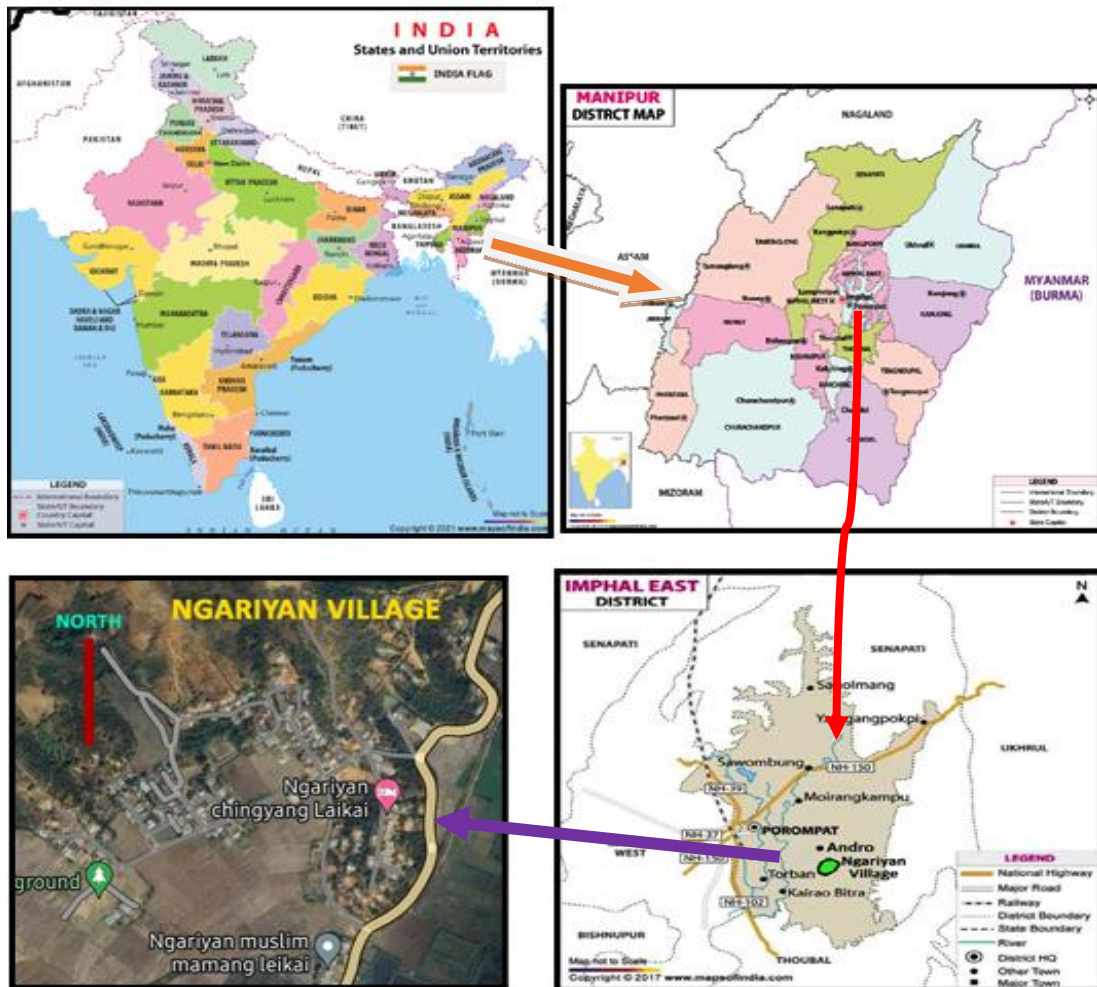
2.1 INTRODUCTION

Ngariyan village is a part of the Imphal East district's administrative region and is generally known for its local communities mixed with Meitei-Pangal and Tribal with a focus on agriculture and other rural activities. Majority of its population is predominant by Meitei-Pangal community. The village is also notable for being part of a region that has a rich history and strong ties to the Manipuri language, traditions, and customs. The village is endowed with scenic natural landscape covering almost all side of it by hilly terrain of Nongmaijing hills. Nestle beside the Yairipok-Andro road it takes about 1 and half hour to reach from the state capital. Most of their day-to-day requirements get from the Yairipok. Beside Yairipok town, the village has also some vendors and shops of it.

In the context of Socio-economic, the inhabitants of Ngariyan village primarily rely on agriculture particularly rice cultivation, pineapple cultivation and vegetables. Some of people were servicemen and some were work at carpenters, cottage industry and others for their livelihoods. Limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities constrains their quality of life.

2.2 LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE

The NGARIYAN Village is a small areal unit which lies in the 7- Andro Assembly Constituency of Imphal East district (village number 88) of Manipur. The village is located at 24°71' North latitude and 94°02' East longitude. It is governed by Angtha Gram Panchayat. The village lies about 21 km in the south eastern part of Imphal, the state capital which takes about 45 minutes to reach by road. From the above figure showing guide maps one can easily know the exact location of Ngariyan village.



2.3 CLIMATE

Ngariyan experiences a subtropical monsoon climate, typical of the region. Here's an overview of its climatic conditions:

General Climate Features of the village

1. Summer (March to June)

- Temperature: Temperatures range from 22°C to 35°C. The weather is generally warm to hot, with May and June being the hottest months.
- Humidity: Humidity levels are moderate to high, often reaching up to 80% during peak summer months.
- Rainfall: Pre-monsoon showers may occur toward the end of May.

2. Monsoon (June to September)

- Temperature: Temperatures during the monsoon season range from 18°C to 30°C, with a slight cooling effect due to frequent rains.
- Humidity: Humidity is very high, often exceeding 90%, leading to a humid and damp environment.
- Rainfall: Rainfall intensity is high, with Thoubal district receiving an average annual rainfall of 1200-1500 mm, much of which falls during this season.

3. Autumn/Post-Monsoon (October to November)

- Temperature: Temperatures begin to cool, ranging from 15°C to 25°C.
- Humidity: Humidity levels start to decrease with the retreating of monsoon season, making the climate more comfortable.
- Rainfall: Mild and pleasant with reduced rainfall, marking the transition from the wet monsoon season to the drier winter months.

4. Winter (December to February)

- Temperature: Temperatures range from 4°C to 16°C, with January being the coldest month.
- Humidity: Humidity levels are lower compared to other seasons, generally ranging from 50% to 60%.
- Rainfall: Winter is the driest season, with minimal rainfall. Clear skies and cool temperatures prevail during these months.

2.4 TRANSPORT

Ngariyan Village is well connected with Yairipok and the rest of the state by road. Ngariyan village is connected to other parts of Imphal East and Thoubal district through a network of Imphal-Ngariyan-Andro and Yairipok state highway. Taxis/Auto Rickshaws was widely used for short-distance travel within the village and nearby areas. Besides the above, there were also many residents rely on two-wheelers and personal vehicles for commuting, given the accessibility of roads. Located approximately 6 km away, offering markets, educational institutions and healthcare facilities Yairipok is the main town. The state capital is 25 km from the village, accessible via Imphal-Ngariyan-Andro road.

CHAPTER 3

DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SET UP

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Social characteristics of a population or region include factors such as age distribution, gender composition, education levels, household types, and cultural diversity. These characteristics shape the social dynamics and quality of life within a community, influencing access to education, employment opportunities, healthcare services, and social cohesion. Understanding these social attributes is crucial for policymakers and organizations as it provides critical insights into the population's size, age, gender, and socioeconomic characteristics, informing policy-making, resource allocation, and economic planning. These can help in designing effective social programs, promote inclusivity, and foster community development. Some social characteristics included in the study include demographics, education and health issues.

3.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic features of region/population characteristics of a region strongly control the overall development of a region. The present high rate of population growth involve a great challenge to the socio – economic of the Ngariyan village. The total population of the village is about 780 persons (370 males and 410 females) which are living in about 190 households.

Demographic processes and phenomena, in this case – high rate of natural increase directly dependent the socio – economic organisation



and level of development of the village. Therefore, a systematic study of population for Ngariyan village is essential because population is the development backbone of any region.

The quality and quantity of a Population responsible for development of the socio-economic conditions of a society. Population and resource development go hand in hand. Finding from the present study shows that male population plays an important role in economic pursuit. Population is the point of reference from which all the other elements are observed and form which they all, singly and collectively, derived significance and meaning. It is population which furnishes the focus (G.T. Trewartha). Man's scientific advancement has created many other resources. It is the knowledge intelligence and strength of human beings that create wonders. So the study of human population and its spatial patterns are of vital importance in understanding the socio- economic status of a society or a village. The spatial spread to population on the earth surface is referred to as population distribution. The population distribution of the Ngariyan village is even because of its topography structure like the areas having semi hilly characters. So the fertile soil and the availability of water are limited. In such cases, the distribution of population is even to search for the full fill of those factors. The village is surrounded by fringes of NGARIYAN hills formerly Nongmaiying Ching.

3.3 LITERACY

Literacy reflects the social well beings of population. Literacy has been defined as the ability to read and write with understanding a simple language by the age of 7. The percentage of literacy



Figure: Ngariyan Primary School

becomes very significant in understanding the socio – economic welfare of the population of a region.

The influencing factors for literacy rate of the Ngariyan village are economic situation of the people, standard of living, the status of the female and the availability of the education facilities of the area. The economic situation of a region is very much depended on both causes and effects of literacy. Higher level of literacy reflects the higher level of economic development. In the areas where agriculture is the main source of income couldn't afford the higher level of education facilities.

The standard of living also affects the literacy rate. In general there is positive correlation between the literacy rate and the standard of living. The factors like the cost of education is also important as the poor people cannot afford the higher cost of education.

Level of Literacy

The rate of literacy or the level of literacy is closely related to the socio- economic condition of the people of area. The literacy rate of Ngariyan village is 30.64% to the total population which is very low to state average 74.47 (2011).

Out of which 17 % is constituted by male literate and 13.64 is represented by female literate. On the other hand, while 55.48 % of the male are recorded as literate with the corresponding figure of female is 44.51 % to the literate population of Ngariyan village. The difference between the male and female literate rate is nearly 10 %.

It has also been noted that there is a wide variation between the male and female literacy rate of Ngariyan village. The female literacy rate is lagging far behind the literate rate of male. The main causes of low literacy rate of female in the village, are generally as a Muslim society females are not allowed much mobility, they remain confined to four walls of the house only. It is also considered that an ideal female is a dutiful home bird. Early marriage among the Muslim woman is also one of the main causes of low literacy rate of female in the village.

Table No. 1: Literacy rate of Ngariyan Village (2024)

Total population			Total literate			In % to the total population			In % to the total literate		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
297	238	535	91	73	164	17	13.64	30.64	55.481	44.51	100

Source: Field Survey**Table No.2: The literacy rate of different age group (2024)**

Age group	No. of Population	In % to the total literate	In % to the total population
0 -14	Total – 178	75.6	33.27
	Male –96	40.24	17.94
	Female – 82	35.36	15.32
15 – 59	Total- 331	24. 38	7.47
	Male -186	16.46	5. 04
	Female – 145	7.92	4.29
60 – Above	Total - 26	0.00	0.00
	Male- 15	0.00	0.00
	Female - 11	0.00	0.00

Source: Field Survey

In the age group of 0 to 14 and 15 to 59 the literacy rate of male and female have low difference. The literacy rate of age 60 and above is almost nil.

Table No.3: Literacy Level of Ngariyan village (2024)

Category	No. of Population		In % to the total literate
Total literate Population	Total	164	100
	Male	91	55
	Female	73	45
Primary	Total	124	75.60
	Male	66	40.24
	Female	58	35.60
Higher Secondary	Total	19	11.58
	Male	10	6.09
	Female	9	5.48
Graduate	Total	11	6.70
	Male	7	4.26
	Female	4	2.43
Medical Graduate / Diploma	Total	2	1.21
	Male	2	1.21
	Female	0	0.00
Engineering Graduate/ Diploma	Total	1	0.60
	Male	1	0.60
	Female	0	0.00
Legal Education	Total	2	1.21
	Male	2	1.21
	Female	0	0.00
Professional Trained	Total	5	3.04
	Male	5	3.04
	Female	0	0.00

Source: Field Survey

The level of literacy and level of socio- economic condition are closely related. A Poor family cannot afford for further education due to lack of income. So, the students of the village are refrained from further studies even they got high or higher secondary of schooling.

Keeping all these facts in mind the level of literacy or the standard of educational qualification of the village are analysed in the table.

The total literacy rate of the Ngariyan village is 30.64%. It has been found that the largest literate population of Ngariyan Village has been found in the level of primary and higher secondary. The number of literate population is 75.60% for Primary and 11.58% in higher secondary to the total literate population of the Ngariyan village. The percentage of

Graduate is 6.70%. The medical graduate / diploma is only 2 i.e. 1.21% to the total literate population. There is only 1 Engineering graduate / Diploma i.e. 0.60%. The number of Legal education is only 2 i.e. 1.21%. And the number of professional trained is 5 i.e. 3.04%.

It shows that the literacy rate is in very pathetic condition both the male and female. This is the main cause of general poverty, status of women, early marriage the girls, prejudice against their mobility and backwardness in the socio- economic status of the village.



Fig.: Students during survey

3.4 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Economic characteristics means activities associated with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Nearly 93% of the workers depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. The most important economic activity of man is the way which he earn for his livelihood people can earn money from different occupations like agriculture (cultivator), industries government employees, trade and commerce etc. for their livelihood . They receive incomes from the occupations they do. On the other hand, they spend their income in various ways i.e. to buy food items and non – food items for their numerous wants. Therefore, the socio- economic condition of a particular place or region is closely related to level of a family. Considering all these

views, tries to make an extensive study of the Ngariyan village which is inhabitant by the Muslim Communities so as to enable to understand the existing solution.

3.5 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The main source of the income and expenditure of NGARIYAN village is agriculture and its allied activities such as rearing of animal and poultry; handloom and handicraft industry and government jobs. In the present study an extensive fieldwork has been carried out and different range of income and expenditure incurred by the villagers has been studied. It has been revealed that different family members have different occupation. So, their annual income is entirely depended on the type of occupation.

Again, the expenditure of a family is depended on their income. The main expenditure of the village can be divided into four different groups. They are:

- i. Expenditures on food items.
- ii. Expenditure on non –food items (Education, Medical, clothes, footwear, Newspaper, Magazine etc.).
- iii. Religious functions and,
- iv. Others.

The actual calculation of income and Expenditure of a family of Ngariyan is very difficult because there is no fixed income. It is quite fluctuated in nature and goes on changing from time to time. Most of the villagers depends their income on day to day means of earning. There is no fixed rate.

Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of a region or a particular area shows the level of socio-economic conditions of the region. In general the working population of the Ngariyan village belong to the age group of 14-59. The workers are engaged in various occupations. Of all the occupation, agriculture is by far the most important. This is the single largest sector of employment. The percentage of cultivators or agriculturalist is 93% to the total worker population and it represents 60.74 of the total population. The Proportions of workers in the household industries very low in the village.

Table No.4: Occupational classification of the working Population of Ngariyan Village (2024)

Category	No. of Population	In % of the total workers	In % of the total population
Total Worker	350	100	65.42
Agriculture	325	93	60.74
Industry	5	1.42	0.93
Others	20	5.71	3.73

Source: Field survey

Agricultural Workers

Agriculture is the most important and most widely adopted occupation of the inhabitant of Ngariyan village. Agriculture included all productive efforts which are undertaken by man having a relative



permanent settlement to expedite and to improve upon the growth of vegetable and animal products for the benefit of man.

Agriculture is the most important and basic occupation of the inhabitant of Ngariyan village. It provides all the food requirement of the both man and animals. One of the favourable conditions is in timely rainfall. Soil conditions are not so good but it makes enough for agriculture. The economic prosperity of the people of Ngariyan village depends to a great extent on agriculture. Agriculture is important not only it provides food for the people but also for the employment facilities it gives. Larger percentage of the population of Ngariyan village is engaged in agricultural activities. There are two cropping seasons i.e. Kharif crop and Rabi crop seasons.

Maize, Pulses and vegetables like guard, pumpkin, carrot, squash, ladies finger, beans, brinjal, ginger, cucumber, tomato and cabbage are the principle kharif crops. During the kharif seasons larger percentage of the area is occupied by crops, Rice is the most dominant crop of this season. While in rabi seasons the farmers used to cultivate pineapple in the hilly slopes which enhance the economy of the people of the village.

Household and Cottage Industry

Besides agricultural activity, almost all the villagers used to work in each cottage which provides cotton as woollen clothes, fanek, dhoti formerly feijom and khudei were also make up here especially by the women. Our team saw many household cottage industry/loom in each houses. They spend most of their valuable time in this activity. This make the economy of the people.



Fig.: Cottage Industry

3.6 RELIGION

Ngariyan village is mostly inhabited by Meitei – Pangal community. All the Meitei – pangal believe in Islam. So, their culture i.e. food habit, clothing and lifestyle is considerably influenced by their faith and traditional customs. All Meitei – Pangal communities of Ngariyan village strictly exercise the five pillars of Islam; i.e. 1) To believe in the oneness of Allah and prophet hood of Mohammed, 2) To observe prayers five times in a day, 3) To pay the Zakat for the support of the poor by rich people 4) To fast in the month of Ramjan, and 5) To perform Haj (pilgrimage to Mecca / Medina) if physically and financially possible. Considering the socio- economic and cultural entities of Meitei – pangal in Manipur or in Ngariyan village it is Pertinent to explain a brief account of its origin and development. The culture has been defined as “the main – part of the environment ‘’ (Majid Hussain). There is a general agreement that culture is learned; that it allows man to adapt himself to his natural and cultural settings; that it is greatly variable; that it is manifested in institutions, thought



Fig.: View of a Masjid

patterns and material objects. Thus, a culture is the way of life of the people; it binds people and helps in the socio- economic and political development. Religion is also one of the important factors which determine the culture of a man.

3.7 SOCIAL AND RITUAL OBSERVATIONS

The social institution of the village, blood relationship in the male line is fundamental because the clan is followed by their father. The family consists of father, children and mother. The father is the authority in the family. The youngest son gets the lion- share of the parental property. Among the religious activities of Meitei – pangal, Namaz (five times prayer daily) is the most important and indispensable part of it. As a Muslim either male or female performs five times prayer daily. Females perform prayer in their respective houses whereas males go to the nearby mosque for offering prayer. As a general acceptance, the people who are going to offer prayer will stand behind the imam (person who lead the prayer) facing Mecca, the direction to which all Muslims pray. Everyone has great autonomy and each has considered as equal states and brother and sister as well. Thus we know that the Mosque/ Masjid is a place where the community worships together. A distinctive feature of the mosque is the minaret a tower where the Mouzaan calls Azaan. Surrounding the courtyard of Masjid has Maktab where boys and girls of Muslim learn Arabic script. The land of Masjid is to be donated under the Wakf law. Masjid may be of different types viz Mohola Masjid, clan/ sagei Masjid and juma Masjid is a place for offering prayer. Before offering prayer everybody takes a bath or ablution with clean water.

While offering prayer one is to recite some verse from Quran and to pay attention to it. Clean body, clothes and place are obligatory. There are 7 Mosque in the Ngariyan village. It is maintained by the village community

3.8 CONCLUSION

The above analysis enabled us to understand the level of socio- economic status of the village. It is vividly indicated that the socio- economic status of the village is not satisfactory. It may be noted here that low economic level is the main cause of discontentment among the villagers resulting social tensions and many other problems. To introduce subsidies programmes for various activities especially agriculture, social services and credit. Income oriented generated programmed at village level.

To improve the education status of the village. Free health care facilities should be provided at panchayat level or even by local representatives. Creates awareness about the fisheries, animal husbandaries' and poultry farming among the people of the village. Awareness about education and Vocational training should be properly launched. Small scale or house hold industries should be encouraged in the village. Proper roads should be maintained and constructed in order to improved transportation of the village. There are also much needs for private schools to improved the literacy of the village.