



**Census of India 2011**

**MANIPUR**

**SERIES-15**

**PART XII-A**

**DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK**

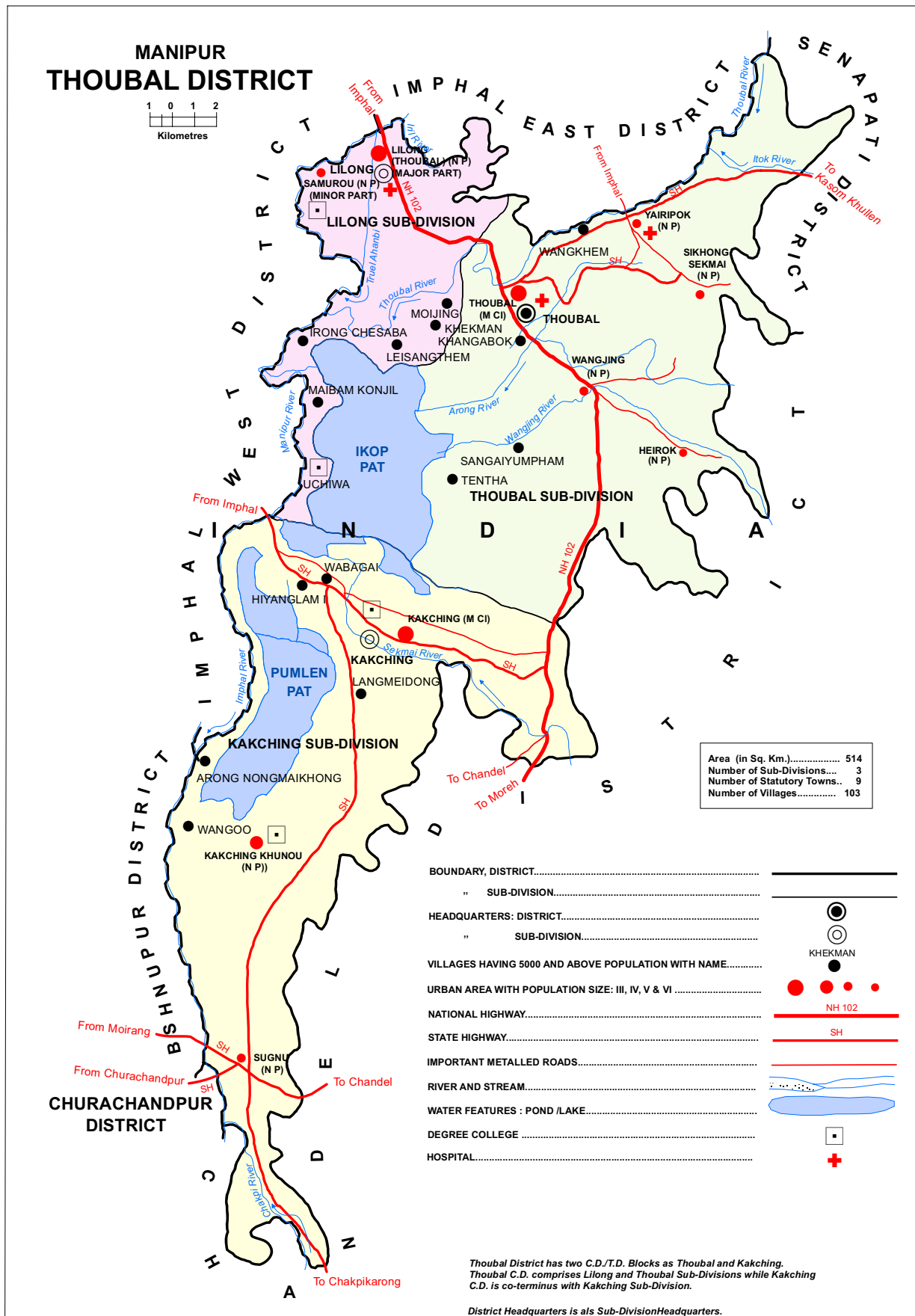
**THOUBAL**

**VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY**



**DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
MANIPUR**









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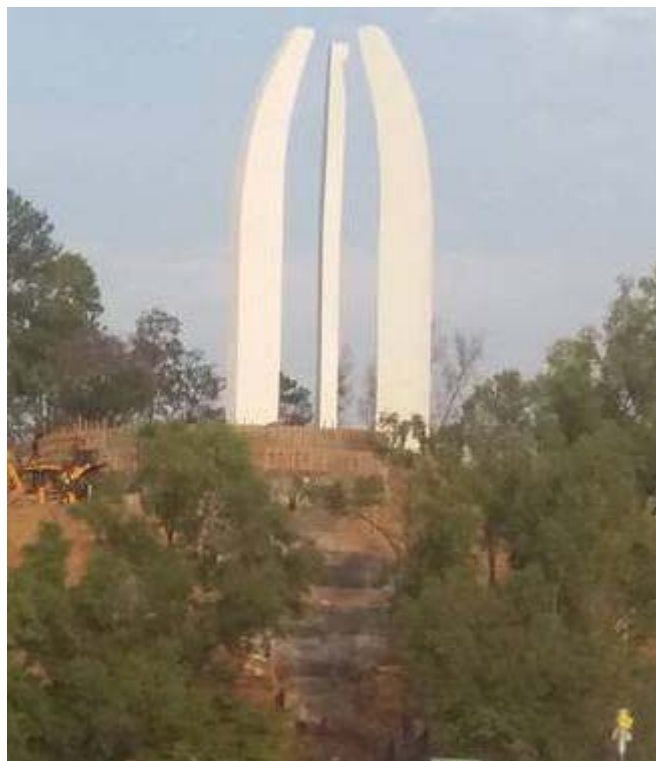
**THOUBAL**

**VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY**



**Directorate of Census Operations  
Manipur**





***Khongjom War Memorial***

***Regarded by many Manipuris as a place that symbolises patriotism and courage, Khongjom War Memorial is dedicated to one of the warriors of the state, Paona Brajabasi ( Nawal Singh ) and other warriors who fought against the British Army at the Khongjom battlefield of 1891 and Matayred.***





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## FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) is an important publication of the Census Organization since 1951. It contains both Census and non Census data of urban and rural areas for each District. The Census data provide information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population at the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each Village and Town and ward of the District. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) part of this publication contains Census data including data on household amenities collected during 1<sup>st</sup>.phase of the Census i.e. House Listing and Housing Census. The non Census data presented in the DCHB is in the form of Village Directory and Town Directory contain information on various infrastructure facilities available in the village and town viz; education, medical, drinking water, communication and transport, post and telegraph, electricity, banking, and other miscellaneous facilities. Later on, the Telegraph Services were closed by the Government of India on 15<sup>th</sup>. July, 2013. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at the grass-root level.

2. In the 1961 Census, DCHB provided a descriptive account of the District, administrative statistics, Census tables and Village and Town Directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to Village and Town Directory, Part-B to Village and Town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, District Census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of Villages. The 1981 Census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained Village and Town Directory and Part-B the PCA of Village and Town including the SCs and STs PCA up to Tahsil/Town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of Village and Town Directory were added. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent Village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given.

3. The pattern of 1981 Census was followed by and large for the DCHB of 1991 Census except the format of PCA. It was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census. In addition, sex wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 Census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 Census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of Village Directory and PCA data instead of the traditional Tahsil/Taluk/PS level presentation.

4. As regards DCHB of 2001 Census, the scope of Village Directory was improved by including some other amenities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers & magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in a Village in addition to prescribed facilities of earlier Censuses. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums was modified and its coverage was enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums'.

5. The scope and coverage of Village Directory of 2011 DCHB has been widened by including a number of new amenities in addition to those of 2001. These newly added amenities are: Pre-Primary School, Engineering College, Medical College, Management Institute, Polytechnic, Non-formal Training Centre, Special School for Disabled, Community Health Centre, Veterinary Hospital, Mobile Health Clinic, Medical Practitioner with MBBS Degree, Medical Practitioner with no degree, Traditional Practitioner and faith Healer, Medicine Shop, Community Toilet, Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet in the Village, Community Bio- gas, Sub Post Office, Village Pin Code, Public Call Office, Mobile Phone Coverage, Internet Cafes/ Common Service Centre, Private Courier Facility, Auto/Modified Autos, Taxis and Vans, Tractors, Cycle-pulled Rickshaws, Carts driven by Animals, Village connected to National Highway, State Highway, Major District Road, and Other District Road, Availability of Water Bounded Macadam Roads in Village, ATM, Self-Help Group, Public Distribution System(PDS) Shop, Mandis/Regular Market, Weekly Haat, Agricultural Marketing Society, Nutritional Centers (ICDS), Anganwadi Centre, ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist), Sports Field, Public Library, Public Reading Room, Assembly Polling station, Birth & Death Registration Office. In the Town Directory, seven Statements containing the details and the data of

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

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each Town have been presented viz.; (i)-Status and Growth History of Towns,(ii)- Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, (iii)-Civic and other Amenities, (iv)-Medical Facilities, (v)-Educational, Recreational & Cultural Facilities, (vi)- Industry & Banking, and (vii)- Civic & other amenities in Slums respectively. CD Block wise data of Village Directory and Village PCA have been presented in DCHB of 2011 Census as presented in earlier Census.

6. The data of DCHB 2011 Census have been presented in two parts, Part-A contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B contains Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract. Both the Parts have been published in separate volumes in 2011 Census.

7. The Village and Town level amenities data have been collected, compiled and computerized under the supervision of Shri Balwant Rai Joint Director of Census Operations, Manipur. The task of Planning, Designing and Co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Dr. Pratibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General (SS) under the guidance & supervision of Dr. R.C.Sethi, Ex-Addl. RGI and Shri Deepak Rastogi present Addl.RGI. Shri A.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General, (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Shri A.K. Arora, Joint Director of Data Processing Division under the overall supervision of Shri M.S.Thapa, Addl. Director (EDP) provided full cooperation in preparation of record structure for digitization and validity checking of Village and Town Directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory including various analytical inset tables as well as Primary Census Abstract (PCA). The work of preparation of DCHB, 2011 Census has been monitored in the Social Studies Division. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to bring out this publication in time.

(C.Chandramouli)  
Registrar General &  
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi.

Dated:- 16-06-2014

## Preface

The District Census Handbook is an important set of census publication of the census organization and are widely used by the State Government and its district level and other officers for Planning, development and administrative purposes as well as by a large cross section of data users like academicians, scholars, researchers and other non- governmental agencies. This volume presents the Village and Town Directory under part A and the Primary Census Abstract under part B. The village Directory gives each village its area, population, educational, medical, and civic and other amenities and land use pattern. The Town Directory gives for each town, the area, population characteristics, physical aspects, communications, municipal finance, educational, medical, civic and other amenities and trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities. The primary census Abstract presents other basic data like number of residential houses and household, literates, Scheduled Caste and Tribes population, Workers by main categories, marginal workers and Non-workers. The data presented under Village and Town Directories were furnished by the Village Officers through the Sub-district collector in respect of rural areas i.e villages and by the Executive officers concerned in respect of urban areas respectively. The data presented under Primary Census Abstract were collected during the census operations by the field workers consisted of Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers and District Census Officers. Question on Sex (Male / Female /others )into three adding code 3 for others during 2011 Census and one additional question was canvass during 2011 Census for marginal workers who worked for less than 6 months by splitting it into two viz. 1) Marginal workers who have worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months, 2) Marginal workers who have worked for less than 3 months. Thanks are due to all these field officials who have provided the basic data required for the compilation of this volume. The 2011 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of 2001 census in presenting and publication of Primary Census Abstract at the level of Community Development /Tribal Development blocks (CD/TD Blocks) instead of tahsil and sub-divisional level. But as decided the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India District Census Handbook (DCHB) will be printed into two separate volumes Part – A and Part – B in 2011 Census instead of single volume as was the practice during previous Censuses. I am extremely thankful to Dr. C. Chandramouli, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for his guidance and inspiration in bringing out this publication. I am also grateful to Shri D. K Sikri, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for his constant guidance and advice in the initial stage. I am thankful to Dr. D. Roy Chaudhary then Deputy Registrar General ( C&T) and Shri P. K. Banerjee for Planning, Designing and Co-ordination of this publication, Mrs. Pritibha Kumari, Assistant Registrar General Social Studies Division, for finalizing data and analytical notes, Shri A. P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General, Map Division for providing technical guidance in preparation of Maps, Shri M.S. Thapa, Additional Director and Shri Anil Kumar, Joint Director, Data processing Division, for record structure and data computerization. I would like to place my heartfelt thanks to all the officers and officials of this Directorate who have played vital role at various stages of census and overall supervision of collection and compilation of this volume. My thanks are also due to Shri Biju Basumatary, Shri R.K. Manisana Singh, Assistant Directors, Dr. M. Manimohon Meetei, Senior Geographer, Shri L.Pallab Jyoti Konwar and Shri Govind Soni, S.I. Grade II

and Shri O. Jugindro Singh, Senior Technical Assistant for their painstaking labour and constant involvement in different stages while bringing out this publication. I would also express my thanks to all those who rendered timely and necessary help at different stages in the finalization of this publication.

Balwant Rai  
Joint Director of Census  
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## Acknowledgements

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## History and Scope of District Census Handbook

The need of data at the grass root level for the administrative and planning purposes at sub micro level as well as academic studies prompted the innovation of District Census Handbook. District Census Handbook is a unique publication from the Census organization which provides most authentic details of census and non-census information from village and town level to district level. The District Census Handbook was firstly introduced during the 1951 Census. It contains both census and non census data of urban as well as rural areas for each district. The census data contain several demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the lowest administrative unit i.e. of each village and town and ward of the district. The non census data comprise of data on availability of various civic amenities and infrastructural facilities etc. at the town and village level which constitute Village Directory and Town Directory part of the DCHB. The data of DCHB are of considerable importance in the context of planning and development at grass-root level.

In 1961 census DCHB provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and village and town directory including Primary Census Abstract. This pattern was changed in 1971 Census and the DCHB was published in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was published in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features along with restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity,

was given. The pattern of 1981 census was followed by and large for the DCHB of 1991 Census except the format of PCA. It was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation.

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The scope and coverage of Village Directory of 2011 DCHB has been widened by including a number of new amenities in addition to those of 2001. In the Town Directory, seven Statements containing the details and the data of each town have been presented viz.; (i)-Status and Growth History of towns,(ii)- Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, (iii)-Civic and other Amenities, (iv)-Medical Facilities, (v)-Educational, Recreational & Cultural Facilities, (vi)- Industry & Banking, and (vii)- Civic & other amenities in Slums respectively. CD Block wise data of Village Directory and Village PCA have been presented in DCHB of 2011 census as presented in earlier census. The data of DCHB 2011 Census have been presented in two parts, Part-A contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B contains Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract. Both the Parts have been published in separate volumes in 2011 Census.



## Brief History of the District

The district of Thoubal, which occupies the bigger portion of the eastern half of Manipur Valley, takes the shape of an irregular and elongated triangle with its base facing north. It is bounded on the north by Imphal East district, on the east by Senapati and Chandel districts, on the south by Chandel district and on the west by the districts of Imphal West and Bishnupur. The district has an area of 514 sq.kms. as supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Its average elevation is not very much different from the rest of the Manipur Valley, which is about 790 metres on an average above the mean sea level. Although the district is a part of the valley, the area of the district is not entirely plain. Many rivers flow through the district and many lakes dot its surface, some of which are closely inter-twined with many folk tales and stories, of which mention may be made of the fishing and other episodes of the love story of the legendary Khamba-Thoibi. In fact, all-important lakes of Manipur, with the exception of Loktak, are in this district. The State of Manipur used to supplement its meagre resources from the annual lease of the lakes in the past.

Although little is known about its ancient history, the district has, in recent past, seen many bloody and disgraceful battles. Through the district runs an international road that leads to Myanmar (Burma) via Moreh and Tamu and this road is, in the days before the independence of India, the route of many military, expeditions and counter-expeditions by the forces of Manipur and Burma and, later on, by that of the British government. It is in this district, on the bank of Khongjom river, that the last battle of the independence of Manipur was fought on 23rd April 1891 by a few and ill-equipped soldiers of Manipur against the might of the British empire. It is not just an irony of fate that Major Paona Brajabashi and others would meet their last days in this battle. The battle symbolizes the honourable deed of an extreme sacrifice for his motherland, knowing fully well that the fight would mean sure defeat.

Among the natural calamities that had occurred

in the past, mention may be made of the serious cholera epidemics of 1931, which took a heavy toll of the district population. Although the epidemic was widely spread throughout the Manipur valley it was felt heavier in the district.

The district came into existence in May, 1983 through a notification of the Government of Manipur, (Secretariate:Revenue Department Order No. 6/1/73-R(Pt.VII) dated May24,1983), (Manipur Extraordinary Gazette No. 76 of the same date) under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. By the said notification, Thoubal sub-division of the erstwhile Manipur Central district (now Imphal district) with all its administrative units was transferred to form a new district under the name of Thoubal with its headquarters at Thoubal. Later, in November 1983 Thoubal was bifurcated into Thoubal and Kakching sub-divisions. Kakching sub-division again comprises Kakching and Waikhong Circles with their all existing villages (Manipur Gazette Extraordinary No.343 dated November, 25,1983), the headquarters of Kakching sub-division being at Kakching. Yet a new sub-division namely, Lilong sub-division came into existence vide Govt. Gazette No. 104 dated 17.6.1997 this bringing total number of sub-divisions to three.

The district has two community development blocks one each at Thoubal and Kakching sub-division. It has 9 main towns namely, Lilong Pt. in Thoubal, Yairipok, Siphong Sekmai, Wangjing, Heirolk, Kakching, Kakching Khunou and Sugnu and a part of Samurou whose major portion is in the Imphal West District. Thoubal and Kakching are Municipal Councils.

### Administrative set up

The District Magistrate-cum-Deputy Commissioner (Collector) is the head of the district. He is assisted in this work by other officers and staff as are appointed from time to time. Maintenance of law and order, revenue administration, economic development of the region

are the basic duties of the District administration. The district is divided into a 3 major units (Sub-divisions). Each unit is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) who is concurrently a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Till 1991 Census, The district had two Sub-Divisions namely Kakching Sub-Division and Thoubal sub-divisions. By Manipur Gazettee No. 104 dated June 17, 1997 another sub-division namely Lilong sub-division was created out of Thoubal Sub-Division making thus the total of Sub-Division to three. The district has smaller administrative circles under charge of by Sub-Deputy collectors. The District has seven such circles. Two Community Development Blocks function in the district having their headquarters respectively at Thoubal and Kakching. Other district heads such

as Superintendent of Police, District Officer (Horticulture & Soil Conservation), Chief Medical Officer, Zonal Education Officer, etc. also have their Offices located at District Headquarters Thoubal.

The district is one of the four Valley Districts of Manipur and is situated in the Central region of the State. Consequent upon enactment of the 73rd Constitution Act, 1992 the Manipur Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 was enacted which became effective from 24th April, 1994. This act was subsequently amended in 1996. The act extends to Thoubal district as well. Under the act two tier Panchayat system has been established namely, Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad. Poverty alleviation and rural development programmes come under Panchayat.

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## **Analytical Note**

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### Physical Features

**Location and Size:** The Thoubal district lies in the south-eastern corner of the Manipur (Imphal) Valley between latitudes 24° 14' 29.45"N and longitudes 93° 51' E to 94° 9' 18"E approximately. The shape of the district looks like spawn, of which northern portion is as head. The total surface area of the district is 514 km<sup>2</sup> occupying the 8th position in size among the 9 districts of Manipur. It is bounded on the north by Imphal West, Imphal East and Senapati districts, south by Churachandpur and Chandel districts and west by Imphal West and Bishnupur districts.

### Physiography

The general shape of the district is, physiographically from north to south and south-west. The district is bounded on the east and south by the hills which are geologically related to Khasi Group and Axial Group and Jaintia and Disang series. However, in the district some hills/ hillocks partly belong to the Barail Series and Simsang formation are also dotted. A small hill range stretching north-south from Khoirom village to Khairenbikhok village as high as 994 metres above the mean sea level (MSL) is spotted in the north-eastern corner of the district. In the north-western corner, the Waithou hill 1,126 m high at Maring Phunal village extended from the Nongmaijing hill reaches upto the Moijing village in the south. Hillocks like Nungoi (799 m) and Chingkhram (about 800 m) are also spotted behind the western side of this Waithou hill. The Kheba Ching (824 m) and Langathel (about 840 m) hillocks dots along the eastern side of NH 39 near Khongjom village. A hill stretching north-south as high as 906 m extending from Tentha village (879 m) to Keirak village (about 780 m). In this hill a village namely Mantak (860 m), which is administratively under the Chandel district is located at the southern portion. This hill separates the Kharung Pat (lake) in the east and Ikop Pat (lake) in the north.

The Khoidum Pat and Pumlen Pat (Lake) are located in the southern portion of this district bounded by the Imphal-Kakching state highway in the north, a hill namely Mondum as high as 1,015 m above the MSL in the south, residential areas in the east and the Manipur river in the west. The Mondum hill is located between Kakching Khunou and the Manipur river in east-west and Pumlen Pat and

Wangoo Tera village in north-south. Some hillocks like Chingjao (823 m) are also spotted in the Pumlen Pat. Besides, a few hillocks as high as 864 m above the MSL are dotted along the Imphal-Sugnu state highway between Pangaltabi village and Sugnu Nagar Panchayat.

### Drainage

The Manipur river, Thoubal river, Itok river, Arong river, Kakmayai river, Ingourok river, Heirolk (or Wangjing river) and Sekmai river etc. drain the district. The Thoubal river rises from Fumi village of Ukhrul district and flows south westward. Before falling into the Manipur river at Irong Chesaba village, it drains for about 43 km long in the district in a winding course. The Itok river rises from the height of 1,875 metres above the MSL and flows south-westwards and meets the Thoubal river near the Leirongthel. The Kakmayai river starts from the Phalanjang village of Senapati district and flows north-westwards. After draining for about 9 km, it falls into the Thoubal river at Lairongthel village. The Ingourok or Sekmai river rises from the hills of Chandel district, at height of about 1,600 m above the MSL and flows north-westwards upto Khoirom village and then followed by a canal. It then joins the Arong river and falls into the Ikop Pat in Loktak Lake. The Heirolk or Wangjing river starts from the Nungtek village (1,638 m) of Chandel district and flows north-westwards. After flowing for about 20 km upto Wangjing Bazar (Nagar Panchayat), its name changes as Wangjing river. Before falling into the Kharung Pat in Loktak Lake, it drains Wangjing village, Sangai Yumpham and Tentha Khunou villages for about 10 km long. The Sangmai river rises from the hills of Chandel district and flows north-westwards and falls into the Wangjing river at Tentha Khunou village. The Sekmai river rises from the Mount Sita Chingjao (1,597 m) and flows westwards and after flowing for about 42 km long it falls into the Manipur river at Sekmai village. The Hiranmai river draining out the excess water from Lamjao Pat and Pumlen Pat, flows northwards and joins with the Sekmai river at Wabagai village. The Sitalok river rises from the hills of Chandel (height about 1,472 m above the MSL) and flows westwards upto Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat. It is, then turns southwards and falls into the Manipur river at Chairen village. The Teralok river starts from the

height of about 1,359 m and flows westwards for about 10 km and turns southwards for about 5 km and falls into the Manipur river at Nungu vantage. Some small streams like Lohilok etc., rising in the hills of Chandel district are also flowing westwards in the district.

The Manipur river forms the district boundary with Imphal West, Bishnupur and Churachandpur districts. It rises from the Lakhamai village of Senapati district and flows southwards and falls into the Chindwin river of Myanmar (Burma) as Myitha river at Kalewa.

### **Climate**

The climatic condition in the district is almost similar to the condition prevailing in the adjoining valley districts, as it is under the influence of monsoon, both in summer and winter seasons. However, the average annual rainfall and temperature could be obtained from the Meteorological Centre as Wangbal, for the local measurement. The summer months are never oppressive with the maximum temperature fluctuating between 31° C to 38° C recorded during 1992-1999. In the winter, the Loktak Lake influences to keep warm and the temperature in the district ranges from 2° C to 5° C recorded during 1992-1999. As per 1999 record of, the maximum temperature was recorded as 34.5° C in April and the minimum as 2° C in December-January. In Manipur, the highest annual rainfall was recorded as 340 cm in Tamenglong district while the lowest of 17.84 cm while Thanlon in Churachandpur district received the lowest rainfall of 17.84 cm during 1992-99. The average annual rainfall of the Thoubal district ranges from 90.79 cm to 118.95 cm during 1992-99. The rainy season starts generally from March and continues till October but the highest rainfall was 23.38 cm during August of 1999.

### **Census concept :**

#### **Building:**

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, Schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible

that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

#### **Permanent Houses:**

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized, iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

#### **Semi-permanent Houses:**

Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of material and the other is made of temporary material.

#### **Temporary Houses:**

Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

#### **Dwelling Room:**

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census house is used as a shop or office, etc. and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/he also lives in it as a separate household then this has

been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

### **Census House:**

A 'census house' is a building or part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder:

Sometimes a series of different buildings are found along a street which is joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses. On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government that are actually in occupation of different persons. For example, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building was treated as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households, each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/Hotel building was treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel was treated as a separate census house.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

An only case where a structure with roof and



pillars has come up was treated as a building.

**Rural-Urban Area:**

The data in tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is ‘town’ for urban areas and ‘village’ for rural areas. In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

- a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
- b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:
  - i) A minimum population of 5,000;
  - ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
  - iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.(1,000 per sq.mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as ‘urban’ all villages, which, as per the 1991 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account.

Apart from these, the outgrowths (OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under ‘Urban Agglomerations’. Examples of out-growths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns.

**Household:**

A ‘household’ is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of

a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

**Institutional Household:**

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe:**

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabhi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State are given below:

**CENSUS OF INDIA 2011**

**MANIPUR**

**List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

[The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976

(No. 108 of 1976, dated the 18th September, 1976)]

**-Scheduled Castes**

1. Dhupi, Dhobi
2. Lois
3. Muchi, Ravidas
4. Namsudra
5. Patni
6. Sutradhar
7. Yaithibi

**Scheduled Tribes--**

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga
10. Koirao
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang-
14. Mao
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Any Mixo ( Lusai ) tribes
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte

23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaphui
29. Zou
30. Poumai Naga
31. Tarao
32. Kharam
33. Any Kuki Tribes

**Language and Mother Tongue:**

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

**Literate:**

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates

**Literacy Rate:**

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

**Educational Level:**

The highest level of education a person has completed

**Work:**

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

**Main Worker:**

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period ( i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker' .

**Marginal Worker:**

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period ( i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration ) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker' .

**Non Worker:**

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period ( i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration ) is termed as 'Non worker' .

**Cultivator:**

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit

growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

**Agricultural Labourer:**

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works

**Household Industry Worker:**

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

**Other Worker:**

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in Household Industry is termed as a 'Other Worker (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'

**Work Participation Rate:**

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population

**Population Density:**

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

**Age:**

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

**Sex-ratio:**

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

**NON CENSUS CONCEPTS**

**Improved Drinking Water:**

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water. It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

**System of Sewerage:**

Generally, a sewerage system would mean a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sylk pattern drain, etc., in these towns.

**Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil:**

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz.(i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well, and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the streets sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid

bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

**Fertility:**

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially lives births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

**Crude birth rate (CBR) :**

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year Population}} \times 1000$$

**Crude death rate (CDR) :**

Ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid- year Population}} \times 1000$$

**Natural growth rate:**

Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

**Age specific fertility rate (ASFR):**

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Female population in the age-group}} \times 1000$$

Mid-year female population of the same age-group

**Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :**

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 married women.

$$\text{ASMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

Mid-year married female population of the same age-group

**General fertility rate (GFR) :**

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

**General marital fertility rate (GMFR):**

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year

$$\text{GMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years.}} \times 1000$$

**Total fertility rate (TFR) :**

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TFR} = 5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASFR} \times \frac{1000}{1000}$$

**Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :**

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.

$$\text{ASMR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

**q1 :**

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

**q2 :**

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

**q5 :**

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

**Infant mortality rate (IMR) :**

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., Early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

**Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) :**

Number of infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under ) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

$$\text{NMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Early neo- natal mortality rate :**

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Late neo-natal mortality rate :**

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :**

Number of deaths of 29 days

$$\text{PNMR} = \frac{\text{to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR) :**

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

**Still birth rate (SBR):**

$$\text{SBR} = \frac{\text{Number of still births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

**Maternal mortality rate (MMR) :**

Number of deaths of women in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1000 live births in a given year.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 1000$$

**Eligible couple (Couples per 1000 population) :**

Number of currently married females in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

**Child woman ratio (0-4) :**

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years

**Child woman ratio (5-9) :**

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years.

**Migration :**

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/migration of people has been explained

below as these are important components concerning migration :-

- (i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place of residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational course that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant.
- (ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one place to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides. She/he is not considered as migrant.
- (iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/relatives houses is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not of the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others'. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

**Civic status of urban units :**

Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation / Corporation, Municipal Committee/ Municipal council, Municipality etc.

**Size class of UA/town :**

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town. UAs./Towns with 1,00,000

and above population are classified as Class I UAs. / towns. These Class I UAs./towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/Town. These are :

M7	(5,000,000 and above);
M6	(2,000,000 to 4,999,999);
M5	(1,000,000-1,999,999);
M4	(500,000-999,999);
M3	(300,000-499,999);
M2	(200,000-299,999) &
M1	(100,000-199,999).

Towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns,

Towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population as Class III towns,

Towns with 10,000-19,999 population as Class IV towns,

Towns with 5000 and 9999 population as Class V towns and

Towns with less than 5000 population as Class VI towns.

**Slum area:**

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt.defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

**Mega city:**

The concept of ‘Mega city’ is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2011 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

**2011 Census Findings- Population and its distribution**

Thoubal, a valley district of Manipur, has an area of 514 square kilometer and ranks 8th in area above Bishnupur among the nine district of the state.The population of the district in 2011 census is 422,168 persons comprising of 210,845 males and 211,323 females.The district ranks 4<sup>th</sup> with 14.78 per cent share of population in the state.The population of the district which was 364,140 persons in 2001 census gain a net increase of 58,028 persons with decadal growth rate of 15.94 per cent during 2001-2011 censuses There were 90 villages in the district which decreases to 87 in 2011 census but the number of towns of 10 remain same in both the censuses. Out of total 422,168 persons, 270,835 are residing in rural whereas remaining 151,333 persons reside in urban areas constituting 64.15 and 35.85 per cent respectively.The density of population is 821 per sq. km. and is the highly dense district in the state next to Imphal West district with 998 persons per sq. kilometer.The average size of household is 4.9 as against 5.4 recorded in 2001 census.The sex ratio of the district is 1002 favourable to females and occupy 3rd rank in the state.The number and percentage of population in the age group 0-6(child population) is 60,556 in 2011 as against 59,827 in 2001 and it constitutes 14.3 per cent of district population as against 16.4 per cent in 2001 census. The child sex ratio is 935 as against 930 recorded for the state.The literacy rate of the district is 74.5 which is lower than the state literacy rate of 76.9 but better than the literacy rate of 66.4 recorded in 2001 census.The literacy rate for males and females is 85.0 and 64.1 whereas literacy rate for rural and urban population is 71.2 and 80.3 respectively. The scheduled caste forms 9.62 per cent of the district population whereas percentage of scheduled tribe is only 0.43. The scheduled caste population percentage of 9.6 is the highest in the state.The highest concentration of scheduled caste population is in Kakching Sub-division of the district.The sex ratio among schedule caste and schedule tribe is 1016 and 946 respectively. The work participation rate of the district is 46.3, a little less than 48.7 recorded in 2001 census.The percentage of main workers is 31.61 and of marginal workers 14.66.The percentage of working population engaged in cultivation is 39.59,agricultural labourers 16.95, household industry workers 10.76 and other workers constitute 32.70 per cent of working population.The proportion of non workers is 53.73 that may be termed as dependent population of the district.





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**Brief Analysis of Primary Census Abstract  
data based on Tables 1-35**

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**Table 1: Decadal change in Population of Sub-division by residence:2001-2011: District Thoubal**

Sl. No.	Sub-division	Population						Percentage decadal variation 2001-2011			Percentage urban population	
		2001			2011			Total	Rural	Urban	2001	2011
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Lilong	72651	48904	23747	87377	58628	28749	20.3	19.9	21.1	32.7	32.9
2	Thoubal	172635	107660	64975	199310	125375	73935	15.5	16.5	13.8	37.6	37.1
3	Kakching	118854	76304	42550	135481	86832	48649	14.0	13.8	14.3	35.8	35.9
<b>District Total:</b>		<b>364140</b>	<b>232868</b>	<b>131272</b>	<b>422168</b>	<b>270835</b>	<b>151333</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>

Table 1 shows the decadal change in population of sub-division by residence 2001-2011 of Thoubal district. The percentage decadal variation recorded during the decade of 2001-2011 for total population is 15.9 per cent comprising of 16.3 for rural and 15.3 per cent for urban areas of the district. Lilong sub-division has registered the highest percentage decadal growth of 20.3 for total followed by Thoubal 15.5 and Kakching 14.0 per cent respectively. Similarly, Lilong sub-division also

recorded highest decadal growth in rural population with 19.9 followed at a distance by Thoubal and Kakching sub-division with 16.5 and 13.8 per cent respectively. In urban areas as well, Lilong has recorded highest decadal growth rate of 21.1 followed by Kakching and Thoubal with 14.3 and 13.8 per cent respectively. The percentage of urban population to total population of the district in 2001 was 36.0 per cent which registered a slightest declining trend and stood at 35.8 per cent in 2011 census.

**Table 2: Number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population, 2011 (Rural)**

Sr.No.	C.D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200		Number and percentage of villages
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0024-Thoubal	61	1,84,003	92,021	91,982	2 (3 %)	136	118	2 (3 %)
2	0025-Kakching	26	86,832	43,449	43,383	2 (8 %)	91	97	1 (4 %)
<b>Total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>2,70,835</b>	<b>1,35,470</b>	<b>1,35,365</b>	<b>4 (5 %)</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3 (3 %)</b>

Population 200 - 499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500 - 999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000 - 1999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000 - 4999	
Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
275	298	10 (16 %)	3,489	3,476	5 (25 %)	10,632	10,548	21 (34 %)	31,972	32,155
122	135	3 (12 %)	1,086	1,015	4 (15 %)	3,068	2,988	10 (38 %)	16,212	16,328
<b>397</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>13 (15 %)</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>19 (22 %)</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>13,536</b>	<b>31 (36 %)</b>	<b>48,184</b>	<b>48,483</b>

Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000 - 9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
22	23	24	25	26	27
9 (15 %)	31,664	31,585	2 (3 %)	13,853	13,802
5 (19 %)	17,520	17,570	1 (4 %)	5,350	5,250
<b>14 (16 %)</b>	<b>49,184</b>	<b>49,155</b>	<b>3 (3 %)</b>	<b>19,203</b>	<b>19,052</b>

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Table number 2 depicts the distribution of villages according to population size for C.D. Block and at the district level. Figures given in the parenthesis indicate percentage of villages in each population range. The number of inhabited villages in the district are 87 of which 61 fall in Thoubal whereas remaining 26 are located in Kakching CD block. The table reveals that 36 per cent of the

total inhabited villages of the district are in the population range of 2000-4999 followed by 22 per cent villages in the population range of 1000-1999. There are only 3 villages in the population range of 10000 of that 2 fall in Thoubal whereas 1 is located in Kakching CD block. Number of villages having population range of less than 200 are only 4 falling 2 in each CD block of the district.

### District Thoubal

**Table 3: New towns, de-notified, declassified and merged town in 2011 census**

<b>(a) New</b>		
(i) Statutory town		Nil
(ii) Census town		Nil
<b>(b) Denotified</b>		
(i) Statutory town of 2001 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census town.		Nil
(ii) Statutory towns of 2001 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria.		Nil
(iii) Census towns of 2001 census are notified as statutory town in 2011 census.		Nil
<b>(c) Declassified</b>		Nil
<b>(d) Wholly merged with other town(s).</b>		Nil

\*Declassified means the census towns of 2001 census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria.

Table 3 reflects new towns, denotified, declassified and merged town in 2011 Census of the district. In the

decade of 2001-2011 no new towns was created or earlier town denotified, declassified or merged town.

**Table 4: Sex ratio of state and district, 1901-2011**

Census Year	Manipur			Thoubal		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,038	1,036	-	-	-
1911	1,029	1,023	1,051	-	-	-
1921	1,041	1,029	1,091	-	-	-
1931	1,065	1,048	1,137	-	-	-
1941	1,055	1,044	1,102	-	-	-
1951	1,036	1,039	633	1,024	1,024	-
1961	1,015	1,018	985	1,014	1,014	-
1971	980	980	980	988	986	1,012
1981	971	971	969	994	992	999
1991	958	951	975	980	973	993
2001	974	963	1,009	998	995	1,004
2011	985	969	1,026	1,002	999	1,008

Table 4 shows sex ratio of the state and Thoubal district, since 1901 to 2011 Census. The sex ratio of the state is in favour of females from 1901 to 1961 highest in 1931(1065) and lowest in 1961 with 1015 females per one thousand males. Thereafter, from 1971 onwards it registered a steep declining trend with lowest sex ratio of 958 registered in 1991 census. However sex ratio improve somewhat in the census years of 2001 and 2011 with 974 and 985 respectively. Almost similar trend can be observed in the sex ratio of Thoubal district for the census year 1951(1024) and 1961(1014) which is in favour of females thereafter it starts declining and once again in the census year of 2011 it registered a sex ratio of 1002 which is slightly in favour of females. Similar trend can be observed in the sex ratio of urban areas of the state and district with improvement in sex ratio in favour of females in the census year of 2001 and 2011 with sex ratio of 1009 and 1026 for the state and 1004 and 1008 respectively for Thoubal district.

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

**Table 5: Sex ratio by Sub-division, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of Sub-division	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	01876-Lilong	996	997	992
2	01877-Thoubal	1005	1001	1012
3	01878-Kakching	1003	998	1011
<b>District: 276-Thoubal</b>		<b>1002</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1008</b>

The above table highlights the distribution of sex ratio by sub-division level for total, rural and urban areas of the district respectively. The district has

recorded a sex ratio of 1002 females per 1000 males for total comprising of 999 for rural and 1008 for urban population of the district. At sub-division level, Thoubal sub-division has recorded the highest sex ratio in favour of females with 1005 for total in which sex ratio for rural population is 1001 and of urban it stood at 1012. The sex ratio of Kakching sub-division is also in favour of females with 1003 for total whereas rural and urban component recorded a sex ratio of 998 and 1011 respectively. Sub-division Lilong stood at the bottom as far as sex ratio in comparison with the district and sub-district of Thoubal and Kakching.

**Table 6: Sex ratio by CD Blocks, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of CD block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	0024-Thoubal	1000
2	0025-Kakching	998
<b>Total</b>		<b>999</b>

The district has only two C.D. Blocks namely

Thoubal and Kakching. Thoubal CD Block covers two sub-districts of the district that is Lilong and Thoubal. The above table shows the distribution of the Sex ratio by CD Blocks in 2011 census. Thoubal has recorded 1000 females per 1000 males which is somewhat balanced sex ratio followed by Kakching CD Block with 998 which is a little bit less than the total sex ratio of the district (999).

**Table 7: Sex ratio of rural population by ranges, 2011**

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2011	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	0	0.00	0	0.00
700 - 749	0	0.00	0	0.00
750 - 799	0	0.00	0	0.00
800 - 849	1	1.15	179	0.07
850 - 899	3	3.45	2485	0.92
900 - 949	9	10.34	22503	8.31
950 - 999	26	29.89	94853	35.02
1000 - 1099	45	51.72	149627	55.25
1100+	3	3.45	1188	0.44
<b>District: Thoubal (</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270835</b>	<b>100</b>

### Sex ratio District (Rural):999

Table 7 shows the distribution of the sex ratio of rural population by ranges for 2011 Census. The highest numbers of villages 45 (51.72) per cent with population percentage of 55.25 are in the sex ratio range of 1000-1099 followed by 3 (3.45) with population proportion of 0.44 in the sex ratio range of 1100+ in favour of females. The number of villages

falling in the sex ratio range of 950-999 are 26 (29.89) per cent with population proportion of 35.02 can be termed as balanced sex ratio. Number of villages falling in the sex ratio range not favourable to females are 9 (10.34) with population proportion of 8.31 in the sex ratio range of 900-949 and one village with sex ratio range of 800-849 having only 179 populations.

**Table 8: Sex ratio of towns, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	(Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	988
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	(NP) (Minor part)	1007
3	801477-Heirolk (NP)	(NP)	1029
4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	(NP)	1073
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	(MCI)	1002
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	(NP)	1025
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	(NP)	991

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	(NP)	1014
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	(NP)	917
10	801484-Kakching (M Cl)	(M Cl)	1046
<b>Sex ratio (Urban) district:</b>			<b>1008</b>

Table 8 depicts sex ratio of towns of the district recorded in 2011 Census. The urban sex ratio of the district is 1008. Wangjing NP has recorded the highest sex ratio in favour of females with 1073 followed by Kakching Mcl (1046), Heirolk NP (1029), Sikhong

Sekmai NP (1025), Sugnu NP (1014), Samurou NP Minor part (1007), Thoubal Mcl (1002) whereas Yairipok NP (991), Lilong Thoubal NP Major part (988) Kakching Khunou (NP) has recorded sex ratio below the district average of 1008 and also is in favour of males.

**Table 9: Sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for Sub-division, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of Sub-division	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	01876-Lilong	Total	14568	7641	6927	907
		Rural	9593	5007	4586	916
		Urban	4975	2634	2341	889
2	01877-Thoubal	Total	27306	14066	13240	941
		Rural	17943	9303	8640	929
		Urban	9363	4763	4600	966
3	01878-Kakching	Total	18682	9587	9095	949
		Rural	12445	6355	6090	958
		Urban	6237	3232	3005	930
<b>District: 276-Thoubal</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>60556</b>	<b>31294</b>	<b>29262</b>	<b>935</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>39981</b>	<b>20665</b>	<b>19316</b>	<b>935</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>20575</b>	<b>10629</b>	<b>9946</b>	<b>936</b>

Table 9 provide the distribution of sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 years for total, rural and urban areas in respect of each sub-division of the district recorded in 2011 census. The sex ratio of the district for total 0-6 population is 935 females per 1000 males comprising of 935 and 936 respectively for rural and urban areas of the district. At sub district level, Kakching sub division has recorded the highest sex ratio of 949 closely followed

by Thoubal with 941 whereas Lilong has recorded the lowest sex ratio of 907 only. Similar trend can be seen for the sex ratio recorded for the rural population of these three districts, highest in Kakching with 958 followed by Thoubal and Lilong with 929 and 916 respectively. Thoubal sub-division with urban sex ratio of 966 is at the top followed by Kakching with 930 whereas Lilong with child sex ratio of 889 occupy the third spot.

**Table 10: Sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for CD Blocks, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0024-Thoubal	27536	14310	13226	924
2	0025-Kakching	12445	6355	6090	958
<b>Total</b>		<b>39981</b>	<b>20665</b>	<b>19316</b>	<b>935</b>

The above table depicts the distribution of sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 years at CD Block level. The Sex ratio of 0-6 years of the district

is 935 whereas the sex ratio of 958 recorded for Kakching is above the district sex ratio but Thoubal (924) is lower than the district sex ratio.

**Table 11: Sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges, 2011**

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2011	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	6	6.90	276	0.69
700 - 749	4	4.60	444	1.11
750 - 799	4	4.60	1632	4.08
800 - 849	5	5.75	1061	2.65
850 - 899	15	17.24	7875	19.70
900 - 949	13	14.94	13084	32.73
950 - 999	17	19.54	8581	21.46
1000 - 1099	14	16.09	5288	13.23
1100+	9	10.34	1740	4.35
<b>District: Thoubal (276)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39981</b>	<b>100</b>

**Sex ratio District (Rural):935**

Table 11 provides the distribution of Sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges in the district. There are only 23 villages (26.43 per cent) with population of 7020(17.58 per cent) that fall in the highest sex ratio range of 1000-1099 and 1100+ respectively. In the sex ratio range of 900-949 and 950-999 there are 30 villages (34.48 per cent) with population of 21665(54.19 per cent) that can be

considered somewhat not adverse sex ratio. The lowest sex ratio range of less than 700 covers only 6 (6.90 per cent) villages having 276 (0.69 per cent) populations. The sex ratio that has been recorded in the sex ratio range of 700-749 up to 850-899 for 28 villages(32.19) with population of 11012(27.44) per cent cannot be presumed a better sex ratio from demographic point of view.

**Table 12: Sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 of towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	(Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	3992	2111	1881	891
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	(NP) (Minor part)	983	523	460	880
3	801477-Heirok (NP)	(NP)	404	205	199	971
4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	(NP)	1009	532	477	897
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	(MCI)	5567	2829	2738	968
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	(NP)	1021	485	536	1105
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	(NP)	1362	712	650	913
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	(NP)	687	384	303	789
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	(NP)	1369	678	691	1019
10	801484-Kakching (M CI)	(M CI)	4181	2170	2011	927
<b>District (Urban): 276-Thoubal</b>			<b>20575</b>	<b>10629</b>	<b>9946</b>	<b>936</b>

Table 12 depicts the distribution of sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 years for towns of Thoubal district. The over all sex ratio recorded for the urban areas of the district is 936 girls per one thousand boys. Sikhong Sekmai NP has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1105 females per 1000 males followed by Kakching Khunou (1019) which can be

considered better sex ratio in favour of females. The sex ratio recorded in favour of males in towns are Heirok NP (971), Thoubal MCI(968), Kakching MCI ( 927), Yairipok NP( 913), Wangjing NP (897); Lilong Thoubal NP Major part( 891), Samurou NP(880) and Sugnu NP (789) which is somewhat adverse to females.

**Table 13: Number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in Sub-division, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-Division	Total/Rural/Urban	Total population	Total scheduled castes population	Total scheduled tribes population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	01876-Lilong	Total	87377	0	440	0	0.5
		Rural	58628	0	213	0	0.36
		Urban	28749	0	227	0	0.79
2	01877-Thoubal	Total	199310	1242	214	0.62	0.11
		Rural	125375	569	123	0.45	0.1
		Urban	73935	673	91	0.91	0.12
3	01878-Kakching	Total	135481	39351	1154	29.05	0.85
		Rural	86832	3828	517	4.41	0.6
		Urban	48649	35523	637	73.02	1.31
<b>276-Thoubal</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>422168</b>	<b>40593</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>0.43</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>270835</b>	<b>4397</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>0.31</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>151333</b>	<b>36196</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>0.63</b>

Table 13 shows the distribution in absolute number with percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Sub-division of Thoubal district. The district has Scheduled castes population of 40593 which consists of 9.62 per cent of the total population whereas the population of scheduled Tribes is 1808 only which is 0.43 per cent of the total population of the district. The majority of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in urban areas of the

district with 23.92 and 0.63 per cent respectively. There is no Scheduled Castes population in Lilong Sub-division. Kakching Sub-division has the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population of 39,351 (29.05) per cent of which 35523 (73.02) per cent) are residing in urban areas. The Scheduled Tribes population in Thoubal district is also concentrated in urban areas with 955 which is 0.63 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population of the district.

**Table 14: Number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (rural) population in CD Blocks, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Total population	Total scheduled castes population	Total scheduled tribes population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0024-Thoubal	184003	569	336	0.31	0.18
2	0025-Kakching	86832	3828	517	4.41	0.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>270835</b>	<b>4397</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>0.31</b>

Table 14 reflects the distribution in absolute number with percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the C.D. Blocks of the district. At the district level there are 4397(1.62) per cent Scheduled Castes population whereas the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population is 853(0.31) per cent only. Among the CD block,

Thoubal C.D. Block has negligible number 569(0.31per cent) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population 336(0.18 per cent) respectively whereas Kakching CD Block has significant number of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes with 4.41 and 0.6 per cent respectively.

**Table 15: Proportion of scheduled castes population to total population in villages, 2011**

Percentage range of scheduled castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled castes population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
NIL	68	78.16	0	0.00
Less than 5	14	16.09	148	3.37
5 - 10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11 - 20	0	0.00	0	0.00
21 - 30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31 - 40	1	1.15	1015	23.08
41 - 50	2	2.30	2689	61.16
51 - 75	1	1.15	104	2.37
76 and above	1	1.15	441	10.03
<b>District: Thoubal(276)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4397</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 15 shows the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in villages. It is evident from the table that majority of villages i.e.68 have no scheduled castes population recorded in 2011 census. Out of 87 villages, only 19 villages are inhabited by Scheduled Castes population.

There are 14 villages with Scheduled Castes population of 148(3.37 per cent) distributed in the percentage range of 'less than 5'. There is one village with Scheduled Castes population of 441(10.03 per cent) in the highest percentage range of 70 and above.

**Table 16: Proportion of scheduled tribes population to total population in villages, 2011**

Percentage range of scheduled tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled tribes population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
NIL	58	66.67	0	0.00
Less than 5	25	28.74	91	10.67
5 - 10	1	1.15	238	27.90
11 - 20	1	1.15	213	24.97
21 - 30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31 - 40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41 - 50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51 - 75	0	0.00	0	0.00
76 and above	2	2.30	311	36.46
<b>District: Thoubal(276)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 16 gives proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in villages in 9 different percentage ranges. The district has negligible population of Scheduled Tribes inhabiting therein. Out of 87 villages 58 villages (66.67 per cent) do not have any Scheduled Tribes population. 25(28.74 per cent) villages have only

91 persons(10.67) Scheduled Tribes population falling in the percentage range of less than 5 per cent. 1 (one) village each is in the range of 5-10 and 11-20 per cent. There are only 2 villages in the range of 76 and above percentage. There is no villages in the percentage range of 21-30, 31-40,41-50 and 51-75.

**Table 17: Number and percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of town	Total Population	Total scheduled castes population	Total scheduled tribes population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	22888	0	225	0	0.98
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	5861	0	2	0	0.03
3	801477-Heirok (NP)	2974	0	0	0	0



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4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	8055	0	1	0	0.01
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	45947	673	82	1.46	0.18
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	7390	0	6	0	0.08
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	9569	0	2	0	0.02
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	5132	2	1	0.04	0.02
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	11379	7379	217	64.85	1.91
10	801484-Kakching (M CI)	32138	28142	419	87.57	1.3
<b>District (Urban) : 276-Thoubal</b>		<b>151333</b>	<b>36196</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>0.63</b>

Table 17 presents the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their percentage to total population in different towns of the district. The urban population of the district is 151,333 of which 36196(23.92 per cent) belongs to Scheduled Castes and 955 (0.63 per cent) to Scheduled Tribes. The highest proportion of 87.57

per cent of Scheduled Castes population is recorded in Kakching (MCI) but there is no Scheduled Castes population in six towns of the district. The highest proportion of 1.91 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population is recorded in Kakching Khunou (NP). There is no Scheduled Tribes population in Heirok (NP).

**Table 18: Sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (rural) in CD Blocks, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of C.D.block	Scheduled castes sex ratio	Scheduled tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	0024-Thoubal	897	1168
2	0025-Kakching	997	1060
<b>Total</b>		<b>983</b>	<b>1101</b>

Table 18 provides sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in two CD

Blocks of the district. The rural sex ratio of district for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 983 and 1101 respectively. The sex ratio for Scheduled Castes recorded in Kakching and Thoubal CD Blocks is 997 and 897 whereas sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes is highest in Thoubal followed by Kakching iwth 1060 respectively.

**Table 19: Sex ratio among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in towns, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of town	Scheduled castes sex ratio	Scheduled tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	0	1045
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	0	1000
3	801477-Heirok (NP)	0	0
4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	0	0
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	1137	262
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	0	5000
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	0	0
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	1000	0
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	999	456
10	801484-Kakching (M CI)	1023	1149
<b>District (Urban): 276-Thoubal</b>		<b>1020</b>	<b>826</b>

Table 19 highlight sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each town of the district. The district urban sex ratio of Scheduled Castes is in favour of females with 1020 and that of Scheduled Tribes is 826 in favour of males. For Scheduled castes, Thoubal MCI has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1137 followed by Kakching MCI 1023, Sugnu NP 1000 and Kakching Khunou NP has the least sex ratio of 999 whereas other remaining towns have no population of scheduled castes population. Six

towns of the district has recorded scheduled tribes population out of these, Sikhong Sekmai NP has recorded the highest sex ratio of scheduled tribes 5000, followed by Kakching MCI 1149, Lilong Thoubal NP Major part 1045, Samurou NP 1000, Kakching Khunou NP 456. The lowest sex ratio 202 for Scheduled Tribes is recorded in Thoubal MCI. The sex ratio worked out for scheduled tribes is somewhat abnormal due to scanty population of this community residing in thoubal district.

**Table 20: Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in sub-division, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-division	Total/Rural/Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	01876-Lilong	Total	52579	30438	22141	34798	13346	21452	72.21	84.22	60.39	23.83
		Rural	34135	19927	14208	24493	9426	15067	69.61	81.85	57.55	24.3
		Urban	18444	10511	7933	10305	3920	6385	77.58	89.1	66.24	22.86
2	01877-Thoubal	Total	128307	72961	55346	71003	26458	44545	74.6	85.48	63.87	21.61
		Rural	76095	44101	31994	49280	18567	30713	70.83	82.64	59.17	23.47
		Urban	52212	28860	23352	21723	7891	13832	80.86	90.22	71.67	18.55
3	01878-Kakching	Total	88418	49218	39200	47063	18424	28639	75.7	84.78	66.73	18.05
		Rural	54140	30686	23454	32692	12763	19929	72.78	82.72	62.89	19.83
		Urban	34278	18532	15746	14371	5661	8710	80.82	88.41	73.4	15.01
<b>District: Thoubal(276)</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>269304</b>	<b>2E+05</b>	<b>116687</b>	<b>152864</b>	<b>58228</b>	<b>94636</b>	<b>74.47</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>64.09</b>	<b>20.91</b>
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>164370</b>	<b>94714</b>	<b>69656</b>	<b>106465</b>	<b>40756</b>	<b>65709</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>60.02</b>	<b>22.48</b>
		<b>Urban</b>	<b>104934</b>	<b>57903</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>46399</b>	<b>17472</b>	<b>28927</b>	<b>80.25</b>	<b>89.43</b>	<b>71.25</b>	<b>18.18</b>

Table 20 provides distribution of number of literates and illiterates with percentage of literates by sex in sub division for 2011 Census. The literacy rate for the district is 74.47 per cent for total persons comprising of 85 per cent for males and 64.09 per cent for females. The gap in male-female literacy rate is 20.91 for total whereas for rural and urban areas it is 22.48 and 18.18 respectively. Kakching has recorded the highest literacy rate of 75.7 per cent for persons closely followed by Thoubal and Lilong with 74.6 and 72.21 per cent respectively. The males literacy rate of 85.48 per cent is highest in Thoubal,

followed by 84.78 in Kakching and Lilong with 84.22 per cent. The females literacy rate is found highest in Kakching with 66.73 per cent followed by Thoubal with 63.87 and 60.39 per cent in Lilong Sub division.

The gap in male –female literacy rate for total is highest (23.83 per cent) in Lilong and lowest (18.05 per cent) in Kakching. For rural, the highest gap in male- female literacy rate is recorded in Lilong with 24.3 followed by Thoubal with 23.47 and 19.83 in Kakching .Likewise Lilong is leading in case of urban literacy rate with 22.86 followed by Thoubal with 18.55 and 15.01 in Kakching respectively.

**Table 21: Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in CD Blocks (rural), 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0024-Thoubal	110230	64028	46202	73773	27993	45780	70.45	82.39	58.66	23.73
2	0025-Kakching	54140	30686	23454	32692	12763	19929	72.78	82.72	62.89	19.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>164370</b>	<b>94714</b>	<b>69656</b>	<b>106465</b>	<b>40756</b>	<b>65709</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>60.02</b>	<b>22.48</b>

Table 21 shows the number of literates and illiterates with percentage of literacy rate by sex in CD Blocks for 2011 Census. The district has 164370 literates of which 94714 are males and 69656 are females recording literacy rate of 71.2 for total persons whereas literacy rate for males and females is 82.5 and 60.02 per cent respectively. The gap in male -female literacy rate of the district is 22.48 per cent. At CD Block level, the highest literacy rate has

recorded in Kakching with 72.78 per cent for persons, 82.7 for males and 62.89 for females which is followed by Thoubal CD Block with 70.45 per cent for persons, 82.4 per cent for males and 58.66 pr cent for females. The gap in male-female literacy rate of Kakching CD Block is least 19.83 whereas the gap of Thoubal is higher 23.73 than the district average of 22.48. The number of illiterates is 106465 of which 40756 are males and 65709 are females.

**Table 22: Distribution of villages by literacy rate range, 2011**

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.00	0	0.00
1 - 10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11 - 20	0	0.00	0	0.00
21 - 30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31 - 40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41 - 50	1	1.15	4742	1.75
51 - 60	4	4.60	6696	2.47
61 - 70	27	31.03	109712	40.51
71 - 80	43	49.43	134381	49.62
81 - 90	10	11.49	14250	5.26
91 - 99	1	1.15	1050	0.39
100	1	1.15	4	0.00
<b>District: Thoubal(276)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>270835</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Literacy rate for District:</b>	<b>71.20</b>			

Table 22 provides the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Thoubal district in 2011 Census. There are 54 villages with percentage of 62.07 with population of 149681(55.27 per cent) that fall in the highest literacy range of 71-80 to 91-99 whereas there

is only one village in the literacy range of 100 per cent. There is no village in the literacy range of 0, 1 - 10 and 31-40. Number of villages falling in the mild literacy range of 41-50 to 61-70 are 32 with population percentage of 44.73 per cent.

**Table 23: Number of literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of town	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	14300	8230	6070	8588	3281	5307	75.68	87.55	63.92	23.63
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	4144	2281	1863	1717	639	1078	84.95	95.16	75.09	20.07
3	801477-Heirok (NP)	1842	1069	773	1132	397	735	71.67	84.77	59.05	25.72
4	801478-Wanging (NP)	5738	3055	2683	2317	830	1487	81.44	91.11	72.65	18.46
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	33448	18458	14990	12499	4487	8012	82.83	91.76	73.97	17.79
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	4438	2517	1921	2952	1132	1820	69.68	79.55	59.94	19.61
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	6746	3761	2985	2823	1045	1778	82.2	91.87	72.57	19.3
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	3455	1841	1614	1677	707	970	77.73	85.07	70.76	14.31
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	7595	4477	3118	3784	1458	2326	75.87	85.16	65.6	19.56
10	801484-Kakching (M Cl)	23228	12214	11014	8910	3496	5414	83.08	90.21	76.4	13.81
	<b>District (Urban): Thoubal(276)</b>	<b>104934</b>	<b>57903</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>46399</b>	<b>17472</b>	<b>28927</b>	<b>80.25</b>	<b>89.43</b>	<b>71.25</b>	<b>18.18</b>

Table 23 shows the number of literates and illiterates with literacy rate by sex in Towns for 2011 Census. In Thoubal district, the literacy rate of the urban population is 80.25 per cent in which 89.43 are males and 71.25 per cent are females. At the town level, Samurou NP Minor Part has recorded the highest literacy rate of 84.95 followed by Kakching Mcl 83.08, Thoubal Mcl 82.83, Yairipok

NP 82.2 per cent whereas Sikhong Sekmai NP has the lowest literacy rate of 69.68 per cent in the district. The gap in male- female literacy rate at the district level is 18.18 per cent. Among towns Heirok NP has recorded the highest gap in male-female literacy with 25.72 per cent whereas Kakching Mcl has the lowest gap in male- female literacy with 13.81 per cent.

**Table 24: Number of scheduled castes literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in CD Blocks, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0024-Thoubal	327	190	137	242	110	132	68.27	76.92	59.05	17.87
2	0025-Kakching	2652	1454	1198	1176	463	713	78.51	85.83	71.14	14.69
<b>Total</b>		<b>2979</b>	<b>1644</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>77.24</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>69.68</b>	<b>15.02</b>

Table 24 depicts the number of literates and illiterates of Scheduled Castes with literacy rate by sex in CD Block for 2011 Census. The literacy rate for the district is 77.24 per cent for total of which 84.7 per cent are males and 69.68 per cent are females. Kakching CD Block has the highest literacy rate of 78.51 per cent for total out of these,

85.83 per cent are males and 71.14 per cent are females. Whereas Thoubal CD Block has 68.27 per cent for total of which 76.92 per cent are males and 59.05 per cent are females. The gap in male-female literacy rate is highest (17.87 per cent) in Thoubal and lowest (14.69 per cent) in Kakching whereas for the district it is 15.02 per cent.

**Table 25: Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population (rural), 2011**

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages having Scheduled castes	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled castes population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0		2	10.53	5
1 - 10		0	0.00	0
11 - 20		0	0.00	0
21 - 30		0	0.00	0
31 - 40		0	0.00	0
41 - 50		0	0.00	0
51 - 60		0	0.00	0
61 - 70		3	15.79	1466
71 - 80		5	26.32	161
81 - 90		4	21.05	2753
91 - 99		0	0.00	0
100		5	26.32	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4397</b>
<b>Scheduled castes</b>		<b>77.24</b>		<b>100.00</b>

Table 25 provides the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population (rural) for 2011 Census. Out of 19 inhabited villages having scheduled castes population, 5 villages each falls in the range of 71-

80 and 100 literacy rate range having 3.66 and 0.27 percentage distribution of population. Another 4 villages falls in the literacy range of 81-90 have the highest (62.61 per cent) population distribution.

**Table 26: Number of scheduled castes literates and illiterates, literacy rate by sex in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	463	241	222	210	74	136	78.08	86.38	70.7	15.68
2	801482-Sugnu (NP)	2	1	1	0	0	0	100	100	100	0
3	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	4997	2820	2177	2382	871	1511	76.94	86.56	67.25	19.31
4	801484-Kakching (M CI)	20346	10842	9504	7796	3071	4725	83.1	90.25	76.21	14.04
<b>District: Thoubal (276)</b>		<b>25808</b>	<b>13904</b>	<b>11904</b>	<b>10388</b>	<b>4016</b>	<b>6372</b>	<b>81.74</b>	<b>89.41</b>	<b>74.29</b>	<b>15.12</b>

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Table 26 shows the number of scheduled castes literates and illiterates with literacy rate by sex in towns for 2011 Census. The district has the literacy rate of 81.74 per cent for total, 89.41 per cent for males and 74.29 per cent for females with male-female literacy gap of 15.12 per cent. Sugnu NP has recorded cent per cent literacy rate for total, males and females followed by Kakching Mcl with 83.1 per cent for total population, 90.25 per cent for males and 76.21 per cent for females and Thoubal Mcl has

78.08 per cent for total population, 86.38 per cent for males and 70.7 per cent for females. Kakching Khunou NP has the lowest literacy rate of 76.94 per cent for total, 86.56 per cent for males and 67.25 per cent for females.

Kakching Khunou NP has the highest gap in male-female literacy rate (19.31 per cent) followed by Thoubal Mcl (15.68 per cent) and Kakching Mcl (14.04 per cent) whereas Sugnu NP has no gap in male- female literacy rate.

**Table 27: Number and percentage of scheduled tribes literates and illiterates by sex in CD Blocks, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0024-Thoubal	251	128	123	85	27	58	80.71	88.28	74.1	14.18
2	0025-Kakching	363	198	165	154	53	101	77.9	86.84	69.33	17.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>614</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>79.02</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>71.29</b>	<b>16.11</b>

Table 27 depicts the number and percentage of scheduled tribes literates and illiterates by sex in CD Blocks for 2011 Census. The district has recorded 79.02 per cent of literacy rate for total Scheduled Tribes of which 87.4 per cent are males and 71.29 per cent are females registering a gap of 16.11 per cent in male-female literacy rate. Thoubal CD Block has the highest literacy rate of 80.71 per cent for total

out of these 88.28 percent are males and 74.1 per cent are females. Kakching CD Block has the lowest literacy rate of 77.9 per cent for total of which 86.84 per cent are males and 69.33 per cent are females. Kakching CD Block has the highest gap in male-female literacy rate (17.51 per cent) and Thoubal CD Block has lowest (14.18 per cent) gap in male-female literacy rate.

**Table 28: Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled tribes population (rural), 2011**

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages having Scheduled tribes	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled tribes population	Percentage distribution of population	
1	2	3	4	5	
0		5	17.24	5	0.59
1 - 10		0	0.00	0	0.00
11 - 20		0	0.00	0	0.00
21 - 30		0	0.00	0	0.00
31 - 40		0	0.00	0	0.00
41 - 50		1	3.45	2	0.23
51 - 60		1	3.45	5	0.59
61 - 70		2	6.90	239	28.02
71 - 80		4	13.79	99	11.61
81 - 90		3	10.34	468	54.87
91 - 99		0	0.00	0	0.00
100		13	44.83	35	4.10
<b>District: Thoubal(276)</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Literacy rate for District:</b>		<b>79.02</b>			

Table 28 shows the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled tribes rural population for 2011 census. The literacy rate for scheduled tribes in the district is 79.02 per cent. Out of 29 inhabited villages having scheduled tribes population, highest number of villages i.e.13 (44.83 per cent) lies in the

range of 100 having 4.10 per cent population. Similarly, another 4 villages having 11.61 population lies in the range of 71-80 whereas 3(10.34 per cent) of villages having population of 54.87 per cent falls in the range of 81-90.Only 2 villages (6.90 per cent) which lies in the range of 61-70 have 28.02 population.

**Table 29: Number and percentage of scheduled tribe literates and illiterates by sex in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of town	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	170	95	75	55	15	40	81.73	93.14	70.75	22.39
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	2	1	1	0	0	0	100	100	100	0
3	801478-Wangjing (NP)	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
4	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	75	59	16	7	6	1	97.4	98.33	94.12	4.21
5	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	3	0	3	3	1	2	75	0	75	-75
6	801481-Yairipok (NP)	2	0	2	0	0	0	100	0	100	-100
7	801482-Sugnu (NP)	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
8	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	173	127	46	44	22	22	91.05	96.21	79.31	16.9
9	801484-Kakching (M CI)	311	150	161	108	45	63	85.67	89.29	82.56	6.73
<b>District (Urban): Thoubal(276)</b>		<b>738</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>87.03</b>	<b>93.33</b>	<b>79.37</b>	<b>13.96</b>

Table 29 provides the number and percentage of scheduled tribes literates and illiterates by sex in towns for 2011 Census. The urban literacy rate of the district is 87.03 per cent for total of which 93.33 per cent are males and 79.37 per cent are females. The cent per cent literacy rate is recorded in 4 towns of the district namely Samurou NP Minor part; Wangjing NP; Yairipok NP and Sugnu NP respectively. Thoubal MCI has 97.4 per cent of literacy rate followed by Kakching Khunou NP 91.05,

Kakching MCI 85.67, Lilong (Thoubal) NP Major Part 81.73 per cent whereas Sikhong Sekmai NP has lowest (75 per cent) literacy rate. The cent per cent gap in male -female literacy is found in 2 towns namely Wangjing NP and Sugnu NP whereas Yairipok NP has negative (-100 per cent) gap in male- female literacy rate followed by Sikhong Sekmai NP with negative 75 per cent. The district has only one town named Samurou NP Minor Part where the gap in male-female literacy is zero.

**Table 30: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in Sub-division, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-division	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and marginal morkers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	01876-Lilong	Persons	87377	19100	21.86	14414	16.50	33514	38.36	53863	61.64
		Males	43784	13819	31.56	5400	12.33	19219	43.90	24565	56.10
		Females	43593	5281	12.11	9014	20.68	14295	32.79	29298	67.21
2	01877-Thoubal	Persons	199310	63530	31.87	31251	15.68	94781	47.55	104529	52.45
		Males	99419	42855	43.11	9852	9.91	52707	53.02	46712	46.98
		Females	99891	20675	20.70	21399	21.42	42074	42.12	57817	57.88
3	01878-Kakching	Persons	135481	50798	37.49	16226	11.98	67024	49.47	68457	50.53
		Males	67642	33625	49.71	3826	5.66	37451	55.37	30191	44.63
		Females	67839	17173	25.31	12400	18.28	29573	43.59	38266	56.41
<b>District: Thoubal (276)</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>422168</b>	<b>133428</b>	<b>31.61</b>	<b>61891</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>195319</b>	<b>46.27</b>	<b>226849</b>	<b>53.73</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>210845</b>	<b>90299</b>	<b>42.83</b>	<b>19078</b>	<b>9.05</b>	<b>109377</b>	<b>51.88</b>	<b>101468</b>	<b>48.12</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>211323</b>	<b>43129</b>	<b>20.41</b>	<b>42813</b>	<b>20.26</b>	<b>85942</b>	<b>40.67</b>	<b>125381</b>	<b>59.33</b>

Table 30 shows the number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-

workers by sex in sub- division for 2011 Census. Participation in any economic productive activity

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with or without compensation, wages or profit is defined work in census. The district has 4, 22,168 population of which 2, 10,845 are males and 2, 11,323 are females. The number of total worker of the district is 1,95,319(46.27 per cent) of which 1,09,377(51.88) are males and 8,5942(40.67 per cent) are females.2,26,849(53.73) persons of the district are non- workers out of these, 1,01,468 (48.12)are males and 1,25,381(59.33 per cent) are females. The number and percentage of main workers are 133428(31.61) and that of Marginal workers it stood at 618992(14.66 per cent) respectively. At sub-district level, Kakching sub-division has recorded the highest number of total

workers of 49.47 per cent of which 37.49 per cent are main worker and 11.98 per cent are marginal workers followed by Thoubal sub-division with 47.55 per cent of total workers out of these, 31.87 per cent are main workers and 15.68 per cent are marginal worker and Lilong sub -division has the lowest percentage of 38.36 per cent of total worker of which 21.86 per cent are main workers and 16.50 per cent are marginal workers. Whereas Lilong sub-district has the highest (61.64 per cent) of non-workers, followed by Thoubal 52.45 and Kakching sub-division has lowest percentage of 50.53 per cent of non-workers in the district.

**Table 31: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by Sex in CD Blocks, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total popu- lation	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and		Non workers	
				Number	Percen- tage	Number	Percen- tage	Number	Percen- tage	Number	Percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0024-Thoubal	Persons	184003	54411	29.57	29175	15.86	83586	45.43	100417	54.57
		Males	92021	36602	39.78	9737	10.58	46339	50.36	45682	49.64
		Females	91982	17809	19.36	19438	21.13	37247	40.49	54735	59.51
2	0025-Kakching	Persons	86832	31908	36.75	11608	13.37	43516	50.12	43316	49.88
		Males	43449	21213	48.82	2842	6.54	24055	55.36	19394	44.64
		Females	43383	10695	24.65	8766	20.21	19461	44.86	23922	55.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>270835</b>	<b>86319</b>	<b>31.87</b>	<b>40783</b>	<b>15.06</b>	<b>127102</b>	<b>46.93</b>	<b>143733</b>	<b>53.07</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>135470</b>	<b>57815</b>	<b>42.68</b>	<b>12579</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>70394</b>	<b>51.96</b>	<b>65076</b>	<b>48.04</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>135365</b>	<b>28504</b>	<b>21.06</b>	<b>28204</b>	<b>20.84</b>	<b>56708</b>	<b>41.89</b>	<b>78657</b>	<b>58.11</b>

Table 31 provides number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non- workers by sex in C.D. Blocks of the district as per 2011 Census. At the district level percentage of total workers is 46.93 of which 31.87 are main workers and 15.06 are marginal workers whereas percentage of non-workers stood at 53.03 per cent. At the CD level, Kakching C.D. Block has recorded 50.12 per cent as total workers comprising of 36.75 as main and 13.37 percent as marginal workers whereas corresponding percentage for Thoubal CD is 45.43 and 13.37 per cent respectively. A look at the table

indicate that percentage of females marginal workers is higher than the males for the district(20.84) as well as for both the CD blocks of Thoubal and Kakching with 21.13 and 20.21 per cent corresponding to males marginal workers for total 9.29 and for CD blocks 10.58 and 6.54 respectively. The percentage of males main workers is higher than the females for total 42.68 and for CD blocks Kakching 48.82 and Thoubal 39.78 whereas percentage of females mainworkers for the corresponding areas is 21.06,24.65 and 19.36 respectively.

**Table 32: Number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers by sex in towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total popu- lation	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and		Non workers	
				Number	Percen- tage	Number	Percen- tage	Number	Percen- tage	Number	Percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	Persons	22888	3927	17.16	4324	18.89	8251	36.05	14637	63.95
		Males	11511	2964	25.75	1757	15.26	4721	41.01	6790	58.99
		Females	11377	963	8.46	2567	22.56	3530	31.03	7847	68.97

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2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	Persons	5861	1205	20.56	711	12.13	1916	32.69	3945	67.31
		Males	2920	946	32.40	285	9.76	1231	42.16	1689	57.84
		Females	2941	259	8.81	426	14.48	685	23.29	2256	76.71
3	801477-Heirok (NP)	Persons	2974	755	25.39	254	8.54	1009	33.93	1965	66.07
		Males	1466	610	41.61	128	8.73	738	50.34	728	49.66
		Females	1508	145	9.62	126	8.36	271	17.97	1237	82.03
4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	Persons	8055	2528	31.38	1169	14.51	3697	45.90	4358	54.10
		Males	3885	1718	44.22	365	9.40	2083	53.62	1802	46.38
		Females	4170	810	19.42	804	19.28	1614	38.71	2556	61.29
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	Persons	45947	15142	32.96	7013	15.26	22155	48.22	23792	51.78
		Males	22945	10506	45.79	1984	8.65	12490	54.43	10455	45.57
		Females	23002	4636	20.15	5029	21.86	9665	42.02	13337	57.98
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Persons	7390	1816	24.57	1370	18.54	3186	43.11	4204	56.89
		Males	3649	1439	39.44	395	10.82	1834	50.26	1815	49.74
		Females	3741	377	10.08	975	26.06	1352	36.14	2389	63.86
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	Persons	9569	2846	29.74	1649	17.23	4495	46.97	5074	53.03
		Males	4806	1889	39.31	601	12.51	2490	51.81	2316	48.19
		Females	4763	957	20.09	1048	22.00	2005	42.10	2758	57.90
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	Persons	5132	1536	29.93	635	12.37	2171	42.30	2961	57.70
		Males	2548	1116	43.80	148	5.81	1264	49.61	1284	50.39
		Females	2584	420	16.25	487	18.85	907	35.10	1677	64.90
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	Persons	11379	4775	41.96	1695	14.90	6470	56.86	4909	43.14
		Males	5935	3287	55.38	387	6.52	3674	61.90	2261	38.10
		Females	5444	1488	27.33	1308	24.03	2796	51.36	2648	48.64
10	801484-Kakching (MCI)	Persons	32138	12579	39.14	2288	7.12	14867	46.26	17271	53.74
		Males	15710	8009	50.98	449	2.86	8458	53.84	7252	46.16
		Females	16428	4570	27.82	1839	11.19	6409	39.01	10019	60.99
<b>District(Urban): Thoubal(276)</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>151333</b>	<b>47109</b>	<b>31.13</b>	<b>21108</b>	<b>13.95</b>	<b>68217</b>	<b>45.08</b>	<b>83116</b>	<b>54.92</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>75375</b>	<b>32484</b>	<b>43.10</b>	<b>6499</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>38983</b>	<b>51.72</b>	<b>36392</b>	<b>48.28</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>75958</b>	<b>14625</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>14609</b>	<b>19.23</b>	<b>29234</b>	<b>38.49</b>	<b>46724</b>	<b>61.51</b>

Table 32 depicts the number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in towns for Thoubal district in 2011 Census. It can be seen that Kakching Khunou NP has the highest proportion of main workers 41.96 followed by Kakching Mcl 39.14 and Thoubal Mcl with 32.96 per cent. On the other hand, Lilong (Thoubal) NP Major Part and Samurou NP have the lowest proportion of main workers 17.16 and 20.56 per cent respectively. In terms of proportion for both sexes

(separately) Kakching Khunou NP is ahead of other towns of the district. Marginal workers constitute 18.89 per cent in Lilong (Thoubal) NP Major Part, 18.54 Sikhong Sekmai NP and 17.23 per cent in Yairipok NP whereas Heirok NP and Kakching Mcl have recorded the lowest proportion of marginal workers 8.54 and 7.12 per cent respectively. A glance at the table indicates that proportion of females marginal workers is higher than the males marginal workers in all the urban areas of the district.

**Table 33: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Sub-Division, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-Division	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	01876-Lilong	Persons	87377	33514	9349	27.90	5165	15.41	5185	15.47	13815	41.22
		Males	43784	19219	6493	33.78	2519	13.11	947	4.93	9260	48.18
		Females	43593	14295	2856	19.98	2646	18.51	4238	29.65	4555	31.86



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2	01877- Thoubal	Persons	199310	94781	35720	37.69	14526	15.33	12566	13.26	31969	33.73
		Males	99419	52707	21951	41.65	5638	10.70	2334	4.43	22784	43.23
		Females	99891	42074	13769	32.73	8888	21.12	10232	24.32	9185	21.83
3	01878- Kakching	Persons	135481	67024	32262	48.13	13415	20.02	3266	4.87	18081	26.98
		Males	67642	37451	19122	51.06	4490	11.99	824	2.20	13015	34.75
		Females	67839	29573	13140	44.43	8925	30.18	2442	8.26	5066	17.13
<b>District: Thoubal (276)</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>422168</b>	<b>195319</b>	<b>77331</b>	<b>39.59</b>	<b>33106</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>21017</b>	<b>10.76</b>	<b>63865</b>	<b>32.70</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>210845</b>	<b>109377</b>	<b>47566</b>	<b>43.49</b>	<b>12647</b>	<b>11.56</b>	<b>4105</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>45059</b>	<b>41.20</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>211323</b>	<b>85942</b>	<b>29765</b>	<b>34.63</b>	<b>20459</b>	<b>23.81</b>	<b>16912</b>	<b>19.68</b>	<b>18806</b>	<b>21.88</b>

Table 33 reflects the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity at sub-division level of the district for 2011 Census. The proportion of total workers for the district is 46.26 per cent comprising of 51.87 for males and 40.66 per for females respectively. Of the total workers, 39.59 per cent are engaged as cultivator, 16.95 as agricultural labourers, and 10.76 in Household Industry workers and 32.70 per cent as Other Workers. A close look at the table reveals that in the category of cultivators males workers outnumbered females workers in all the three sub-division with 51.06 in Kakching, 41.65 in Thoubal and 33.78 in Lilong with corresponding percentage of females workers of 44.43, 32.73 and 19.98 respectively.

Similarly, in the category of main workers males workers outnumbered females workers in Lilong sub-division with 48.13, Thoubal 43.23 and Kakching 34.75 with corresponding percentage of females workers 31.86, 21.83 and 17.13 per cent respectively. In the category of Agricultural labourer females workers outnumbered males workers in Kakching sub-division with 30.18, Thoubal 21.12 and Lilong 18.51 whereas corresponding percentage of males agricultural labourers is 11.99, 10.70 and 13.11 respectively. Similarly, in Household Industry Workers females workers outnumbered males workers in Lilong 29.65, Thoubal 24.32 and Kakching 8.26 whereas corresponding percentage of males workers is 4.93, 4.43 and 2.20 per cent respectively.

**Table 34: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in CD blocks, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of Workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	0024-Thoubal	Persons	184003	83586	35535	42.51	13876	16.60	9474	11.33	24701	29.55
		Males	92021	46339	21866	47.19	5506	11.88	1949	4.21	17018	36.73
		Females	91982	37247	13669	36.70	8370	22.47	7525	20.20	7683	20.63
2	0025-Kakching	Persons	86832	43516	23342	53.64	8936	20.53	2297	5.28	8941	20.55
		Males	43449	24055	13726	57.06	3170	13.18	457	1.90	6702	27.86
		Females	43383	19461	9616	49.41	5766	29.63	1840	9.45	2239	11.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>270835</b>	<b>127102</b>	<b>58877</b>	<b>46.32</b>	<b>22812</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>11771</b>	<b>9.26</b>	<b>33642</b>	<b>26.47</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>135470</b>	<b>70394</b>	<b>35592</b>	<b>50.56</b>	<b>8676</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>23720</b>	<b>33.70</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>135365</b>	<b>56708</b>	<b>23285</b>	<b>41.06</b>	<b>14136</b>	<b>24.93</b>	<b>9365</b>	<b>16.51</b>	<b>9922</b>	<b>17.50</b>

Table 34 provide distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in C.D Blocks of the district in 2011 Census. A look at the table indicate that most of the workers are engaged in cultivation as 46.32 per cent of the total workforce have reported to be dependent on cultivations to earn their livelihood in which proportion of males is 50.56 and of females 41.06 per cent. The proportion of Other Workers is 26.47 per cent comprising of 33.70 males workers and 17.50 per cent females workers. In the economic category of Agricultural Labourers females workers outnumbered males workers as proportion of females workers is 24.93 as against 12.32 per cent of males workers. Similarly, in

the category of Household Industry, females workers have upper hand as 16.51 per cent females workers are engaged in Household Industry as against only 3.42 males workers. Almost same pattern can be seen that males workers are mostly engaged in Cultivation and Other Works and females workers are predominantly working as Agricultural Labourers and in Household Industry in the two CD blocks of the district. In Thoubal CD block proportion of females Industry workers is as high as 20.20 per cent whereas in Kakching CD block it is only 9.45 per cent and corresponding percentage of males workers in this category is 4.21 and 1.90 respectively.

**Table 35: Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Towns, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	Persons	22888	8251	1132	13.72	1209	14.65	1355	16.42	4555	55.21
		Males	11511	4721	693	14.68	519	10.99	360	7.63	3149	66.70
		Females	11377	3530	439	12.44	690	19.55	995	28.19	1406	39.83
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	Persons	5861	1916	423	22.08	201	10.49	174	9.08	1118	58.35
		Males	2920	1251	295	23.96	105	8.53	20	1.62	811	65.88
		Females	2941	685	128	18.69	96	14.01	154	22.48	307	44.82
3	801477-Heirolk (NP)	Persons	2974	1009	322	31.91	180	17.84	55	5.45	452	44.80
		Males	1466	738	275	37.26	99	13.41	16	2.17	348	47.15
		Females	1508	271	47	17.34	81	29.89	39	14.39	104	38.38
4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	Persons	8055	3697	800	21.64	574	15.53	491	13.28	1832	49.55
		Males	3885	2083	544	26.12	143	6.87	144	6.91	1252	60.11
		Females	4170	1614	256	15.86	431	26.70	347	21.50	580	35.94
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	Persons	45947	22155	4863	21.95	1973	8.91	4778	21.57	10541	47.58
		Males	22945	12490	3426	27.43	959	7.68	484	3.88	7621	61.02
		Females	23002	9665	1437	14.87	1014	10.49	4294	44.43	2920	30.21
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Persons	7390	3186	1195	37.51	794	24.92	291	9.13	906	28.44
		Males	3649	1834	774	42.20	420	22.90	44	2.40	596	32.50
		Females	3741	1352	421	31.14	374	27.66	247	18.27	310	22.93
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	Persons	9569	4495	799	17.78	884	19.67	1133	25.21	1679	37.35
		Males	4806	2490	571	22.93	406	16.31	264	10.60	1249	50.16
		Females	4763	2005	228	11.37	478	23.84	869	43.34	430	21.45
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	Persons	5132	2171	711	32.75	599	27.59	60	2.76	801	36.90
		Males	2548	1264	502	39.72	155	12.26	21	1.66	586	46.36
		Females	2584	907	209	23.04	444	48.95	39	4.30	215	23.70
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	Persons	11379	6470	3049	47.13	1298	20.06	401	6.20	1722	26.62
		Males	5935	3674	1777	48.37	449	12.22	111	3.02	1337	36.39
		Females	5444	2796	1272	45.49	849	30.36	290	10.37	385	13.77
10	801484-Kakching (MCI)	Persons	32138	14867	5160	34.71	2582	17.37	508	3.42	6617	44.51
		Males	15710	8458	3117	36.85	716	8.47	235	2.78	4390	51.90
		Females	16428	6409	2043	31.88	1866	29.12	273	4.26	2227	34.75
<b>District (Urban): Thoubal(276)</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>151333</b>	<b>68217</b>	<b>18454</b>	<b>27.05</b>	<b>10294</b>	<b>15.09</b>	<b>9246</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>30223</b>	<b>44.30</b>
		<b>Males</b>	<b>75375</b>	<b>38983</b>	<b>11974</b>	<b>30.72</b>	<b>3971</b>	<b>10.19</b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>21339</b>	<b>54.74</b>
		<b>Females</b>	<b>75958</b>	<b>29234</b>	<b>6480</b>	<b>22.17</b>	<b>6323</b>	<b>21.63</b>	<b>7547</b>	<b>25.82</b>	<b>8884</b>	<b>30.39</b>

Table 35 shows the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in towns of the district for 2011 census. A glance at the table indicate that most of the work force in urban areas are engaged in Other Works as 44.30 per cent of total work force are earning their livelihood from Other category of work in which proportion of males is 54.74 and of females it is 30.39 per cent. In the category of Cultivations only 27.05 per cent workers are engaged of which proportion of males and females workers is 30.72 and 22.17 respectively. In the category of Agricultural Labourers and Household Industry females workers outnumbered males workers as

against 21.63 per cent of females Agricultural Labourers only 10.19 males workers are reported to be working as Agricultural Labourers. Similarly, in the economic category of Household Industry Workers females workers proportion is 25.82 which is almost six times higher than of males workers as proportion of males workers in this category is only 4.36 per cent. In the category of cultivator, Kakching Khunou NP is leading with 47.13 per cent, followed by Sikhong Sekmai NP with 37.51 per cent and Kakching MCI with 34.71 percent while Lilong (Thoubal) NP Major Part has the lowest percentage of cultivator with 13.72, followed by Wangjing NP with 21.64 per cent

and Thoubal MCI with 21.95 per cent respectively. Sugnu NP has recorded the highest proportion (27.59 per cent) of agricultural labourers followed by Sikhong Sekmai NP with 24.92 per cent and Kakching Khunou NP with 20.06 per cent while Thoubal MCI has the lowest proportion (8.91 per cent) of agricultural labourers followed by Samurou NP with 10.49 per cent and Lilong (Thoubal) NP Major Part with 14.65 per cent. Yairipok NP is leading in the category of household industry workers with 25.21 per cent followed by Thoubal MCI with 21.57 per cent and Lilong (Thoubal) NP

Major part with 16.42 per cent while Sugnu NP has the lowest proportion (2.76 per cent) of Household Industry worker followed by Kakching MCI with 3.42 per cent and Heirok NP with 5.45 per cent respectively. Samu rou NP Minor part has recorded the highest percentage (58.35 per cent) of other worker followed by Lilong (Thoubal) NP Major Part with 55.21 per cent and Wangjing NP with 49.55 per cent while Kakching Khunou NP has lowest proportion (26.62 per cent) of other worker then followed by Sikhong Sekmai NP with 28.44 per cent and Yairipok NP with 37.35 per cent respectively.





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**Brief Analysis of Village and Town Directory  
Data Based on Tables 36-45**

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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Table 36: Distribution of villages according to availability of different amenities, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available			
			Education*	Medical^	Drinking water	Post office #
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0024-Thoubal	61	59 (96.72)	46 (75.41)	61 (100)	16 (26.23)
2	0025-Kakching	26	24 (92.31)	22 (84.62)	26 (100)	15 (57.69)
<b>Total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>83 (95.4)</b>	<b>68 (78.16)</b>	<b>87 (100)</b>	<b>31 (35.63)</b>

Telephone **	Type of amenity available				
	Transport communications \$	Banks @	Agricultural credit societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
8	9	10	11	12	13
60 (98.36)	23 (37.7)	1 (1.64)	6 (9.84)	61 (100)	61 (100)
25 (96.15)	20 (76.92)	1 (3.85)	4 (15.38)	26 (100)	25 (96.15)
<b>85 (97.7)</b>	<b>43 (49.43)</b>	<b>2 (2.3)</b>	<b>10 (11.49)</b>	<b>87 (100)</b>	<b>86 (98.85)</b>

Note:-

\* Education includes all education facilities.

^ Medical includes all medical facilities.

# Post office includes post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.

\*\* Telephone includes Telephone,PCO and Mobile.

Table 36 shows distribution of villages according to availability of different amenities at C.D Block level in 2011 Census. There are 87 villages in the district of which 61 fall in Thoubal and remaining 26 are in Kakching CD block. Out of the 87 villages 83(95.4) have educational facility within the village, 68(78.16) have medical, 31(35.63) post office, 43(49.43) transport and communication, 2(2.3) banking and 10(11.49) have agricultural credit societies within the village. The facility like telephone is available to 85(97.7) power supply 86(98.85) and approach by pucca road is available to all the 87 villages of the district. In the matter of availability of all types of facility Thoubal

C.D Block is ahead of Kakching C.D Block. In Thoubal C.D Block, all the villages (61) enjoy the facilities of drinking water, approach by pucca road and power supply while 59 villages enjoy education, 46 enjoy medical facility, 16 avails post office, 23 enjoy the facility of transport and communications, 6 avails agricultural credit societies respectively. In Kakching cent per cent of villages i.e. 26 enjoys the facilities of drinking water, approached by pucca road, whereas 25 villages avails the facility of telephone and power supply and 24 avails education, 22 medical, 20 transport and communication, 15 post office, 4 agricultural credit societies

Table 37: Number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available		
			Education*	Medical^	Drinking water
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0024-Thoubal	184003	183335 (99.64)	170100 (92.44)	184003 (100)
2	0025-Kakching	86832	86571 (99.7)	82821 (95.38)	86832 (100)
<b>Total</b>		<b>270835</b>	<b>269906 (99.66)</b>	<b>252921 (93.39)</b>	<b>270835 (100)</b>

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Type of amenity available						
Post office #	Telephone **	Transport communications \$	Banks @	Agricultural credit societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
64699 ( 35.16)	182245 ( 99.04)	84564 ( 45.96)	2334 ( 1.27)	21542 ( 11.71)	184003 ( 100)	184003 ( 100)
70205 ( 80.85)	85028 ( 97.92)	65071 ( 74.94)	4193 ( 4.83)	16826 ( 19.38)	86832 ( 100)	86828 ( 100)
<b>134904 ( 49.81)</b>	<b>267273 ( 98.68)</b>	<b>149635 ( 55.25)</b>	<b>6527 ( 2.41)</b>	<b>38368 ( 14.17)</b>	<b>270835 ( 100)</b>	<b>270831 ( 100)</b>

Note:-

- \* Education includes all education facilities.
- ^ Medical includes all medical facilities.
- # Post office includes post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.
- \$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.
- @ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.
- \*\* Telephone includes Telephone,PCO and Mobile.

Table 37 highlights number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities in 2011 Census of Thoubal district. In Thoubal C.D Block, the total population of inhabited villages is 184,003 and of Kakching CD Block it is 86,832 persons. A glance at the table indicates that the residents of Kakching CD block are better served with all types of amenities as compared to Thoubal CD block. Cent per cent of the population are availing the facility of drinking water; approach by pucca road and power supply while 99.64 per cent of the population are availing the facility of

education, 99.04 per cent telephone, 92.44 per cent medical, 45.96 transport and communication, 35.16 post office, 11.71 agricultural credit societies, and 1.27 per cent of population are availing the banking facilities in Thoubal C.D Block. Whereas in Kakching C.D Block cent per cent of the population have access to the facilities like drinking water, approach by pucca road and power supply, 99.7 education, 95.38 medical, 80.85 post office, 97.92 telephone, 74.94 transport and communication, 19.38 agricultural credit societies and 4.83 per cent are availing the facility of banks.

Table 38: Distribution of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available, 2011

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2-4)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. Education:-</b>				
(a) Primary school	4	0	0	4
(b) Middle school	15	4	1	20
(c) Degree college	24	43	20	87
<b>2. Medical:-</b>				
(a) Hospital	9	30	48	87
(b) PHC	37	29	6	72
<b>3. Post office-</b>	43	12	1	56
<b>4. Telephone</b>	2	0	0	2
<b>5. Bus service</b>	30	13	1	44
<b>6. Bank:-</b>				
(a) Commercial Bank	7	38	41	86
(b) Cooprative bank	12	37	37	86
<b>7. Agricultural credit societies</b>	12	48	17	77

**Degree college** includes Art,Engineering and Medicine

**Hospital** includes Allopathic & Alternative Medicine

**Post office** includes post office, telegraph office and post & telegraph office

**Telephone** includes Telephone,PCO and mobiles

**Bus** includes private and public

Table 38 shows distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the places where these facilities are available in 2011

Census. 4 villages do not have the primary school facility but can avail it within 5 Km. range, 20 villages do not have middle school, out of these, 15 villages

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avail this facility within 5 Km. another 4 villages in the range of 5-10 Km. and one village 10 and above Km. range. Accordingly, 86 villages do not have the facility of degree college, of these 24 villages avail it within 5 Km. range, 43 in 5-10 Km. range and remaining 20 villages in the range of 10 and above Km. In terms of medical facility 83 villages do not have hospital, out of these, 9 villages access this facility within 5 Km. range 30 in 5-10 Km. range and remaining 48 villages are able to avail it in 10 and above Km. range. Likewise, 72 villages do not have the facility of PHC within the village of these 37 villages are able to avail this facility within 5 km. range, 29 in 5-10 km range and 6 villages avail in the range of 10 km and above. Facility of post office is not available in 56 villages of these 43 villages can

avail this facility within 5 Km. distance, 12 in 5-10 km. and only one avails it at 10 and above km distance. There are only 2 villages in the district which do not have telephone facility but can avail this facility within 5 Km. distance. Similarly, 86 villages do not have commercial banks facility of these the residents of 7 villages can avail the commercial bank facility within 5 km distance, 38 at 5-10 km distance and 41 at 10 and above Km. distance. Likewise, Co-operative bank facility is not available in 86 villages but residents of 12 villages have access to this facility at less than 5 Km. 37 each at a distance of 5-10 Km. and 10 and above Km. The facility of Agricultural credit societies are available for 9 villages at less than 5 km distance, 48 at 5-10 km distance and 17 at 10 and above Km. distance.

Table 39: Distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities, 2011

Distance Range from the nearest Statutory Town (In Kilometres)	Number\ Percentage	Number of Inhabited Villages in Each Range	Type of amenity available							
			Edu- cation *	Medi- cal^	Post Office#	Tele- phone **	Transport Communi- cations \$	Banks @	Agricul- tural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca Road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 5	Number	32	31	25	10	31	15	0	6	32
	Percentage		96.88	78.12	31.25	96.88	46.88	0	18.75	100
5 - 15	Number	47	45	37	17	47	24	2	3	47
	Percentage		95.74	78.72	36.17	100	51.06	4.26	6.38	100
16- 50	Number	8	7	6	4	7	4	0	1	8
	Percentage		87.5	75	50	87.5	50	0	12.5	100
51+	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	Number	87	83	68	31	85	43	2	10	87
	<b>Percentage</b>		<b>95.4</b>	<b>78.16</b>	<b>35.63</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>49.43</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>100</b>

Note:-

\* Education includes all education facilities.

^ Medical includes all medical facilities.

# Post office includes post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport communication includes bus service, railway facility and navigable waterways.

@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.

\*\* Telephone includes Telephone, PCO and Mobile.

Table 39 provides distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town where different amenities are available. Distance range has been categories in five ranges (less than 5 Km, 5-15 Km, 16-50 Km, 51+ and above and unspecified). There are 32 villages that fall in the radius of less than 5 km. from the statutory town of these 31 (96.88) are availing educational facility, 25 (78.12) medical, 10 (31.25) post office, 31 (96.88) telephone, 15 (46.88) transport and communication, 6 (18.75) agricultural credit societies

whereas approach by pucca road is available to all the 32 villages. In the distance range of 5-15 km. 45 (95.74) are availing educational facility, 37 (78.72) medical, 17 (36.17) post office, 24 (51.06) transport and communication, 2 (4.26) banking, 3 (6.38) agricultural credit societies whereas all the 47 villages are availing the facility of telephone and approach by pucca road. Almost same trend can be observed for the 8 villages that fall in the distance range of 16-50 in the matters of all the facilities.



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Table 40: Distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available, 2011

Population range	Number\ Percentage	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available			
			Education*	Medical^	Drinking water	Post office #
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-499	Number	7	4	3	7	0
	Percentage		57.14	42.86	100	0
500-999	Number	13	12	4	13	2
	Percentage		92.31	30.77	100	15.38
1000 - 1999	Number	19	19	15	19	3
	Percentage		100	78.95	100	15.79
2000 - 4999	Number	31	31	29	31	16
	Percentage		100	93.55	100	51.61
5000 - 9999	Number	14	14	14	14	8
	Percentage		100	100	100	57.14
10000 +	Number	3	3	3	3	2
	Percentage		100	100	100	66.67
<b>District Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>		<b>95.4</b>	<b>78.16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.63</b>

Type of amenity available					
Telephone **	Transport communications \$	Banks @	Agricultural credit societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
8	9	10	11	12	13
7	2	0	0	7	6
100	28.57	0	0	100	85.71
13	4	0	2	13	13
100	30.77	0	15.38	100	100
17	8	0	1	19	19
89.47	42.11	0	5.26	100	100
31	19	2	5	31	31
100	61.29	6.45	16.13	100	100
14	9	0	1	14	14
100	64.29	0	7.14	100	100
3	1	0	1	3	3
100	33.33	0	33.33	100	100
<b>85</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>97.7</b>	<b>49.43</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98.85</b>

Note:-

\* Education includes all education facilities.

^ Medical includes all medical facilities.

# Post office includes post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport communication includes bus service, railway facility and navigable waterways.

@ Bank includes Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank.

\*\* Telephone includes Telephone,PCO and Mobile.

Table 40 give distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available in 2011 Census. It can be seen that the big villages in population size has the highest possibility of having

all types of facility with in the village. A look at the table reveal that villages falling in the population range of 2000-4999,5000-9999 and 10000+ have higher proportion of all types of facility as

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

compared to villages that fall in the lesser population ranges. For instance there are only three villages that fall in the population range of 10000+ but residents of these villages are availing cent per cent facility of education, medical, drinking

water, approach by pucca road and power supply whereas facility like post office is available in 2(66.67) and one village each (33.33) have access to transport and communication and agricultural credit societies.

Table 41: Distribution of villages according to land use, 2011

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area (in Hectares)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0024-Thoubal	61	15776.10	80.05	40.04
2	0025-Kakching	26	13414.52	63.97	25.42
<b>Total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>29190.62</b>	<b>72.66</b>	<b>34.12</b>

Note:- Cultivable area= irrigated area + unirrigated area

The above table shows distribution of villages according to land use in C.D Block level of Thoubal district in 2011 Census. Thoubal C.D Block has 61 villages having total area 15776.10 hectares and 80.05 per cent of total area is cultivable area and 40.04 per

cent of land is irrigated area to total cultivable area. Kakching C.D Block has 26 villages having a total area of 13414.52 hectares. 63.97 per cent of total area are cultivable area and 25.42 per cent of total cultivable area are irrigated area.

Table 42: Schools/ colleges per 10,000 population in towns, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Type of educational institution (Approx. numbers)				
		Primary	Middle	Secondary / matriculation	Senior secondary	College*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	7	7	3	1	0
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	9	5	2	0	2
3	801477-Heirok (NP)	17	13	13	3	0
4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	6	5	5	1	0
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	1	1	1	2	0
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	5	4	4	0	0
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	4	3	3	1	0
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	18	12	8	2	0
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	8	5	4	1	1
10	801484-Kakching (M CI)	7	4	2	1	0
Total		82	59	45	12	3

Note- \* College includes

Arts/ Science/ Commerce College (Degree Level and above)

Table 42 represents schools and colleges per 10,000 populations in towns of Thoubal district as per 2011 Census. It is clearly seen that there are 10 towns in the district and there are 82 primary schools, 59 middle, 45 secondary, 12 senior secondary schools and 3 colleges in the district. In primary level, Sugnu NP has recorded the highest number of primary school (18), followed by Heirok NP (17), Samurou NP (9), 8 in Kakching Khunou NP, each of 7 in Lilong Thoubal NP Major part and Kakching MCI, 6 in

Wangjing NP, 5 in Sikhong Sekmai NP, 4 in Yairipok NP, and one in Thoubal MCI. For middle, Heirok NP has the highest number of middle i.e. 13 followed by Sugnu NP (12), and only one is found in Thoubal MCI, whereas 13 secondary is found in Heirok NP which is larger than other towns likewise Heirok NP has another 3 senior secondary but Sikhong Sekmai NP has no record. Samurou NP has 2 colleges and 1 in Kakching Khunou NP whereas other towns have no data in the category of college in the district.

Table 43: Number of beds in medical institutions in towns, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population (Approx. numbers)
1	2	3
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	17
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	5
3	801477-Heirok (NP)	7
4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	16
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	13
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	3
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	31
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	8
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	0
10	801484-Kakching (M CI)	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>102</b>

Table 43 presents number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 populations in towns of Thoubal district as per 2011 census. It is evident from the table that Thoubal district has 102 beds per 10,000 population whereas Yairipok NP has the highest proportion of 31beds per 10,000 population, followed by Lilong (Thoubal) NP with 17, 16 in Wangjing NP, 13 in Thoubal MCI, 8 in Sugnu NP, 7 in Heirok NP, 5 in Samurou NP, 3 in Sikhong Sekmai NP, 2 in Kakching MCI and there is no record in Kakching Khunou NP.

**Table 44 : Proportion of slum population in towns, 2011**

Sr.No.	Name of the town having slum	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
<b>There is no notified or recognised slum in the District</b>				

Table 45: Most important commodity manufactured in towns, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of the town	Name of three most important commodities manufactured
1	2	3
1	801476-Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	Table,almirah,chair, Gate,door, Basket,mat
2	801488-Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	Handloom, Fishing Net,basket, Mat, Kauna Mat
3	801477-Heirok (NP)	Handloom, Carpentry, Goldsmith
4	801478-Wangjing (NP)	Handloom, Carpentry, Goldsmith
5	801479-Thoubal (MCI)	Black Smith, Gold Ornaments, Spear Head
6	801480-Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Bed,almirah,table Etc, Black Smith, Gold Ornaments
7	801481-Yairipok (NP)	Wooden Items, Blacksmith, Gold Ornaments
8	801482-Sugnu (NP)	Cane Product
9	801483-Kakching Khunou (NP)	Handloom
10	801484-Kakching (M CI)	Handloom

Table 45 shows the most important commodity manufactured in towns of Thoubal district. It is evident from the table that different commodities such as handloom, furniture items basket, mat, fishing net, gold items and iron equipments were

manufactured in different towns of the district. Kakching MCI and Kakching Khunou NP engaged in handloom works, Sugnu NP is mainly doing cane works, Heirok NP and Wangjing NP engaging in handloom, carpentry and gold making works etc.

**Major social and cultural event, natural and administrative developments and significant activities during the decade.****Major social and cultural events:****Cheiraoba:**

The traditional festival of Sajibu Cheiraoba was celebrated in Manipur to mark the beginning of a new year with cultural gusto and religious fervor. The festival is mainly observed on the first lunar day of the lunar month Sajibu (March/April) by the Meiteis community, a majority ethnic group of Manipur. Celebrations On the occasion of Sajibu Cheiraoba, People clean and decorate their houses and arrange joint family feast. Traditional cuisines are offered to local deities at the entrance gates of the houses. After meals, people start climbing nearby hills in the afternoon to offer prayers. Thabal Chongba, a local folk dance is also being organized at different locations of Manipur valley.

**Lai-Haroba:**

The 'Lai Haraoba' which literally translates as 'Festivity of the Gods' is a native festival of the 'Meiteis', the majority ethnic group of Manipur, a state in the northeastern most corner of India. According to the legends, the festival is a celebration of the creation of the universe on the will of Atiya Sidaba, the supreme God and the recollection of the evolution of plants, animals and human beings which were enacted by the deities. The same has been followed down the ages by the human beings so that they never forget the origin of the universe. The most enchanting part of the festival is the colourful and exceptionally beautiful traditional dances performed by young and old people. The festivity is also replete with dance drama, enactment of Khamba and Thoibi, the hero and the heroine of a popular folk-lore.

**Sagol Kangjei ( Polo ):**

Sagol Kangjei is the name of the game of polo played in Manipur. *Sagol* means pony / horse, *kang* means a ball or round object, and *jei* is a stick used for hitting. Polo has, for time immemorial, been a game patronised by the royalty and the upper crust of society, not only in India but abroad. However in the state of Manipur, it has always been a game for the common man. It is a seven - a - side game, the players mounted on ponies. Manipuri polo symbolises the immense cultural heritage of the state, and great efforts have been put made to raise the standard of this popular game. The prominent patrons of the game were King Kyamba and King Khagemba ( 1597-1672 A.D.), and King Chandra Kirti ( 1850 - 1886 A.D.). The latter, especially, is to be credited

with popularising the sport in other parts of the world.

**Kut Festival:**

Kut Festival is the premiere festival of the Kuki-Chin-Mizo groups of Manipur. Also known as the "Chavang Kut", it is one of the main festivals of Manipur and is celebrated with great fervor and zest. It is celebrated every year on November 1 throughout the state with a main event at 1st Bn. Manipur Rifles.

Kut Festival is an autumn festival and marks the ending of the harvest season. It is also a thanksgiving and prayers are offered for a bountiful harvest season and prosperity of the people. A display and performance of rich cultural traditions and merrymaking form a vital part of the Kut celebrations. One of the main highlights of the Kut Festival is the Miss Kut, a beauty pageant, organized every year during this festival at the 1st Bn. Manipur Rifles parade ground. Kut is a festival of merrymaking and people come together to feast, drink, sing, and dance. It is a celebration of life as such.

Kut festival is of great significance as it highlights the cultural heritage of the Kuki-Chin-Mizo groups and also a platform to harness peace and harmony among the diverse ethnic communities of the state. Kut Festival has slowly evolved as a way of garnering peace, communal harmony, friendship, and forging new ties.

**Gaan-Ngai:**

Gaan-Ngai is the greatest festival of the Zeliangrong people who inhabit in the State of Manipur, Assam and Nagaland. 'Zeliangrong' is the combined name of three cognate kin group namely Zeme, Liangmai and Rongmei. Puimei, another cognate group performs the same festivals of the Zeliangrong. Gaan-Ngai is called Hegangi among the Zeme, Gin-Ngi among the Liangmai and Gaan-Ngai among the Rongmei and Puimei. The name, Gaan-Ngai literally means the festival of winter season (Gaan or Ganh means winter or dry season and Ngai means festival). It is derived from the name of winter season like Chakan Ganh, Gan-bu or Enganh. All the festivals of the Zeliangrong people like other tribes throughout the world are based on the different stages of agricultural operations; pre-operation and post harvest. The Gaan-Ngai is a post harvest festival. When the granaries are full, the landscape is dry, the whole village is free from all agricultural works, people turn to celebration, festivity and worship of the God and honouring of the dead. This festival is also described as a new year festival as it marks the end of the year and beginning of the new year. It is a festival heralding the new year. Every tribal new year festival is marked by the production of new fire either

by friction of wood and bamboos or friction of the flint. The Gaan-Ngai performs the production of fire, Mairapmei. It is rightly described as a new year festival. The Gaan-Ngai is a festival during which those who died in the previous year are given ritual farewell or departure; their graves are beautified, dances are performed in their honour, feast is given to the community in the honour of the dead. Gaan-Ngai is thus the festival of both the death and living. The Gaan-Ngai was usually performed between the month of October and December depending on the state of the progress of agricultural operation. However, the Kabui Naga Association, the progenitor of the present Zeliangrong Union decided in 1947 that Gaan-Ngai be performed on the 13th day of the Meitei month of Wakching as per the Meitei Calendar (Chandrabda) of the lunar year. Since then, due to efforts of the community leaders, it has been performed on 13th Wakching onwards.

**Rath Yatra ( Kang ):**

Rath Yatra ( Kang ) is another important festival and it is performed in the month of Jyaistha ( Engen) for seven days starting from the second of that month. On the first and the seventh day raths carrying idols of Jaganath, Balabadra and Subedra are drawn and flowers and bhogs are offered to them. During the night

**Ningol Chakouba ( Bhugni Bhuajn ):**

Ningol Chakouba is a festival peculiar to the Manipurians. On this day all women, married and unmarried, are invited and fed by their relatives and gifts presented to them after the feast.

**Agriculture**

Agriculture is the most important source of livelihood. The valley is fertile and the topography of the district provides good potential for irrigation, natural as well as artificial. Rice is the most important crop of the district. According to Geological Survey of India, the total geographical area of the district is 40,500 hectares out of which the total cropped area is 37,285 hectares, while the area under rice cultivation is 27,150 hectares. Production of rice in the district during the year 2006-2007 is reported as 63,110 tonnes. The district is benefited by irrigation facilities from the Imphal River, the Thoubal Multipurpose Project, the Sekmai Barrage and other minor irrigation works. Double cropping is widely practiced in the district. In some areas, even triple cropping is prevalent, as the first paddy cropping starting in the late February or early March, second cropping in July and early August and the third

cropping of mustard seeds, pulses, vegetables, etc. in November.

The various crops grown in the district are sugarcane, oil seeds, maize, potatoes, pulses, chillies, vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, etc. The district is the largest producer of sugarcane in the State. Its cultivation is mainly confined to Thoubal, Wangjing, Kakching Khunou and Wabagai. Maize is mainly grown in Serou, Pallel and Kakching. Pineapple constitutes the most important plantation crop in the district. It is cultivated on the slopes of low hills and hill-locks. Langum, Waithou and Poirou Tangkhul are the growing areas.

**Veterinary and Animal Husbandary**

The districts does not lag behind in respect of Animal husbandry. Important livestock found in the District are cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses and ponies, pigs and dogs. As per the livestock population (Census 2003), Cattle constitutes the highest animal population (83,950) followed by pigs (38,944) and dogs (15,897). Cattle and buffaloes are reared for milk and for ploughing fields. Sheep, goat and pig are reared for meat. In 2006-2007, the District boasts of having 1 District Veterinary Hospital, 16 Veterinary dispensaries, 8 Veterinary Hospitals giving a benefit of treatment to about 11,802 animal patients.

**Industry**

The district does not have much industrial establishments. The Khansary Sugar Factory is the only medium-sized industry set up in 1973 with an installed capacity of 60 tonnes of sugar per day. Although the factory was initially intended to provide employment to about 200 persons, its actual production since its commissioning was so much behind the target that it is now on the verge of closure. The only important industry with regard to employment potential and volume of output is the handloom and handicraft industry which may also be called small-scale household industry. Bed sheets, chadars, phaneks, Mosquito nets, bamboo baskets, mats, caneworks, fishing nets, furniture, carpentry products, pottery articles, etc. are some of the notable products of the Industry. Handloom industry is spread throughout the length and breadth of the district. Heirok and Khangabok are noted for bamboo baskets and harvesting mats made from Aruno donax, a variety of reed. As on 2005-2006, 21 industrial units got registered in the district out of which 20 is SIDO and one Non-SIDO providing employment to 263 persons. In 2005-2006 under Khadi & Village Industries there were 1483 Beekeepers in the district

with the production of 17796 Kgs.

### **Power and Electricity**

The district does not have any power plant either hydel or diesel. It gets its power supply from Loktak Hydro Electric Power House. Paucity of power supply is the stumbling block in the running of agro-based and allied industries. As on 2006-2007, the district has installed capacity of Diesel MW 0.20, each one of 132/33 KV and four 33/11 KV Sub-station and Diesel Power House, 87 village habitates were electrified till the year under report.

### **Irrigation and Flood Control**

The district is endowed with a number of rivers and small streams which provide good irrigation potential for the district. Important irrigation works taken up in the district are the Sekmai Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose Project and the Imphal Barrage. The Thoubal Multipurpose Project involves construction of a Barrage across Thoubal river at Keithelmanbi and hydro-power generation at Phayang. The Project is yet to be completed. The river which has a catchment area of 900 sq. km has an irrigation potential of 34,000 hectares spread in the districts of Thoubal and Imphal. Though the project is yet to be completed, it has already benefited a number of farmers. Sekmai Barrage with an irrigation potential of 8000 hectares is another important irrigation project of the district. It is constructed over the Sekmai river and has benefited directly the cultivators of Kakching Sub-division. Another project is the Imphal Barrage Project. It irrigates both sides of the river. The eastern part belongs to Thoubal District and the Western part to Imphal District. Thus in the field of irrigation, the district is fairly irrigated. The district is easily prone to flood and almost every year, crops are damaged and lost during rainy season due to inadequate flood-control. However, certain measures of flood-control schemes have been taken up with regard to Thoubal River and Sekmai River. The Chakpi Division Scheme has been taken up to check inundation of vast areas of homestead and cultivable areas of Serou, Sugnu, Thangjing, Nungoo, Chairel and Wangoo. The Scheme sought to remove the Sugnu rocky hump for quick discharge of the back-up waters of Imphal river during the rainy season. It also sought to reclaim vast submerged areas for agricultural purpose. As on 2006-2007, the gross area irrigated in the entire district is recorded as 12,520 hectares and there is one Major & Medium Project completed while it has one on-going such project.

### **Trade and Commerce**

Two important trading centers in the district are Thoubal and Kakching. Other main centers are

Wangjing, Kakching Khunou, Sugnu and Lilong. Main items of export are rice, sugarcane, vegetables, fish, oilseeds, maize, chillies, pineapples, cane and bamboo works, fishing nets, poultry products, firewood, Soibum, Sand, etc. State Civil Supply Department controls and supervises supply and distribution of essential commodities like rice, sugar and kerosene through Rationing Agents and Fair Price Shop centers under public distribution system.

### **Land Reforms**

Like other Valley districts, the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reform Act 1960 has been extended in Thoubal District also. Under the Act, fresh survey and settlement operations for updating land records, revision of revenue rates, and conversion to metric system using new technology and trained hand has already been started. Under the Act, basic holding has been fixed at 2.5 acres. Thoubal is a revenue district and has three Sub-Division, eight SDC (Sub-Deputy Collectors) circles and two C.D.(Community Development Block) and there is no T.D.(Tribal Development) Block in the district. The Sub-Divisional Officers and Sub-Deputy Collectors are assisted by a team of revenue Inspector, Supervisors, Zilladar and mandal in their day-to-day revenue works.

### **Road**

The district has a good road communication system. All towns and important villages are connected by either National or State or District or Village roads. The total road length in the District as on 2004-2005 is 724.26 kms. While the road length per 100 sq.km. is 143.97. The break-up of road length by type is as follows- National Highway-35 km.; State Highway- 57.80 ; Major District Road-21.46, other District Roads – 137 ; Inter-village road- 473 kms. The National Highway No. 39 passes through the heart of the District and connects Lilong with Pallel via Thoubal. From Thoubal, an important District road goes eastward to Sikhong-Sekmai via Yairipok. On the south, State Highway connects Kakching, Wabagai and Sugnu with Imphal via Mayang Imphal.

### **Medical Health and Family Welfare**

The Chief Medical Officer in the district looks after and implements the health programmes of the district under supervision of Director (Medical) whereas the Medical Superintendent looks after the affairs of the District Hospital located at Thoubal. As on 2005-2006, the District has 1 Hospital, 16 CHC/PHCs, 58 PHSCs/Dispensaries and 67 Doctors

working in the such institutions. Beds available in all are 142. The district boasts of having 3 Rural Family Welfare Centres.

### **Other Developmental Activities**

In 2008-2009 the district Social welfare has two I.C.D.S Projects in the district covering 755 Anganwadi centre with 755 Anganwadi workers and 755 Anganwadi helpers. There is no record of institutions such as Deaf & Mute School, Children Home & Orphanage, Destitute Women Home in the district. The Social Welfare Department distributed Rs. 9.71 lakhs of Old-Age Pension to 808 beneficiaries and Rs. 15 lakhs of assistance to 21 dependent children. In 2001-2002, there are 326 Pre-Primary/Primary/J.B./UJB schools, 88 Middle/Jr.High/Sr. Basic Schools, 105 High/Higher Secondary & Multipurpose Schools and also 12 schools for professional and other Education in the district. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005, there were 11 institutions/colleges for General Educations, 12 colleges for Professional and other Educaton. As on 31.3.2004, there are 10 commercial banking branch operating in the district.

In 2006-2007, unemployment is high in the district. There is two Employment Exchange and 2,893 were registred during the period. There are 83,924 applicants on its live register in 2006-2007. In the same period 302 persons got placements. During the same period there are 7 telephone exchange operating in the district and 3,866 telephone working(DEL).Also there are 7 Sub-Post Office with 99 Branch offices operating in Thoubal. In 2005-2006 there are 6 Police Stations and 2 Outposts existed in the district.In 2008-2009, there is only three fire Sub-Station in Thoubal and 25 fire incidents were found reported. These incidents had damaged 13.76 lakhs which is the value of property out of these 6.57 lakhs were found damage and able to save 7.19 lakhs value of property. As on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2006 there are three esblishments namely State Government, Quasi- Govt. and Local Bodies in Thoubal.The number of these establishment are 62 State Government providing 5438 employees, 2 Quasi- Govt. providing 16 employees and 2 Local Bodies providing 61 employees. In 2008-2009, 680 MT( metric tone) of Pineapple were yielded from 80 Hectares of land and 300 MT of banana from 40 Hectares respectively. 730 cooperative societies were registered during 2008-2009 with a total membership of 22,153.

### **Brief description of places of religions, historical or archaeological importance in villages and place of tourist in the town of the district**

#### **Khongjom War Memorial:**

Khongjom War Memorial, 36 kms. from Imphal on the Indo-Myanmar road is a major historical place.

It was here that Major General Paona Brajabashi, one of the great warriors of Manipur proved his valor against the superior might of the invading British Army in 1891. The hillock at the foot of which he laid down his life in defence of his motherland, is reminiscent of the past heroic deeds of Manipuri warriors. A war memorial has been constructed on the top of Kheba hill and Khongjom day is celebrated every year on 23rd April.

#### **Kakching Garden:**

It is situated at Uyok Ching, in the south of Kakching Bazar. Before the days long gone by the ancestors preserved woods for special kind to which was used particularly for constructing the public properties like Mandop, Hiyang Hiren. Temples etc. On the top of the hill There was a stone statue of Lord Mahadev and apart from it there was also a stone statue to which was known as Kwak Tanba in the western part. People without gender and ages went there to worship on the very special day of Cheiraoba to which was one of the most valuable festivals of the people since the very olden days. Form the time being the Water Supply Project was constructed on the foot of the hill (Uyok Ching) and people have started to settle down there. There were many Inghols (farms) owned by different people and cultivated variety of vegetables, sugercane plants,different plants of fruits, banana plants etc. They could get extra income for their survival. But there were not so attracted till 2007. But now there is a great change there. The site was developed as a tourist centre by proper and required infrastructures. Under his loyal care and proper guidance the site was developed by constructing the Mahadev Temple, erecting the statue of Hao Sampubi, Rose garden, proper park, restaurants, mandop etc. Above all, the road upto the hill was also constructed a pucca road to which vehicles could reach at the parking. Each and every infrastructures are constructed and developed by him with the help of the majority people of Kakching. Now, people from inside and even the outside state of Manipur came here to see the beaties of Kakching Garden. Important programmes relating to social and culture mainly are also organised there. His (Honourable MLA, Y. Surchandra Singh) Loyal Renderings would make a memorable chapter in the history of Kakching.

#### **Waithou**

The place is important for its scenic beauty. There is an inspection bungalow on the hill-side over looking the Waithou Lake. The place is noted for its tasteful pineapples. An exotic and delicious variety of local fish known as 'Ngaton' used to be available at this place abundantly till a few years back from now. It is

on the National highway about 3 kms. from the district headquarters.

**Pumlen Pat:**

Pumlen, a freshwater lake, is popularly known as the Pumlen Pat and covers an area of around 19 sq. km. It is covered by phumdis, a large heterogeneous floating soil vegetation mat.

**Pallel:**

It is a place situated at the border of Thoubal and Chandel districts and is the meeting place of plain areas of Thoubal and the hill areas of Chandel. Indo-Myanmar road from Imphal to Moreh passes through it. With its hills and rivers the place has a beautiful landscape. Typical agricultural Products and nice handicrafts of the hilly people are regularly found in its daily market.

**Major Characteristics of Districts, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the District**

The district of Thoubal, which occupies the bigger portion of the eastern half of the Manipur Valley, takes the shape of an irregular and triangular with its base facing north. It lies between 23° 45' N and 24°45' N latitude and 93°45' E and 94°15' E longitude. It is bounded on the north by Imphal district, on the east by Ukhrul and Chandel districts, on the south by Chandel and Churachandpur districts and on the west by the districts of Imphal and Bishnupur. It has an area of 514 sq.kms. as supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Its average elevation is not very much different from the rest of the Manipur Valley which is about 790 metres on an average above the sea level. Although the district is a part of the valley, the area of the district is not entirely plain. Many rivers flow through the district and many lakes dot its surface. Some of the which are closely inter-twined with many folk tales and stories, of which mention may be made of the fishing and other episodes of the love story of the legendary Khamba-Thoibi. In fact, all important lakes of Manipur, with the exception of Loktak, are in this district. The State of Manipur used to supplement its meager resources from the annual lease of the lakes in the past.

Although little is known about its ancient history, the district has in recent past, seen many bloody and disgraceful battles. Through the district runs an international road that leads to Myanmar (Burma) via Moreh and Tammu and this road is, in the days before the independence of India, the route of many military expeditions and counter-expeditions by the forces of Manipur and Burma, and later on, by that of the British Government. It is in this district, at Khongjom, that the last battle of the independence of

Manipur was fought in April, 1891 by a few and ill-equipped soldiers of Manipur against the might of the British empire where the sun does not set, as the saying goes. It is not just an irony of the fate that Major Paona Brajabashi and others would meet their last days in this battle. The battle symbolizes the honourable deed of an extreme sacrifice for his motherland, knowing fully well that the fight would mean sure defeat.

Among the natural calamities that had occurred in the past, mention may be made of the serious cholera epidemics of 1931 which took a heavy toll of the district population. Although the epidemic is widely spread throughout the Manipur valley it is felt in the district.

The district came into existence in May, 1983 through a notification of the Government of Manipur, ( Secretariat :Revenue Department Order No.6/1/73-R ( Pt.VII) dated May 24, 1983) ( Manipur Extraordinary Gazette No. 76 of the same date) under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act.1960. By the said notification, Thoubal sub-division of the erstwhile Manipur Central District ( now Imphal district ) with all its administrative units was transferred to form a new district under the name of Thoubal with its head-quarters at Thoubal. Later, in November, 1983, Thoubal was bifurcated into Thoubal and Kakching sub-divisions comprising of Kakching and Waikhong Tahsils with all their existing villages ( Manipur Gazette Extraordinary No. 343 dated November, 25, 1983 ), the headquarters of Kakching sub-division being Kakching.

The district has two community development blocks one within each sub-division, each block coinciding with its respective sub-divisional areas minus the statutorily notified urban portion. It has 9 main towns. namely, Lilong ( Thoubal ), Thoubal, Yairipok, Shikhong Sekmai, Wangjing, Heirok, Kakching, Kakching Khunou and Sugnu and a part of Samurou whose major portion is in the Imphal District. Thoubal and Kakching are Municipalities.

**Scope of Village Directory and Town Directory  
Village Directory :**

The Village Directory provides amenities and land use data for each village within every Sub-Division/Community Development block of the district. The villages refer to the revenue villages and other clusters of habitation located outside any revenue village. They are arranged according to their location code in ascending order. For facility of the readers an alphabetical list of the villages along with their location numbers for both 1991 and 2001 for each C.D. Block is also provided at the beginning of the Village Directory. The Directory is



preceded by a map of the concerned sub-division in which the location of all the villages is indicated.

To help understanding easily the Village Directory data a note explaining the codes used or denoting various amenities is given at the beginning. Besides the village name and the corresponding location code the village level data furnished in the Village Directory are area, number of households and population, availability of basic amenities, means of approach to the village, its distance from the nearest town, availability of power supply and news paper/magazine, important commodities manufactured and land use data. Amenities - data are divided under the sub-heads of educational, medical, drinking water, post & telegraph and telephone, communication, (i.e., presence of bus stop, railway station and waterway), availability of banks, number of agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies and number of co-operative societies. Under cultural and recreational facilities data on number of cinema/video hall, sports club and stadium/auditorium are provided. Land use data consists of area under different types of land such as forest, irrigated, un-irrigated, cultural waste and area not available for cultivation. Cultivable land is classified into areas of wet rice cultivation and dry rice cultivation. In respect of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland where *jhum* cultivation is prevalent the village directory format has been suitably modified to provide data on the total area under *jhum* cultivation, period of rotation and main crops under *jhum* cultivation.

There are 9 appendices to the Village Directory. Appendix –I is divided into three sub-parts and Appendix – II has one sub part. The appendices adopted in 2001 Census are presented below:-

Appendix – I A - Villages by number of Primary Schools

This appendix gives the number of inhabited villages in each C.D. Block classified the number of villages having no primary school, one, two, three and more than four primary schools.

Appendix – I B – Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

This appendix also presents the number of inhabited villages, in each C.D. Block, classified by the number of villages having no school, villages having at least one primary school and no middle school, villages having at least one primary school

and one middle school and villages having at least one primary school and one secondary school.

Appendix –I C –Villages by different sources of drinking water facilities available

This appendix gives number of villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available. Sources are divided as only tap, only well, only tube well, only hand pump and more than one source.

Appendix – II – Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more basic amenities

In this appendix the name of village having 5,000 and above population where the amenities of senior secondary school, college, primary health sub-centre, tap, drinking water, bus facility, approach by *pucca* road and commercial bank are not available.

Appendix presents the name of census town where the amenities of Higher Secondary/PUC/ Intermediate/Jr.College, College Primary health sub-centre, Tap drinking water, Bus facility, approach by *pucca* road and Commercial bank are not available.

Appendix – III - Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (Census Towns )

In this appendix data on the area under forest, irrigation by source, cultivable waste and wasteland not available for cultivation are given.

Appendix- IV – C.D. Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

This appendix gives the list of villages where no educational, medical and public health and other facilities are available.

Appendix - V – Summary showing number of villages nohaving Scheduled Caste population

This appendix gives the list of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Caste population and having some Scheduled Caste Population.

Appendix – VI – Summary showing numbers of villages not having Scheduled Tribe population

This appendix gives the list of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribe population and having

some Scheduled Tribe population

Appendix -VII – List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population to the total population by ranges

It has got two parts, Part A gives the proportion of Scheduled Caste population in ranges of nil, less than 5, 5-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40,41-50,51-75 and 76 above. Part B is for Scheduled Tribes and the ranges are also nil, less than 5, 5-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40,41-50,51-75 and 76 and above.

Appendix VIII – Number of villages,households, Population etc.. in each Gram Panchayat

This appendix presents the number of villages, households, populations, total Scheduled Castes population, total Scheduled Tribes population and income and expenditure of the Gram Panchayats in each C.D. Block. This appendix on Gram Panchayats is presented for the first time in 2001 Census.

Appendix – IX- Statement showing name of girl schools in the villages.

This is a new statement introduced in 2001 Census. In this appendix the name of villages having girl schools in the categories of primary school, middle school, matriculation/secondary school and higher secondary/PUC/Intermediate/Junior College is presented.

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## Part A-Village and Town Directory

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## Village Directory

### Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory

The “Village Directory” is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are considered as a Census Town, the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The ‘un-inhabited’ villages ( villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23.

The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column are the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below:

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school.

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i) Primary School	P
(ii) Middle School	M
(iii) Secondary School	S
(iv) Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v) College	C
(vi) Industrial School	I
(vii) Training School	Tr
(viii) Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix) Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

### Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i) Allopathic Hospital	H
Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
Unani Hospital	HU
Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii) Allopathic Dispensary	D
Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
Unani Dispensary	DU
Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii) Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv) Maternity Home	MH
(v) Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi) Health Centre	HC
(vii) Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii) Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix) Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x) T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi) Nursing Home	NH
(xii) Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii) Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv) Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv) Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

### Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i) Tap Water	T
(ii) Well Water	W
(iii) Tank Water	TK
(iv) Tubewell Water	TW
(v) Handpump	HP
(vi) River Water	R
(vii) Canal	C
(viii) Lake	L
(ix) Spring	S
(x) Others	O
(xi) Summer Source	SS-

### Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:

(i) Post Office	PO
(ii) Telegraph Office	TO
(iii) Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv) Telephone Connection	PH

### Column 10: Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

(i) Commercial Bank	CP
(ii) Co-operative Bank	CP

### Column 11: Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

(i) Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii) Non- Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii) Other Credit Society	OCS

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

### Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village, the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

- |                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| (i) Cinema / Video Hall    | CV |
| (ii) Sports Club           | SP |
| (iii) Stadium / Auditorium | ST |

### Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public / private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

- |                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| (i) Bus                  | BS |
| (ii) Railway Station     | RS |
| (iii) Navigable Waterway | NW |

### Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (i) Paved Road                                   | PR |
| (ii) Mud road                                    | MR |
| (iii) Foot path                                  | FP |
| (iv) Navigable River                             | NR |
| (v) Navigable Canal                              | NC |
| (vi) Navigable waterways other than River, Canal | NW |

### Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

### Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

- |                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Electricity for domestic use      | ED  |
| (ii) Electricity for agricultural use | EAG |
| (iii) Electricity for other purposes  | EO  |
| (iv) Electricity for all purposes     | EA  |

### Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes :

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| (i) News Paper | N |
| (ii) Magazine  | M |

### Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

### Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/ UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Desh '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below:

- |                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Government Canal              | GC  |
| (ii) Private Canal                | PC  |
| (iii) Well (without electricity)  | W   |
| (iv) Well (with electricity)      | WE  |
| (v) Tubewell(without electricity) | TW  |
| (vi) Tubewell(with electricity)   | TWE |
| (vii) Tank                        | TK  |
| (viii) River                      | R   |
| (ix) Lake                         | L   |
| (x) Waterfall                     | WF  |
| (xi) Others                       | O   |
| (xii) Total                       | T   |

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages T.D Block wise of the district.

Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages T. D Block wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages T. D Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages T. D Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000

and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal Towns.

Appendix-IV T. D Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

Appendix-V Summary showing number of

villages not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.

Appendix-VII A, VII B The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix-VIII Indicates T. D Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.







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## **Town Directory**

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## Town Directory

### Town Directory

The Town Directory covers all the towns in the district notified statutorily as well as the non-municipal or census towns. The towns within each district are arranged in alphabetical order. The data on amenities and other aspects are presented in the Directory in codes for which relevant explanations are given at the beginning of the Town Directory.

There are altogether 7 statutory towns in the district notified by the State Government. They are Nambol, Oinam, Bishnupur, Ningthoukhong, Moirang, Kwakta and Kumbi. Of these 6 towns fall wholly within the district, whereas the jurisdiction of 1 town namely Nambol spreads over partly in Imphal district and partly in Bishnupur district.

Information on town directory has been furnished in 7 separate statements. The scope and the context of the statements are explained below briefly:

#### Statement I – Status and growth history

It deals with status and growth history for each town in the shape of the number of households, population and growth rate at each census since 1901 (since 1951 in case of Bishnupur district), density according to 2001 census and sex ratio at 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses. A dash under these columns indicates that the town under reference did not have an urban status in the particular census. Density of population per sq.km. for 2001 Census and sex-ratios (number of females per 1,000 males ) have been indicated for each town for censuses years from 1971 to 2001.

#### Statement II- Physical aspects and location of towns, 2009

This Statement gives information about the physical aspects and location particulars of the town as per 2001 Census. Data on rainfall, temperature, road distance (in kms) from the state, district and sub-divisional headquarters, nearest city, nearest railway station, bus route and presence of navigable river/canal within a distance of 10 kms. are the information presented in this statement. Rainfall data are given in millimeter (mm) and maximum and minimum temperature in centigrade. As there is no meteorological station in the district rainfall and

temperature statistics furnished in this statement relates to the ten year average data of the neighboring district of Imphal district.

#### Statement III- Municipal finance 1998-99

This statement provides information on the financial status of the civil administration of each town for the year 1998-99. The civic administration status of the town, receipts through taxes, municipal properties etc. government loans, advances and other sources and the expenditures on general administration, public safety, public health and conveniences, public works and institutions and other services are given in the statement. The information on many items of income and expenditure in respect of the municipal councils /Nagar Panchayats in the district are not available and where these are not available 'NA' has been provided for these items against the towns.

#### Statement IV – Civic and other amenities 2009

It presents data on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and civic and other amenities available for each town in 1999. The road length, sewerage system, number of latrines, method of disposal of night soil, source and capacity of protected water supply, fire fighting services and number of electric connections are also presented in this statement. However, data on number of latrines given in the statement refer only to the number of public latrines while the numbers of electric connections are available for road lighting points only.

#### Statement –V Medical educational, recreational and cultural facilities, 2009

The statement contains data on number of hospitals T.B.Clinics, dispensaries and number of hospital beds under the heading of medical facilities. Under educational facilities number of Arts/Science/Commerce/Other Colleges of degree level and above, number of medical, engineering and other colleges, polytechnics, vocational training institutes, junior colleges and schools, stadia, places of entertainment, libraries, etc. are

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## **Section I-Village Directory**

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**LIST OF VILLAGES MERGED IN TOWN AND OUTGROWTHS AT  
2011 CENSUS**

No Village of Thoubal District either merged in Town or outgrowths during  
2011 Census

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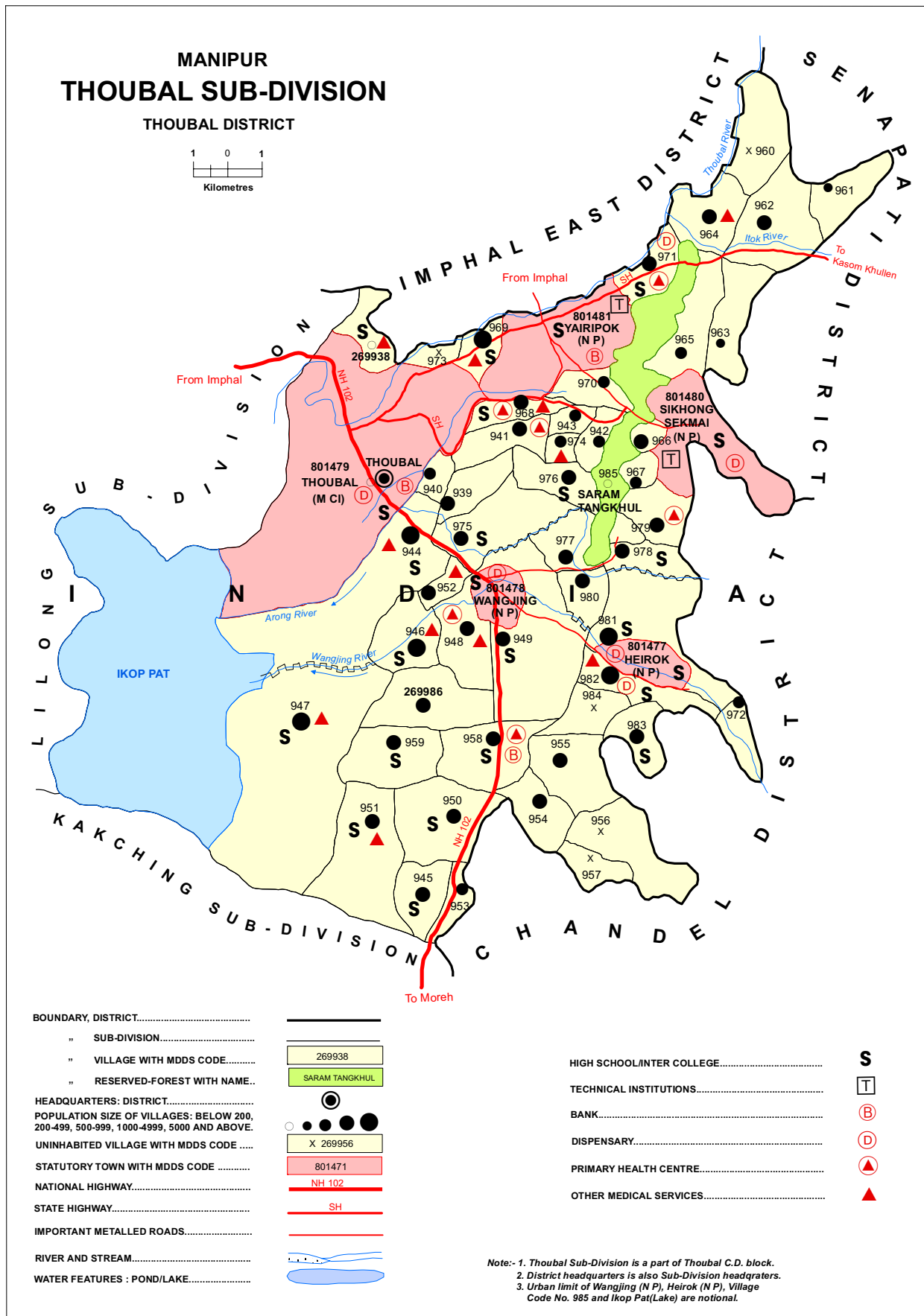
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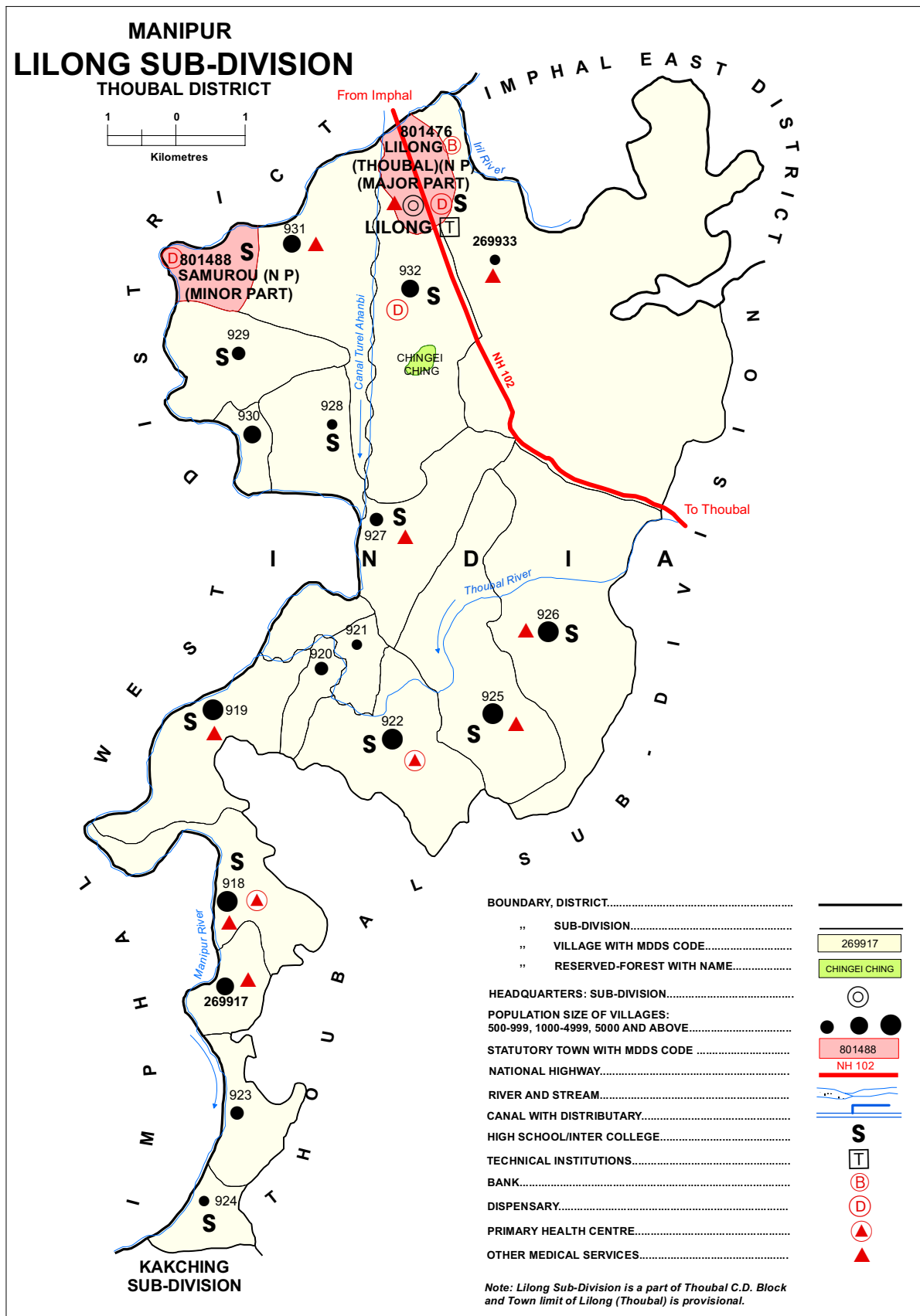
## **Map of Thoubal C.D.Block**

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## Alphabetical List of Villages ( C.D. Blockwise)

Name of District : Thoubal

Name of CD Block : Thoubal

Name of the Sub-Division : Liolong

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Permanent Location Code Number	
		2011 Census	2001 Census
1	2	3	4
1	Atoukhong	00140300	00140300
2	Chaobok	00140800	00140800
3	Hangool	00139900	00139900
4	Haoreibi	00140600	00140600
5	Hayel	00139800	00139800
6	Irong Chesaba	00139400	00139400
7	Irong Thokchom	00139500	00139500
8	Khekman	00140000	00140000
9	Laiphrakpam	00140500	00140500
10	Leisangthem	00139700	00139700
11	Lilong	00140700	00140700
12	Maibam Konjil	00139300	00139300
13	Mojing	00140100	00140100
14	Nungei	00140200	00140200
15	Oinam	00140400	00140400
16	Thoudam	00139600	00139600
17	Uchiwa	00139200	00139200

Name of District : Thoubal

Name of CD Block : Thoubal (contd.)

Name of the Sub-Division : Thoubal

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Permanent Location Code Number	
		2011 Census	2001 Census
1	2	3	4
1	Bengi	00141300	00141300
2	Bumpa Khullen	00143100	00143100
3	Chandrakhong	00143300	00143300
4	Charangpat Maklang	00141200	00141200
5	Charangpat Mamang	00143900	00143900
6	Cherapur	00142300	00142300
7	Chingdompok	00145400	00145400
8	Chingtham	00143000	00143000
9	Hayel Labuk	00141000	00141000
10	Heirok Part I	00145200	00145200
11	Heirok Part II	00145300	00145300
12	lcham Khunou	00141400	00141400
13	Ingourok	00144300	00144300
14	Kairembikhok	00144800	00144800
15	Kakmayai	00143600	00143600

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

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16	Kang Samaram	00145700	00145700
17	<i>Kangdabi</i>	<i>00145500</i>	<i>00145500</i>
18	Kangthokchao	00144900	00144900
19	Kangyambem	00145000	00145000
20	Khangabok	00141500	00141500
21	Khoirom	00144200	00144200
22	Khongjom	00142900	00142900
23	Lamding	00141900	00141900
24	<i>Lamlong</i>	<i>00142700</i>	<i>00142700</i>
25	Langathel	00142500	00142500
26	Langmeithel	00143800	00143800
27	<i>Langol</i>	<i>00142800</i>	<i>00142800</i>
28	Leirongthel	00143500	00143500
29	Lourembam	00143700	00143700
30	Nepra Company	00141100	00141100
31	Ningel	00143400	00143400
32	Papal	00141600	00141600
33	Pechi	00144100	00144100
34	Phanjangkhong	00143200	00143200
35	Phundrei	00142600	00142600
36	Poirou Tangkhul	00144400	00144400
37	Purnaheitupokpi	00145100	00145100
38	Sangaiyumpham	00141700	00141700
39	Sapam	00142100	00142100
40	Saram Tangkhul	00145600	00145600
41	Tekcham	00142200	00142200
42	Tentha	00141800	00141800
43	Thokchom	00144500	00144500
44	Thoubal Khunou	00140900	00140900
45	Uyal	00144700	00144700
46	Wangbal	00144600	00144600
47	Wangjing	00142000	00142000
48	Wangkhem	00144000	00144000
49	Yaithibi Khunou	00142400	00142400

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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-0024

Sr.No.	Name village	Location code no.	Total area of the village ( in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)	Total population ( 2011 census )	Number of households (2011 census)	Number of educational amenities available. (If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).														
						Pre-Primary school (PP)	Primary school (P)	Middle school (M)	Secondary School (S)	Senior Secondary school (SS)	Degree college of arts science & commerce (ASC)	Engineering college(EC)	Medical college (MC)	Management institute (MI)	Polytechnic (Pt)	Vocational training school /ITI	Non-formal training centre (NFTC)	Special school for disabled (SSD)	Others (specify)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Uchiwa	269917	232	3385	683	1	5	2	a	a	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
2	Maibam Konjil	269918	298.5	5696	960	3	6	3	2	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
3	Irong Chesaba	269919	547.3	6749	1199	3	2	2	1	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	3
4	Irong Thokchom	269920	76.1	645	121	b	2	2	a	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
5	Thoudam	269921	194.8	1884	347	3	2	1	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
6	Leisangthem	269922	265.2	6118	1203	8	8	5	3	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
7	Hayel	269923	184.8	2653	423	c	2	1	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
8	Hangool	269924	109.7	1752	284	2	2	1	1	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
9	Khekman	269925	428.1	7157	1369	2	10	4	1	1	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
10	Moijing	269926	491.3	7428	1347	6	6	3	2	1	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
11	Nungei	269927	171.3	2074	392	1	4	2	1	a	b	c	c	b	c	c	b	c	c	
12	Atoukhong	269928	249.8	1611	275	1	2	1	1	b	b	c	c	b	c	b	b	c	c	
13	Oinam	269929	115.8	2377	464	2	3	2	1	a	a	c	c	b	c	c	b	c	c	
14	Laiphrakpam	269930	93.1	1093	216	1	1	1	a	a	a	c	c	b	c	c	b	c	c	
15	Haoreibi	269931	31.5	3218	570	2	2	3	b	b	b	c	c	b	c	c	b	c	c	
16	Lilong (Pt)	269932	203.4	3352	598	17	18	5	2	a	a	c	c	b	c	b	c	c	c	

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-0024

Number of Medical Amenities available. (If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).											Number of Non-Government Medical Amenities available.				Availability of drinking water - Yes / No											
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
Community health centre (CHC)	Primary health centre (PHC)	Primary health sub centre (PHS)	Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW)	T.B. clinic (TBC)	Hospital-allopathic (HA)	Hospital-alternative medicine (HO)	Dispensary (D)	Veterinary hospital (VH)	Mobile health clinic (MHC)	Family welfare centre (FWC)	Charitable non Govt. hospital/Nursing home.	Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree	Medical practitioner with other degree	Medical practitioner with no degree	Traditional practitioner and faith healer .	Medicine Shop	Others	Tap water (Treated/Untreated)	Well water (Covered / Uncovered well)	Hand Pump	Tube wells / Bore well	Spring	River / Canal	Tank / Pond / Lake	Others	
a	a	1 a	a	a	c	c	b	b	c	a	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	1	1 a	a	a	c	c	c	a	c	a	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	1 c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	a	0	0	1	4	10	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	a	a	a	b	c	a	a	b	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	a	b	b	b	c	b	a	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	1 a	b	b	b	b	c	b	a	b	b	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	a	b	b	c	c	a	a	c	a	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	b	b	b	c	c	b	b	c	b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	1 b	b	b	b	c	b	b	b	b	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	1 b	b	b	b	c	b	a	b	b	0	0	1	3	4	3	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	1 b	b	b	b	c	b	a	b	b	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	b	a	b	b	c	c		a		b	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	a	a	b	a	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	a	a	b	a	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
b	b	1 b	b	b	b	c	a	a	b	b	0	2	1	4	4	3	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	a	a	a	b	c	1 a	b	a	a	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-0024

Availability of toilet & others Yes / No				Communication and transport facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is given except for Village Pin Code ,If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).																
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795138	Yes	a	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	a	a	c	795138	a	Yes	a	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	b	c	795138	a	a	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	a	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	Yes	b	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	b	a	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	b	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	Yes	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	Yes	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	Yes	b	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-0024

Village connected to highways,village roads, banks & credit societies (If amenities available code -Yes is given, If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is										Availability of miscellaneous facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is given, If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).																			
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
Connected to national highway(NH)	Connected to state highway(SH)	Connected to major district road (MDR)	Connected to others district road	Pucca roads	Kutcha roads	Water bounded macadam(WBM) roads	Navigable waterway (river/canal)(NW)	Footpaths (FP)	Commercial & Co-operative Banks	ATM	Agricultural Credit Societies	Self-Help Group (SHG)	Public distribution system (PDS) shop	Mandis / Regular market	Weekly Haat	Agricultural marketing society	Integrated Child Development Scheme (Nutritional Centres)	Anganwadi Centre (Nutritional Centres)	Others (Nutritional Centres)	ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)	Community centre with/without TV	Sports Field,	Sports Club / Recreation Centre	Cinema / Video Hall	Public Library	Public Reading Room	Newspaper Supply	Assembly Polling station	Birth & Death Registration Office

c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes					c	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes					c	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	c	
c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes					c	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c
b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	
b	b	Yes	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	
b	b	Yes	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	
c	a	Yes	b	Yes					c	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	c	
c	a	Yes	a	Yes					c	c		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	c	
b	a	Yes	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	
b	a	Yes	Yes	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	
b	a	Yes	b	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	
a	a	Yes	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	
b	a	a	a	Yes					a	b	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	b	
b	a	a	a	Yes					a	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	Yes	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	b	
b	a	Yes	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	b	
b	b	Yes	a	Yes					a	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	b	

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-0024

Availability of electricity (Yes/No)				Land Use												
				Nearest Town		Area under different types of land use ( in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)										
Power Supply for Domestic Use (ED)	Power Supply for Agricultural Use (EAG)	Power Supply for Commercial Use (EC)	Power Supply for All Uses (EA)	Name	Distance range code i.e. a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms .	Forests	Area under Non-agricultural Uses	Barren and Un-cultivable land	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc.	Culturable Waste Land	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current Fallows	Net Area Sown	Total Irrigated Land Area	Total Un-irrigated Land Area
98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
Yes	No	No	Yes	MAYANGIMPHAL	a	0	75	2	1	0	2.5	0	0	151.4	93.1	58.5
Yes	No	No	Yes	MAYANGIMPHAL	a	0	68	2	1.6	0	1	0	0	225.9	0	225.9
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	MAYANGIMPHAL	a	0	76	1	2	0	4	0	0	464.3	0	464.3
Yes	No	No	Yes	MAYANGIMPHAL	a	0	14	1.9	1	0	1	0	0	58.2	0	58.2
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL	b	0	35	2	1.6	0	2	0	0	154.2	0	154.2
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL	b	0	45.6	1	2	0	2	0	0	214.6	0	214.6
Yes	No	No	Yes	MAYANGIMPHAL	b	0	29.3	2.1	1	2	0	0	150	0	150.4	0
Yes	No	No	Yes	MAYANGIMPHAL	b	0	33.1	3.8	1	0	2	0	0	69.8	0	69.8
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	THOUBAL	b	0	165	10	6.2	0	0	0	0	246.8	0	246.8
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL	b	0	75	14	2	0	3.1	0	7	390.2	0	390.2
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL	b	0	20	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	148
Yes	No	No	Yes	LILONGNP	a	0	19	20.3	0	0	15	0	0	195.4	20.2	175.2
Yes	No	No	Yes	WANGOI	a	16	0	23.5	0	0	0	0	0	76.7	26	50.7
Yes	No	No	Yes	WANGOI	a	0	15	27.4	0	0	0	0	0	50.7	0	50.7
Yes	No	No	Yes	LILONGNP	b	0	10	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	20.7	0	20.7
Yes	No	No	Yes	LILONGNP	a	0	60.8	40.6	0.4	0	0	0	0	101.7	0	101.7



DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-0024

Land Use					Name of three most important commodities manufactured				
Area irrigated by source (in hectare).					First	Second	Third		
Canals ( C )	Wells/Tube-wells(W/TW)	Tanks/Lakes(T/L)	Water Falls(WF)	Others(O)					
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1
86.1	0	0	0	7	Fishing Net			Uchiwa	1
0	0	0	0	0				Maibam Konjil	2
0	0	0	0	0				Irong Chesaba	3
0	0	0	0	0	Fishing Net			Irong Thokchom	4
0	0	0	0	0				Thoudam	5
0	0	0	0	0	Fishing Net			Leisangthem	6
129	0	0	0	21.2				Hayel	7
0	0	0	0	0	Fishing Net			Hangool	8
0	0	0	0	0	Tarditional Cloths			Khekman	9
0	0	0	0	0	Handloom Products			Mojjing	10
0	0	0	0	0				Nungei	11
20.2	0	0	0	0	Loom Product	Local Garments		Atoukhong	12
26	0	0	0	0	Cloths			Oinam	13
0	0	0	0	0	Cloths			Laiphprakpam	14
0	0	0	0	0	Paultry Products			Haoreibi	15
0	0	0	0	0				Lilong (Pt)	16

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	Chaobok	269933	265.7	1436	279	a	1	1	b	b	a	c	c	b	c	c	b	c	
18	Thoubal Khunou	269938	301.6	179	33	2	2	1	1	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	
19	Hayel Labuk	269939	171.9	1758	341	a	4	1	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	a	a	c	
20	Nepra Company	269940	139.7	593	128	1	1	1	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	a	c	c	
21	Charangpat Maklang	269941	346.5	3535	790	2	2	2	a	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	
22	Bengi	269942	91.6	807	175	b	1	a	a	b	b	b	c	c	c	b	b	c	
23	Icham Kunou	269943	74.2	664	145	b	1	1	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	
24	Khangabok	269944	1187.1	16344	3522	28	29	10	10	1	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	
25	Papal	269945	246.6	1133	237	1	2	1	1	1	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	
26	Sangaiyumpham	269946	408.3	11311	2014	5	5	3	3	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	
27	Tentha	269947	885.9	9087	1766	16	19	7	2	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	1	c	
28	Lamding	269948	157.2	1587	333	2	3	a	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	
29	Wangjing	269949	414.6	2960	672	11	11	2	1	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	
30	Sapam	269950	306.1	3442	738	1	3	2	2	a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
31	Tekcham	269951	216.3	3825	766	2	4	2	1	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
32	Cherapur	269952	120.1	3193	613	1	2	1	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	
33	Yaithibi Khunou	269953	129.5	548	115	1	1	a	a	a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
34	Langathel	269954	331.3	4742	1041	a	2	2	2	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	
35	Phundrei	269955	312.1	3087	558	2	2	1	a	a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
36	Lamlong	269956	0	0	0														
37	Langol	269957	0	0	0														
38	Khongjom	269958	227.3	2334	491	2	8	5	4	a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
39	Chingtham	269959	195.6	1391	270	1	2	1	1	a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
40	Bumpa Khullen	269960	0	0	0														
41	Phanjangkhong	269961	69.4	235	46	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
42	Chandrakhong	269962	387.3	1162	245	1	1	1	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
43	Ningel	269963	245	338	72	b	1	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
44	Leirongthel	269964	280.8	2038	428	1	2	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
45	Kakmayai	269965	281.2	657	99	b	2	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
46	Lourebam	269966	88	1050	242	2	2	a	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	
47	Langmeithel	269967	187.6	931	200	a	1	a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
48	Charangpat Mamang	269968	344.1	2834	627	4	5	2	4	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	
49	Wangkhem	269969	237.9	5235	1021	13	14	6	2	1	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
50	Pechi	269970	175.9	830	176	1	1	b	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	b	c	
51	Khoirom	269971	300.1	4037	820	2	4	3	1	a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
52	Ingourok	269972	0	593	129	a	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
53	Poirou Tangkhul	269973	0	0	0														
54	Thokchom	269974	53.4	697	148	c	1	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
55	Wangbal	269975	53.5	2420	516	7	15	3	1	a	a	c	c	c	c	a	c	c	
56	Uyal	269976	185.1	1267	271	a	1	2	1	b	b	c	c	c	c	a	c	c	
57	Kairembikhok	269977	18.9	1779	399	1	1	1	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	
58	Kangthokchao	269978	568.6	2162	530	2	1	1	1	1	a	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	
59	Kangyambem	269979	397.2	3090	681	b	2	1	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
60	Purnaheitupokpi	269980	81.8	1131	260	1	1	a	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
61	Heirok Part I (Pt)	269981	587.4	9574	2097	16	17	5	3	1	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	
62	Heirok Part II (Pt)	269982	365.6	6205	1375	12	16	4	3	a	a	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
a	a	1	a	a	b	c	a	a	b	a	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	1	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	a	a	a	a	c	a	a	a	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	1	a	c	c	b	b	1	a	a	b	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	a	b	b	b	c	a	b	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	a	b	b	b	c	a	b	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	1	b	b	b	c	b	b	b	b	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	a	a	c	c	c	c	a	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	1	b	b	b	c	a	1	b	b	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	a	1	c	c	c	c	c	1	c	c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	1	1	b	b	b	c	a	a	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	b	a	b	b	b	c	b	1	b	b	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	a	a	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0	1	2	0	6	2	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	b	1	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0	0	1	0	6	4	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	1	a	a	b	c	b	1	b	b	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
	b	a	c	c	c	c	a	a	c	c	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	a	b	b	c	c	c	a	b	b	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	a	b	b	c	c	c	a	b	b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	1	a	c	c	c	c	a	a	c	c	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	1	2	0	5	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	c	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	c	a	c	c	c	c	a	a	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	b	c	c	c	c	b	b	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	1	c	c	c	c	a	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	b	c	c	c	c	b	a	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	b	b	b	b	c	b	b	b	b	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	1	1	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	1	b	b	b	c	a	1	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	b	b	b	b	c	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	1	a	b	b	b	c	1	a	b	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	a	b	b	b	c	c	b	b	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	a	1	c	c	c	c	c	b	b	b	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	a	a	a	a		a	a		b	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	a	b	b	b	a	a	a	b	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	b	b									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
b	1	b	c	c	c	b	c	a	c	c	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	a	a	a	a					a	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	a	a	a	a	b	b	a	a	b	b	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
	1	c	b	b	b	b	c	1	1	b	b	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	b	b	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	b	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795138	a	a	a	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	a	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	b	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	b	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	b	c	795138	Yes	b	Yes	b	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	a	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	b	c	795138	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795138	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	a	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	a	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	a	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	a	a	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	a	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	a	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	a	a	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	a	a	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795149	b	b	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795149	Yes	b	Yes	c	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	c	795138	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795149	b	b	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	c	795149	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	a	c	795149	a	a	Yes	c	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	c	c	c	795149	c	Yes	a	c	c	b	c	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	a	c	795149	Yes	a	Yes	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	b	c	795148	Yes	a	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	b	c	795138	Yes	a	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	c	795138	a	a	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	b	c	795138	b	b	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795138	Yes	a	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795148	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795148	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
a	b	Yes	a	Yes					a	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	c	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	a	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				a	a	a	a	a	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	a	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	a
a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				a	a	a	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	a	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	a
a	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				c	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	c	b	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	b	b	c	c	Yes	a	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				c	b	a	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c
a	a	a	a	Yes					b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	c
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	a
a	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	a
Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				c	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
b	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				c	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c
a	a	a	a	Yes					b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				c	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	a	c
a	b	b	b	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	Yes	b
a	a	b	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
a	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				c	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
c	c	c	Yes	Yes					c	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
c	c	c	c	Yes					c	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	b	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
c	b	a	c	Yes					c	c	c	b	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	b	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
c	b	b	b	Yes					c	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	a	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
c	b	b	Yes	Yes					c	c	c	b	b	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	b	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes					b	b	c	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
c	b	a	Yes	Yes					c	c	c	b	b	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	a	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b
b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	b	b	c	c	Yes	a	b
b	a	a	Yes	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	a	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
c	b	a	Yes	Yes					b	c	c	b	a	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
b	b	b	Yes	Yes					c	b	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				a	a	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
a	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	a	a	Yes	Yes	b
a	Yes	a	a	Yes					a	b	b	a	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	a	a	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
b	b	c	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	c
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				a	a	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	a	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	c
a	a	a	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	a	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	b
a	a	a	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
Yes	No	No	Yes	LILONG NP	b	0	20.1	66.4	0	0	7.1	10	2	160.1	160.1	0
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL (MC)	b	0	49.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	252.3	252.3	0
Yes	No	No	Yes	WANGJING NP	a	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	169.6	0	169.6
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL	a	0	4.5	0	0	33	14.3	0	0	88.1	0	0
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	WANGJING NP	b	0	81.4	36.7	4	0	31.3	8.5	0	184.6	0	184.6
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL MC	b	0	0	32.2	0	14	0	0	0	45.7	0	45.7
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL MC	b	0	7.6	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	61
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL MC	b	0	8.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1178	0	1178
Yes	No	No	Yes	WANGJING	b	0	32.2	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	212.3	210.2	2.1
Yes	No	No	Yes	WANGJING	a	0	150	23	0.8	0	0	0	0	235	220	15
Yes	No	No	Yes	WANJING	b	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	735.5	227	508.5
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING	a	0	18.3	0.8	1.2	0	0	0	0	136.9	119.6	17.3
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	WANGJING ( NP )	a	0	94.3	0.5	8.4	0	0	0	0	311.4	92.3	219.1
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING ( NP )	b	0	80.2	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	221.7	0.2	221.5
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING ( NP )	b	0	53.1	8	0	0	0	0	0	155.2	154.6	0.5
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING ( NP )	a	0	49.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.9	65.9	5
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING ( NP )	b	0	8.8	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	119.5	0.2	119.3
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING ( N P )	b	0	74.4	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	255.6	40	215.6
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING N.P	b	0	38.2	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	272.7	2	270.6
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING LAMDING	b	0	42.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	144.8	40.2
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING	b	0	31.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	164.3	134.1	30.2
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	No	No	No			0	3.1	0	6.2	0	0	0	0	60.1	11.5	48.6
Yes	No	No	No	YAIRIPOK NP	c	0	16.4	17.8	0	0	0	0	0	351.1	131.7	219.4
Yes	No	No	No	SIKHONG SEKMAI NP	a	0	0	3.7	1.2	0	0	0	0	240.1	87.4	152.7
Yes	No	No	No	YAIRIPOK NP	b	0	0	20	5.1	0	1.7	0	0	254.1	145.7	108.4
Yes	No	No	No	SIKHONG SEKMAI	a	0	7.8	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	269.7	157.6	112.1
Yes	No	No	No	SIKHONG SEKMAI	a	0	8.2	0.8	0	0	2.5	0	0	76.4	70.7	5.7
Yes	No	No	No	SIKHONG SEKMAI	a	0	4.6	0	0	0	3.7	0	0	179.3	8.6	170.6
Yes	No	No	No	THOUBAL	b	0	18	0	9.1	0	0	0	0	317	114.1	202.9
Yes	No	No	No	YAIRIPOK NP	a	0	5.2	0	16.9	0	0	0	0	215.8	125	90.8
Yes	No	No	No	YARIPOK NP	b	0	5.7	1.6	0	0	5.9	0	0	162.8	13.2	149.5
Yes	No	No	No	YARIPOK NP	a	0	56	55.8	0	0	0	0	0	188.3	161.4	26.9
Yes	No	No	No	SIKHONH SEKMAI NP	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	No	No	No	THOUBAL	c	0	1	0	1.2	0	0	0	2.2	48.8	2.2	46.6
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL	a	0	31.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.8	20.5	1.3
Yes	No	No	Yes	THOUBAL MC	b	0	35.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	149.6	136.2	13.3
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING NP	a	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.6	13.6	0
Yes	No	No	No	THANBAL	b	0	0	55.2	0	0	0	0	0	513.3	512	1.3
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING NP	b	0	37.9	70.9	0	0	0	0	0	288.5	190.7	97.8
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	WANGJING	a	0	15.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.2	22.1	44.1
Yes	No	No	Yes	HEIROK	a	0	66.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	521.2	290.2	231
Yes	No	No	No	HEIROK NP	a	0	28	0	1.2	0	0	0	8.8	327.6	289.2	38.4

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1
143	0	0	0	17.2				Chaobok	17
203	0	0	0	49.3				Thoubal Khunou	18
0	0	0	0	0				Hayel Labuk	19
0	0	0	0	0				Nepra Company	20
0	0	0	0	0	Bricks			Charangpat Maklang	21
0	0	0	0	0				Bengi	22
0	0	0	0	0				Icham Kunou	23
0	0	0	0	0				Khangabok	24
209	0	0.2	0	0.8				Papal	25
22.5	0	198	0	0				Sangaiyumpham	26
39.5	0	188	0	0				Tentha	27
61.1	0	59	0	0				Landing	28
28.4	0	64	0	0				Wangjing	29
0	0.2	0	0	0				Sapam	30
97.2	42.1	15	0	0				Tekcham	31
48.6	0	17	0	0		0	0	0 Cherapur	32
0	0	0.2	0	0		0	0	0 Yaithibi Khunou	33
0	0	40	0	0				Langathel	34
0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0 Phundrei	35
0	0	0	0	0				Lamlong	36
0	0	0	0	0				Langol	37
79.6	0	2.8	0	62.4		0	0	0 Khongjom	38
127	0	0.5	0	6.2		0	0	0 Chingtham	39
0	0	0	0	0				Bumpa Khullen	40
11.5	0	0	0	0				Phanjangkhong	41
83.5	0	0	0	48.2	Furniture Products			Chandrakhong	42
68.3	0	0	0	19.1	Furniture Products			Ningel	43
127	0	0	0	18.4	Furniture Products			Leirongthel	44
139	0	0	0	18.5				Kakmayai	45
63.4	0	0	0	7.3	Furniture			Lourebam	46
8.6	0	0	0	0				Langmeithel	47
90.7	0	0	0	23.4	Furniture	Basket	Rope	Charangpat Mamang	48
87.6	0	0	0	37.4				Wangkhem	49
13.2	0	0	0	0				Pechi	50
124	0	0	0	37.6	Furniture			Khoirom	51
0	0	0	0	0				Ingourok	52
0	0	0	0	0				Poirou Tangkhul	53
2.2	0	0	0	0	Cloth			Thokchom	54
20.5	0	0	0	0	Mat	Bed,table Chair	Almirah(wood)	Wangbal	55
0	0	0	0	17	Mat	Bed, Table, Chair	Almirah(wood)	Uyal	56
13.6	0	0	0	0				Kairembikhok	57
298	87.5	0	0	127				Kangthokchao	58
146	0	24	0	20.6				Kangyambem	59
22.1	0	0	0	0				Purnaheitupokpi	60
187	0	52	0	50.6				Heirol Part I (Pt)	61
249	0	40	0	0				Heirol Part II (Pt)	62

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
63	Chingdompok	269983	253.4	1146	252	1	2	1	1	a	a	c	c	c	c	b	c	c		
64	Kangdabi	269984	0	0	0															
65	Saram Tangkhul	269985	0	75	16	a	a	a	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		
66	Kang Samaram	269986	392	3369	704	a	1	1	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	b	c	c		
<b>Block TO TAL :</b>			<b>15776.1</b>	<b>184003</b>	<b>36832</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>



DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
a	b	b	b	b		b		a			0	0	0	2	0	1	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
b	b	b	c	c	c	a	b	b	c	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
a	a	a	b	b	b	a	a	a	b	a	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795148	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	c	c	795138	Yes	b	Yes	c	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795138	a	a	Yes	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
b	b	a	Yes	Yes					c	c	c	Yes	a	a	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	b	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	c
a	a	a	a	Yes					b	b	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	b	b	Yes	Yes	b
<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	HEIROK NP	a	10	15.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	227.4	214.9	12.6	
							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING NP	b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yes	No	No	No	WANGJING NP	a	0	68.9	33.7	0	0	0	0	0	289.4	224.6	64.8	
<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2168</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>12567</b>	<b>5056</b>	<b>7573</b>

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1
189	0	26	0	0	Mat			Chingdompok	63
0	0	0	0	0				Kangdabi	64
0	0	0	0	0				Saram Tangkhul	65
198	0	27	0	0				Kang Samaram	66
<b>3463</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>0</b>						



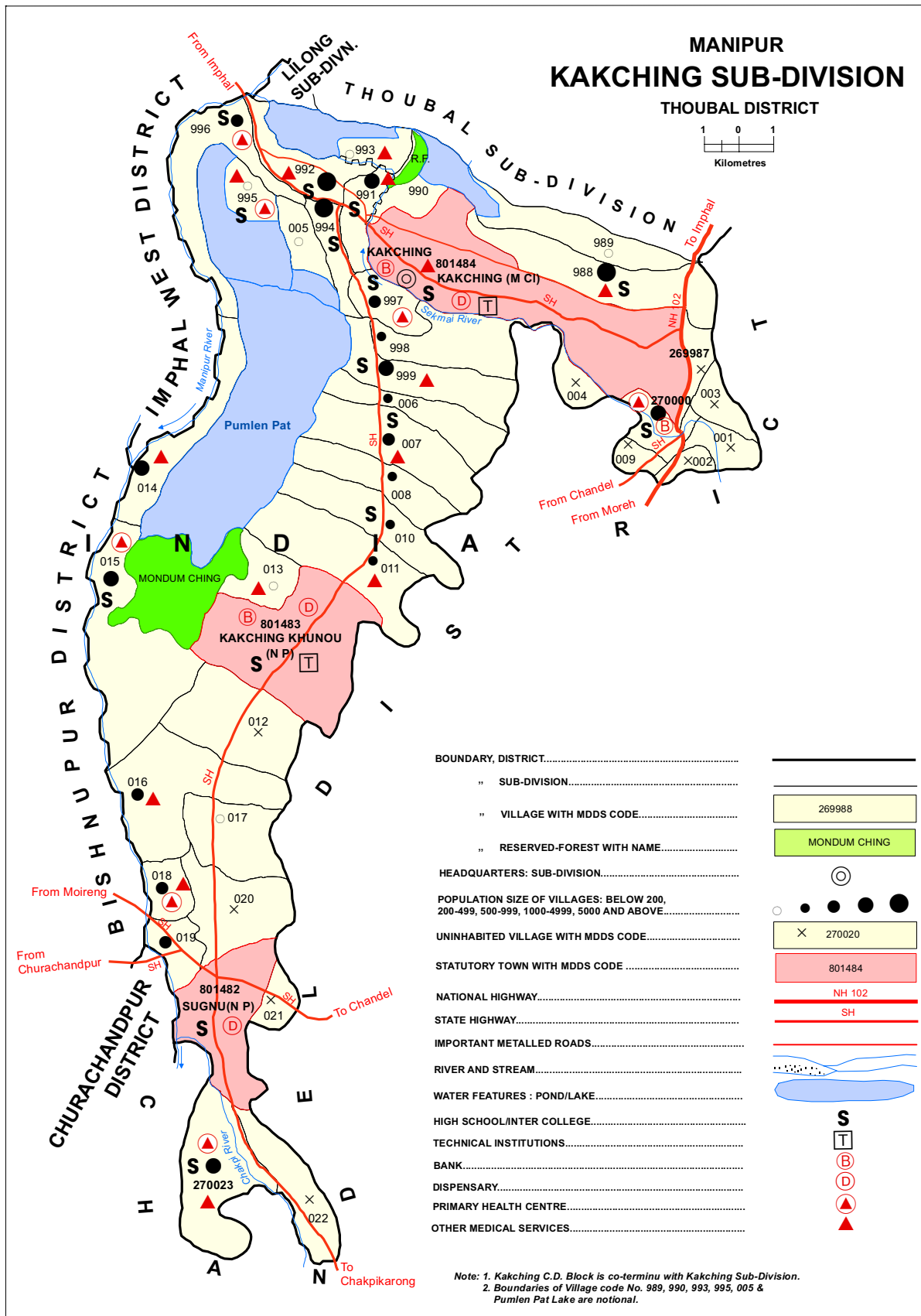
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## **Map of Kakching C.D.Block**

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Name of District : Thoubal

Name of CD Block : Kakching

Name of the Sub-Division : Kakching

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Permanent Location Code Number	
		2011 Census	2001 Census
1	2	3	4
1	<i>Aimol Khullel</i>	00147200	00147200
2	<i>Aimol Khunou</i>	00147300	00147300
3	Arong Nongmaikhong	00148500	00148500
4	Chairel	00148700	00148700
5	Elangkhangpokpi	00147800	00147800
6	Hiyanglam	00146500	00146500
7	Hiyanglam II	00146700	00146700
8	Irengband	00145900	00145900
9	<i>Kangoi</i>	00147400	00147400
10	Keirak	00146200	00146200
11	Kharungpat	00146400	00146400
12	Khoidum	00146600	00146600
13	<i>Laijing</i>	00145800	00145800
14	Laimanai	00146900	00146900
15	<i>Lakhi Maru</i>	00149200	00149200
16	Langmeidong	00147000	00147000
17	Laphupat	00147600	00147600
18	Loushipat	00146000	00146000
19	<i>Mahou</i>	00148300	00148300
20	Mantak	00146100	00146100
21	<i>Maring Phunal</i>	00147500	00147500
22	Mayeng Lamjao	00146800	00146800
23	Nungoo	00148800	00148800
24	Nungoo Wapokpi	00148900	00148900
25	Pallel	00147100	00147100
26	<i>Purul Tampak</i>	00148000	00148000
27	Serou	00149400	00149400
28	Tangjeng	00149000	00149000
29	Thongam	00148400	00148400
30	Thongjao	00147900	00147900
31	Thounaojam	00147700	00147700
32	<i>Tonsen</i>	00149100	00149100
33	<i>Toupokpi</i>	00149300	00149300
34	Wabagai	00146300	00146300
35	Waikhong Laimanai	00148100	00148100
36	Waikhong Ningthoumanai	00148200	00148200
37	Wangoo	00148600	00148600

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-27

Name of CD Block:-Kakching

Location CodeNo:-00

Sr.No.	Name village	Location code no.	Total area of the village ( in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)	Total population ( 2011 census )	Number of households (2011 census)	Number of educational amenities available. (If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).														
						Pre-Primary school (PP)	Primary school (P)	Middle school (M)	Secondary School (S)	Senior Secondary school (SS)	Degree college of arts science & commerce (ASC)	Engineering college(EC)	Medical college (MC)	Management institute (MI)	Polytechnic (Pt)	Vocational training school /ITI	Non-formal training centre (NFTC)	Special school for disabled (SSD)	Others (specify)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
68	Irengband	269988	769.5	10600	2037	2	8	4	2	a	a	c	c	c	c	a	c	c		
69	Loushipat	269989	607	4	1	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		
70	Mantak	269990	110	0	0															
71	Keirak	269991	792.4	4912	1079	3	1	2	2	a	a	c	c	c	c	a	c	c		
72	Wabagai	269992	980.7	8578	1810	3	6	6	5	1	a	c	c	c	c	a	c	c		
73	Kharungpat	269993	0	184	40	2	2	1	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		
74	Hiyanglam I	269994	813.4	8872	1809	4	5	2	3	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c		
75	Khoidum	269995	323.8	521	113	1	1	1	1	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c		
76	Hiyanglam Ii	269996	520.3	2851	590	3	4	4	3	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c		
77	Mayenglamjao	269997	534.9	3393	728	1	6	2	2	b	b	c	c	c	c	b	8	c		
78	Laimanai	269998	558.8	1484	350	1	1	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		
79	Langmeidong	269999	1010.6	5935	1435	3	4	4	2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		
80	Pallel	270000	633.7	4193	893	13	5	3	1	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		
81	Aimol Khulle(Do)	270001	225.8	0	0															
82	Aimol Khunou	270002	97.9	0	0															
83	Kangoi	270003	409.4	0	0															

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Kakching

Location CodeNo:-0025

Number of Medical Amenities available. (If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).		Number of Non-Government Medical Amenities available.										Availability of drinking water - Yes / No													
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Community health centre (CHC)	Primary health centre (PHC)	Primary health sub centre (PHS)	Maternity and child welfare centre (MCW)	T.B. clinic (TBC)	Hospital-allopathic (HA)	Hospital-alternative medicine (HO)	Dispensary (D)	Veterinary hospital (VH)	Mobile health clinic (MHC)	Family welfare centre (FWC)	Charitable non Govt. hospital/Nursing home.	Medical practitioner with MBBS Degree	Medical practitioner with other degree	Medical practitioner with no degree	Traditional practitioner and faith healer .	Medicine Shop	Others	Tap water (Treated/Untreated)	Well water (Covered / Uncovered well)	Hand Pump	Tube wells / Bore well	Spring	River / Canal	Tank / Pond / Lake	Others
a	b	1	c	c	c	c	c	a	a	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
c	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	a	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
a	a	1	c	c	c	c	a	a	a	a	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
a	b	1	c	c	c	c	a	a	a	a	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
b	b	1	b	b	b	b	b	b	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
b	a	a	a	a	c	c	a	b	b	b	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
b	1	b	c	c	c	c	b	1	c	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
b	1	b	b	b	c	c	1	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
b	1	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0	1	4	0	4	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
c	b	b	c	c	c	c	a	c	b	c	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
c	c	1	c	c	c	c	1	c	c	c	0	3	3	6	10	3	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
c	1	c	c	c	c	c	b	b	c	c	0	0	0	0	18	7	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Kakching

Location CodeNo:-0025

Availability of toilet & others Yes / No	Communication and transport facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is given except for Village Pin Code ,If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).
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Community toilet including bath.	Community toilet excluding bath.	Rural sanitary mart or sanitary hardware outlet available near the village.	Community bio- gas or recycle of waste for productive use.	Post office(PO)	Sub post office (SPO)	Post & Telegraph office (P&TO)	Village Pin Code	Telephones (Land lines)	Public call office (PCO)	Mobile phone coverage	Internet cafes/ Common service centre (CSC)	Private courier facility	Bus service (Public & Private)	Railway stations	Auto/Modified Autos	Taxis and Vans	Tractors	Cycle-pulled rickshaws(Manual & Machine driven)	Carts driven by animals	Sea /River ferry service
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

No	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	c	795103	a	a	Yes	a	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	a	c	795103	a	a	Yes	c	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	c	795103	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	c	795103	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	b	c	795103	b	b	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795103	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	b	Yes	c	795103	a	a	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	Yes	c	795103	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	a	c	795103	a	a	Yes	b	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	a	c	795103	a	a	Yes	c	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	Yes	c	795103	c	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	c	795135	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Kakching

Location CodeNo:-0025

Village connected to highways,village roads, banks & credit societies (If amenities available code -Yes is given, If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is		Availability of miscellaneous facilities (If amenities available code -Yes is given, If not available within the village , the distance range code viz; a for < 5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms of nearest place where facility is available is given).	
68	Connected to national highway(NH)	Yes	a
69	Connected to state highway(SH)	Yes	Yes
70	Connected to major district road (MDR)	Yes	Yes
71	Connected to others district road	Yes	Yes
72	Pucca roads	Yes	Yes
73	Kutchcha roads		
74	Water bounded macadam(WBM) roads		
75	Navigable waterway (river/canal)(NW)		
76	Footpaths (FP)		
77	Commercial & Co-operative Banks	a	c
78	ATM	c	c
79	Agricultural Credit Societies	b	b
80	Self-Help Group (SHG)	Yes	b
81	Public distribution system (PDS) shop	Yes	Yes
82	Mandis / Regular market	Yes	Yes
83	Weekly Haat	Yes	c
84	Agricultural marketing society	b	b
85	Integrated Child Development Scheme (Nutritional Centres)	Yes	Yes
86	Anganwadi Centre (Nutritional Centres)	Yes	Yes
87	Others (Nutritional Centres)	Yes	Yes
88	ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)	Yes	a
89	Community centre with/without TV	Yes	Yes
90	Sports Field,	Yes	Yes
91	Sports Club / Recreation Centre	a	a
92	Cinema / Video Hall	a	a
93	Public Library	a	a
94	Public Reading Room	Yes	Yes
95	Newspaper Supply	Yes	b
96	Assembly Polling station	Yes	a
97	Birth & Death Registration Office	Yes	b

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Kakching

Location CodeNo:-0025

Availability of electricity (Yes/No)				Land Use												
				Nearest Town		Area under different types of land use ( in hectares rounded up to one decimal place)										
Power Supply for Domestic Use (ED)	Power Supply for Agricultural Use (EAG)	Power Supply for Commercial Use (EC)	Power Supply for All Uses (EA)	Name	Distance range code i.e. a for <5 Kms, b for 5-10 Kms and c for 10+ kms .	Forests	Area under Non-agricultural Uses	Barren and Un-cultivable land	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc.	Culturable Waste Land	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current Fallows	Net Area Sown	Total Irrigated Land Area	Total Un-irrigated Land Area
98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
Yes	No	No	No	KAKCHING	a	2	162	0	1.2	0	52.8	3.9	0	547.8	0	547.8
No	No	No	No	KAKCHING	c	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	400.7	189.4	211.3
				KAKCHING	a	20	10	20	10	0	0	0	0	49.9	0	49.9
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING	a	189	1.2	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	594.5	239.9	354.6
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING	a	0	207	0	37.5	0	101	8.3	0	627.3	571.3	217.9
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING MCL	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING	a	0	24.2	0.1	0	170	101	0	0	518.4	0	518.4
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING	b	0	2	0	20.4	0	151	0	0	150	0	150
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING	b	0	76.8	0	0	0	11.6	1.2	0	430.6	0	430.6
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING	b	0	175	0	0.2	28	0	0	0	332.2	221.5	110.7
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING	c	1.7	58	0	2.8	0	41.8	1.8	0	452.6	0	452.6
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING	c	48	0	0	10.4	0	530	113	0	309.8	0	309.8
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING	c	0	71.3	0	17.5	50	99.9	70	0	325.6	0	325.6
				KAKCHING	b	0.4	32.8	0	1.6	0	55.7	2.5	0	132.7	0	132.7
				KAKCHING	b	0	30.6	0	0	0	21.4	0	0	45.9	0	45.9
				KAKCHING	c	0	26.1	0	0	0	83.8	0.4	0	299.1	0	0

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Census of India 2011- Village Directory

Amenities and Land use ( As in 2009 )

Name of District:-Thoubal

Location CodeNo:-276

Name of CD Block:-Kakching

Location CodeNo:-0025

Land Use					Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Name of Village	Serial Number
Area irrigated by source (in hectare).					First	Second	Third		
Canals ( C )	Wells/Tube-wells(W/TW)	Tanks/Lakes(T/L)	Water Falls(WF)	Others(O)					
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1
0	0	0	0	0				Irengband	68
165	0	24	0	0				Loushipat	69
0	0	0	0	0				Mantak	70
221	0	19	0	0				Keirak	71
466	0	56	0	49.4				Wabagai	72
0	0	0	0	0	Brick			Kharungpat	73
0	0	0	0	0				Hiynglam I	74
0	0	0	0	0				Khoidum	75
0	0	0	0	0				Hiynglam Ii	76
179	0	42	0	0				Mayenglamjao	77
0	0	0	0	0				Laimanai	78
0	0	0	0	0				Langmeidong	79
0	0	0	0	0				Pallel	80
0	0	0	0	0				Aimol Khullel(Do)	81
0	0	0	0	0				Aimol Khunou	82
0	0	0	0	0				Kangoi	83

## DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
84	Maring Phunal	270004	123.6	0	0														
85	Laphupat	270005	377.6	709	135	1	1 a	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
86	Thounaojam	270006	362.4	1468	330	1	2 a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
87	Elangkhangpokpi	270007	672.7	2815	638	2	2	2	2 b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
88	Thongjao	270008	406.7	2019	435	1	1 a	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
89	Purul Tampak	270009	25.9	0	0														
90	Waikhong Laimanai	270010	279.2	1804	403	2	1	1	1 b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
91	Waikhong Ningthoumanai	270011	468	1300	281	2	2 a	a	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
92	Mahou	270012	0	0	0														
93	Thongam	270013	259	257	50	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
94	Arong Nongmaikhong	270014	232.4	5571	1049	4	6	2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
95	Wangoo	270015	1305.1	6134	1244	5	14	5	2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
96	Chairel	270016	713	3220	676	2	5	3	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
97	Nungoo	270017	197	871	184	1	1 b	b	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
98	Nungoo Wapokpi	270018	36.6	2494	493	3	3	2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
99	Tangjeng	270019	131.8	2427	473	2	9	4	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
100	Tonsel	270020	0	0	0														
101	Lakhi Maru	270021	0	0	0														
102	Toupokpi	270022	212.2	0	0														
103	Serou	270023	428	4216	780	5	5	3	2	a	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
<b>Block TO T A L :</b>			<b>14803.6</b>	<b>86832</b>	<b>18056</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>District TO T A L :</b>			<b>30579.7</b>	<b>270835</b>	<b>54888</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>



DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
c	c		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	b	c	c	c	c	c	b	c		c	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	b	1	c	c	c	c		c		c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	b	a	c	c	b	c		c		c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	b	a	c	c	c	c		c		c	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	b	1	c	c	c	c		c		c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	a	1	c	c	c	c	b	c	b	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	c	1	c	c	c	c	b	c	b	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	1	c	c	c	c	c		c		c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	b	1	c	c	c	c	b	c	b	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	b	a	c	c	c	c		c		c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	1	1	c	c	c	c	a	c	b	c	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
c	a	a	c	c	c	c	b	c	b	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
a	1	b	c	c	c	c		c	1	c	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	

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47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
No	No	No	No	c	Yes	c	795135	c	b	Yes	c	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	a	c	795103	b	b	Yes	b	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	Yes	c	795103	b	b	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	a	c	795103	b	b	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	Yes	c	795103	b	b	a	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	a	c	795103	b	b	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	c	a	c	795103	a	a	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	Yes	a	c	795103	c	c	Yes	c	c	a	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	Yes	c	795101	b	c	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	b	b	c	795101	b	b	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	c	a	c	795103	c	c	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	c	Yes	c	795103	b	c	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	a	c	795103	a	a	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	c	795101	a	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>

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68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
b	a	a	a	Yes					c	c		a	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	c
b	Yes	b	a	Yes					c	c	a	a	a	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	b	b	b	Yes	Yes	c
c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes					c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b
c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes					c	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	a	Yes	Yes	b
c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes					c	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	a	a	a	Yes	Yes	b
c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes					c	c	b	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	Yes	Yes	b
c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					c	c	b	a	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	a	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes					c	c	b	a	a	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	a	a	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
c	b	a	Yes	Yes					c	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	c	b	Yes	Yes	b
c	b	Yes	a	Yes					c	c	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	a	b	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
c	Yes	Yes	a	Yes					c	c	c	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	a	c	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
c	Yes	a	a	Yes					c	c	b	Yes	b	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	c	c	Yes	Yes	Yes
c	a	a	a	Yes					c	c	b	b	a	Yes	Yes	c	a	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	Yes	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	b
c	Yes	a	Yes	Yes					c	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	c	b	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	a	c	c	Yes	Yes	c
<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>

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98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	
				KAKCHING	a	0.5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	117.1	0	117.1	
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING	c	0	40.3	0	0	0	240	14	0	83.1	0	83.1	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING	c	1.6	23.9	0	0	0	3	2.1	0	331.8	0	331.8	
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING	c	1.7	64	0	6.1	0	21.9	0.7	0	578.2	158.9	419.4	
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING KHUNC	b	23	42.7	0	0	0	16.4	0.3	0	324.3	0	324.3	
				KAKCHING	b	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.2	0	25.1	0	0	
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING KHUNC	b	1.6	27.8	0	0	0	11.4	2.3	0	236.1	0	0	
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING KHUNC	b	67	49.6	0	0	0	139	2.8	0	210	0	0	
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	KAKCHING KHUNC	a	25	1.2	0	3.4	0	7.6	3.1	0	218.8	0	0	
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING	c	0	113	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	117.6	0	117.6	
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING KHUNC	b	0.1	8.1	12.1	4	5.1	0.8	4	2.1	1269	549.2	719.3	
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING KHUNC	b	0	56.4	0	0	18	12.9	0	0	626	0	626	
Yes	No	No	Yes	SUGNU	b	0	17.4	0	0	0	52.4	0.8	0	126.4	0	126.4	
Yes	No	No	Yes	KAKCHING KHUNC	c	0.4	5.8	12.1	4	5.1	0.8	4	2.1	2	2	0	
Yes	No	No	Yes	SUGNU	a	1.7	24.9	0	0	0	9.2	0	0	96	73.6	22.4	
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				SUGNU	b	0	48.5	0	0	0	128	0.4	0	35.5	35.5	0	
Yes	No	No	Yes	SUGNU	a	0	192	0	0	61	0	0	175	0	175.3	0	
<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1628</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>2111</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>9743</b>	<b>2217</b>	<b>6874</b>
<b>86</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>3796</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>201.3</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>2210</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>22309</b>	<b>7273</b>	<b>14447</b>

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115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1
0	0	0	0	0				Maring Phunal	84
0	0	0	0	0				Laphupat	85
0	0	0	0	0				Thounaojam	86
145	0	14	0	0				Elangkhangpokpi	87
0	0	0	0	0				Thongjao	88
0	0	0	0	0				Purul Tampak	89
0	0	0	0	0				Waikhong Laimanai	90
0	0	0	0	0				Waikhong Ningthoumanai	91
0	0	0	0	0				Mahou	92
0	0	0	0	0				Thongam	93
0	0	0	0	0				Arong Nongmaikhong	94
386	0	49	0	114				Wangoo	95
0	0	0	0	0				Chairel	96
0	0	0	0	0				Nungoo	97
2	0	0	0	0				Nungoo Wapokpi	98
64.3	0	0	0	9.3				Tangjeng	99
0	0	0	0	0				Tonsel	100
0	0	0	0	0				Lakhi Maru	101
35.5	0	0	0	0				Toupokpi	102
144	0	0	0	31.6				Serou	103
<b>1809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>5272</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>0</b>						

# DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

## Appendix I - village directory

Summary showing total number of villages having educational, medical and other amenities - CD Block level

District: Thoubal (276)

Sr.No.	Name of CD block	Total number of inhabited villages in the C. D. block	Total population of C.D. block	Villages having educational institutions				
				Pre-primary school	Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior secondary school (SS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0024-Thoubal	61	184003	45	59	49	30	7
2	0025-Kakching	26	86832	24	24	18	13	1
Total		87	270835	69	83	67	43	8

Villages having educational institutions (contd.)									
Degree college of arts science & commerce	Degree college of engineering	Medical college	Management institute	Poly-technic	Vocational training school/ITI	Non-formal training centre	Special school for disabled	Others (specify)	No educational facility
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4

Villages having Medical institutions							
Community health centre	Primary health centre	Primary health sub centre	Maternity and child welfare centre	T.B. clinic	Hospital-allopathic	Hospital-alternative medicine	Dispensary
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	8	19	0	0	0	0	4
0	7	11	0	0	0	0	0
1	15	30	0	0	0	0	4

Villages having Medical institutions (contd.) ...							
Veterinary hospital	Mobile health clinic	Family welfare centre	Medical practioner (with MBBS Degree)	Medical practioner (with other degree)	Medicine shop	Others	No medical facility
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
6	0	0	13	14	28	0	15
2	1	1	5	3	11	0	4
8	1	1	18	17	39	0	19

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Villages having drinking water								
Tap water (treated/un treated)	Well water (covered/uncovered well)	Hand pump	Tubewell/borewell	Spring	River/ canal	Tank/ pond/ lake	Others	No drinking water facility
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
22	0	27	0	0	61	61	0	0
9	0	12	0	0	26	26	0	0
31	0	39	0	0	87	87	0	0

Villages having Post & Telegraph						
Post office	Sub post office	Post & telegraph office	Phone (land lines)	Public call office	Mobile phone coverage	Internet cafes/ Common service centre
45	46	47	48	49	50	51
2	15	0	34	26	58	8
2	14	0	5	7	25	1
4	29	0	39	33	83	9

Villages having transport							Banks		Credit
Village roads-pucca road	Bus service (public/private)	Railway station	Auto/modified autos	Taxi & vans	Tractors	Navigable water ways (river/canal/sea ferry service)	Commercial & co-operative	ATM	Agricultural credit societies
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
61	23	0	61	61	37	0	1	0	6
26	20	0	26	26	23	0	1	1	4
87	43	0	87	87	60	0	2	1	10

Villages having recreation facility				Miscellaneous				Villages having	
Cinema / video halls	Public library	Public reading rooms	Availability of news paper	Public distribution system (PDS) shop	Weekly haat	Asembly polling station	Birth & death registration office	Available	Not available
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
16	5	5	61	39	61	58	1	61	0
3	2	2	26	11	26	24	2	25	1
19	7	7	87	50	87	82	3	86	1

Appendix IA - village directory  
Villages by number of primary schools

**District: Thoubal (276)**

Sr.No.	Name of C.D.Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0024-Thoubal	61	2	17	19	3	20
2	0025-Kakching	26	2	7	4	1	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Appendix IB - village directory  
Villages by primary, middle and secondary schools

**District: Thoubal (276)**

Sr.No.	Name of CD Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No school	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0024-Thoubal	61	2	10	49	30
2	0025-Kakching	26	2	6	18	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>43</b>

Appendix IC - Village Directory  
Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

**District: Thoubal (276)**

Sr.No.	Name of C.D.Block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available				
		Only tap (treated/ untreated)	Only well (covered / uncovered)	Only tubewell /borewell	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tubewell,hand pump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0024-Thoubal	12	0	0	17	10
2	0025-Kakching	3	0	0	6	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>

Appendix II- Village Directory  
Villages with 5000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities available.

**District: Thoubal (276)**

Sr. No.	Name of CD Block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N.A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior secondary school	College	Primary health sub centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0024-Thoubal	Maibam Konjil	269918	5696	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
2	0024-Thoubal	Irong Chesaba	269919	6749	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.
3	0024-Thoubal	Leisangthem	269922	6118	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
4	0024-Thoubal	Khekman	269925	7157	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.
5	0024-Thoubal	Moijing	269926	7428	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.
6	0024-Thoubal	Khangabok	269944	16344	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
7	0024-Thoubal	Sangaiyumpham	269946	11311	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
8	0024-Thoubal	Tentha	269947	9087	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
9	0024-Thoubal	Wangkhem	269969	5235	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
10	0024-Thoubal	Heirok Part I (Pt)	269981	9574	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
11	0024-Thoubal	Heirok Part I I (Pt)	269982	6205	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
12	0025-Kakching	Irengband	269988	10600	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
13	0025-Kakching	Wabagai	269992	8578	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
14	0025-Kakching	Hiyanglam I	269994	8872	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
15	0025-Kakching	Langmeidong	269999	5935	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
16	0025-Kakching	Arong Nongmaikhong	270014	5571	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.
17	0025-Kakching	Wangoo	270015	6134	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.



Appendix V- Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having scheduled castes population

District: Thoubal(276)

Sr.No.	Name of C.D. Block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no scheduled castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0024-Thoubal	66	5	61	53
2	0025-Kakching	37	11	26	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>68</b>

Appendix VI - Village Directory

Summary showing number of villages not having scheduled tribes population

District: Thoubal(276)

Sr.No.	Name of C.D. Block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no scheduled tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0024-Thoubal	66	5	61	48
2	0025-Kakching	37	11	26	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>58</b>

Appendix VII - Village Directory

List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.

District: Thoubal(276)

CD Block: Thoubal(0024)

A - Scheduled Castes

Range of scheduled castes population (Percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3

Nil	269917	Uchiwa
Nil	269918	Maibam Konjil
Nil	269919	Irong Chesaba
Nil	269920	Irong Thokchom
Nil	269921	Thoudam
Nil	269922	Leisangthem
Nil	269923	Hayel
Nil	269924	Hangool
Nil	269925	Khekman
Nil	269926	Mojjing
Nil	269927	Nungei
Nil	269928	Atoukhong
Nil	269929	Oinam
Nil	269930	Laiphrakpam
Nil	269931	Haoreibi
Nil	269932	Lilong (Pt)

Nil	269933	Chaobok
Nil	269939	Hayel Labuk
Nil	269940	Nepra Company
Nil	269941	Charangpat Maklang
Nil	269942	Bengi
Nil	269943	Icham Kunou
Nil	269945	Papal
Nil	269946	Sangaiyumpham
Nil	269948	Lamding
Nil	269949	Wangjing
Nil	269950	Sapam
Nil	269952	Cherapur
Nil	269954	Langathel
Nil	269955	Phundrei
Nil	269958	Khongjom
Nil	269959	Chingtham
Nil	269961	Phanjangkhong
Nil	269962	Chandrakhong
Nil	269963	Ningel
Nil	269964	Leirongthel
Nil	269965	Kakmayai
Nil	269966	Lourembam
Nil	269967	Langmeithel
Nil	269968	Charangpat Mamang
Nil	269969	Wangkhem
Nil	269970	Pechi

Nil	269971	Khoirom
Nil	269972	Ingourok
Nil	269974	Thokchom
Nil	269975	Wangbal
Nil	269976	Uyal
Nil	269977	Kairembikhok
Nil	269978	Kangthokchao
Nil	269980	Purnaheitupokpi
Nil	269982	Heirol Part II (Pt)
Nil	269983	Chingdompok
Nil	269985	Saram Tangkhul
Less than 5	269944	Khangabok
Less than 5	269947	Tentha
Less than 5	269951	Tekcham
Less than 5	269979	Kangyambem
Less than 5	269981	Heirol Part I (Pt)
Less than 5	269986	Kang Samaram
51 - 75	269938	Thoubal Khunou
76 and above	269953	Yaithibi Khunou

**Appendix VII - Village Directory**

**List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.**

District: Thoubal(276)

CD Block: Kakching(0025)

**A - Scheduled Castes**

Range of scheduled castes population (Percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Nil	269989	Loushipat
Nil	269992	Wabagai
Nil	269993	Kharungpat
Nil	269994	Hiynglam I
Nil	269996	Hiynglam li
Nil	269998	Laimanai
Nil	269999	Langmeidong
Nil	270005	Laphupat
Nil	270007	Elangkhangpokpi
Nil	270013	Thongam Arong
Nil	270014	Nongmaikhong
Nil	270015	Wangoo
Nil	270017	Nungoo
Nil	270019	Tangjeng
Nil	270023	Serou
Less than 5	269988	Irengband
Less than 5	269991	Keirak
Less than 5	269995	Khoidum
Less than 5	269997	Maynglamjao
Less than 5	270006	Thounaojam
Less than 5	270010	Waikhong Laimanai Waikhong
Less than 5	270011	Ningthoumanai
Less than 5	270018	Nungoo Wapokpi
31 - 40	270016	Chairel
41 - 50	270000	Pallel
41 - 50	270008	Thongjao

**Appendix VII - Village Directory**

**List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.**

District: Thoubal(276)

CD Block: Thoubal(0024)

**B - Scheduled Tribes**

Range of scheduled tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3

Nil	269917	Uchiwa
Nil	269918	Maibam Konjil
Nil	269919	Irong Chesaba
Nil	269920	Irong Thokchom
Nil	269921	Thoudam
Nil	269922	Leisangthem
Nil	269923	Hayel
Nil	269924	Hangool
Nil	269925	Khekman
Nil	269926	Moijing
Nil	269927	Nungei
Nil	269928	Atoukhong
Nil	269929	Oinam
Nil	269930	Laiphrakpam
Nil	269931	Haoreibi
Nil	269932	Lilong (Pt)
Nil	269938	Thoubal Khunou
Nil	269939	Hayel Labuk
Nil	269940	Nepra Company
Nil	269942	Bengi
Nil	269943	Icham Kunou
Nil	269945	Papal
Nil	269946	Sangaiyumpham
Nil	269948	Lamding
Nil	269949	Wangjing
Nil	269951	Tekcham
Nil	269952	Cherapur
Nil	269953	Yaithibi Khunou
Nil	269955	Phundrei
Nil	269958	Khongjom
Nil	269959	Chingtham
Nil	269961	Phanjangkhong
Nil	269963	Ningel
Nil	269964	Leirongthel
Nil	269965	Kakmayai
Nil	269966	Lourebam
Nil	269967	Langmeithel

Nil	269968	Charangpat Mamang
Nil	269970	Pechi
Nil	269971	Khoirom
Nil	269972	Ingourok
Nil	269974	Thokchom
Nil	269976	Uyal
Nil	269977	Kairembikhok
Nil	269978	Kangthokchao
Nil	269980	Purnaheitupokpi
Nil	269982	Heirok Part II (Pt)
Nil	269983	Chingdompok
Less than 5	269941	Charangpat Maklang
Less than 5	269944	Khangabok
Less than 5	269947	Tentha
Less than 5	269950	Sapam
Less than 5	269954	Langathel
Less than 5	269962	Chandrakhong
Less than 5	269969	Wangkhem
Less than 5	269975	Wangbal
Less than 5	269979	Kangyambem
Less than 5	269981	Heirok Part I (Pt)
Less than 5	269986	Kang Samaram
11 - 20	269933	Chaobok
76 and above	269985	Saram Tangkhul

**Appendix VII - Village Directory**

**List of villages according to the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes to the total population by ranges.**

District: Thoubal(276)

CD Block: Kakching(0025)

**B - Scheduled Tribes**

Range of scheduled tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Nil	269988	Irengband
Nil	269989	Loushipat
Nil	269991	Keirak
Nil	269993	Kharungpat
Nil	269995	Khoidum
Nil	269998	Laimanai
Nil	270005	Laphupat
Nil	270006	Thounaojam
Nil	270014	Arong Nongmaikhon
Nil	270023	Serou
Less than 5	269992	Wabagai
Less than 5	269994	Hiyanglam I
Less than 5	269996	Hiyanglam II
Less than 5	269997	Mayenglamjao
Less than 5	269999	Langmeidong
Less than 5	270007	Elangkhangpokpi
Less than 5	270008	Thongjao
Less than 5	270010	Waikhong Laimanai
Less than 5	270011	Waikhong Ningthou
Less than 5	270015	Wangoo
Less than 5	270016	Chairel
Less than 5	270017	Nungoo
Less than 5	270018	Nungoo Wapokpi
Less than 5	270019	Tangjeng
5 - 10	270000	Pallel
76 and above	270013	Thongam

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## **Town Directory**

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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

STATEMENT - I								
Status and Growth History								
Sr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location Code No.	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Islands etc.	Name of CD block	Area (sq. Km.)	Number of households including houseless households (2011 Census)	Scheduled Castes Population (2011 Census)	Scheduled Tribes Population (2011 Census)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	III, Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part), NP V, Samurou (NP)	1427601876801476	LILONG	THOUBAL	1.2	4011	0	225
2	(Minor part), NP VI, Heirok	1427601876801488	LILONG	THOUBAL	0.89	1044	0	2
3	(NP), NP V, Wangjing	1427601877801477	THOUBAL	THOUBAL	1.55	668	0	0
4	(NP), NP III, Thoubal	1427601877801478	THOUBAL	THOUBAL	2.53	1756	0	1
5	(MCI), M CI V, Sikhong	1427601877801479	THOUBAL	THOUBAL	2.84	10312	673	82
6	Sekmai (NP), NP V, Yairipok	1427601877801480	THOUBAL	THOUBAL	2.29	1559	0	6
7	(NP), NP V, Sugnu (NP),	1427601877801481	THOUBAL	THOUBAL	8	2029	0	2
8	NP IV, Kakching	1427601878801482	KAKCHING	KAKCHING	2.59	5132	2	1
9	Khunou (NP), NP III, Kakching (M	1427601878801483	KAKCHING	KAKCHING	2.54	2278	7379	217
10	CI), M CI	1427601878801484	KAKCHING	KAKCHING	7.02	7132	28142	419

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Status and Growth History															
Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of												Den- sity (2011 Cen- sus)	Sex ratio		
1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011		1991	2001	2011
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 11132 13822 18699 22888  
(0) (24.16) (35.28) (22.4) 19073 990 984 988

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 3098 4101 5048 5861  
(0) (32.37) (23.09) (16.05) 6585 972 995 1007

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 1239 1932 2450 2974  
(0) (55.93) (26.81) (21.38) 1919 1027 1028 1209

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 4660 5609 6970 8055  
(0) (20.36) (24.26) (15.56) 3184 1034 1057 1073

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 5682 (0) 18568 33011 41174 45947  
(226.7) (77.78) (24.73) (11.59) 16179 1003 985 1002

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 4758 5339 6120 7390  
(0) (12.21) (14.62) (20.75) 3227 1010 1026 1025

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 513 (0) 6911 8261 9569  
(53.13) (19.53) (15.83) 1196 934 976 991

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 359 (0) 4058 4508 5132  
(6.9) (11.88) (13.84) 1981 899 996 1014

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 8234 (0) 9318 11379  
(13.26) (22.12) 4480 1008 1025 917

0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 0 (0) 8611 (0) 21199 7 (15.27) 24 (17.54) (11.89) 4578 999 1029 1046  
(146.1)

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

STATEMENT-II						
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009						
Sr. No.	Name of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance (in kms.) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (15)	THOUBAL (8)
2	Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (18)	THOUBAL (9)
3	Heirok (NP)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (27)	THOUBAL (5)
4	Wangjing (NP)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (27)	THOUBAL (5)
5	Thoubal (MCI)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (30)	THOUBAL (8)
6	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (30)	THOUBAL (8)
7	Yairipok (NP)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (30)	THOUBAL (8)
8	Sugnu (NP)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (65)	THOUBAL (43)
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (65)	THOUBAL (35)
10	Kakching (M CI)	1056.4	32	3	IMPHAL (45)	THOUBAL (23)

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 2009				
Name of and road distance (in kms.) from				
Sub-Division/ Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HO	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus route
8	9	10	11	12
LILONG (0)	IMPHAL (15)	GUWAHATI (595)	DIMAPUR (265)	YES ()
LILONG (4)	IMPHAL (18)	GUWAHATI (535)	DIMAPUR (235)	YES ()
THOUBAL (5)	IMPHAL (27)	GUWAHATI (607)	DIMAPUR (277)	NO (10)
THOUBAL (5)	IMPHAL (27)	GUWAHATI (600)	DIMAPUR (277)	YES ()
THOUBAL (8)	IMPHAL (30)	GUWAHATI (610)	DIMAPUR (235)	YES ()
THOUBAL (8)	IMPHAL (30)	GUWAHATI (611)	DIMAPUR (230)	YES ()
THOUBAL (8)	IMPHAL (30)	GUWAHATI (550)	DIMAPUR (230)	YES ()
KAKCHING (20)	IMPHAL (65)	GUWAHATI (656)	DIMAPUR (281)	YES ()
KAKCHING (16)	IMPHAL (65)	GUWAHATI (654)	DIMAPUR (281)	YES ()
KAKCHING (0)	IMPHAL (45)	GUWAHATI (580)	DIMAPUR (280)	YES ()



DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

STATEMENT - III								
Civic and other Amenities, 2009								
Sr.No.	Name of Town	Road length (in kms.)	System of drainage				Number of latrines	
			Open (OD)	Closed (CD)	Both -Open & Closed (BD)	Nil	Pit System	Flush/Pour Flush (Water borne)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	19	OD				781	25
2	Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	7	OD				350	12
3	Heirok (NP)	14	OD				240	23
4	Wangjing (NP)	11	OD				274	23
5	Thoubal (MCI)	28	OD				2195	81
6	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	10	OD				495	81
7	Yairipok (NP)	11	OD				502	44
8	Sugnu (NP)	6	OD				150	10
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	10	OD				1500	10
10	Kakching (M CI)	23	OD				787	58

Civic and other Amenities, 2009									
Number of latrines		Protected water supply		Fire fighting service*	Electrification (Number of connections)				
Service	Others	Source of supply (Codes) @	System of storage with capacity in kilo litres (along with Codes) @		Dome- stic	Indus- trial	Commer- cial	Road lighting (points)	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0	720	TT,R/C	OHT(1800)	No,THOUBAL(8)	1596	0	50	54	45
0	180	TT,RC	OHT(20000)	No,IMPHAL(15)	280	12	4	10	40
0	110	TT,RW	SR()	No,THOUBAL(8)	429	2	73	4	5
0	651	TT,RW	SR(6500)	No,THOUBAL(5)	921	5	15	32	32
0	582	R/C,RW	TU(9000)	Yes	3485	124	123	37	51
0	150	R/C,RW	SR()	No,THOUBAL(8)	645	2	5	37	85
0	282	TT,HP	SR(24500)	No,THOUBAL(8)	797	2	3	84	70
0	350	OHT,HP	RIG(1200),(30)	No,THOUBAL(25)	461	8	15	20	28
0	21	OHT,HP	RIG(3000),SR()	No,THOUBAL(23)	650	7	12	20	6
0	54	TT,HP	OHT(12000),SR()	Yes	4086	63	236	42	84

\*In case this service is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given @ **Two major source only**

**Abbreviation**

**TT:** Tap water from treated source

**TU:** Tap water from un-treated source

**CW:** Covered well

**UW:** Un-covered well

**HP:** Hand pump

**TW/B:** Tubewell /Borehole

**RW:** Rainwater

# DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

**S:**Spring

**TK/P/L:**Tank/Pond/Lake

**O:**Others

**OHT:**Over head Tank

**SR:**Service Reservoir

**RIG:**River Infiltration Gallery

**BWP:**Bore Well Pumping system

**PT:**Pressure Tank

**N\A,NA,N.A.:** Not Available

## STATEMENT - IV

### Medical Facilities, 2009

Sr.No.	Name of Town	No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)				
		Hospitals (Allopathic & Others)	Dispensaries / Health Center	Family Welfare Center	Maternity and Child Welfare Center	Maternity Homes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	1(30)	1(2)	1(4)	1(4)	8 Kms.
2	Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	12 Kms.	1(3)	2 Kms.	2 Kms.	12 Kms.
3	Heirol (NP)	8 Kms.	1(2)	8 Kms.	8 Kms.	8 Kms.
4	Wangjing (NP)	5 Kms.	1(2)	5 Kms.	1(6)	5 Kms.
5	Thoubal (MCI)	1(50)	1(2)	1(10)	12 Kms.	12 Kms.
6	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	12 Kms.	1(2)	12 Kms.	12 Kms.	12 Kms.
7	Yairipok (NP)	1(30)	8 Kms.	8 Kms.	8 Kms.	8 Kms.
8	Sugnu (NP)	42 Kms.	1(4)	13 Kms.	63 Kms.	65 Kms.
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	24 Kms.	1(0)	24 Kms.	24 Kms.	48 Kms.
10	Kakching (M CI)	2 Kms.	1(1)	1(6)	24 Kms.	48 Kms.

### Medical Facilities, 2009

No. of Medical facilities* (with number of beds in brackets)						
T.B.Hospital/ Clinic	Nursing Homes	Veterinary Hospital	Mobile Health Clinic	Others etc.	Charitable Hospital/Nursing Home (Numbers)	Medicine Shop (Numbers)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16 Kms.	16 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	5
12 Kms.	21 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	4
19 Kms.	32 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	3
1(5)	27 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	18
12 Kms.	26 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	3
12 Kms.	42 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	3
30 Kms.	36 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	10
62 Kms.	69 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	2
51 Kms.	63 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	5
51 Kms.	48 Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	5

\*If a medical facility is not available in the town,nearest place distance from the town where facility is available has been given \*N.A:Not Available

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Statement-V							
Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009							
Sr. No.	Name of Town	Number of Educational Facilities*					
		Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior Secondary school	Arts/ Science/ Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	15	15	6	2	LILONG(16)	IMPHAL(17)
2	Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	5	3	1	SAMUROU(1)		1 IMPHAL(18)
3	Heirok (NP)	5	4	4	1	IMPHAL(37)	IMPHAL(28)
4	Wangjing (NP)	5	4	4	1	THOUBAL(36)	IMPHAL(30)
5	Thoubal (MCI)	5	3	3	10	IMPHAL(29)	IMPHAL(35)
6	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	4	3	3	THOUBAL(12)	IMPHAL(34)	IMPHAL(30)
7	Yairipok (NP)	4	3	3	1	THOUBAL(39)	IMPHAL(33)
8	Sugnu (NP)	9	6	4	1	IMPHAL(67)	IMPHAL(62)
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	9	6	4	1		1 IMPHAL(50)
10	Kakching (M Cl)	22	13	8	3		1 IMPHAL(48)

Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009						
Number of Educational Facilities*						
Engineering colleges	Management Institute/ colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and vocational training institutions	Non-formal Education Center (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Center)	Special School for Disabled	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TAKYEL(16)	CANCHIPUR(16)	TAKYEL(16)		1	3	TAKYEL(16) (0)
TAKYEL(31)	CANCHIPUR(31)	TAKYEL(31)	TAKYEL(31)	WANGOI(31)	TAKYEL(31)	(0)
TAKYEL(37)	CANCHIPUR(37)	TAKYEL(37)	THOUBAL(37)	WANGJING(37)	TAKYEL(37)	(0)
TAKYEL(36)	CANCHIPUR(36)	TAKYEL(36)	THOUBAL(36)	THOUBAL(36)	TAKYEL(36)	(0)
TAKYEL(29)	CANCHIPUR(29)	TAKYEL(29)	YAIRIPOK(29)	THOUBAL(29)	TAKYEL(29)	(0)
TRAKYEL(34)	CANCHIPUR(34)	TAKYEL(34)		1 THOUBAL(34)	IMPHAL(34)	(0)
TAKYEL(39)	CANCHIPUR(39)	TAKYEL(39)		1 THOUBAL(39)	IMPHAL(39)	(0)
TAKYEL(67)	CANCHIPUR(67)	TAKYEL(67)	KAKCHING(67)	IMPHAL(67)	TAKYEL(67)	(0)
TAKYEL(69)	CANCHIPUR(69)	TAKYEL(69)		1	1 WAIKHONG(69)	(0)
TAKYEL(46)	CANCHIPUR(46)	TAKYEL(46)		1	1 WAIKHONG(46)	(0)

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK-THOUBAL

Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 2009							
Number of Social, Recreational and Cultural facilities							
No. of Orphanage Home	Working women's hostles	No. of Old Age Home	Stadium	Cinema Theatre	Auditorium/Community halls	Public libraries	Reading rooms
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
IMPHAL(16)	IMPHAL(16)	IMPHAL(16)	IMPHAL(16)	CANCHIPUR(5)		1 IMPHAL(16)	IMPHAL(15)
IMPHAL(31)	IMPHAL(31)	IMPHAL(31)	IMPHAL(31)	SAMUROU(1)		1 IMPHAL(20)	IMPHAL(15)
IMPHAL(37)	IMPHAL(37)	IMPHAL(37)	1	1		1 IMPHAL(22)	THOUBAL(5)
IMPHAL(13)	IMPHAL(36)	IMPHAL(36)	WANGJING(36)	3		1 IMPHAL(24)	THOUBAL(0)
IMPHAL(12)	IMPHAL(29)	IMPHAL(29)	IMPHAL(29)	THOUBAL(12)		1 IMPHAL(32)	IMPHAL(32)
IMPHAL(34)	IMPHAL(34)	IMPHAL(34)	IMPHAL(34)	THOUBAL(8)		1 IMPHAL(30)	IMPHAL(30)
IMPHAL(39)	IMPHAL(39)	IMPHAL(39)	IMPHAL(39)	2		1 IMPHAL(30)	IMPHAL(30)
IMPHAL(67)	IMPHAL(67)	IMPHAL(67)	IMPHAL(67)	KAKCHING(20)		1 IMPHAL(20)	KAKCHING(20)
IMPHAL(69)	IMPHAL(69)	IMPHAL(69)	IMPHAL(69)	2		1 IMPHAL(34)	1
IMPHAL(46)	IMPHAL(46)	IMPHAL(46)	IMPHAL(46)	2		1 IMPHAL(22)	1

\*If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance from the town where facility is available has been given

STATEMENT - VI

Industry and Banking, 2009				
Sr. No.	Name of Town	Names of three most important commodities manufactured		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Major part)	TABLE,ALMIRAH,CHAIR	GATE,DOOR	BASKET ,MAT
2	Samurou (NP) (Minor part)	HANDLOOM, FISHING NET,BASKET	MAT	KAUNA MAT
3	Heirok (NP)	HANDLOOM	CARPENTRY	GOLDSMITH
4	Wangjing (NP)	HANDLOOM	CARPENTRY	GOLDSMITH
5	Thoubal (MCI)	BLACK SMITH	GOLD ORNAMENTS	SPEAR HEAD
6	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	BED,ALMIRAH,TABLE ETC	BLACK SMITH	GOLD ORNAMENTS
7	Yairipok (NP)	WOODEN ITEMS	BLACKSMITH	GOLD ORNAMENTS
8	Sugnu (NP)	CANE PRODUCT		
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	HANDLOOM		
10	Kakching (M CI)	HANDLOOM		

Industry and Banking, 2009					
Number of banks			Number of agricul-tural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	
Nationa-lised Bank	Private Commer-cial Bank	Co-oprative Bank			
6	7	8	9	10	
1	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	1	0	
1	1	1	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	1	1	1	
1	1	0	0	0	



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**2011**

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