

ECONOMIC SURVEY MANIPUR 2013-14

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
IMPHAL

PREFACE

The Economic Survey, Manipur, 2013-14 presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the 18th issue of the series.

The salient feature of the state's economy is briefly discussed in Part-I and supporting statistical tables are presented in Part - II. Some of the chapters/tables have been modified in the present issue on the basis of the data-base made available by the different Agencies/Departments.

It is hoped that with the active co-operation of different Organisations/ Departments, the Directorate will be able to make improvements in the quality and contents of the publication in its future issues. The co-operation and help extended spontaneously by different Departments of the Government, local bodies and private institutions are gratefully acknowledged. I am happy to put on record, my appreciation to all the officers and staff of the Economic Analysis (EA) Unit of the Directorate for their untiring efforts put in for preparation of this publication. The co-operation extended by the Printing Press Unit of the Directorate in binding the publication is gratefully acknowledged. The contribution of the officials engaged in taking copies and also of the Graphics Section in designing cover are also acknowledged with thanks.

I, sincerely, hope that this publication will prove to be useful to the planners, policy makers, social workers and researcher will help in enhancing their understanding on the socio-economic scenario of Manipur State.

Suggestions for improvements in its future issue are most welcome.

Dated/Imphal
The 18th June 2014

Peijonna Kamei
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FOREWORD

Statistical Information is one of the basic requirements in today's fast changing society not only to understand and analyses various emerging issues and chalk out remedial measures but also to ensure effective implementation of developmental plans. It is an undeniable fact that there is an increasing awareness of the needs for planning and decision making on the basis of authentic numerical facts. Therefore, the task of documentation of data covering various socio-economic aspects becomes inevitable. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics as the nodal agency for all statistical activities in Manipur provides valuable services to meet the needs of data-users.

It gives me immense pleasure to release the 18th issue of the publication entitled "Economic Survey Manipur 2013-14". It contains X Chapters presenting latest available data with broad analysis of the state's economy in Part I and Statistical Tables in Part II. Various Central and State Government Organisations and other Institutions have provided valuable helps and co-operations by making available of the required information in the preparation of this publication. I hope they will continue to extend their active co-operation in future too.

It is hoped that this publication will be a great use to the planners, policy makers, administrators, social workers and research workers and will help in enhancing their understanding on the socio-economic scenario of Manipur State.

Suggestions for improvements in its future issue are most welcome.

Dated/Imphal
The 15th June 2014

Rajesh Agrawal
Commissioner, Economics & Statistics,
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PART – I

CHAPTER I

GENERAL OBSERVATION

Manipur, one of the states situated in the North Eastern Region of India, is an isolated hill-girt state stretching between 92°58'E to 94°45'E longitudes and 23°50'N to 25°42'N latitudes. It is a charming place encircled by nine hill ranges on all sides with a small and beautiful oval shaped valley at the centre. The State has 352 kms. long international border with Burma (Myanmar) to the south-east and 502 kms. long border with the adjacent states of Nagaland on the north, Cachar District of Assam on the west and Chin Hills (Myanmar) and Mizoram on the south and the south-west and Surma Tract and upper Chindwin of Myanmar (Burma) on the East. The altitude of the State above the mean sea level varies from 790 metres to 2020 metres. It has sub-tropical temperate climate. The annual rainfall of Manipur, as recorded by ICAR, Lamphelpat is 1639.1 mm. in 2013. The State has a salubrious climate.

1.1 Manipur, though tiny in size, has a distinct history of its own. The recorded history of Manipur can be obtained from the State Royal chronicle called the Cheitharol Kumpaba which covers the period from 33 AD to 1890 AD. During this period, altogether 74 (seventy four) kings ruled the State, of which Nongda Lairen Pakhangba (33 AD to 154 AD) was the first and last was Kulachandra. Manipur was then a tiny independent kingdom.

1.1.1 Manipur lost her independence to the British India in the year 1891. From 1892 onwards it became a princely native state under the political control of Government of British India. Accordingly, the administration of the state came under the influence of a political agent by vesting all executive powers in him. This British Paramountcy continued till 1947 in which India got independence.

1.1.2 According to a merger agreement signed on 21st September, 1949 between Maharaja Budhachandra, the then king of Manipur and the government of India, the state was merged into India as a part "C" State on the 15th October, 1949 and administered by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner. Manipur ceased to be a part "C" State on the 1st November, 1956 and became a Union Territory under the Union Territorial Council Act, 1956. The Territorial Council consisting of 30 elected members and 2(two) nominated members was constituted on 16-8-1957. However, the Territorial Council was replaced by a

Territorial Legislative Assembly of 30 members and 2(two) nominated members from 23-7-1963. Manipur became a full-fledged state within the Indian Union with a Governor as the Head of the state on the 21st January,1972 and the members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 60. The first popular Ministry, after attaining statehood, was installed on March 20, 1972.

1.2 Manipur has a geographical area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 percent of the total land surface of India. Ninety Percent of the total geographical area of the state i.e. 20,089 sq.kms. is covered by hills, the remaining area is a small valley covering only 2,238 sq.kms. and accounting for only one-tenth of the total area of the state.

1.2.1 According to 2011 Census, the population of the state is 28.56 lakhs registering a population density of 128 per sq.km. The population has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001 to 2011. Out of the total population of the state, 14.39 lakhs were males and the rest 14.17 lakhs were females. There are 7 (seven) scheduled castes communities and 33 (thirty-three) different scheduled tribes of different ethnic groups presenting complicated socio-economic phenomena. There is apparent disparity in the level of income and consumption between the rich and the poor, between the urban elite and the rural poor, between the haves and have-nots and between the public living in the hills and in the valley.

1.2.2 The state has 51 towns (28 statutory towns and 23 census towns) and 2,588 villages as per 2011 census. Imphal is the capital city of Manipur. It has a population of about 2.71 lakhs and has almost all the facilities of a modern city. About 48 kms. away from Imphal towards south-east lies the Loktak Lake, the largest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region of India. This lake which covers an area of 216 sq.kms., is the biggest natural source of fish supply which is one of the important food items of the people of the state.

1.3 The state of Manipur splits up naturally into two tracts viz. the hills and the dales. The hill comprises of five districts namely (i) Senapati; (ii) Tamenglong; (iii) Churachandpur; (iv) Chandel; and (v) Ukhrul, while the valley consists of four districts viz. (i) Imphal East; (ii) Imphal West; (iii) Bishnupur; and (iv) Thoubal. The valley areas of Manipur has two constituent parts, one of which is the Imphal valley in the heart of the state and the other is Jiri valley in the west beyond the pale of hill ranges bordering the Cachar District of Assam. The districts were further divided into sub-divisions. There are altogether 38 (thirty eight) sub-divisions. Table No. 1(a) of Part II gives a picture of Manipur State in figures at a glance and Table No. 1(b) shows the structure of the districts and administrative divisions.

1.4 Demographic Features:

Population of a country is its most important asset and demographic indicator. The population of Manipur as per 2011 census was 28.56 lakhs comprising 14.39 lakhs of males and 14.17 lakhs of females. Population of Manipur constitutes nearly 0.24 percent of the total population of India.

The density of population of Manipur as per 2011 census was 128 persons per sq.km. as against 103 persons per sq. km. in 2001 census. The sex ratio for the state as a whole has improved from 974 females per 1000 males in 2001 to 985 females per 1000 males in 2011.

1.4.1 The population growth rate of Manipur is found to be higher than that of India. The population growth rate of Manipur in 2011 is 24.50 per cent as against 24.86 per cent in 2001 and 29.29 per cent in 1991. While the population growth rate of India in 2011 is 17.70 per cent as against 21.56 per cent in 2001 and 23.85 per cent in 1991.

1.4.2 In terms of literacy, Manipur ranks fifth among the North Eastern States of India as per 2011 census. The literacy rate has increased from 70.50 percent in 2001 to 79.21 percent in 2011. Among the males, it has increased from 80.30 percent in 2001 to 86.06 percent in 2011, whereas among females, it has increased from 60.50 percent in 2001 to 72.37 percent in 2011.

1.5 State Domestic Product :

The State Domestic Product and the per capita income reflect overall performance of the state's economy during a given period. The growth in State Domestic Product of Manipur is largely dependent on agricultural productions.

1.5.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Manipur for 2012-13 at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 11,983 crores as against Rs.10,504 crores for the year 2011-12 registering an increase of 14.07 percent. At constant (2004-05) prices, GSDP in 2012-13 is estimated at Rs. 7,892 crores as against Rs. 7231 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 9.13 percent. The average annual exponential growth rates between 2004-05 to 2012-13 are worked out to be 10.60 percent and 5.38 percent for current and constant prices respectively.

1.5.2 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2012-13 is estimated at Rs. 10,489 crores as compared to Rs. 9,216 crores for 2011-12 registering an increase of 13.82 percent over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked

out to be Rs. 36,474 in 2012-13 as compared to Rs. 32,641 in 2011-12 indicating an increase of 11.74 percent.

1.5.3 And the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2012-13 is placed at Rs. 6,901 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 8.84 percent. The per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2012-13 is estimated at Rs. 23,996 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 6.85 percent.

1.6 Price Situation :

Prices serve as signals to producers and consumers. It is the value of goods and services in terms of money. Prices represent the terms on which people and firms exchange different commodities. In fact, households buy goods and sell factors of production where firms/businesses sell goods and buy factors of production. Everything has a price and price level played an important role in the economy of a Country/State. The rising trend of prices in the state continued to be a matter of great concern for the economy of the state.

1.6.1 In order to assess the price situation in the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur collects on a regular basis, the retail prices of consumer goods and services from all the District Headquarters market. In addition to the retail prices, the Directorate also collects wholesale prices of some selected commodities for Imphal (Khwai) market. The wholesale price of rice (medium) per quintal in 2011 was recorded to be Rs.2,313. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2011 was recorded to be Rs. 7,083 which is about 98 times those prevalent in 1961.

1.6.2 The retail price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The retail price of rice(fine) stood at Rs.24.50 per kg. during the year 2013. In the case of arhar dal, the price during the year 2012 and 2013, were Rs. 80.00 and Rs. 80.00 per kg.

1.7 Budgetary Position :

State Budget shows the complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. Aggregate receipt is estimated to be Rs.31,113.40 crores in 2013-14 (BE) including Rs. 8,19.47 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.22,493.93 crores of capital receipts (including

Public Account). The revenue receipts is estimated to increase by 10.76 percent in 2013-14 (BE) over the previous year 2012-13 (RE) and capital receipt also is estimated to decrease by 0.03 percent. The overall increase in receipts is accounted to be 2.74 percent. The aggregate expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2013-14 is anticipated to be Rs. 31,491.62 crores which is about 4.50 percent more than that of 2012-13. The overall deficit anticipated during the financial year 2013-14 is Rs.378.22 crores.

1.8 Plan Size :

Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 8,154 crores for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), Rs. 2,425.92 crores is proposed for the annual plan, 2009-10. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the State's allotment as approved by the Planning Commission was Rs. 2,804 crores which is about 15.55 percent more than the size of the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, the actual expenditure incurred during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 were Rs. 197.27 crores, Rs. 286.62 crores, Rs. 601.05 crores, Rs. 667.27 crores and Rs. 1,045.56 crores respectively.

1.8.1 Out of the total Proposed outlay of Rs.8,154 crores of the Eleventh Plan, the highest priority is given to Social Services with Rs. 3,229.27 crores which is 39.60% of the total outlay followed by Energy with Rs. 1,505.20 crores and Irrigation & Flood Control with Rs. 772.38 crores.

1.8.2 In the Agreed outlay of Rs.1,660.00 crores for the Annual Plan, 2008-09, Irrigation and Flood Control has been given an outlay of Rs.267.20 crores (16.10 percent). The Energy sector received Rs.123.50 crores (7.44 percent). Industry and Minerals sector has been given an outlay of Rs.90.36 crores (5.44 percent). The transport sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.26.75 crores (1.61 percent). The outlay for the other sectors were Rs.595.56 crores (35.88 percent) for General Economic Services, Rs.42.30 crores (2.55 percent) for Rural Development, Rs.67.19 crores (4.05 percent) for the Special Area Programmes, Rs.25.40 crores (1.53 percent) for Science , Technology and Environment and Rs.26.56 crores (1.60 percent) for Agriculture and Allied Activities. The Social Service sector including Education, Health, Water Supply and Welfare of scheduled tribes and castes etc., has been given an outlay of Rs.382.69 crores (23.05 percent). The General Services sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.12.50 crores i.e., 0.75 percent of the total outlay.

For the Twelfth five year plan (2012-17), projected outlay of Rs. 20,457.91 crores has been proposed. General Economic Services gets with Rs. 394.45 and Top Priority at social services with Rs. 10,554.26 crores and Irrigation & Flood Control with Rs. 3,159.41 crores.

1.9 Agriculture and Allied Sector :

Agriculture sector has a vital place in the economy of the state. It contributes a major share to the State Domestic Product. 52.19 percent of the workers in Manipur are engaged as cultivators and Agricultural labourers. However, the performance of agriculture in the state mainly depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions. Permanent cultivation is generally practised in the valley districts while terrace cultivation is practised in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hills. Rice is the staple food and is grown in hill and plain areas and it accounts for about 95 percent of the total foodgrain production of the State in 2009-10. The production of rice in 2011-12 is estimated at 3.87 lakh tonnes which is more than the preceding year's rice output of 3.77 lakh tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2011-12 is estimated to be 11.28 thousand tonnes as against 11.91 thousand tonnes in the preceding year.

1.9.1 Horticulture :

Manipur is suitable for the development of horticulture. Besides, there is ample scope for bringing more land under fruit cultivation in the hill areas. Even in the plains, soil conditions are conducive to production of citrus fruits, banana, guava, peaches, apricot, papaya etc. There is sufficient scope for cultivation of pineapples in the medium high range of the hills in Manipur. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, orange, lemon, banana, guava, peaches etc. Now-a-days apples are grown in the hills of Manipur. For the promotion of healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticultural marketing. The average annual production of fruits and vegetables during the year 2011-12 was 4.06 lakh MT and 2.00 lakh MT respectively.

1.9.2 Livestock:

According to the livestock census conducted in 2007, there were 7.87 lakhs livestock in Manipur. Of these 3.42 lakhs were cattle, 0.62 lakhs were buffaloes and 3.14 lakhs were pigs. The poultry population was recorded to be 22.89 lakhs. The main livestock productions in the state are milk, egg and meat. The total milk production in 2011-12 was 78.82 thousand

tonnes which was 1.05 percent greater than the production of 78.00 thousand tonnes in 2010-11. The estimated production of eggs in 2011-12 was numbering at 1,160.87 lakhs showing an increase of 2.10 percent over the production of 1,137.04 lakhs in 2010-11. The estimated meat production for the year 2011-12 was 18.15 thousand tonnes which was less than 2.68 per cent over the production of 20.68 thousand tonnes in 2010-11.

1.9.3 Forest:

The state has vast area of forest covering as much as 17,418 sq.kms. which forms about 78 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The actual area under forest is about 15 percent higher than the recorded forests area of the state. Of the total forests area, reserved forests and protected forests accounts for 1,467 sq.kms. and 4,171 sq.kms. during 2009-10. The remaining 11,780 sq.kms. is treated as 'Unclassed forest'. The important major forests products are timber, firewoods, bamboos, cane etc. The production of timber other than teak has shown a decline from 8.85 thousand cubic metres in 2006-07 to 8.31 thousand cubic metres in 2007-08. The Forest Department have distributed 6,50,000 seedlings under the scheme of Social Forestry during 2009-10.

1.9.4 Fisheries:

Though the state has no marine fishery, it has vast inland fishery resources like ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. The target source of fish is the Loktak Lake. The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2011-12 was estimated to be 22.20 thousand tonnes as against the 20.20 thousand tonnes in 2010-11.

1.10 Rural Development:

Manipur lives in villages. The rural population constitutes about 74.89 percent of the total population. Enhancement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning of the state. In order to achieve this goal a number of programmes viz., NREGS (National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme), SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana), SGRY (Sampoorna

Grameen Rozgar Yojana), IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana), PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) etc. have been implemented in the state. These programmes ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through Self-employment ventures. Under NREGS, 164.31 lakhs (up-to January, 2011) manday have been generated and 451 SHG were formed under SGSY normal, during 2010-11. Houses Constructed and upgraded under IAY and Roads Constructed under PMGSY is shown in table no. 6.4 and 6.5.

1.11 Manufacturing:

Inspite of the fact that Manipur is endowed with mineral and forest resources, industrialisation has been painfully slow in the state. This is because of shyness of capital, acute transport bottleneck, shortage of power and lack of entrepreneurial activity and technical skills. Despite persistent efforts made by the Government, the state continues to be an industrially backward state. Various policies and programmes with the provisions of packages of incentives and concessions could do little in this regard. Almost all the public undertaking industries of the state were facing financial problems and there was paucity of fund for maintenance. So the Government has decided to wind up at least five of its loss making industries as the proposals for privatisation also fails as there were no takers. Manipur Cycle Corporation Ltd. (MCCL), Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL), Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. (MSMCL), Manipur Pulp and Allied Products Ltd. (MPAPL) and Manipur Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. (Govt. Sector) are the public undertaking industries to be wind up. The only industrial activity worth the name in the state is handloom and handicrafts. The handloom industry accounts for a good number of female workers in the working population. The products are in great demand within the state and also even in the national and international markets.

1.11.1 Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy of the state. It is contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and export, thus playing a vital role in fulfilling the socio-economic objectives. For speedy growth of small-scale industries, Government had brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. By the end of March 2006, the number of registered permanent SSI stood at 10,264 with an investment of Rs.43.27 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to at least 53,719 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.183.72 crores.

1.12 Indo Myanmar Border Trade :

The Indo Myanmar Border Trade was operationalised from 12th April, 1995. The Central Government is making an effort to frame a policy for development of trade with South East Asia under India's Look East Policy. In connection with the border trade, the then Union Minister of State visited Imphal and Moreh on 29th September, 2006 and announced for development of Moreh Town by creating an integrated Check Post (ICP) adjacent to international boundary within Land Customs Station, Moreh. The State Government was entrusted the task of acquiring land measuring 45.50 acres at the cost of about Rs. 125 crores. With the objective of promoting people to people contact for promotion of the bilateral trade, a team of Myanmar delegation visited Manipur on 28th February, 2007 and also a one-day interaction programme was held on 1st March, 2007 at Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides.

1.13 Sericulture :

Manipur has 4 (four) varieties of Silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar. To provide employment particularly to womenfolk, Manipur Sericulture Project was initiated with the assistance of the Government of Japan through Government of India, 94.71% plantation was achieved. With the help of Central Silk Board, the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) has been implemented since 2003-04. During 2007-08, Catalytic Development Programme is being implemented with financial assistance of Rs. 1.12 crores from the Central Silk Board and Ministry of Textiles.

1.14 Power:

Though power plays a vital role in the development of the state, Manipur is facing the problem of power shortage. The state continues to be deficit in electric energy. Purchase of power from outside the state has been rising at a higher rate. During the year 2011-12, the total installed capacity of power in the state was 45,020 kw. The total availability of power from all sources was 6401.38 lakh kwh. as against the estimated requirement of 8,380 lakh kwh in 2010-11 (up to December, 2010). The estimated per capita availability of power stood at 230.93 kwh. in 2010-11 (up to December, 2010).

1.14.1 Under Rural Electrification programme, 1766 villages have been electrified as on 31st March, 2011 which is about 69.97 percent of the total number of villages.

1.14.2 The Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA) has renovated and modernized Gelnel hydro project 400 kw at Senapati district and 2 wind Solar Hybrid power plants 10 kw each were commissioned at Ukhrul district during 2009-10. Distribution of Home lighting solar latrine and installation of solar street lighting were continued upto 2009-10.

1.15 Transport and Communication:

The state has neither railways nor navigable waterways and the transport system is synonymous with road communication. The only major functional railhead linking Manipur with the rest of India is at Dimapur town of Nagaland state which is 215 kms. away from Imphal. A railhead has been extended from Silchar to Jiribam. It covers only 1.5 kms. of railway line over the state of Manipur. Manipur has air links with Kolkata, New Delhi, Silchar, Guwahati and Aizawl.

1.15.1 The state has a very poor road communication facility. Highways/Roads are regarded as arteries and veins of a state which are essential for its overall growth. The main artery of communication is the 325 kms. long National Highway No.39 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighbouring state of Nagaland. From Imphal it runs in the south-east for another 110 kms. to the International border town of Moreh on the Indo-Myanmar border. The transport cost on this road is very high in view of transport service during night time and one-way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur. Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. long National Highways No. 53 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Silchar in Assam via Jiribam on the western fringe of the Manipur valley. The National Highways covering 967 kms. by the end of March, 2005 constituted 11.18 percent of the total road length of the state and the State Highways covering 668 kms. accounts for 7.72 percent of the total road length of the state. The state had a total road length of 8,648 kms. of which the length of surfaced and unsurfaced roads were 4,573 kms. and 4,075 kms. respectively.

1.16 Banking :

The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of a state can hardly be exaggerated. The number of offices of commercial banks in 2008 was 76 including 33 in Rural, 20 in Semi-Urban and 23 in Urban area. By the end of March, 2009 there were altogether 81 scheduled commercial banks (Rural-35, Semi-Urban-21 and Urban-25) in the state. The average population per bank offices of the state was about 39 thousands according to the Report on Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks brought out by

the Reserve Bank of India. The per capita deposits and per capita credit were to the tune of Rs.17,090 and Rs.5,141 respectively in 2012.

1.17 Education:

Education, being the base for the development of human resources, improving those infrastructures related with it continued to be one of the main objectives of the state Government. Implementation of various programmes, schemes/projects has been taken up to achieve overall quality education. The total number of educational institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities) in the state during the year 2002-2003 stood at 4284 showing an increase of 2.41 percent over that of the previous year. The total number of educational institutions (excluding Colleges and Universities) in the state is 3979 during the year 2009-2010. The enrolment of school students has increased by 17.09 per cent during 2002-2003 over that of the previous year. While the overall literacy rate was 59.89 per cent in 1991, 70.50 per cent in 2001, it has increased to 79.21 per cent(excluding Mao-Maram, Purul and Paomata Sub-divisions) in 2011 census. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:10 during the year 2009-2010.

1.18.1 In 2007, free text books worth Rs. 3.96 crores was provided to 2,76,120 students (SC/ST) of class I to VIII under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme.

1.18 Public Distribution System:

Public Distribution System is operating through a network of fair price shops in the state to provide the essential commodities at a reasonable price fixed by the Government. The total number of fair price shops functioning in the state by the end of March, 2007 was 2,551. During 2007-08, through the network of Fair Price Shops, under Targeted Public Distribution System, 68,274 tonnes of rice and 4,178 tonnes of sugar were distributed. Construction of 2,500 tonnes capacity Godown under SPA has also been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur Districts.

1.19 Health Services:

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the state Government. Medical and Health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 550 hospitals/dispensaries with a total manpower of 888 (2005-06) doctors and 1,055 (2005-06) nurses, midwives and dias. The number of beds available was 2,405. Out of 278.5 thousands

patients treated in 2009-10, 21.1 thousands were indoor patients while 257.4 thousands were outdoor patients.

1.20 Water Supply :

The National Water policy aims at providing safe drinking water and basic sanitations to all sections of the society with special attention to the needs of the people of the rural and urban areas. Under the Rural water Supply Programme (centrally sponsored scheme of Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme)(ARWSP), 2388 habitation are covered as on 1.4.2010. Out of which only 40.52 per cent of the habitation were fully covered while 42.68 per cent were partially covered. To bridge the gap between the demand and supply of safe drinking water in the urban areas, a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal city phase-I has been formulated. During the Ninth Plan, the extension of existing Kangchup plant has been commissioned under Externally Aided Project (EAP) with French assistance.

1.21 Sanitation :

With the objective of improving the sanitary condition of Imphal City, Sewerage Project with French Assistance has been started and targeted for completion in October, 2009. The project was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 134.75 crores (Rs. 92.21 crores and Rs. 41.54 crores as State and EAP components respectively) covering Imphal Municipal Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 24, 25 and 26. The expenditure expected to be incurred during 2007-08 was Rs. 13.50 crores under the State Plan and Rs. 3.36 crores under EAP component. The work is being continued and the completion is targeted by March, 2012.

1.22 Tourism :

The state has immense scope for promotion of tourism. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer, on the bank of Loktak lake, INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang, Siroi National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-East of India, Khongjom War Memorial at Khongjom are the major tourist spots of the state. Efforts are being made to develop an eco-tourism park at Nongmaiching and Sadu Chiru waterfalls as tourist sports. During the year 2012-13, 768 foreign tourists and 1,31,803

domestic tourists ; 1,932 foreign tourist and 1,21,032 domestic tourist in 2013-14 came to the state.

1.23 Empowerment of women:

To empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional machineries at various levels and adequate resources has been created. There is substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. From a mere 0.04 female literacy rate in 1901, it rose to 60.50 percent as per 2001 census and 72.37 per cent in 2011 census.

1.24 Employment Situation:

Employment situation in the state is not much encouraging as compared to other states of India. As per the employment exchange statistics, the number of persons newly registered in 17 employment Exchanges in the state during the year 2010-11 was 16,057 persons. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 6,89,119 persons as on 31st March, 2011.

1.24.1 Economic Census is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the Geographical boundaries of the country. Five Economic Censuses have been conducted in the year 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005.

As per the results of the Fifth Economic Census 2005, there are 1,04,732 enterprises in the State engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 54.98% are in the rural areas and 45.02% in the urban areas. Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is found to be 2,36,076 of which 1,20,355 and 1,15,721 workers are respectively engaged in economic activities operated in rural and urban areas of the state.

1.25 Poverty:

The number of person below poverty line is 3.76 lakhs (22.3%) and 0.20 lakhs (3.3%) in the rural and urban Manipur respectively according to 61st Round (2004-05) of NSS.

1.26 Pattern of Consumption:

Consumer behaviours of various households are different according to time and space. Within the same time and space, the pattern of consumption is different from household to household according to income and the types of economic activities pursued. The standard of living of the people of a state/country is reflected in the nature of consumption by the people

of the state/country. The incidence of poverty is measured by the level of consumption expenditure.

1.26.1 According to the 61st Round (July, 2004 to June, 2005) of National Sample Survey (NSS), the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in the rural areas of Manipur was Rs.614.20 whereas in the case of urban areas, it was Rs.726.38. This indicates that the quality of life in the urban areas are better than those in the rural areas. From the available results of the 64th Round (July, 2007 – June, 2008), the monthly per capita expenditure in rural areas of Manipur on food and non-food was Rs. 431.08 and Rs. 411.84 respectively while the total MPCE was found to be Rs. 842.92.

1.26.2 According to the 68th Round (July, 2011 to June, 2012) of NSS, the MPCE in rural and urban areas of Manipur was Rs. 1,501.92 and Rs. 1,482.67 respectively. The survey results showed that the MPCE on food (Rs. 812.78) is higher than on non-food (Rs. 689.14) in rural areas while in the urban areas, the MPCE on food (Rs. 777.64) is higher than on non-food (Rs. 705.03) in Manipur.

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Population of a country is its most important asset and resource for all kinds of development. In terms of size of population, Manipur is the fourth largest State in the North Eastern Region of India. Population of Manipur constitutes 6.24 percent of the total population of 8 (eight) north eastern states including Sikkim where it comprises nearly 0.24 percent of the total population of India. Population pressure is found to be increasing day by day reducing the man-land ratio from about 1: 7.85 hectares in 1901 to 1: 0.78 hectares in 2011. With such a size of population to support on so small area, the State of Manipur finds itself in great difficulty in making any significant dent on its poverty and economic backwardness.

2.1 Area and population:

Manipur is a small State with an area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 percent of the Indian Union according to 2011 Census. It is situated in the far flung north-eastern border of India. In terms of area, Manipur ranks twentieth among the states of India and fourth in the north-eastern states of India. Manipur ranked first in terms of sex-ratio amongst the north-eastern states of India according to Census 2011. The following Table No. 2.1 gives a comparative picture of the population statistics of North-Eastern States of India.

Table No. 2.1 Population Statistics of North Eastern States of India

North Eastern States/All India	Area (sq. km.)	Population		Decennial Growth Rate (2001-2011)	Density (per sq. km.) 2011
		2001 Census	2011 Census		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,97,968	13,83,727	26.03	17
2. Assam	78,438	2,66,55,528	3,12,05,576	17.07	398
3. Manipur	22,327	22,93,896	28,55,794	24.50	128
4. Meghalaya	22,429	23,18,822	29,66,889	27.95	132
5. Mizoram	21,081	8,88,573	10,97,206	23.48	52
6. Nagaland	16,579	19,90,036	19,78,502	- 0.58	119
7. Sikkim	7,096	5,40,851	6,10,577	12.89	86
8. Tripura	10,486	31,99,203	36,73,917	14.84	350
North Eastern States	2,62,179	3,89,84,877	4,57,72,188	17.40	175
All India	32,87,263	102,87,37,436	121,08,54,977	17.70	368

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

The total geographical area of the State was recorded as 22,347 sq. kms. in 1961 Census. It was recorded as 22,356 sq. kms. in 1971 Census however it was recorded as 22,327 sq. kms. in 1981 Census. The area of the State has remained the same as 22,327 sq.kms. in 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses.

Geo-climatically, the state may be clubbed into 2 (two) regions such as the hill and the valley. The valley region is very small with an area of 2,238 sq. kms. which is 10 percent of the total State area, but this is one of the most thickly populated region of the state. The hill constitutes 20,089 sq. kms. i.e., 90 percent of the total State area and therefore, it is approximately 9 times the size of the valley area. The density of population per sq. km. in the hill is 61 as against 730 in the valley. District-wise break-up of area and population of Manipur as per the final result of 2011 Census is presented in Table No. 2.2.

Table No. 2.2

Area and Population of Manipur by Districts according to 2011 Census

Region/District	Area		Population		Population Density (per sq. km.)
	Sq. km.	P.C. to total	'000 Nos.	P.C. to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Hill	20,089	90.0	1222	42.8	61
Senapati	3,271	14.7	479	16.8	146
Tamenglong	4,391	19.7	141	4.9	32
Churachandpur	4,570	20.5	274	9.6	60
Chandel	3,313	14.8	144	5.0	44
Ukhrul	4,544	20.3	184	6.5	40
B. Valley	2,238	10.0	1633	57.2	730
Imphal East	709	3.2	456	16.0	643
Imphal West	519	2.3	518	18.1	998
Bishnupur	496	2.2	237	8.3	479
Thoubal	514	2.3	422	14.8	821
Manipur	22,327	100.0	2,856	100.0	128

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

The population of Manipur as per the 2011 Census was 28.6 lakhs consisting of 14.4 lakhs males and 14.2 lakhs females. In absolute term, the population of Manipur has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001-2011. The population of Manipur has grown steadily during the period from 1901 to 1951. The growth of population was found quite faster during the decades 1951-1961 and 1961-1971. Then, the growth is somehow checked during the decade 1971-1981 and the growth rates is declined further during the following two decades 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate in 2011 over 2001 was found to be 24.50 percent. The population trend of Manipur from the year 1901 onwards can be seen in Table No. 2.3.

Table No. 2.3

Census Population of Manipur from 1901 to 2011

Year	Person		Male		Female	
	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	2,84,465	–	1,39,632	–	1,44,833	–
1911	3,46,222	21.71	1,70,666	22.23	1,75,556	21.21
1921	3,84,016	10.92	1,88,119	10.23	1,95,897	11.59
1931	4,45,606	16.04	2,15,815	14.72	2,29,791	17.30
1941	5,12,069	14.92	2,49,183	15.46	2,62,886	14.40
1951	5,77,635	12.80	2,83,685	13.85	2,93,950	11.82
1961	7,80,037	35.04	3,87,058	36.44	3,92,979	33.69
1971	10,72,753	37.53	5,41,675	39.95	5,31,078	35.14
1981	14,20,953	32.46	7,21,006	33.11	6,99,947	31.80
1991	18,37,149	29.29	9,38,359	30.15	8,98,790	28.41
2001	22,93,896	24.86	11,61,952	23.83	11,31,944	25.94
2011	28,55,794	24.50	14,38,586	23.81	14,17,208	25.20

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

2.2 Growth of Population:

In 1901, the population of Manipur was 2.84 lakhs which rose to 22.94 lakhs in 2001 and then to 28.56 lakhs in 2011. It is observed that during this period, Manipur's population had increased by 22.86 lakh persons which was about 9 times of 1901. Table No. 2.4 presents the decennial growth rates of Manipur as compared to those of all India.

Table No. 2.4

Population Growth of Manipur vis-à-vis India during the period from 1901 to 2011

Census Year	Total Population (in lakhs)		Decennial growth (percent)	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
1	2	3	4	5
1901	2.84	2,383.96	–	–
1911	3.46	2,520.93	(+) 21.71	(+) 5.75
1921	3.84	2,513.21	(+) 10.92	(-) 0.31
1931	4.46	2,789.77	(+) 16.04	(+) 11.00
1941	5.12	3,186.61	(+) 14.92	(+) 14.22
1951	5.78	3,610.88	(+) 12.80	(+) 13.31
1961	7.80	4,392.34	(+) 35.04	(+) 21.51
1971	10.73	5,481.60	(+) 37.53	(+) 24.80
1981	14.21	6,833.29	(+) 32.46	(+) 24.66
1991	18.37	8,463.03	(+) 29.29	(+) 23.85
2001	22.94	10,287.37	(+) 24.86	(+) 21.56
2011	28.56	12,108.55	(+) 24.50	(+) 17.70

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The population growth of Manipur during the period from 1901 to 1951 showed a slower growth rate but during the decade 1951-1961 a very high percentage of growth rate was observed which stood at 35.04 percent. However, the decade 1961-1971 registered highest growth rate which was recorded to 37.53 percent. Thereafter, the decadal growth rate decreased to 32.46 percent in 1971-1981, 29.29 percent in the decade 1981-1991 and it further declined to 24.86 percent in 1991-2001 and 24.50 percent in 2001-2011. The district wise absolute growth in the total population in 2011 over 2001 is shown in Table No. 2.5.

Table No 2.5 District wise absolute growth (2001-2011) of total Population, Manipur

District/State	Population						Absolute Population Growth
	2001 Census			2011 Census			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Senapati	146548	137073	283621	247323	231825	479148	195527
Tamenglong	58014	53485	111499	72371	68280	140651	29152
Churachandpur	117232	110673	227905	138820	135323	274143	46238
Chandel	59741	58586	118327	74579	69603	144182	25855
Ukhrul	73465	67313	140778	94718	89280	183998	43220
Imphal East	198371	196505	394876	226094	230019	456113	61237
Imphal West	221781	222601	444382	255054	262938	517992	73610
Bishnupur	104550	103818	208368	118782	118617	237399	29031
Thoubal	182250	181890	364140	210845	211323	422168	58028
Manipur	1161952	1131944	2293896	1438586	1417208	2855794	561898

Considering the literacy rates, low sex ratios, higher mean age at marriage, changes in consumption patterns, various health interventions, people's awareness of small family norms, lesser immigrations etc., it was naturally expected to have a lesser growth rate in the decade 2001-2011. The decade 2001-2011 registered a growth rate of 24.50 percent as against 17.50 percent of All-India. The average annual arithmetic, geometric and exponential growth rates are shown in Table No. 2.6.

**Table No. 2.6
Population growth rate from Censuses**

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate					
	Manipur			All-India		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901-11	2.17	1.98	1.96	0.58	0.56	0.56
1911-21	1.09	1.04	1.03	(-) 0.03	(-) 0.03	(-) 0.03
1921-31	1.60	1.50	1.48	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.49	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.28	1.21	1.20	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	3.50	3.05	3.00	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71	3.75	3.23	3.19	2.48	2.24	2.22
1971-81	3.25	2.85	2.81	2.47	2.23	2.20
1981-91	2.93	2.60	2.57	2.39	2.16	2.14
1991-01	2.49	2.25	2.22	2.15	1.97	1.95
2001-11	2.45	2.22	2.19	1.77	1.64	1.63

Note: Radical sign for positive variations is not indicated

In most of the districts, growth rate has declined during the decade 2001-2011 except Ukhrul and Imphal East districts. The most populous district of the State according to 2011 Census is Imphal West District while the least populated is Tamenglong District. The valley districts accounts for 61.54 percent of State's population in 2001 and it constitutes 57.2 percent of the State in 2011. In 2011 Census, the valley area of the State shares 57.2 percent of the State total population whereas the hill area account for 42.8 percent. There is high tendency of migration of people from the hills to valley areas but migration from the valley to the hill areas are very much less in general. The following Table No. 2.7 indicates the district-wise decennial growth rates of population since 1991.

Table No. 2.7 Decennial population growth rates of the districts of Manipur

Region/District	Area (sq. km.)	Population ('00 nos.)			Decennial Growth (Percentage)	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Hill	20,089	6,512	8,821	12,221	35.46	38.54
Senapati	3,271	2,084	2,836	4,791	36.08	68.94
Tamenglong	4,391	863	1,115	1,407	29.20	26.19
Churachandpur	4,570	1,762	2,279	2,741	29.34	20.27
Chandel	3,313	710	1,183	1,442	66.62	21.89
Ukhrul	4,544	1,093	1,408	1,840	28.82	30.68
B. Valley	2,238	11,860	14,118	16,337	19.04	15.72
Imphal East	709	3,305	3,949	4,561	0.28	15.50
Imphal West	519	3,808	4,444	5,180	16.70	16.56
Bishnupur	496	1,808	2,084	2,374	15.27	13.92
Thoubal	514	2,939	3,641	4,222	23.89	15.96
Manipur	22,327	18,372	22,939	28,558	24.86	24.50

2.3 Future Population :

The population of Manipur is expected to be of the order of 35.45 lakhs as on 1st March, 2021 while the mid-year population is estimated at 35.90 lakhs as on 1st October, 2021. Table No. 2.8 presents the estimated population of Manipur for the years from 2011 (as on 1st October) to 2021.

Table No. 2.8 Estimated population of Manipur as on 1st March and 1st October.

Year	Population	
	as on 1 st March	as on 1 st October
1	2	3
2011	28,55,794	28,92,527
2012	29,18,583	29,56,123
2013	29,82,664	30,21,029
2014	30,48,063	30,87,269
2015	31,14,805	31,54,869
2016	31,82,914	32,23,854
2017	32,52,417	32,94,251
2018	33,23,340	33,66,087
2019	33,95,710	34,39,388
2020	34,69,554	35,14,181
2021	35,44,899	35,90,495

If current trend continues, the population of Manipur will be 35.90 lakhs by October, 2021.

2.4 Density of Population:

Density of population refers to the number of persons living per sq. km. of geographical area. It is used to find out whether a region or country is thickly populated or thinly populated. In 1971, it was only 48 persons per sq. k.m. which rose to 64 in 1981 and further to 82 in 1991. According to 2011 Census, density of population of Manipur was 128 persons per sq. km. as against 103 persons per sq. km. in 2001 Census. The following Table No. 2.9 presents the Census-wise population density of Manipur.

Table No. 2.9 Population Density of Manipur

Census Year	Population (in lakhs)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq. km.)
1	2	3	4
1911	3.46	1,029	15
1921	3.84	1,041	17
1931	4.46	1,065	20
1941	5.12	1,055	23
1951	5.78	1,036	26
1961	7.80	1,015	35
1971	10.73	980	48
1981	14.21	971	64
1991	18.37	958	82
2001	22.94	974	103
2011	28.56	985	128

Among the districts, Imphal West District had the highest density which is followed by Thoubal. The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District with only 32 persons per sq. km. in 2011 as evident from Table No. 2.10.

**Table No. 2.10
Distribution of area, population, sex ratio and density of population by districts
of Manipur as per 2011 Census**

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population (in '000)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq. km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	3,271	479	937	146
2. Tamenglong	4,391	141	943	32
3. Churachandpur	4,570	274	975	60
4. Chandel	3,313	144	933	44
5. Ukhrul	4,544	184	943	40
6. Imphal East	709	456	1,017	643
7. Imphal West	519	518	1,031	998
8. Bishnupur	496	237	999	479
9. Thoubal	514	422	1,002	821

Manipur	22,327	2,856	985	128
All India	32,87,263	121,08,55	943	368

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

2.5 Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is one of the important indicators for studying the status of women in a State/Country and to have an idea on the probable future population of the State/Country. The sex ratio has been steadily declining from 1901 to 1991 census. The sex ratio of the State in 2011 was found to be slightly higher than 2001 which stood at 985. Table No. 2.11 present the rural-urban sex ratio of Manipur.

Table No. 2.11 Sex Ratio of population

Year	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
1901	1,038	1,036	1,037
1911	1,023	1,051	1,029
1921	1,029	1,091	1,041
1931	1,048	1,137	1,065
1941	1,044	1,102	1,055
1951	1,039	633	1,036
1961	1,018	985	1,015
1971	980	981	980
1981	971	969	971
1991	951	975	958
2001	963	1009	974
2011	969	1026	985

2.6 Rural and Urban Population:

It is true to say that Manipur lives in rural areas. According to 2001 Census, the number of villages was 2391. Of which 2315 were inhabited while 76 were uninhabited. On the other hand, the number of towns was 33. About 74.89 % of the total population live in the rural areas whereas only 25.11 % of the total population are found in the urban areas.

According to 2011, 70.79 percent of the total population are found in rural areas while 29.21 percent are settled in the urban areas. Similar pattern are observed at the regional level also. However, the concentration of population in the rural areas is much higher in the hill region (92.70 %) as compared to the valley region (54.40 %).

The district-wise rural and urban population of Manipur in 2011 is shown in Table No.2.12.

Table No. 2.12
Percentage of Rural-Urban Population of Manipur by districts, 2011 Census

Region/District/ State	Population			Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. HILL	1,132,892	89,230	1,222,122	92.70	7.30
Senapati	471,672	7,476	479,148	98.44	1.56
Tamenglong	121,288	19,363	140,651	86.23	13.77
Churachandpur	255,786	18,357	274,143	93.30	6.70
Chandel	127,335	16,847	144,182	88.32	11.68
Ukhrul	156,811	27,187	183,998	85.22	14.78
B. VALLEY	888,748	744,924	1633,672	54.40	45.60
Imphal East	272,906	183,207	456,113	59.83	40.17
Imphal West	195,113	322,879	517,992	37.67	62.33
Bishnupur	149,894	87,505	237,399	63.14	36.86
Thoubal	270,835	151,333	422,168	64.15	36.02
Manipur	20,21,640	834,154	2,855,794	70.79	29.21

Although major share of the total population in Manipur is found in rural areas, the percentage of urban population has been increasing right from the beginning of the century.

The following Table No. 2.13 shows the absolute growth in the Rural-Urban population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.13 Rural-Urban Population of Manipur

Year	Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1921	3,04,013	80,003	3,84,016
1931	3,59,802	85,804	4,45,606
1941	4,12,353	99,716	5,12,069
1951	5,74,773	2,862	5,77,635
1961	7,12,320	67,717	7,80,037
1971	9,31,261	1,41,492	10,72,753
1981	10,45,493	3,75,460	14,20,953
1991	13,31,504	5,05,645	18,37,149
2001	17,17,928	5,75,968	22,93,896
2011	20,21,640	8,34,154	28,55,794

The census figures generally indicate that the average annual arithmetic growth rate of urban population had been higher than rural population. From 1901 to 2011, the average annual growth of population has increased from 2.17 percent in 1901-1911 to 2.49 percent in 1991-2001. A decrease in the average arithmetic growth rate of population in the 2001-2011 census to 2.45 percent over 2.49 percent in 1991-2001 Census is observed from Table No. 2.14 below.

Table No. 2.14 Rural-Urban growth of population

Period	Average annual arithmetic growth rate of population in P.C.			Rural-Urban Growth differential
	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1901-11	2.79	0.33	2.17	(+) 2.46
1911-21	1.19	0.72	1.09	(+) 0.47
1921-31	1.84	0.73	1.60	(+) 1.11
1931-41	1.46	1.62	1.49	(-) 0.16
1941-51	3.94	(-) 9.71	1.28	(-) 5.77
1951-61	2.39	226.61	3.50	(-) 224.22
1961-71	3.07	10.89	3.75	(-) 7.82
1971-81	1.23	16.54	3.25	(-) 15.31
1981-91	2.74	3.47	2.93	(-) 0.73
1991-01	2.90	1.39	2.49	(+) 1.51
2001-11	1.77	4.48	2.45	(-) 2.71

2.7 Urbanisation:

Urbanisation stands for growth of towns and non-agricultural activities. It is generally associated with the growth of industrialization, trade and commerce. According to 2011 census, a total of 8,34,154 population were found in the urban area constituting 51 towns (28 statutory and 23 census towns) in the state. It appears that the process of urbanization has been very slow in the state which perhaps indicates a slower occupational shift. The number of towns and cities has grown at a low rate from 1 (one) town in 1951 to 51 in 2011 during the last 60 years period. However, the urban population has increased as can be seen from Table No. 2.15 which shows the growth in urban population of the state since 1921 and the percentage of rural and urban population to the total population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.15 Urbanisation in Manipur

Year	No. of Towns	Urban population	Percentage to total Population	
			Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
1921	1	80,003	20.83	79.17
1931	1	85,804	19.26	80.74
1941	1	99,716	19.47	80.53
1951	1	2,862	0.50	99.50
1961	1	67,717	8.68	91.32
1971	8	1,41,492	13.19	86.81
1981	32	3,75,460	26.42	73.58
1991	31	5,05,645	27.52	72.48
2001	33	5,75,968	25.11	74.89
2011	51	8,34,154	29.21	70.79

A comparative picture between Manipur and North Eastern States of India, as regards urbanization shows that Manipur is second among the North Eastern States of India in terms of urban population according to 2011 Census as can be seen from Table No. 2.16. The percentage of urban population of North Eastern States of India and all India according to population censuses from 1971 is shown in Table No. 2.17.

Table No. 2.16 Percentage of Rural/Urban population in North Eastern States of India 2011 Census

North Eastern States/All India	Population			Percentage to total State /India Population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	317369	1383727	77.06	22.94
2. Assam	26807034	4398542	31205576	85.90	14.10
3. Manipur	2021640	834154	2855794	70.79	29.21
4. Meghalaya	2371439	595450	2966889	79.93	20.07
5. Mizoram	525435	571771	1097206	47.89	52.11

6. Nagaland	1407536	570966	1978502	71.14	28.86
7. Sikkim	456999	153578	610577	74.85	25.15
8. Tripura	2712464	961453	3673917	73.83	26.17
North Eastern States	37368905	8403283	45772188	68.81	18.36
All-India	833748852	377106125	1210854977	68.81	31.14

Table No. 2.17
Percentage of Urban Population in North Eastern States of India vis.-a-vis India
according to Population Censuses

State/All India	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.75	22.94
2. Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10	12.90	14.10
3. Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11	29.21
4. Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.58	20.07
5. Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.63	52.11
6. Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23	28.86
7. Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.07	25.15
8. Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30	17.06	26.17
India	19.91	23.34	25.70	27.81	31.14

2.7 Literacy Rate:

The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. Higher literacy emancipates economic and social backwardness. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 59.9 percent in 1991 to 79.21 percent in 2011. The following Table No. 2.18 presents the male female break-up of literacy percentage.

Table No. 2.18 Male-Female literacy rate of Manipur

Year	Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
1921	7.65	0.15	3.82
1931	6.40	0.30	3.25
1941	9.77	0.61	5.06
1951	20.77	2.38	11.41
1961	45.12	15.93	30.42
1971	46.04	19.53	32.91
1981	53.29	29.06	41.35

1991	71.63	47.60	59.89
2001 *	80.30	60.50	
			70.50
2011 *	86.06	72.37	79.21

* *Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division of Senapati District*

The literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above where the rates for the censuses from 1981 onwards relate to the population aged seven years and above. According to 2011 Census, the percentage of literacy in Manipur (79.21%) is higher than the All-India (72.99%) average. Table No. 2.19 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011 Census.

Table No. 2.19
Literacy Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India, 2011 Census

State/India	Literacy Rate (Percentage)		
	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
1. Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38
2. Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19
3. Manipur*	86.06	72.37	79.21
4. Meghalaya	77.95	72.89	74.43
5. Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33
6. Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55
7. Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42
8. Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22
All India	80.89	64.64	72.99

* *Excludes 3 sub-divisions of Senapati district viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.*

It would be seen that the literacy rate of Manipur are found to be better as compared to that of all India both for males and females.

As recorded in 2011 census, Imphal West District ranked first among the districts of Manipur with 86.08 percent literates which is followed by Churachandpur District with 82.78 percent. Table No. 2.20 presents the district-wise literacy rate of Manipur.

Table No. 2.20
District-wise Literacy rates as per 2011 Census in respect of Manipur State.

District/State	Literacy Rate (percentage)			Rank
	Male	Female	Person	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati*	79.98	68.07	74.13	7
2. Tamenglong	76.09	63.69	70.05	9
3. Churachandpur	86.97	78.50	82.78	2
4. Chandel	77.78	63.96	71.11	8

5. Ukhrul	85.25	76.95	81.35	4
6. Imphal East	88.77	75.32	81.95	3
7. Imphal West	92.24	80.17	86.08	1
8. Bishnupur	85.11	66.68	75.85	5
9. Thoubal	85.00	64.09	74.47	6
Manipur	86.06	72.37	79.21	-

* *Excludes 3 sub-divisions viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.*

2.9 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population :

There are 33 (thirty three) Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. They are Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui, Kacha Naga, Koirao, Koirang, Kom, Lamgang, Mizo, Lushai, Maram, Maring, Mao, Monsang, Moyon, Paite, Ralte, Sema, Simte, Suhte, Tangkhul, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Pomei Naga, Tarao, Kharam and any kuki tribes. They lived mostly in the hill districts of Manipur. The Mao tribe is mostly concentrating in the Senapati District, the Tangkhuls in the Ukhrul District, the Kabuis in the Tamenglong District, the Anals and Marings in the Chandel District and Thadous and Kuki in the Churachandpur District. According to 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribes population was 9.03 lakhs (4.51 lakhs males and 4.52 lakhs females) as against 7.41 lakhs in 2001 Census.

There are 7 (seven) Scheduled Castes communities in Manipur. They are Loi, Yaithibi, Dhobi, Muchi or Rabidas, Namsudra, Patni and Sutradhar. The total Scheduled Castes population was 97 thousands (49 thousand males and 48 thousand females) in 2011 census as against 60 thousands (30 thousand males and 30 thousand females) in 2001 Census. The following Table No. 2.21 presents the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.21 Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population of Manipur by sex

Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Percentage to total population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	4,011	3,830	7,841	93,835	1,00,404	1,94,239	1.36	33.62
1961	6,886	6,490	13,376	1,23,162	1,25,887	2,49,049	1.71	31.93
1971	8,556	7,820	16,376	1,66,490	1,67,976	3,34,466	1.53	31.18
1981	9,075	8,678	17,753	1,96,455	1,91,522	3,87,977	1.25	27.30
1991	18,806	18,299	37,105	3,22,720	3,09,453	6,32,173	2.02	34.41
2001*	29,934	30,103	60,037	3,74,319	3,66,822	7,41,141	2.77	34.20
2011*	48,714	48,328	97,042	4,50,887	4,51,853	9,02,740	3.78	35.12

* *Excludes 3 sub-divisions of Senapati District viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.*

According to the 2011 Census, about 94 percent of the scheduled tribe population are found in the hill districts of Manipur while the remaining 6 percent are in the valley districts. In the case of the scheduled caste population, about 98 percent are concentrated in the valley districts as against 2 percent in the hill districts. The distribution of the scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population in the districts of Manipur in 2011 is shown in Table No. 2.22

Table No. 2.22
Districtwise distribution of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Population in Manipur, 2011 Census

District/State	Scheduled Tribe (ST)				Scheduled Castes (SC)				% to total population	
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	ST	SC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Hill	423273	422554	845827	93.70	1129	838	1967	2.03	90.30	0.21
Senapati *	77127	77401	154528	17.12	387	327	714	0.74	79.76	0.37
Tamenglong	68226	66400	134626	14.91	17	5	22	0.02	95.72	0.02
Churachandpur	126328	128459	254787	28.22	244	199	443	0.46	92.94	0.16
Chandel	63622	64658	128280	14.21	321	219	540	0.56	88.97	0.37
Ukhrul	87970	85636	173606	19.23	160	88	248	0.26	94.35	0.13
B. Valley	27614	29299	56913	6.30	47585	47490	95075	97.97	3.48	5.82
Imphal East	13500	14157	27657	3.06	8055	7784	15839	16.32	6.06	3.47
Imphal West	11560	12601	24161	2.68	8308	8222	16530	17.03	4.66	3.19
Bishnupur	1625	1662	3287	0.36	11085	11028	22113	22.79	1.38	9.31
Thoubal	929	879	1808	0.20	20137	20456	40593	41.83	0.43	9.62
Manipur	450887	451853	902740	100.00	48714	48328	97042	100.00	35.12	3.78

* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division.

A picture of the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the North Eastern States of India and All India according to 2011 Census can be seen from Table No. 2.23.

Table No. 2.23 Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in North Eastern States of India and All India, 2011 Census.

State/All India	Total Population (in'000)	Percentage to total Population	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1384	-	68.79
2. Assam	31206	7.15	12.45
3. Manipur *	2570	3.78	35.12

4. Meghalaya	2967	0.58	86.15
5. Mizoram	1097	0.11	94.43
6. Nagaland	1979	-	86.48
7. Sikkim	1068	2.65	19.33
8. Tripura	3674	17.83	31.76
India*	1210570	16.63	8.61

* Excludes figures of Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District of Manipur.

2.10 Population by Religion :

Attempts are made to provide a picture of the religious pursuits of the people of Manipur. However, the analysis is to be made excluding the estimated population of 3 sub-divisions (Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul) of Senapati District as the estimations are made at the sub-division level only. For the purpose of the present analysis, the total population of Manipur in 2001 is taken as 21,66,788 excluding the said 3 sub-divisions. The State of Manipur is inhabited by different ethnic and religious groups. The Hindus who constitute about 46 (forty-six) percent of the total population are mostly settling in the 4 valley districts. The Muslims who constitute about 8 percent of the total population are also settling in the valley areas. Most of the tribes are Christians and they are mostly settling in the hills. Other small communities like Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and others etc. constitute 10 percent of the State's population. The distribution of the population of Manipur by religious communities may be seen in the Table No. 2.24 below:

Table No. 2.24 Distribution of Population by Religion in Manipur (1951-2001)

Religious Communities	Population						Percentage increase 1991-2001
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hindu	3,47,325	4,81,112	6,32,597	8,53,180	10,59,470	9,96,894	(-) 5.91
2. Muslim	37,197	48,588	70,969	99,327	1,33,535	1,90,939	4.30
3. Christian	68,394	1,52,043	2,79,243	4,21,702	6,26,669	7,37,578	17.70
4. Sikh	50	523	1,028	992	1,301	1,653	27.06
5. Buddhist	33	325	495	473	711	1,926	170.89
6. Jain	150	778	1,408	975	1,337	1,461	9.27
7. Others	1,24,486	-	83,167	35,490	14,066	2,35,280	1572.69
8. Religions not stated	-	96,668	3,846	8,814	60	1,057	1661.67
Total	5,77,635	7,80,037	10,72,753	14,20,953	18,37,149	21,66,788	17.94

* *Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District*

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.11 Age Composition:

The population stabilization requires the stabilization of the age-composition of the population. The changes in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The age-sex distribution of the population has also been changing. Due to decrease in fertility, the population in the younger age-group 0-14 years had decreased from 43.1 percent in 1961 to 35.2 percent in 1991. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years increased from 52.3 percent in 1911 to about 55 percent in 1981 and again increased to 58 percent in 1991 Census. It further increased to 61 percent in 2001.

With the improved health care in the State, the life expectancy of the people has also increased resulting in the higher proportion of senior citizens in the State. The population in the age group of 60 years and above has increased from 4.2 percent in 1911 to 6.9 percent in 2001. The distribution of population by age-group is presented in Table no. 2.25 below:

Table No. 2.25
Percentage Distribution of population in different age groups

Year	Age group			
	0-14	15-59	60 and above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5
1911	43.5	52.3	4.2	100.0
1921	41.0	53.2	5.8	100.0
1931	42.6	52.5	4.9	100.0
1941	41.5	53.1	5.4	100.0
1951	40.3	53.6	6.1	100.0
1961	43.1	51.1	5.8	100.0
1971	42.5	51.4	6.1	100.0
1981	39.3	54.7	6.0	100.0
1991	35.2	57.7	6.1	100.0
2001*	32.6	60.5	6.9	100.0

* **Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District**

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.12 Birth, Death and Mortality Rates:

With the implementation of various socio-economic upliftment programmes, birth and death rates have been continuously decreasing since independence. In the rural areas of Manipur, the birth rate of population per annum falls from 19.0 in 2001 to 14.2 in 2011 where the rural death rate is declining from 4.8 to 4.1 in the same period. The urban birth rate registered a fall from 15.9 in 2001 to 15.0 in 2011 where the urban death rate falls from 6.1 to 4.2 in the same period. The rural-urban birth, death and infant mortality rates in Manipur are presented in Table No. 2.26 and North Eastern States of India, vis-à-vis All India are presented in the Table No. 2 (d) of part-II.

Table No. 2.26 Estimated Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Manipur (2001 to 2011)

Item	Year								
	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Birth rate:									
Rural	19.0	13.3	14.5	13.5	14.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2
Urban	15.9	15.8	15.5	13.1	15.2	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.0
Combined	18.2	13.9	14.7	13.4	14.6	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4
2. Death rate:									
Rural	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1
Urban	6.1	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.0	4.2
Combined	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.1
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	14.2	9.0	10.5	9.1	10.2	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2
Urban	9.9	11.5	11.1	8.6	10.3	10.3	10.5	11.3	10.2
Combined	13.1	9.6	10.7	9.0	10.2	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.3
4. Infant Mortality rate:									
Rural	19	13	12	11	13	16	18	15	11
Urban	23	19	14	11	9	8	11	9	12
Combined	20	14	13	11	12	14	16	14	11

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Registrar General of India.

2.13 Economic Classification:

The result obtained in the last decennial Census 2011 reveals that 45.09 percent of the populations are workers whose main activity is participation in any economically productive activities.

2.13.1 Main and Marginal Workers:

The workers can be broadly classified in two categories viz. (1) Main Workers and (2) Marginal Workers. Main workers are those who worked for a major period of the year (183 or more days) and the marginal workers are those who worked for less than 183 days in a year. The composition of workers indicates that the proportion of main workers to total population in the State decreases from 38.55 percent 1991 to 30.43 percent in 2001. In 2011, it was recorded at 33 percent. However, the proportion of marginal workers to total population increased from 3.63 percent in 1991 to 13.19 percent in 2001, while it was 12 percent in 2011 Census.

Table No. 2.27 presents the workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 2.27 Distribution of workers and non-workers of Manipur

Category	1991	Percentage to total	2001 *	Percentage to total	2011 *	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Main Workers:						
Male	4,14,812	44.21	4,30,227	39.27	5,54,518	43
Female	2,93,471	32.65	2,29,137	21.39	3,00,494	23
Person	7,08,283	38.55	6,59,364	30.43	8,55,012	33
Marginal Workers:						
Male	9,958	1.06	96,989	8.85	1,10,945	9
Female	56,663	6.31	1,88,860	17.63	1,93,096	15
Person	66,621	3.63	2,85,849	13.19	3,04,041	12
Total Workers:						
Male	4,24,770	45.27	5,27,216	48.12	6,65,463	52
Female	3,50,134	38.96	4,17,997	39.02	4,93,590	39
Person	7,74,904	42.18	9,45,213	43.62	11,59,053	45
Non-Workers:						
Male	5,13,589	54.73	5,68,418	51.88	6,24,708	48
Female	5,48,656	61.40	6,53,157	60.98	7,86,629	61
Person	10,62,245	57.82	12,21,575	56.38	14,11,337	55
Total Population:						
Male	9,38,359	100.00	10,95,634	100.00	12,90,171	100
Female	8,98,790	100.00	10,71,154	100.00	12,80,219	100

Person	18,37,149	100.00	21,66,788	100.00	25,70,390	100
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* *Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions of Senapati District.*

2.13.2 Composition of Workers :

The district-wise distribution of workers according to economic classification as per 2011 census are presented in Table No. 2.28 and Table No. 2.29.

Table No. 2.28 Distribution of workers by cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry and other workers in 2011 Census

District/State	Total Workers (Main + Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Senapati *	88065	58987	7353	3117	18608
2. Tamenglong	70675	48849	1924	1710	18192
3. Churachandpur	122655	64834	8282	5067	44472
4. Chandel	76238	43255	8315	3040	21628
5. Ukhrul	87929	56815	3852	2233	25029
6. Imphal East	194848	36355	20250	21826	116417
7. Imphal West	213387	37107	12870	19918	143492
8. Bishnupur	109937	34358	15109	11567	48903
9. Thoubal	195319	77331	33106	21017	63865
Manipur	1159053	457891	111061	89495	500606

* *Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions.*

Source: Publications of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

Table No. 2.29 Workers and Non-workers of Manipur by Districts (2011 Census)

District/State	Total Population	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers	Non-Workers	P.C. of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati *	193744	66574	21491	88065	105679	7.49
2. Tamenglong	140651	55979	14696	70675	69976	4.96

3. Churachandpur	274143	89779	32876	122655	151488	10.73
4. Chandel	144182	53753	22485	76238	67944	4.81
5. Ukhrul	183998	67724	20205	87929	96069	6.81
6. Imphal East	456113	145343	49505	194848	261265	18.51
7. Imphal West	517992	166009	47378	213387	304605	21.58
8. Bishnupur	237399	76423	33514	109937	127462	9.03
9. Thoubal	422168	133428	61891	195319	226849	16.07
Manipur	2570390	855012	304041	1159053	1411337	100

* *Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions.*

Source: Publications of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

A comparative picture of Workers and Non-Workers of the North-Eastern States of India is presented in Table No. 2.30. Among the North-Eastern States of India, the percentage of workers to the total population is highest in Sikkim with 50.47 % while it is lowest in Assam with 38.36 %. In respect of Manipur, the percentage of workers and non-workers to total State population are 45 % and 55 % respectively.

Table No. 2.30
Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States
of India, 2011 Census.

State	Main Workers				Total
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	2,48,120	20,259	4,728	2,05,614	4,78,721
Assam	31,38,554	9,03,294	2,42,071	44,03,204	86,87,123
Manipur*	3,65,712	43,774	44,586	4,00,940	8,55,012
Meghalaya	4,11,270	1,14,642	11,969	3,83,694	9,21,575
Mizoram	2,02,514	26,464	5,459	1,80,593	4,15,030
Nagaland	4,20,379	22,571	9,525	2,88,704	7,41,179
Sikkim	82,707	11,582	2,888	1,33,220	2,30,397
Tripura	2,46,707	2,01,863	19,296	6,09,153	10,77,019

North-Eastern States	51,15,963	13,44,449	3,40,522	66,05,122	1,34,06,056
All India	9,58,41,357	8,61,66,871	1,23,31,464	16,81,06,728	36,24,46,420

Contd.

Table No. 2.30
Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States
of India, 2011 Census.

State	Marginal Workers				
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	54,603	15,912	3,637	34,784	1,08,936
Assam	9,23,073	9,42,052	2,49,250	11,68,192	32,82,567
Manipur*	92,179	67,287	44,909	99,666	3,04,041
Meghalaya	83,405	83,722	8,519	88,398	2,64,044
Mizoram	27,089	15,323	2,393	26,870	71,675
Nagaland	1,17,323	40,391	13,313	61,916	2,32,943
Sikkim	34,694	14,404	2,255	26,388	77,741
Tripura	49,240	1,51,755	22,200	1,69,307	3,92,502
North-Eastern States	1,381,606	1,330,846	346,476	1,675,421	4,734,449
All India	2,28,51,283	5,81,62,962	60,04,843	3,22,77,803	11,92,96,891

Contd.

State	Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of workers to total population
1	12	13	14	15
Arunachal Pradesh	5,87,657	7,96,070	13,83,727	42.47
Assam	11,969,690	1,92,35,886	3,12,05,576	38.36
Manipur*	1,159,053	14,11,337	25,70,390	45.10
Meghalaya	1,185,619	17,81,270	29,66,889	39.96

Mizoram	486,705	6,10,501	10,97,206	44.36
Nagaland	974,122	10,04,380	19,78,502	49.24
Sikkim	308,138	3,02,439	6,10,577	50.47
Tripura	1,469,521	22,04,396	36,73,917	39.99
North-Eastern State	18,140,505	27,346,279	45,486,784	39.88
All India	481,743,311	72,88,26,262	1,21,05,69,573	39.79

Concl.

* *Excluding 3 sub-division of Senapati District viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.*

2.13.3 Work Participation Rate :

As per 2011 Census, the work participation rates of males and females of Manipur were 52 percent and 39 percent respectively as compared with All-India rates of 53 percent of males and 26 percent of females. Table No. 2.31 shows the work participation rate of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011 Census.

Table No. 2.31 Work Participation Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India as per 2011 Census

State/India	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	48.49	39.49	44.10	50.91	21.31	36.97	34.44	49.06	42.47
Assam	53.06	23.69	38.68	56.79	14.86	36.41	53.59	22.46	38.36
Manipur*	52.38	41.21	46.86	49.87	33.17	41.41	51.58	38.56	45.09
Meghalaya	47.04	34.97	41.05	47.68	23.59	35.63	47.17	32.67	39.96
Mizoram	53.91	41.86	48.03	50.89	31.05	40.98	52.35	36.16	44.36
Nagaland	55.67	52.26	54.02	47.95	25.87	37.44	53.42	44.74	49.24
Sikkim	61.03	44.63	53.34	57.52	24.80	41.90	60.16	39.57	50.47
Tripura	55.35	26.28	41.15	56.97	16.00	36.76	55.77	23.57	39.99
All India	53.03	30.02	41.83	53.76	15.44	35.31	53.26	25.51	39.79

** Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Subdivision of Senapati District*

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

CHAPTER III

STATE INCOME AND PRICES

State Domestic Product (SDP) is one of the most important economic indicators to measure the growth and structural changes in the economy of the State. State Domestic Product is also approximated as the “State Income” particularly when income earned by the citizens of the State from outside the State is negligible.

The estimates of State Domestic Product are prepared both at constant and current prices. The estimates of SDP at constant prices reflect the growth in production, while the estimates at current prices depict the combined effect of growth in production as well as changes in price levels of goods and services produced.

3.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP):

The money value of all the goods and services produced by the State during a specified period, generally one year before making any adjustment for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is known as GSDP. The GSDP of Manipur from 2004-05 to 2012-13 at current and constant (2004-05) prices are presented in Table No. 3.1.

Table No. 3.1 Revised Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur, 2004-05 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	At current prices		At constant (2004-05) prices	
	GSDP	Annual Growth Rate(%)	GSDP	Annual Growth Rate(%)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	5,13,336	-	5,13,336	-
2005-06	5,71,758	11.38	5,45,906	6.34
2006-07	6,13,722	7.34	5,56,775	1.99
2007-08	6,78,253	10.51	5,89,952	5.96
2008-09	7,39,936	9.09	6,28,659	6.56
2009-10	8,25,426	11.55	6,71,986	6.89
2010-11	9,13,719	10.70	6,68,061	(-)0.58
2011-12(Q)	10,50,434	14.96	7,23,127	8.24
2012-13(A)	11,98,254	14.07	7,89,166	9.13

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

The above table reveals that the GSDP of Manipur State in absolute terms is continuously increasing over years. The average annual exponential growth rates between 2004-05 to 2012-13 is worked out to be 10.60 % and 5.38 % for current and constant (2004-05) prices respectively. The sector wise allocation of the revised estimates of GSDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the years 2006-07 to 2012-13 are given in Table No. 3(a) and 3(b) of Part II.

3.1.2 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP):

NSDP is the value of all goods and services produced in the State during a specified period, after making adjustments for the Consumption of Fixed Capitals (CFC). It may be defined as given below:

$$\text{NSDP} = \text{GSDP} - \text{CFC}$$

The NSDP at current prices for the year 2012-13 is estimated at Rs.10,489 crores as compared to Rs.4,603 crores in 2004-05. The revised NSDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices are given in the following Table No.3.2.

Table No. 3.2 Revised Net State Domestic Product of Manipur, 2004-05 to 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	At current prices		At constant (2004-05) prices	
	NSDP	Annual growth rate (%)	NSDP	Annual growth rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	4,60,330	-	4,60,330	-
2005-06	5,13,793	11.61	4,90,705	6.60
2006-07	5,50,286	7.10	4,99,219	1.74
2007-08	6,04,907	9.93	5,26,666	5.50
2008-09	6,61,446	9.35	5,65,217	7.32
2009-10	7,37,189	11.45	6,03,949	6.85
2010-11	8,01,958	8.79	5,86,166	(-)2.94
2011-12(Q)	9,21,584	14.92	6,34,049	8.17
2012-13(A)	10,48,907	13.82	6,90,068	8.84

Q : Quick Estimates

A: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

As shown in the above table, the NSDP of Manipur at constant prices rose from Rs. 4,603 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 6900 crores in 2012-13 registering an annual exponential

growth rate of 5.06 %. The sector-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current and constant prices are shown in Table No. 3(c) and 3(d) of Part II.

3.1.3 Sectoral Composition :

The economy of the State can be broadly classified into three major sectors, such as, primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. Sectoral composition of gross and net SDP are presented in Table No. 3.3 and 3.4.

Table No. 3.3 Percentage Contribution of Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur by major sectors at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	At current prices				At constant (2004-05) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2004-05	24.75	36.66	38.59	100.00	24.75	36.66	38.59	100.00
2005-06	24.18	36.53	39.29	100.00	23.19	37.03	39.78	100.00
2006-07	24.24	36.32	39.44	100.00	22.76	37.15	40.09	100.00
2007-08	23.77	36.59	39.64	100.00	23.63	36.10	40.27	100.00
2008-09	24.81	33.14	42.05	100.00	24.26	34.70	41.04	100.00
2009-10	26.76	31.48	41.76	100.00	25.78	34.66	39.56	100.00
2010-11	24.32	24.96	50.72	100.00	21.21	29.69	49.10	100.00
2011-12(Q)	22.60	23.53	53.89	100.00	19.67	28.85	51.48	100.00
2012-13(A)	21.83	22.27	55.90	100.00	18.60	24.84	53.56	100.00

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3.4 Percentage Contribution of Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by major sectors at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	At current prices				At constant (2004-05) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2004-05	25.09	36.86	38.05	100.00	25.09	36.86	38.05	100.00
2005-06	24.87	36.74	38.39	100.00	23.76	37.29	38.95	100.00
2006-07	24.78	36.54	38.68	100.00	23.13	37.46	39.41	100.00
2007-08	24.40	36.77	38.83	100.00	24.25	36.22	39.53	100.00
2008-09	25.60	32.97	41.43	100.00	24.99	34.57	40.44	100.00
2009-10	27.70	31.10	41.20	100.00	26.71	34.48	38.81	100.00
2010-11	25.36	24.49	50.15	100.00	22.06	29.45	48.49	100.00
2011-12(Q)	23.56	22.89	53.55	100.00	20.47	28.45	51.08	100.00

2012-13(A) 28,931 11.74 67,839 9.67 23,996 6.85 38,856 2.12

Q : Quick Estimates A : Advance Estimates

Source: 1. National Accounts Statistics 2013 & Press Note 31st Jan., 2014
2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.1.5 Growth Trend:

The growth of GSDP at current prices is found to be increasing in absolute terms during 2004-05 to 2012-13. However, the income from the major sectors showed fluctuations as evident from the growth trend shown in Table No. 3.6. The annual growth trend of the NSDP is also irregular as evident from Table No. 3.7.

Table No. 3.6 Annual growth trend in the GSDP at current prices

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total GSDP
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	8.86	10.98	13.38	11.38
2006-07	7.59	6.73	7.75	7.34
2007-08	8.35	11.31	11.11	10.51
2008-09	13.90	-1.19	15.71	9.09
2009-10	20.33	5.95	10.79	11.55
2010-11	0.59	-12.21	34.43	10.70
2011-12(Q)	6.84	8.36	22.11	14.96
2012-13(A)	10.15	7.97	18.38	14.07

Q : Quick Estimates A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3.7 Annual growth trend in the NSDP at current prices

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total NSDP
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	10.65	11.25	12.60	11.61
2006-07	6.72	6.50	7.93	7.10
2007-08	8.25	10.61	10.35	9.93
2008-09	14.71	-1.95	16.67	9.35
2009-10	20.59	5.13	10.83	11.45
2010-11	-0.41	-14.33	32.42	8.79
2011-12(Q)	6.77	7.39	22.71	14.92

2012-13(A)	10.17	7.11	18.29	13.82
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Q : Quick Estimates A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

The gross state domestic product at current prices of Manipur in 2004-05 was estimated to be Rs.5,133 crores. It rose to Rs. 6,782 crores in 2007-08 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 9.73 percent and further it is estimated at Rs. 11,983 crores in 2012-13(A). The annual exponential growth rate during the period from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (A) is worked out to be 11.18 percent.

The gross state domestic product of Manipur at constant (2004-05) prices went up from Rs. 5,133 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 5,899 crores in 2007-08 and then to Rs. 7,892 crores in 2012-13(A). The annual exponential growth rate of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices during the period of 8 (Eight) years span is worked out to be 5.52 percent.

3.2 Prices:

Every commodity/item produced bears a price. They are based on the factors of production. Prices are the signals to both producers and consumers. It is the value of goods and services in terms of money. In fact, households buy goods and sell factors of production whereas the producers (firms/business house) sell goods and buy factors of production. Every price level plays an important role in the economy of a state/country.

In an open economy, the price situation in the State is bound to be influenced by the price behaviour in the country. Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits. For assessing the price situation of the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur collects on a regular basis, the retail prices of essential commodities and cost of services to consumers from selected centres in urban and rural areas. The movements in these prices are reflected in the wholesale price index numbers as well as consumer price index numbers of different subsets of the population such as urban non-manual employees, Industrial workers, agricultural labourers etc.

3.2.1 Consumer Price Index Number:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers which were popularly termed as Cost of Living Index Numbers are designed to measure by means of appropriate weighting, the average change in the prices paid by the ultimate consumers for specified quantities of goods and services.

There are three essential ingredients of Consumer Price Index Numbers (CPIN), namely (i) the relative importance of consumer goods and services expressed as the percentage share of expenditure on items in relation to the total consumption expenditure known as “Weighting Diagram”, (ii) Base year prices which are generally taken as the 12 months average to remove the seasonal effects, and (iii) current prices.

3.3.2 Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers are of vital importance for millions of employees whose wages are closely linked to the movement of these index numbers. Manipur State does not have any industrial complex and CPI-IW for Manipur is not yet constructed. The All-India Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers is a better indicator of the increase in the price level of the items of common consumption. The following Table No. 3.8 presents All India Consumer Price Index Number (General Index) for Industrial Workers (1982=100) and a new series (2001=100) is also presented in the part – II Table No. 3(k).

Table No. 3.8 Monthly All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers

(Base : 1982 = 100)

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	551	588	620	685	796	870	917	1023
February	551	593	625	685	787	857	921	1032
March	551	588	634	685	787	857	931	1037
April	556	593	639	695	787	861	949	1046
May	560	597	644	699	796	866	954	1056
June	569	602	648	708	806	875	963	1070
July	574	611	662	741	824	894	982	1088
August	574	616	671	750	824	898	991	1097
September	579	616	676	755	829	912	995	1102
October	588	620	685	764	838	917	1005	1116
November	588	620	685	778	843	921	1009	1125
December	588	620	681	782	857	912	1014	1107
Annual	569	605	656	727	815	887	969	1075

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Shimla.

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 969 in 2012 which is about 9.24 percent higher as compared to 2011 level of 887. All-India annual average of Food Group index for 2009 has increased to 768, a rise of 12.78 percent over 2008 level of 681. While in the new series of (2001=100), the All India annual average general index stood at 209 in 2012 which is about 8.85 percent higher as compared to 2011 level of 192. All-India annual average of Food group index for 2012 has increased to 216, a rise of 5.88 percent over 2011 level of 204. All-India consumer price index number for the years 2002 to 2013 of (1982=100) and (2001=100) series are presented in the following Table No. 3.9.

Table No. 3.9 All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

Year	Consumer Price Index Number (1982=100)				Consumer Price Index Number (2001=100)			
	General	Food	Percentage change over previous Year		General	Food	Percentage change over previous Year	
			General	Food			General	Food
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2002	477	474	-	-	103	104	-	-
2003	496	490	3.98	3.38	107	107	3.88	2.88
2004	514	504	3.63	2.86	111	110	3.74	2.80
2005	536	520	4.28	3.17	116	116	4.50	5.45
2006	569	559	6.16	7.50	123	122	6.03	5.17
2007	605	612	5.27	9.48	131	134	6.50	9.84
2008	656	681	8.43	11.27	142	149	8.49	11.19
2009	727	768	10.82	12.78	157	168	10.56	12.75
2010	815	868	12.10	13.02	176	190	12.10	13.09
2011	887	932	8.83	7.37	192	204	9.09	7.37
2012	969	1021	9.24	9.55	209	223	8.85	9.31
2013	1075	1163	10.94	13.91	232	254	11.00	13.90

Linking Factor : Food - 4.58, General- 4.63

Source: Indian Labour Journal, Ministry of Labour, Simla.

3.2.3 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers is constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Simla based on the price data furnished by National Sample

Survey Office (NSSO), Government of India. The Labour Bureau has started compiling a new series for CPI number for agricultural labourers with 1986-87 as the base year w.e.f. November, 1995 replacing the old series (1960-61 = 100) with improved methodology and wider coverage. The new series are being compiled separately for Agricultural and Rural Labourers. The annual average indices for General and Food Groups are presented in Table No. 3.10 for Agricultural as well as Rural Labourers.

Table No. 3.10 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (CPIN – AL/RL)

(Base: 1986-87 = 100)

Category	Year	Manipur		All India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural Labourers	2005	316	293	348	341
	2006	331	311	372	366
	2007	351	332	402	394
	2008	384	362	439	440
	2009	431	414	494	500
	2010	494	474	550	559
	2011	574	530	602	599
	2012	619	-	655	-
	2013	679*	-	732**	-
Percentage Increase during	2005-06	4.74	6.14	6.89	7.33
	2006-07	6.04	6.75	8.06	7.65
	2007-08	9.40	9.40	9.20	11.68
	2008-09	13.42	15.64	12.53	14.94
	2009-10	14.62	14.49	11.34	11.80
	2010-11	16.19	11.81	9.45	7.16
	2011-12	7.84	-	8.80	-
2012-13	9.69	-	11.76	-	
Rural Labourers	2005	317	293	351	341
	2006	332	311	373	366
	2007	352	332	403	399
	2008	385	363	440	440
	2009	400	385	458	464
	2010*	489	481	552	563
	2011	577	532	602	600
	2012	620	-	656	-
	2013	682*	-	733**	-
Percentage Increase during	2005-06	4.73	6.14	6.27	7.33
	2006-07	6.02	6.75	8.04	9.62
	2007-08	8.24	9.34	9.18	10.28
	2008-09	13.12	6.06	4.09	5.45

2009-10	10.90	24.94	20.52	21.34
2010-11	20.71	13.43	10.26	7.91
2011-12	7.45	-	8.97	-
2012-13	10.00	-	11.74	-

* Only nine months

** Only eleven months

- Not Available

Note: No sign is indicated for positive variation

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Simla

The above table shows that the increase in annual General Index of Agricultural Labourers for calendar year 2011 (only five months) over the previous year 2010 is 17.62 percent in Manipur while the change in the annual average General Index in respect of the Rural Labourer in 2011 (only five months) over 2010 is 18.00 percent.

3.2.4 Consumer Index Number for Urban Non-Manual Employees:

Considering the importance of the Consumer Price Index Number, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Govt. of India had conducted a Middle Class Family Living Survey at 59 centers during 1982-83. Imphal Town is also covered as one of the centres. C.S.O. released the new series of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees (1984-85 = 100). The movements of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for urban non-manual employees of Manipur may be seen from Table No. 3.11.

Table No. 3.11 Consumer Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees of Manipur (CPIN – UNME)

(1984-85 = 100)

Year	Food, Beverage & tobacco	Fuel & light	Housing	Clothing & foot-wear	Misc.	General Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995	260	207	358	246	225	260
1996	271	229	350	251	246	273
1997	291	257	350	255	273	292
1998	322	272	350	284	287	315
1999	356	280	351	298	305	341
2000	357	320	375	303	338	353
2001	360	372	471	305	355	372
2002	362	365	478	306	364	375
2003	369	384	553	309	393	393
2004	370	394	618	313	410	405
2005	385	437	658	327	423	425
2006	413	489	733	328	453	460
2007	454	497	791	338	468	495
2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	519
Jan.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	517
Feb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	519
March	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	522

NA: Not Available

Source: Central Statistical Office, Govt. of India

Note :- Price collection of CPI (UNME) was discontinued with effect from April, 2008 as per press release No. M-120/2/2005-PCL dated 20/1/2009, Central Statistical Office, MoSPI, Govt. of India.

The movement of the consumer price index number of Imphal town in comparison with those of Kohima, Guwahati, Agartala, Shillong and all-India are shown in Table No. 3(e) of Part II.

With the initiation of the Central Statistical Office to compile a new series of CPI for entire urban population viz., CPI (U) at State/Union Territories and All India level, the construction of CPI (UNME) has been discontinued.

3.2.5 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and combined (base 2010=100)

The Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has introduced a new series of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2011 with 2010 as the base year. The provisional Consumer Price Index is shown at Table No. 3.12

Table No. 3.12. Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for Rural and Urban areas and Combined for the month of January 2014.

Sl. No.	Sub-Group/Group	Manipur			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Food, beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	113	112	113
2.	Fuel and light	105	105	105	122	117	120
3.	Clothing, bedding and footwear	102	103	103	122	123	122
4.	Housing	-	100	100	-	112	112
5.	Miscellaneous	102	104	102	115	111	113
6.	General	102	104	103	115	112	114

- Not Available

Source : Central Statistical Office, MOSPI, Government of India.

3.2.6 Farm Harvest Price Index Number :

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur constructed Farm Harvest Price Index Numbers of principal crops of Manipur with 1961-62 as the base year. The Farm Harvest Price Index in the year 2011-12 stood at 6,666 as against 6,722 in 2010-11 showing a decrease of 0.83 percent over the previous year. The following Table No. 3.13 shows the indices since 2001-02.

Table No. 3.13 Index Number of Farm Harvest Price of Principal Crops of Manipur (1961-62 =100)

Year	General Index	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Non-Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Misc. Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-02	3,059	3,057	3,053	4,445	3,102	2,115	3,285
2002-03	3,325	3,311	3,305	5,002	3,847	3,274	3,953

2003-04	3,419	3,411	3,405	5,365	3,688	3,474	3,728
2004-05	2,951	2,925	2,915	5,833	3,889	3,359	3,986
2005-06	3,823	3,818	3,810	6,413	3,979	3,421	4,082
2006-07	3,852	3,829	3,819	7,002	4,660	3,483	4,877
2007-08	3,984	3,950	3,937	7,851	5,201	3,732	5,472
2008-09	4,506	4,476	4,464	8,087	5,561	4,479	5,761
2009-10	5,300	5,283	5,270	9,271	5,919	4,976	6,093
2010-11	6,722	6,690	6,679	10,266	7,834	5,225	8,315
2011-12	6,666	6,619	6,598	13,124	8,308	5,424	8,840

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.2.7 Wholesale Price :

The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase usually for further sale is effected. It measures the rate of inflation but could not reveal the real increase in the burden to be borne by the ultimate consumers/households. The following Table No. 3.14 represents price behaviours of Manipur during the period 1981 to 2011. The monthly average wholesale prices of some selected commodities for 2010 and 2011 are shown in Table No.3(f) and 3(g) of Part II.

Table No. 3.14 Average Wholesale Prices of some selected commodities

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	301.25	610.21	1102.73	1175.00	1300.00	1075.00
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	590.63*	979.58	1719.55	1700.00	1650.00	1837.50
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	37.65	94.21	163.50	162.00	186.67	180.00
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	236.46	472.86	625.96	692.50	910.00	882.50
5.	Milk	100 lit.	287.83	700.00	NT	NT	NT	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	189.13	299.12	652.05	707.50	600.00	800.00
7.	Onion	Qtl.	239.90	565.83	924.63	787.50	900.00	1200.00
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	1629.18	4100.00	NT	NT	NT	NT
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	520.58	1503.75	2715.00	2875.00	2900.00	2875.00
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	35.99	70.83	179.73	180.00	NT	NT

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	1187.50	1350.00	1350.00	1600	2200	2250	2313
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	2100.00	2200.00	1775.00	2065	2900	3375	3475
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	205.00	240.00	300.00	350	742	570	490
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	795.00	780.00	930.00	1218	1020	1065	1266

5. Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6. Potato (imported)	Qtl.	750.00	900.00	1107.00	788	1600	1325	1281	
7. Onion	Qtl.	900.00	1200.00	1025.00	850.00	1500.00	2625	2188	
8. Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	
9. Arhar Dal	Qtl.	2900.00	2875.00	2950.00	3100.00	4200.00	6350	7083	
10. Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	200.00	200.00	425	474	

* Relates to 1980

NT – No Transaction

Source: A.O. (M.I.), Manipur

It will be seen from the above table that the price of Arhar Dal per quintal in 2010 was recorded to be about Rs.7,833 which is about 108 times in 1961. The annual exponential increase in price of Arhar dal during the period under consideration is found to be 9.56 percent. A high growth rate is found in rice (medium). The price of Rice (Medium) in 2010 is recorded at Rs.2,450 per quintal which is 65 times higher than the price prevalent in 1961 registering annual exponential growth rate of 8.53 percent. The price of Onion per quintal in 2010 is reported to be about Rs. 2,325 which is about 38 times the price paid in 1961. The annual exponential growth rate is worked out to be 7.44 percent.

All India wholesale Price Index Number of all commodities in the year 2012-13 stood at 313.9 as against 292.4 in 2011-12 depicting an increase of 7.35 percent over the previous year. In 2012-13, the wholesale price index of fuel, power, light and lubricants group (only fuel power) is found to be 481.1 as against 473.5 in 2011-12. The broad commodity group-wise, All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers along with annual inflation rates are shown in the following Table No. 3.15.

Table No. 3.15 All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1993-94=100)

Year	Index of Wholesale Prices				Annual Inflation rate
	Primary Articles	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant	Manufactured products	All Commodities	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	162.5	208.1	141.7	155.7	6.27
2001-02	168.4	226.7	144.3	161.3	3.59
2002-03	174.0	239.2	148.1	166.8	3.40
2003-04	181.5	254.5	156.5	175.9	5.45
2004-05	188.1	280.2	166.3	187.3	6.48
2005-06	193.6	306.8	171.4	195.6	4.43
2006-07	209.1	324.0	179.0	206.3	5.47

2007-08	224.7	327.0	187.9	215.7	4.56
2008-09	247.3	351.4	203.1	233.9	5.52
2009-10	291.4	370.1*	203.6	244.2	4.40
2010-11	343.1	415.5*	216.4	268.2	9.83
2011-12	376.8	473.5*	232.0	292.4	9.02
2012-13	413.8	481.1*	244.6	313.9	7.35

* Only Fuel & Power

A new series with a base year of (2004-05) has also been compiled. In which All India Wholesale Price Index Number of all commodities in the year 2012-13 stood at 167.6 as against 156.1 in 2011-12 depicting an increase of 7.37 per cent over the previous year. In 2012-13 the Wholesale Price Index Number of fuel & power is found to be 171.7 as against 169.0 in 2011-12. The All India Wholesale Price Index number (2004-05) is presented in Table No. 3(i) of part-II.

3.2.8 Retail Prices:

The Retail Price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The following Table No. 3.16 presents retail prices of some selected items for the period 1991 to 2013 and the monthly average retail prices of some selected commodities for 2012 and 2013 are shown in Table No. 3(h) and 3 (i) of part-II.

Table No. 3.16

Average Retail Prices of some selected commodities (Imphal Khwai Bazar)

(in Rs.)

Sl. no.	Item	Unit	1991	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rice (fine)	Kg.	6.72	12.54	13.00	15.00	14.00	19.00	23.00	25.00*	25	21.66	24.50
2.	Sugar	Kg.	10.39	19.50	22.50	24.00	24.00	22.00	30.00	40.00	40	36.00	39.33
3.	Salt	Kg.	2.00	7.04	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	12.00	13	14.00	14.83
4.	Mustard oil(local)	kg.	41.83	48.42	60.00	60.50	72.00	92.00	85.00	80.00#	85#	100.00	112.50
5.	Milk	Lit.	8.00	15.83	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	24.00	28	29.83	39.16
6.	Potato	Kg.	4.33	9.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	18.00	17.00	15	18.08	20.83
7.	Onion	Kg.	5.97	15.17	13.00	11.00	20.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	28	20.08	36.25
8.	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	60.80	94.17	80.00	120.00	275.00	200.00	150.00	150.00	200	228.83	183.33

9.	Arhar Dal	Kg.	15.58	29.33	36.00	36.00	46.00	53.00	70.00	90.00	80	80.00	80.00
10.	Firewood (Splitted)	40 Kgs.	31.00	71.89	70.00	75.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	133.00	200	299.16	250.00

* : Local

: Imported

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

It is evident that the retail price of Arhar dal is found to have increased by 107 times in 2011 as compared to 1961 position. In the case of rice (fine), the increase during the period of 1961-2011 is worked out to be about 68 times. The increase in the retail price of firewood (splitted) is worked out to be about 33 times in 2011 as compared to 1961 price.

CHAPTER IV

STATE BUDGET AND PLANNING

A budget is the statement of the financial plan of a Government. It contains the details of revenue and expenditure of the last completed financial year, the probable revenue and expenditure estimates for the current year and the estimates of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditure for the next financial year. Thus, the budget is an important financial document which serves as a useful instrument of economic and monetary policy.

4.1.1 State Budget :

The budget of a State for every financial year (1st April to 31st March) is prepared by the State Government. State Budget gives complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. It shows the financial accounts of the previous year and revised estimates of current year and the budget estimates of the coming year.

The accounts of the Government are kept in three parts viz., Part I-Consolidated Fund, Part II - Contingency Fund and Part III-Public Account.

The budget relating to Part I i.e., the Consolidated Fund consists of revenue and expenditure of the State Government which are presented under three divisions viz., Revenue Account, Capital Account and Debt Account. The revenue account consists of revenue receipts and expenditure met out of these revenues. Capital account consists of capital receipts (market loans, external assistance, repayment of debt etc.) and the expenditure met out of these capital receipts. The Contingency Fund refers to the fund which is at the disposal of the Government meant to meet unforeseen and emergent expenditure pending authorization of the Legislature. The State Legislature has not yet constituted the Contingency Fund in Manipur and as such the accounts of the Government of Manipur are shown under Part I and III only. Part III i.e., the Public Account comprises of unfunded debt, deposits and advances, and remittances.

The combined effect of the transaction in the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account presents the overall budgetary position with the surplus (+) or deficit (-) thereof. The overall budgetary position of Manipur for the last few years is shown in Table No. 4.1.

Table No. 4.1 Overall Budgetary Position of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Receipt/ Disbursement	2005-06 (Accounts)	2006-07 (Accounts)	2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (Accounts)	2009-10 (Accounts)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I RECEIPT						
1.	Revenue Receipt	240894.94 (32.20)	286273.96 (23.92)	350826.72 (17.92)	387261.82 (14.43)	387313.46 (14.35)
2.	Capital Receipt	507170.70 (67.80)	910492.52 (76.08)	1606837.63 (82.08)	2296042.72 (85.57)	2312099.70 (85.65)
	Total	748065.64 (100.00)	1196766.48 (100.00)	1957664.35 (100.00)	2683304.54 (100.00)	2699413.16 (100.00)
II DISBURSEMENT						
1.	Revenue Expenditure	200450.67 (27.17)	241464.69 (19.77)	229252.31 (11.81)	262228.14 (9.76)	301439.41 (11.15)
2.	Capital Expenditure	537441.96 (72.83)	979984.14 (80.23)	1712735.62 (88.19)	2423994.73 (90.24)	2401589.75 (88.85)
	Total	737892.63 (100.00)	1221448.83 (100.00)	1941987.93 (100.00)	2686222.87 (100.00)	2703029.16 (100.00)
	Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	(+)10173.01	(-)24682.35	(+)15676.42	(-)2918.33	(-)3616.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Receipt/ Disbursement	2010-11 (Accounts)	2011-2012 (Accounts)	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)	Percentage variation (2013-14)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
I RECEIPT						
1.	Revenue Receipt	542994.38 (18.98)	565354.83 (25.99)	778189.09 (25.70)	861947.26 (27.70)	(+)10.76
2.	Capital Receipt	2317368.78 (81.02)	1609982.52 (74.01)	2250031.02 (74.30)	2249393.02 (72.30)	(-)0.03
	Total	2860363.16 (100.00)	2175337.35 (100.00)	3028220.11 (100.00)	3111340.28 (100.00)	(+) 2.74
II DISBURSEMENT						
1.	Revenue Expenditure	407800.66 (14.46)	500692.49 (22.39)	587490.47 (19.49)	669295.06 (21.25)	(+)13.92
2.	Capital Expenditure	2412985.95 (85.54)	1735703.09 (77.61)	2426204.14 (80.51)	2479867.04 (78.75)	(+) 2.21
	Total	2820786.61 (100.00)	2236395.58 (100.00)	3013694.61 (100.00)	3149162.10 (100.00)	(+) 4.50
	Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	(+)39576.55	(-)61058.23	(+)14525.50	(-)37821.82	

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

Note:- Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages to total.

Source:- (1) Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur

(2) Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur.

Since 1980-81, there has been significant increase in the State Revenue and Expenditure. The total revenue receipts of the State was found to be increasing from Rs.110.94 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.8619.47 crores in 2013-14 (B.E.) as evident from Table No. 4(a) of Part II. The capital receipt is expected to be Rs. 22493.93 crores in 2013-14 (B.E.) as against Rs. 563.79 crores in 1980-81. The Revenue expenditure increased from Rs.69.70 crores in 1980-81 to 6692.95 crores in 2013-14 (B.E.). The Capital expenditure in absolute term was increased from Rs.611.54 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.24798.67 crores in 2013-14 (B.E.). In 1980-81, the revenue expenditure accounts for 10.24 percent of the total expenditure which increased to only 21.25 percent in 2013-14(BE).

The budget for 2012-13(R.E.) shows a surplus of Rs. 145.25 crores. The overall budget for the year 2013-14 envisages total receipts of Rs.31113.42 crores from both revenue and capital accounts. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs.31491.62 crores in 2013-14 showing overall deficit of Rs. 378.22 crores. The deficit in the Government budget represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure.

The revenue deficit is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts and represents the financing of the revenue expenditure by borrowings etc. In other words, the existence of revenue deficit indicated that the revenue receipts of the State Government were not able to meet its revenue expenditure and therefore the current obligations are met through borrowed funds. The state had persistent revenue deficit during the period 2001-02 to 2003-04. From the 2004-05 onwards, the State had revenue surplus which continued during the last 5(five) years as evident from Table No. 4.2. The substantial increase in the central grants to the state has been instrumental in maintaining the revenue surplus.

Table No. 4.2 Trend in Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Manipur

(Rs.In lakhs)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(RE)	2013-14(BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Revenue receipts	387313.46	542994.38	565354.83	778189.09	861947.26
1. Tax revenue	79359174	125761.96	152209.64	176053.00	206072.00
1.1 Share of Central Taxes	59756.00	99057.00	115403.00	132905.00	156885.00
1.2 State Taxes	19603.74	26704.96	36806.64	43148.00	49187.00
2. Non-Tax Revenue	307953.72	417232.42	413145.19	602136.09	655875.26
2.1 Central Grants-in-aid	283979.34	391244.47	381992.24	565155.61	612897.86
2.2 State	23974.38	25987.95	31152.95	36980.48	42977.40
B. Revenue Expenditure	301439.41	407800.66	483026.29	587490.47	669845.13
1. Social Services	89115.77	123864.86	143928.59	179639.26	168951.21
2. Economic Services	94194.64	119679.00	125737.36	167100.77	245400.90
3. General Services	118129.00	164274.80	213360.34	240750.44	255493.02
C. Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	(+)85874.05	(+)135193.72	(+)82328.54	(+)190698.62	(+)192102.13

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

4.1.2 Revenue of State Government:

State Government has two sources of income viz., Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. Tax Revenue is further sub-divided into (a) Share in Central taxes and (b) State's own tax. Non-tax revenue is divided into (a) State's own non-tax and (b) grant and contributions from the Central Government.

4.1.2.1 Revenue from taxes:

The tax revenue includes taxes on property and capital transactions, commodities and services. Sales tax comprising about 85.22 % of state's own tax revenue in 2010-11 is expected to be only 78.45% 2013-14. The revenue from state excise tax is also expected to go up by 14.06% while taxes on property and capital transaction which is expected to increase by 13.98 % in 2013-14 over the previous year and taxes on commodities and services are expected to increase by 14.00 percent in the same period. The total tax revenue is anticipated to increase by about 17.05 percent in 2013-14 over the previous year. Table No. 4.3 provides the tax and non-tax revenue of the State Government.

Table No. 4.3 Revenue Receipts from tax and non-tax revenue of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Receipts	Year				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)	%tage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAX REVENUE					
A. Taxes on property and capital transaction of which					
(i) Land Revenue	129.06	83.59	96.00	109.00	13.54
(ii) Stamps & Registration fee	356.65	482.06	549.00	626.00	14.03
(iii) Other taxes	1876.76	2159.81	3439.00	3920.00	13.99
Sub-Total (A)	2362.47	2725.46	4084.00	4655.00	13.98
B. Taxes on commodities and services, of which					
(i) Sales tax	22756.96	29691.84	33849.00	38588.00	14.00
(ii) Taxes on Vehicles	443.60	1321.30	1717.00	1957.00	13.98
(iii) State Excise	661.18	980.35	1117.00	1274.00	14.06
(iv) Taxes on goods & passengers	90.17	140.35	160.00	182.00	13.04
(v) Taxes & duties on Electricity	0.26	33.66	39.00	44.00	12.82
(vi) Other taxes and duties	390.32	1913.68	2182.00	2487.00	13.98
Sub-Total (B):	24342.49	34081.18	39064.00	44532.00	14.00
C. States' own tax revenue (A+B)	26704.96	36806.64	43148.00	49187.00	14.00
D. Share in Central taxes	99057.00	115403.00	132905.00	156885.00	18.04
Total (I)	125761.96	152209.64	176053.00	206072.00	17.05
NON-TAX REVENUE of which					
(i) Grants from the centre	391244.47	381992.24	565155.61	612897.86	8.45
(ii) Other non-tax revenue	25987.95	31152.95	36980.48	42977.40	16.22
Total (II)	417232.42	413145.19	602136.09	655875.26	8.92
Grand total of Revenue Receipts(I+II)	542994.38	565354.83	7778189.09	861947.26	10.76

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates.

Source: (i) Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.

(ii) Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur.

4.1.2.2 Non-Tax Revenue:

Non-Tax Revenue of the State consists of interest receipts, dividends and receipts from general services, social and community services and economic services. The budget for 2013-14(BE) gives details of revenue from the non-tax sources as Rs.429.77 crores as against Rs.369.80 crores in 2012-13 (RE). Grants from Central Government increased from Rs. 3819.92 crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 5651.56 crores in 2012-13 (RE). However, the total grant received was Rs. 6128.98 crores in 2013-14 (B.E.). The trends in revenue and capital receipts are presented in Table No.4 (a) of Part II.

The total revenue receipt of the State has been estimated at Rs. 7781.89 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2012-13 as against Rs 5653.55 crores in 2011-12 showing an increase of 37.65 percent over the actual estimates of 2011-12. The budget estimates shows total revenue receipts of Rs. 8619.47 crores in 2013-14. The following Table No.4.4 shows the revenue receipts from 2005-06 to 2013-14.

Table No.4.4 Revenue Receipts from 2005-06 to 2013-14

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue
	Share in Central Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	Total	Own Non-Tax
1	2	3	4	5
2005-06	34214.00	9495.08	43709.08	7646.03
2006-07	43638.00	12151.44	55789.44	18104.19
2007-08	55043.00	14741.67	69784.67	16471.33
2008-09	58081.00	17006.67	75087.67	25346.04
2009-10	59756.00	19603.74	79359.74	23974.38
2010-11	99057.00	26704.96	125761.96	25987.95
2011-12	115403.00	36806.64	152209.64	31152.95
2012-13 (RE)	132905.00	43148.00	176053.00	36980.48
2013-14 (BE)	156885.00	49187.00	206072.00	42977.40

Year	Non-Tax Revenue		Total Revenue receipts	Per Capita revenue receipts (in Rs.)
	Grants & Contributions	Total		
1	6	7	8	9
2005-06	189539.83	197185.86	240894.94	9562.28
2006-07	212380.33	230484.52	286273.96	11142.64
2007-08	264570.72	281042.05	350826.72	13393.25
2008-09	286828.11	312174.15	387261.82	14504.31
2009-10	283979.34	307953.72	387313.46	14235.18
2010-11	391244.47	417232.42	542994.38	20046.75
2011-12	381992.24	413145.19	565354.83	20023.99
2012-13 (RE)	565155.61	602136.09	778189.09	27562.25
2013-14 (BE)	612897.86	655875.26	861947.26	30528.84

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.
2. Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur.

According to the Revised Estimates of 2007-08, among the North Eastern States of India including Sikkim, Assam had the highest revenue receipt of Rs.17443 crores which was followed by Tripura with Rs.3687 crores and Manipur with Rs.3600 crores. A comparative picture of the revenue receipts of the Revised Estimates of 2007-08 is presented in Table No.4.5. So far as State's own Revenue is concerned, Manipur's contribution is very low. The table reveals that the tax and non-tax revenue raised by the State Government of Manipur constitutes only 3.97 per cent and 5.67 per cent respectively and the major share of the revenue receipts comes from the share in Central Taxes (14.34 per cent) and Grants-in-aid from the Centre (76.02 per cent).

Table No. 4.5 Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India, for the year 2007-08 (RE)

(Rs. in crores)

State	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue			Total revenue receipts
	States own tax revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	States own non-tax revenue	Grants from the centre	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	3550.41 (20.36)	4575.87 (26.23)	8126.28 (16.59)	1933.82 (11.09)	7383.16 (53.41)	9616.98 (53.41)	17443.26 (100.00)
Manipur	142.89 (3.97)	516.51 (14.34)	659.40 (18.31)	203.98 (5.67)	2737.00 (76.02)	2940.98 (81.69)	3600.38 (100.00)
Meghalaya	331.93 (11.40)	205.26 (7.05)	537.19 (18.45)	174.16 (5.98)	2200.25 (75.57)	2374.41 (81.55)	2911.60 (100.00)
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	381.64 (10.35)	715.23 (19.40)	1096.87 (29.75)	111.41 (3.02)	2478.59 (67.23)	2590.00 (70.25)	3686.87 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to total revenue receipts.
- Not available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of concerned States

4.1.3 Expenditure of State Government:

The expenditure of State Government can be classified into two heads viz., Developmental expenditure and Non-Developmental expenditure.

4.1.3.1 Developmental Expenditure:

Developmental expenditure comprises economic and social services. Social services include education, arts and culture, sports, health services, social security and welfare including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes, labour and employment, housing and urban development, natural calamities, information and publicity etc., while Economic Services include agriculture and allied services, industry and mining, rural development, water and power development, transport and communication, science, technology & environment and general economic services. Expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 5.95 percent from Rs.1796.39 crores in 2012-13 (RE) to Rs.1689.51 crores in 2013-14 (BE) while the expenditure on economic services increases from Rs. 1478.77 crores in 2012-13 (R.E.) to Rs. 2100.63 crores in 2013-14 (BE). Developmental expenditure is Rs. 3467.40 crores in 2012-13 as against Rs.2873.32 crores in 2011-12 thereby showing an increase of 20.68 percent. The developmental expenditure in 2013-14 is expected to be Rs.4143.52 crores as against Rs. 3467.40 crores in 2012-13 showing an increase of 19.50 percent. Details of the developmental and non-developmental expenditure of accounts are presented in Table No.4.6.

Table No. 4.6 Revenue Expenditure under Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure of State Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Expenditure	Year			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5
1 DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
A Economic Services of which				
(i) Agriculture & allied activities	38367.65	39703.12	45639.02	48851.43
(ii) Rural Development & Special Area Programme	12744.41	13535.81	22460.63	30585.41
(iii) Irrigation & flood control	6667.10	7803.31	7844.40	8008.30
(iv) Energy	21156.31	27340.93	32558.63	37562.96
(v) Industry & Minerals	7426.57	9698.02	11295.28	11418.91
(vi) Transport	10040.27	13674.50	14391.93	15447.63
(vii) Science, Technology & Environment	1467.44	1998.82	2425.20	4788.40
(viii) General Economic Services	10498.50	11982.84	11261.52	53399.70
Sub-Total (A) :	108368.25	125737.35	147876.61	210062.74
B Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and PRIs	11310.75	17666.20	19224.16	35338.16

Contd.

Table No. 4.6 Revenue Expenditure under Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure of State Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Expenditure	Year			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5
C Social Services of which				
(i) Education including Arts & Culture	56902.37	65587.50	85686.31	86909.02
(ii) Health & Family welfare	20932.72	25169.56	26142.78	28227.20
(iii) Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	10229.69	12076.35	13993.53	10533.40
(iv) Information & Broadcasting	466.13	519.32	565.38	592.69
(v) Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	33173.67	37640.36	51506.75	40889.51
(vi) Labour & Employment	1059.87	1473.97	1370.79	1419.47
(vii) Natural calamities & others	1082.41	1461.53	373.72	379.92
Sub-Total (C):	123846.86	143928.59	179639.26	168951.21
Total (I) :	243525.86	287332.14	346740.03	414352.11
II NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
(i) Organs of State	5228.35	7708.91	8705.36	8543.70
(ii) Fiscal Services	3406.51	4233.63	4544.42	4502.61
(iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	38686.78	42316.03	44383.98	45763.30
(iv) Administrative Services	76883.43	96073.49	103966.73	109464.80
(v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	40069.73	63028.08	79149.95	86668.54
Total (II) :	164274.80	213360.34	240750.44	254942.95
Grand Total (I + II)	407800.66	500692.48	587490.47	669295.06
RE: Revised Estimates		BE: Budget Estimates		Concl'd.

4.1.3.2 Non-Developmental Expenditure

Non-developmental expenditure includes general administrative services, fiscal services, debt services and grants-in-aid to local bodies. Revenue expenditure under Non-developmental expenditure is Rs.2133.60 crores in 2011-12 as against Rs. 1642.75 crores in 2010-11 showing an increase of 29.88 percent. The Non-developmental expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 2407.50 crores in 2012-13 showing an increase of 12.84 percent over the previous year. In 2013-14 the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2549.43 crores. Under Non-developmental expenditure, the expenditure on interest payments and servicing of debt have been increased from Rs. 423.16 crores in 2011-12 to Rs 443.84 crores in 2012-13 and Rs. 457.63 crores in 2013-14. Expenditure on administrative services is anticipated to increase by 5.29 percent in 2013-14 over the previous year and pension and miscellaneous general services

is expected to increase by 9.50 percent in 2013-14 over the previous year 2012-13. Expenditure on the organs of the State has shown a decrease of 1.85 % in 2013-14 over the previous year 2012-13. The trends in developmental and non-developmental expenditure (Revenue + Capital) are shown in the Table No. 4(b) of part II of this publication.

4.1.4 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure :

The total expenditure amounts to Rs.9397.78 crores in 2013-14 which shows an increase of 16.86 percent over the previous year. The shares of the plan and non-plan expenditure are presented in Table No.4.7.

Table No. 4.7 Plan and Non-plan expenditure of Manipur

Year	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)			
	Non-plan	Plan	Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	5608.77	4731.95	-	10340.72
1990-91	26697.61	16496.99	3151.41	46346.01
1995-96	46894.08	28018.76	4484.48	79397.32
1996-97	54120.27	37101.71	6063.92	97285.90
1997-98	61532.22	36378.00	6790.11	104700.33
1998-99	60930.68	35391.73	4178.77	100501.18
1999-00	109199.47	55540.64	6435.03	171175.14
2000-01	93739.61	28831.68	4521.97	127093.26
2001-02	113819.11	28723.07	8799.92	151342.10
2002-03	127638.30	19728.85	10213.93	157581.08
2003-04	127552.06	28832.04	14002.55	170386.65
2004-05	139697.30	63478.71	14061.01	217237.03
2005-06	159231.27	83210.30	19591.17	262032.74
2006-07	199706.66	103706.27	24749.05	328161.98
2007-08	181092.83	129972.00	28979.23	340044.06
2008-09	213523.33	160137.13	35247.74	408908.20
2009-10	230370.68	174321.67	55525.36	460217.71
2010-11	298043.15	247052.89	54510.37	599606.41
2011-12	392260.86	233613.12	44359.56	670233.54
2012-13 (RE)	462902.66	264167.44	77115.22	804185.32
2013-14 (BE)	490782.99	366740.92	82254.19	939778.10

Contd.

Table No. 4.7 Plan and Non-plan expenditure of Manipur

Year	Percentage to total expenditure			
	Non-plan	Plan	Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme	Total Expenditure
1	6	7	8	9
1980-81	54.24	45.76	-	100.00
1990-91	57.61	35.59	6.80	100.00
1995-96	59.06	35.29	5.65	100.00
1996-97	55.63	38.14	6.23	100.00
1997-98	58.77	34.75	6.48	100.00
1998-99	60.63	35.21	4.16	100.00
1999-00	63.79	32.45	3.76	100.00
2000-01	73.76	22.68	3.56	100.00
2001-02	75.21	18.98	5.81	100.00
2002-03	81.00	12.52	6.48	100.00
2003-04	74.86	16.92	8.22	100.00
2004-05	64.31	29.22	6.47	100.00
2005-06	60.77	31.75	7.48	100.00
2006-07	60.86	31.60	7.54	100.00
2007-08	53.26	38.22	8.52	100.00
2008-09	52.22	39.16	8.62	100.00
2009-10	52.22	39.16	8.62	100.00
2010-11	50.05	37.88	12.07	100.00
2011-12	58.53	34.85	6.62	100.00
2012-13 (RE)	57.56	32.85	9.59	100.00
2013-14 (BE)	52.22	39.02	8.76	100.00

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates

Concl'd.

Source:- (i) Finance Accounts, Govt. of Manipur

(ii) Annual Financial Statement, Govt. of Manipur.

The total revenue expenditure of the State has been estimated at Rs. 6692.95 crores in the Budget Estimates of 2013-14 as against Rs. 5874.90 crores in 2012-13 (R.E.) showing an increase of 13.92 %. The per capita revenue expenditure which was Rs.3384 in 1996-97 has increased to Rs. 19874 in 2012-13 and is anticipated to increase to Rs. 22155 in 2013-14. The total plan and non-plan expenditure under revenue expenditure are shown in Table No. 4.8.

Table No. 4.8 Revenue Expenditure from 1996-97 to 2013-14

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure			
	State Plan		State Non-plan	
	Expenditure	Percentage	Expenditure	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1996-97	12351.03	17.39	53784.02	75.72
1997-98	13151.17	16.60	60570.50	76.43
1998-99	14587.92	18.45	60839.81	76.94
1999-00	20058.29	14.88	108958.62	80.83
2000-01	14590.11	12.99	93514.12	83.24
2001-02	12543.89	9.38	113920.53	85.14
2002-03	7719.42	5.45	127641.92	90.20
2003-04	13636.71	9.32	125909.49	86.03
2004-05	20452.10	12.39	139631.55	84.56
2005-06	31660.22	15.79	159247.33	79.45
2006-07	29382.21	12.17	199464.74	82.61
2007-08	36050.10	15.72	181261.36	79.07
2008-09	35517.78	13.55	213222.60	81.31
2009-10	52984.75	17.58	230450.03	76.45
2010-11	86644.68	21.25	297944.02	73.06
2011-12	82725.16	16.52	392582.93	78.41
2012-13 (RE)	95311.36	16.22	445267.94	75.79
2013-14 (BE)	155445.40	23.23	473250.82	70.71

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure			Index of Growth	Per capita Revenue Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Central Plan		Total Expenditure		
	Expenditure	Percentage			
1	6	7	8	9	10
1996-97	4895.64	6.89	71030.69	211	3383.63
1997-98	5522.60	6.97	79244.27	236	3689.55
1998-99	3648.80	4.61	79076.53	235	3599.46
1999-00	5781.71	4.29	134798.62	401	6000.34
2000-01	4239.50	3.77	112343.73	334	4891.66
2001-02	7331.21	5.48	133795.63	398	5757.62
2002-03	6149.22	4.35	141510.56	421	5967.93
2003-04	6800.68	4.65	146346.88	436	6046.84
2004-05	5035.17	3.05	165118.82	492	6686.14
2005-06	9543.15	4.76	200450.70	597	7956.86
2006-07	12617.74	5.22	241464.69	719	9398.53
2007-08	11940.85	5.21	229252.31	683	8752.00
2008-09	13487.76	5.14	262228.14	781	9821.36
2009-10	18004.63	5.97	301439.41	898	11079.00
2010-11	23211.96	5.69	407800.66	1215	14711.65
2011-12	25384.40	5.07	500692.49	1492	17309.86
2012-13 (RE)	46911.17	7.99	587490.47	1751	19873.68
2013-14 (BE)	40598.84	6.07	669295.06	1995	22154.54

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

4.2 Planning:

Planning is generally taken to mean a State-planned economy. The Government prepares Plan in the field of economic, social and general services not only to raise the income of the economy but also for bringing about all-round development of an economy.

4.2.1 Five Year Plans:

The Government of India set up the Planning Commission in 1950. The purpose of the Planning Commission was to assess carefully the human and physical resources of the state and to prepare plans for the effective use of these resources. The first five-year plan of India was presented to the Parliament of India on 8th December, 1951 by the first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. After the launching of the First Five Year Plan on 1st April, 1951, subsequent five-year plans followed. In between, there had been some annual plans.

With the launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1951 for India, the Process of Planned Economic Development also started in Manipur. The first five-year plan of the State was launched with a total outlay of Rs. 1.55 crores only. The outlay for the first three Five Year Plans for Manipur was only Rs.20.68 crores. The Third Five Year Plan period beginning from the 1st April, 1966 and ending on 31st March, 1969 are known as the period of plan holiday or Annual plan. During this period, three annual plans were prepared with an investment of Rs.10.14 crores. Fourth Five Year Plan began on 1st April, 1969 and lasted till 31st March, 1974 with an investment of Rs.30.25 crores. During the 4th Five Year Plan period the process of most of the economic development in Manipur has been initiated. The Fifth Five Year Plan of the State started on 1st April, 1974. This plan was to continue till 31st March, 1979 but was terminated a year in advance by March, 1978. The Sixth Five Year Plan beginning on the 1st April, 1980 covered the five year period of 1980-85. The size of the Sixth Five Year Plan was quite big as compared to the previous plans with an allocation of Rs.240 crores and that of the Seventh plan was again found to be bigger by about 1.79 times of the Sixth Plan, with Rs.430 crores spreading over the period 1985-90.

There were 2 (two) annual plans such as 1990-91 and 1991-92 between the intervening periods of the 7th and the 8th plans. The 8th plan with an allocation of Rs.979 crores was launched during the period 1992-97. The Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Five Year plan covered the period from 1997-98 to 2001-2002, 2002-2003 to 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 respectively with an outlay of Rs.2426.69 crores, Rs. 2804.00 crores and Rs.8154.00 crores. The Twelfth Five Year Plan is being implemented now. Table No. 4.9 shows the growth of plan outlay and expenditure of Manipur since 1st Five Year Plan.

Table No. 4.9 Growth of Plan Outlay and Expenditure in respect of Manipur State

(Rs. in crores)

Plan	Year	Outlay		Expenditure	
		Total	Growth in percentage between plan period	Total	Growth in percentage between plan period
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Plan	1951-56	1.55	-	1.03	-
Second Plan	1956-61	6.25	303.22	5.97	479.61
Third Plan	1961-66	12.88	106.08	12.81	114.57
Three Annual Plans	1966-69	10.13	-	7.20	-
Fourth Plan	1969-74	30.25	134.86	31.00	142.00
Fifth Plan	1974-78	92.86	206.98	66.62	114.90
Annual Plan	1978-80	59.26	-	61.13	-
Sixth Plan	1980-85	240.00	158.45	262.93	294.67
Seventh Plan	1985-90	430.00	79.17	523.27	99.01
Annual Plan	1990-92	365.00	-	358.48	-
Eighth Plan	1992-97	979.00	127.67	1209.69	131.18
Ninth Plan	1997-02	2426.69	147.87	1848.65	52.82
Tenth Plan	2002-07	2804.00	15.55	2741.40	48.29
Eleventh Plan	2007-12	8154.00@	190.80	9218.94*	236.29
Twelfth Plan	2012-17	20457.91@	150.89	-	-

@ Projected Outlay

*Anticipated Expenditure

Source: Planning Department, Manipur

4.2.2 Plan Size :

The size of the State's Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) as approved by the planning commission was Rs.2804.00 crores which is about 15.55 percent higher than the size of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh and Twelfth Five year Plan is Rs. 8154 crores and Rs.20458 crores respectively. The proposed outlay by major sectors are presented in Table No.4.10.

Table No. 4.10 Growth of plan outlay over the five year plan periods by major sectors at current prices

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Agreed outlays Ninth Plan (1997-02)	Projected outlay Tenth plan (2002-07)	Proposed outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Tentative Projected Outlay 12 th Plan (2012-17)	Percentage variation (Eleventh to Twelfth Plan)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Agriculture &					
Allied Activities	183.17	96.42	385.95	630.95	(+)63.48
II Rural Development	61.20	81.98	192.79	929.17	(+)381.96
III Special Area programmes	0.00	22.88	347.24	332.25	(-)4.32
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	320.60	368.54	772.38	3159.41	(+)309.05
V Energy	335.34	236.23	1505.20	1533.75	(+)1.90
VI Industry & Minerals	126.51	332.94	656.14	427.16	(-)34.90
VII Transport	399.68	223.49	403.16	1105.05	(+)174.10
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology &					
Environment	9.00	34.65	180.91	1126.80	(+)522.85
X General Economic					
Services	133.67	295.22	157.98	394.45	(+)149.68
XI Social Services	569.64	1015.22	3229.27	10554.26	(+)226.83
XII General Services	287.88	96.45	322.98	264.67	(-)18.05
Grand Total	2426.69	2804.00	8154.00	20457.91	(+)150.89

Source: Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.1848.65 crores. The year-wise actual expenditure incurred in the Ninth Five Year Plan were Rs.363.78 crores (1997-98), Rs.353.92 crores (1998-99), Rs.555.40 crores (1999-00), Rs.288.32 crores (2000-01) and Rs. 287.23 crores (2001-02).

Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores for the Tenth Five Year Plan, the actual annual expenditure for the years 2002-03 to 2006-07 were Rs.197.27 crores, Rs.286.62 crores Rs. 601.05 crores, Rs. 667.27 crores and Rs. 1045.56 crores respectively. The actual

expenditure for the annual plan 2007-08 was Rs.1336.50 crores and the agreed outlay for the annual plan 2008-09 is Rs.1660.00 crores. The sector-wise outlays and expenditures are shown in Table No. 4.11. The State plan outlay and expenditure are shown in Table No. 4(c) of Part II of this publication.

Table No. 4.11 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)			
	Outlay	Percentage to total outlay	Expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	183.17	7.55	94.97	5.14
II Rural Development	61.20	2.52	81.47	4.41
III Special Area programmes	0.00	0.00	6.76	0.36
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	320.60	13.21	241.54	13.07
V Energy	335.34	13.82	358.94	19.42
VI Industry & Minerals	126.51	5.21	94.07	5.09
VII Transport	399.68	16.47	256.38	13.87
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science, Technology & Environment	9.00	0.37	6.17	0.33
X General Economic Services	133.67	5.51	45.76	2.47
XI Social Services	569.64	23.48	622.78	33.69
XII General Services	287.88	11.86	39.81	2.15
Grand Total	2426.69	100.00	1848.65	100.00

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)			
	Outlay	Percentage to total outlay	Expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
1	6	7	8	9
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	96.42	3.44	97.07	3.54
II Rural Development	81.98	2.92	142.06	5.18
III Special Area programmes	22.88	0.82	95.10	3.47
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	368.54	13.14	465.82	16.99
V Energy	236.22	8.42	187.19	6.77
VI Industry & Minerals	332.94	11.87	164.84	6.01
VII Transport	223.48	7.97	263.32	9.61
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science, Technology & Environment	34.65	1.24	48.55	1.77
X General Economic Services	295.22	10.53	69.58	2.54
XI Social Services	1015.22	36.21	1062.96	38.77

XII General Services	96.45	3.44	201.28	7.34
Grand Total	2804.00	100.00	2741.40	100.00

Contd

Table No. 4.11 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Annual Plan					Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
	Actual Expdtr.	Actual Expdtr.	Actual Expdtr.	Actual Expdtr.	Anticipated Expdtr.	Projected Outlay
1	10	11	12	13	14	15
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	33.27	39.79	57.35	62.16	70.55	630.95
II Rural Development	41.21	84.45	100.85	54.09	57.99	929.17
III Special Area programmes	14.33	19.70	19.70	62.54	79.19	332.24
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	237.79	334.86	327.26	293.77	408.28	3159.41
V Energy	103.73	83.48	170.56	134.96	171.31	1533.75
VI Industry & Minerals	79.65	18.58	33.06	36.75	43.81	427.16
VII Transport	2.9.61	301.31	316.39	115.86	260.08	1105.05
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology & Environment	15.11	24.09	9.95	66.46	123.93	1126.80
X General Economic Services	21.74	24.39	23.05	68.11	435.39	394.45
XI Social Services	491.30	550.76	680.17	728.46	1090.15	10554.26
XII General Services	60.83	55.37	78.95	56.95	136.31	264.67
Grand Total	1308.57	1535.78	1817.49	1680.11	2876.99	20457.91

Concl'd.

- Source: 1. Planning Department, Manipur.
2. Finance Accounts.
3. Annual Financial Statement.

4.3 Finance Commission:

The Indian Union has a federal constitution and accordingly public finance in India has a federal set-up. Till 1950, the allocation of resources between state and centre is through "The Govt. of India Act, 1935", which has divided financial resources into four classes viz.,

- (i) exclusively federal resources;
- (ii) exclusively principal resources;
- (iii) taxes to be levied and collected by the centre but receipts to be assigned to the provinces; and
- (iv) taxes which were to be shared between the Centre and the Provinces.

Then, with a statutory provision in the constitution regarding appointment of a Finance Commission (FC) to review the working of the finance relation between the centre and the states, the first Finance Commission was accordingly appointed in Nov., 1951, under the Chairmanship of Shri

K.C. Neogy. It submitted its report in Dec., 1952. The recommendations of the Commission were accepted in their entirety by the government which involved the assignment of a large share of income-tax to the states, the allocation of 40 percent of the net proceeds of excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products to the states and the payments of increased and additional grants-in-aid to a number of states.

Another Finance Commission was appointed in 1956 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam. The Government accepted the recommendations of this Commission also and gave effect to them with effect from 1957-58. Likewise, for every five year, a new finance commission gives its recommendations for the next five year coming under the Article 280, which provides for constituting a Finance Commission at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time, as the President of India considers necessary. The recommendations of those commissions are based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the central and state governments and vide consultation with almost all sections of state holders. The commission usually visits the states, sponsors studies, and holds consultation with experts and their recommendations are usually backed up by detailed reasons disclosing methodology adopted by them.

As done by previous commission, the thirteenth finance commission (2010-15) also made recommendations based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the Central and the State Governments, as well as substantial information and economic data gathered through consultations, submission and research studies. The commission held 123 (One Hundred and Twenty three) meetings and also meeting with economist and other representation of State Governments. Subsequently, the commission submitted its report in December, 2009. The total transfers recommended for Manipur for the award period (2010-15) was Rs. 13567.5 crores constituting Rs. 6541.2 crores as share in Central Taxes and Duties and Rs. 7026.3 crores as Grants-in-Aid.

4.3.1 Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII):

The FC-XIII was constituted on November 3, 2007 under the chairmanship of Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar to make recommendations for the period 2010-15. Dr. Indira Rajaraman, Professor Emeritus, Dr. Sanjiv Mishra (who was subsequently appointed in place of Dr. Abusaleh Shariff) and Professor Atul Sharma were appointed as full time members while Shri B.K. Chaturvadi was appointed as a part-time member and Shri Sumit Bose as Secretary.

The FC-XIII has taken cognizance of the prevailing fiscal and macro-economic situation particularly the need to sustain the growth momentum, while bringing about fiscal consolidation. Accordingly, its endeavour has been to recommend a scheme of transfers that could serve the objectives, both of equity and efficiency, and result in fiscal transfer that are predictable and stable. These transfers in the form of tax devolution and grants are meant to correct the vertical imbalances relating to transfer from the Central Government to the State Governments taken together and also the horizontal imbalances which relates to allocation of transfers among the State Governments.

Vertical Devolution :

The Commission has recommended that the share of the states in the net proceeds of shareable central taxes be 32 per cent every year for the period for the award. With the exemptions of all goods from the payment of duty, under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, from 1st March, 2006, the centre has made suitable adjustments in excise duty on Sugar and Tobacco products. The three goods covered under the tax rental agreement, viz., textiles, tobacco and sugar continue to remain in the list of declared goods under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 thus binding the states to prescribed rates in case states decides to levy Value Added Tax (VAT) on these commodities. The FC-XIII have not earmarked any portion of the recommended 32 per cent states' share in shareable net central tax revenue as attributable to additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax and have not recommended any reduction in the share of the states in the event of levy of VAT on textiles, tobacco and sugar by them.

The commission has treated proceeds of service tax as part of the divisible pool for the purpose of determining the states' share in central taxes. In term of the 88th Amendment to the Indian Constitution (which is yet to be notified), the power to levy service tax is vested with the centre and distribution of the tax proceeds between the union and states shall be in accordance with the principles to be determined by the Parliament. In this regard, the commission had endorsed the recommendation of the FC-XII that in the event of such notification, it should be ensured that the revenue accruing to a state under the notification should not be less than the share that would accrue to it, had the entire service tax proceeds been part of the shareable pool.

While recommending the states' share in net central taxes, the commission has taken in to account the overall central transfers to states on revenue account in relation to gross revenue

receipts of the centre. The Commission recommended an indicative ceiling on overall transfers to States on revenue account at 39.5 per cent of the centre's gross revenue receipts.

Horizontal Devolution :

Regarding the determination of the inter se shares of states in tax devolution, the Finance Commission has used equity and efficiency as the two guiding principles. The principle of equity addresses the problem of differences in revenue raising capacity and cost disabilities across states. When capacity is assessed on the basis of observed revenue collected, there is the risk of moral hazard in making the states lax in terms of improving their revenue effort and managing their finances prudently. The principle of efficiency is intended to address this issue and to motivate the states to exploit their resource base and manage their fiscal operations in a cost effective manner. The FC-XIII recommendation on horizontal sharing is also guided by these two principles.

The Criteria and the weights assigned for determination of inter se share of states in tax devolution are summarised below :

Table No. 4.12 Criteria and Weights for Tax Devolution

Sl. No.	Criteria	Relative Weights (per cent)
1	2	3
1.	Population	25.0
2.	Area	10.0
3.	Fiscal Capacity Distance	47.5
4.	Fiscal Discipline	17.5

Source: Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, 2010-15

A comparative picture of the inter se share of the North-Eastern States of India in the Union Tax excluding Service Tax and in the Service Tax are presented in Table No. 4.13 below :

Table No. 4.13 Inter se share of North Eastern States in the union tax and service tax.

Sl. No.	North Eastern States (NES)	Shares of NES in net proceeds of central taxes excluding Service tax (per cent)	Share of NES in Service tax (per cent)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.328	0.332
2.	Assam	3.628	3.685
3.	Manipur	0.451	0.458
4.	Meghalaya	0.408	0.415

5.	Mizoram	0.269	0.273
6.	Nagaland	0.314	0.318
7.	Sikkim	0.239	0.243
8.	Tripura	0.511	0.519

Source: Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, 2010-15.

Grants-in-Aid under Art. 275 (i) of the Indian Constitution

The FC-XIII has recommended grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,18,581 crores for the award period 2010-15 for different purposes. The amount allocated for Manipur out of the total is as indicated below:

Particulars		Grants-in-Aid (Rs. crores)	
		Total	Manipur
I	Local Bodies	87,519	315.9
II	Disaster Relief (including for capacity building)	26,373	40.9
III	Post devolution Non-plan Revenue Deficit	51,800	6056.6
IV	Performance Incentive	1,500	0.0
V	Elementary Education	24,068	15.0
VI	Environment	15,000	158.3
(a)	Protection of Forest	5,000	150.3
(b)	Renewable Energy	5,000	-
(c)	Water Sector Management	5,000	8.0
VII	Improving Out comes	14,446	38.6
(a)	Reduction in Infant Mortality Rates	5,000	-
(b)	Improvement in Supply of Justice	5,000	11.6
(c)	Incentive for Issuing Unique Identification	2,989	4.0
(d)	District Innovation fund	616	9.0
(e)	Improvement of Statistical System	616	9.0
(f)	Employee and Pension Data base	225	5.0
VIII	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	19,930	100.0
IX	State specific needs	27,945	301.0
X	Implementation of model Goods & Services Tax	50,000	-
Total		3,18,581	7,026.3

Note: - (1) The state allocation for item no. VI (b), VII (a) and X is not shown as the allocation is to be done depending on the future performance of the state in the respective areas.

(2) Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, 2010-15.

Local Bodies :

The Tenth Finance Commission (FC-X) had first made a provision for explicitly supporting local bodies through grants subsequent to the passage of the 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution of India in 1993. Since then, there has been a considerable progress in the empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and municipalities.

The FC-XIII also recommended that grants be given to local bodies. The amount recommended for the local bodies in Manipur is detailed in the Table No. 4.14.

Table No. 4.14 Grants recommended for the Local Bodies of Manipur by the 13th Finance Commission.

Particulars	(Rs in Crores)				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. General Basic Grants	28.00	32.50	38.00	45.00	53.30
2. General Performance Grants	0.00	11.10	26.10	30.70	36.30
3. Special Areas Basic Grants	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
4. Special Areas Performance Grants	0.00	0.90	1.80	1.80	1.80

Source : Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, 2010-15

Disaster relief :

The financing of disaster relief is an important aspect of federal fiscal relation in India. The states have different disaster proneness profiles and varying levels of economic development which implies that the coping capacity of each state to deal with disaster is not same. An ironical fact is that the poorer states are often the most disaster prone. Consequently, the financing of disaster relief has come to be firmly accepted as a joint endeavor of the Central and State Governments.

The subject of funding relief expenditure has been recognized by every finance commission since the second. The existing system of financing relief expenditure mainly revolves around the Calamity Relief Funds (CRFs) maintained at the state level and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) at the central level.

Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) :

The CRF is maintained in the public account of the state to be used to meet expenditure for providing immediate relief to victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attacks. The FC-XIII has recommended that the CRF be merged into the State Disaster Response Funds (SDRFs) of the respective states. The commission also recommended the funding of the SDRFs in the ratio of 75:25 by the central and State Governments respectively for the general category states and 90:10 for the special category states. The recommended size of the SDRF for Manipur is Rs. 39.90 crores. The annual contribution of the Centre and the State Government for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 is shown below Table No. 4.15.

Table No. 4.15 Centre’s and State’s share in the Disaster Relief Fund for Manipur, 2010-11 to 2014-15.

Year	Share (Rs. crores)		
	Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4
2010-11	6.50	0.72	7.22
2011-12	6.82	0.76	7.58
2012-13	7.16	0.80	7.96
2013-14	7.52	0.84	8.36
2014-15	7.90	0.88	8.78

Source : Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, 2010-15

In order to reduce the impact of a disaster on human life and property, trained manpower who can effectively deal with complex situation are required. Therefore, measures are necessary to be taken to build capacity amongst those handling response and creating

awareness amongst people. The FC-XIII have recommended a grant of Rs. 525 crores for taking up activities for building capacity in the administrative machinery for better handling of disaster response and for preparation of district and state level disaster management plans as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The allocation for North Eastern States of India is given in Table No. 4.16.

Table No. 4.16 Grant for Capacity Building for North Eastern States of India.

						(Rs. crores)
North Eastern States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total (2010-15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assam	5	5	5	5	5	25
Manipur	1	1	1	1	1	5
Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	1	5
Mizoram	1	1	1	1	1	5
Nagaland	1	1	1	1	1	5
Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	5
Tripura	1	1	1	1	1	5

Source : Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, 2010-15

State Specific Grants :

On the basis of the representation made by the states in meetings as well as during commission's visit to the states, the commission have made an assessment of the more pressing needs of the states and recommended grants-in-aid for needs specific to each state. The Government of Manipur has also sought fund for specific areas. The amount recommended by the commission for Manipur for specific activities is Rs. 301 crores. The amount for the specific activities is given below :

- (i) Rs. 8.00 crores for development of Kangla fort.
- (ii) Rs. 10.00 crores for renovation and maintenance of Raj Bhavan.
- (iii) Rs. 84.00 crores for the upgradation of Manipur Police Training School to Manipur Police Training College (MPTC).
- (iv) Rs. 23.00 crores for strengthening police infrastructure in Rural and Remote areas.

- (v) Rs. 25.00 crores for improvement and upgradation of internal roads, sewage and drainage, water, street lighting and basic urban amenities at Moreh.
- (vi) Rs. 100.00 crores for maintenance of the main Sports Complex at Imphal, in line with international standards.
- (vii) Rs. 51.00 crores for the construction of administrative infrastructure for Autonomous District Councils.

Besides grants for local bodies, disaster management and state specific grants, other grants awarded in respect of Manipur as per the recommendations of the FC-XIII is shown below :

Table No. 4.17 Grants-in-aid to Manipur recommended by the FC–XIII.

(Rs. in crores)						
Grants	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total (2010-15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Non-Plan Revenue Deficit	1186.00	1105.00	1379.00	1272.00	1114.00	6057.00
2. Elementary Education	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
3. Forests	18.79	18.79	37.58	37.58	37.58	150.32
4. Water Sector	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
5. Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	-	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	100.00

Source : Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, 2010-15

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The economy of Manipur state being primarily dependent on agriculture, emphasis has been given on augmenting agricultural production of the state. Agriculture still occupies the most prominent position in the state's economy. Traditionally, people in the hills cultivate on high slopes and abandon the plots after a few years in the practice of jhuming or shifting cultivation. Arable land is by and large marginal and hence agriculture had persistently been on subsistence level in Manipur.

5.1.1 Agriculture :

Agriculture, being the main occupation of the people of Manipur, it has an important place in the economy of the state. Agriculture sector contributes a major share to the total state domestic product and provides employment to about 57.04 % of the total workers in Manipur. In fact, the state domestic product fluctuates depending on the performance of agricultural sector. Despite the crucial importance of this primary sector in the state's economy, the irregular and erratic behaviour of monsoon accompanied by inadequate irrigation facilities have resulted in severe fluctuations in agricultural production. Agriculture becomes a living proposition rather than a commercial proposition. Thus, from the view point of employment and income, agriculture plays a very crucial role in the state's economy.

5.1.2 Rainfall :

The irrigation system in Manipur is not fully developed and therefore the main source of water for agricultural purpose is rain water. The prospects of agriculture in the state depend largely on timely occurrence of rains. It is particularly so in the case of Kharif season where production and productivity of crops are dependent not only in the quantum of rains, but also its equitable distribution over the days/months of the seasons. The distribution of rainfall over months as recorded by the ICAR, Manipur at Lamphelpat are shown in Table No. 5.1 and Table No. 5(a) of part II of this publication presents the annual rainfall recorded during the years from 1995 to 2013.

Table No. 5.1 Monthly Rainfall recorded in 2008 to 2013.

Months	Rainfall in (m.m.)					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	34.2	0.0	6.9	17.5	26.4	0.0
February	21.0	20.8	0.3	2.8	6.0	1.7
March	69.6	50.9	128.1	47.6	73.2	31.8
April	17.8	78.8	229.5	38.9	151.3	83.6
May	94.6	156.4	193.7	274.7	102.3	335.1
June	260.2	69.3	238.4	383.2	213.8	135.5
July	210.2	181.1	296.1	298.8	209.0	254.1
August	244.5	303.5	103.6	278.4	113.0	414.3
September	150.8	131.3	262.3	146.6	180.6	291.3
October	87.6	166.0	195.0	49.3	161.5	90.3
November	1.7	15.6	12.6	1.3	88.3	0.0
December	8.7	0.0	59.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total	1200.9	1173.7	1725.7	1539.1	1325.4	1639.1

Source : ICAR, Manipur, Lamphelpat.

5.1.3 Size of Holding :

The agricultural holding/land holding is the amount of land held by a farmer. In Manipur, arable land is limited and majority of the farming community have small and marginal land holdings which make them difficult to practice any subsistence farming. The area of operational holding is about 172 thousand hectares operated by 150.4 thousand farmers as per the agricultural census 2005-06. It can be seen from the Table No. 5.2 that the average size of operational holdings for Manipur has slightly decreased from 1.15 hectares in 2000-01 to 1.14 hectares in 2005-06. The area operated in small and marginal holdings accounted for 59.77 percent in 2005-06.

Table No. 5.2 Distribution of operational holdings in respect of Manipur State.

Size of holding	Category of farmer	No. of operational holding ('000)			Area operated ('000 Hect.)			Average size of operational holding (Hect.)		
		1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 1.0	Marginal	69.00	75.00	76.5	39.00	40.00	40.0	0.57	0.53	0.52
1.0-2.0	Small	49.00	49.00	48.8	67.00	63.00	62.8	1.37	1.29	1.29
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	21.00	22.00	22.3	54.00	55.00	55.3	2.57	2.47	2.48
4.0-10.0	Medium	3.00	3.00	2.8	14.00	14.00	13.5	4.67	4.86	4.86
10.0 & above	Large	Neg.	Neg.	-	Neg.	Neg.	0.4	-	11.38	11.13
All holdings		142.00	149.00	150.4	174.00	172.00	172.0	1.22	1.15	1.14

Neg.: Negligible

- Source : 1. Agricultural Statistics At-A-Glance, 2006. Agricultural Census Divn., Ministry of Agri. Government of India.
2. Report on Agriculture Census 2005-06, Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.1.4 Pattern of Land Utilisation :

Land Utilisation statistics for the entire State of Manipur are not available because hill areas are not cadastrally surveyed. The plains of Manipur occupy about 2,238 sq. kms. which accounts for about 10 percent of the total geographical area. A firm information regarding the land utilization of the entire State cannot be built up since land records are available only for the cadastrally surveyed area of the Manipur Valley and a very small pocket of the hills while no complete and regular land utilization survey have been undertaken by the authorities, such as Agriculture/Horticulture/Settlement and Land Records/Revenue Departments. As per the land utilization statistics of 2000-2001, out of the total geographical area, the reporting area is about 1,90,446 hectares. An area of 26,900 hectares of land is not available for cultivation. Fallow land covers 200 hectares and other uncultivated land excluding the fallow land covers 8,055 hectares which account for about 4.23 percent of the total reporting area. The land use classification (Total Crop Area) of Manipur for the year 2010-11 to 2012-13 are presented in

Table No. 5.3 and Table no. 5(b) of Part II shows a comparative picture of land utilization pattern of Manipur with those of all India level for 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Table No. 5.3 Land use Classification (Total Crop Area) of Manipur, 2010-11 to 2012-13

(Area in '000 hectares)

District	Classification of Reported area								
	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Senapati	17.40	6.46	23.86	17.48	6.79	23.86	10.91	8.12	19.03
2. Tamenglong	30.85	6.91	37.76	30.85	6.91	37.76	17.65	8.58	26.23
3.									
Churachandpur	35.46	6.51	41.97	36.36	6.96	43.32	21.63	8.24	29.87
4. Chandel	14.67	5.82	20.49	14.86	6.15	21.01	10.65	7.47	18.12
5. Ukhrul	13.27	7.44	20.71	13.51	7.82	21.33	10.67	9.11	19.78
6. Imphal East	35.37	7.35	42.72	35.72	9.61	45.33	17.14	10.11	27.25
7. Imphal West	32.26	12.83	45.09	32.54	16.99	49.53	19.21	15.37	34.58
8. Bishnupur	25.90	16.81	42.71	26.28	19.79	46.07	13.54	18.03	31.57
9. Thoubal	26.01	16.15	42.16	26.27	19.85	46.12	14.88	18.12	33.00

Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.1.5 Agricultural Production :

Permanent cultivation is generally practiced in the valley districts, while terrace cultivation is practiced in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hill districts. Rice is the staple food of Manipur and is grown in both the hill and plain areas. Cultivation is almost entirely mono-crop with rice accounting about 98 percent of food-grains production. The food-grains production and estimated requirement of the State is given in the Table no. 5.4.

Table No. 5.4 Estimated requirement of household consumption of food-grains in Manipur

('000 tonnes)

Year	Production			Requirement		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	375.69	3.23	378.92	429.13	13.67	442.80
2000-01	392.59	3.16	395.75	434.51	13.83	448.34
2001-02	397.35	3.04	400.39	443.89	14.12	458.01
2002-03	343.94	3.13	347.07	452.94	14.41	467.35
2003-04	388.77	3.24	392.01	462.31	14.71	477.02
2004-05	444.83	4.49	449.32	471.73	15.01	486.74
2005-06	394.01	4.38	398.39	481.22	15.32	496.54
2006-07	397.44	5.24	402.68	490.76	15.62	506.38
2007-08	414.59	4.64	419.23	500.36	15.93	516.29
2008-09	408.46	5.19	413.65	510.02	16.23	526.25
2009-10	366.08	5.26	371.34	519.73	16.54	536.27
2010-11	389.28	5.33	394.61	529.50	16.85	546.35

Year	Short-fall		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
1	8	9	10
1999-00	53.44	10.44	63.88
2000-01	41.92	10.67	52.59
2001-02	46.54	11.08	57.62
2002-03	109.00	11.28	120.28
2003-04	73.54	11.47	85.01
2004-05	26.90	10.52	37.42
2005-06	87.21	10.94	98.15
2006-07	93.32	10.38	103.70
2007-08	85.77	11.29	97.06
2008-09	101.56	11.04	112.60
2009-10	153.65	11.28	164.93
2010-11	140.22	11.21	151.74

Note : Per-capita consumption rate of food-grains per annum
Cereals- 191.02 kgs., Pulses- 6.08 kgs.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

During 2010-11, the food-grain production was 394.61 thousand tonnes thereby showing a increase of 6.27 percent from the previous year of 371.34 thousand tonnes in 2009-10. The estimated requirement of food grains for human consumption excluding livestock/poultry/seed/wastage etc. in the state would be of the order of 546.35 thousand tonnes in 2010-11. The shortfall of foodgrains in the year 2010-11 was about 151.74 thousand tonnes. The production of rice in 2011-12 is higher than the previous year's record.

The production of rice for Manipur for the year 2011-12 was estimated at 3.87 lakh tonnes as against 3.77 lakh tonnes in 2010-11. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2011-12 was recorded as 5.90 thousand hectares, 1910.59 kgs. per hectare and 11.28 thousand tonnes respectively. The area, yield and production under cereal crops are depicted in the following Table No. 5.5.

Table No. 5.5 Estimated area and production of cereal crops

Area : '000 hectares

Yield rate : kg./hectare

Production : '000 tonnes

Year	Rice			Maize		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	162.57	2,382.11	387.26	5.06	1,994.07	10.09
2002-03	153.11	2,192.35	335.67	3.54	2,336.16	8.27
2003-04	157.83	2,415.51	381.24	2.34	3,217.95	7.53
2004-05	176.31	2,472.52	435.93	3.22	2,763.98	8.90
2005-06	166.26	2322.09	386.07	2.85	2785.96	7.94
2006-07	165.37	2353.33	389.17	3.34	2476.05	8.27
2007-08	166.15	2444.48	406.15	2.96	2851.35	8.44
2008-09	168.40	2357.20	396.96	4.28	2686.76	11.50
2009-10	169.37	2092.44	354.37	4.81	2435.86	11.71
2010-11	168.78	2235.81	377.37	5.01	2376.14	11.91
2011-12	172.83	2240.18	387.17	5.90	1910.59	11.28

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Among the districts, Thoubal District had the highest production of rice with 70.97 thousand tonnes (18.33 percent) which was followed by Imphal East with 66.04 thousand tonnes (17.06 per cent). The lowest was recorded in Chandel District having only 18.69 thousand tonnes (4.83 per cent) during the year 2011-12. The following Table No. 5.6 presents the district-wise area, production and average yield of cereal crops in Manipur during 2011-12.

Table No. 5.6 Districtwise Area, Production and Average Yield of Cereal Crops in Manipur, 2011-12

Area : '000 hectares

Yield rate : kg./hectare

Production : '000 tonnes

District	Rice			Maize		
	Area	Yield rate	Production	Area	Yield rate	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati	17.04	2038.62	34.75	1.45	569.53	0.83
2. Tamenglong	9.24	2066.00	19.10	-	-	-
3. Churachandpur	25.23	1568.35	39.56	1.93	2576.90	4.98
4. Chandel	8.16	2290.92	18.69	0.15	2810.08	0.43
5. Ukhrul	16.49	2340.58	38.59	2.37	2130.35	5.04
6. Imphal East	25.27	2613.28	66.04	-	-	-
7. Imphal West	22.87	2839.18	64.93	-	-	-
8. Bishnupur	19.17	1801.79	34.54	-	-	-
9. Thoubal	29.36	2417.20	70.97	-	-	-
Manipur	172.83	2240.18	387.17	5.90	1910.59	11.28

- Nil

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

5.1.6 Index Number of Agricultural production :

The index number of agricultural production (Base : Triennium ending 1999-2000=100) was 106.32 in 2006-2007. It increased to 111.59 in 2007-2008. And the index number of foodgrains production was 110.85 in 2007-2008 as against the 106.22 in 2006-2007 showing a increase of 4.36 percent over that of the previous year. The index number of non-foodgrains production was substantially increased to 133.14 in 2007-2008 from index number of 111.32 in 2006-2007.

The index number of cereals production with the triennium ending 1999-2000 as the base year showed a mixed trend. The index of production under cereals (including Paddy and maize) during 2008-2009 were 108.63 as against the 110.85 in 2007-2008 showing a decrease of 2.00 percent over that of the previous year. The index of production under pulses (including gram and other pulses) was 293.63 in 2008-2009. The index of production of oilseeds in the state during the period was 26.42, condiments spices was 113.28, fruits and vegetables was 201.78 and miscellaneous crops (including sugarcane and tobacco) was 23.07. The following Table No. 5.7 presents the index number of agricultural production for the sub-group of crops. The index numbers of agricultural production of principal crops in the state are given in Table No. 5(c) of Part II.

Table no. 5.7 Index Numbers of agricultural production of Manipur by sub-group of crops.

(Triennium ending 1999-00=100)

Sub-group of crops	Weight	Year						
		2000-01	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	99.38	104.21	104.05	118.98	105.37	106.22	110.85	108.63
Pulses	0.62	143.64	142.73	204.09	147.27	230.84	205.73	293.39
Foodgrains	81.24	104.21	104.05	118.98	105.37	106.22	110.85	108.63
Oilseeds	1.80	116.98	47.17	92.45	54.72	79.24	64.15	26.42
Fibres	0.08	50.00	-	-	-	-	233.33	-
Condiments & spices	6.53	95.99	174.44	163.41	110.02	138.10	108.27	113.28
Fruits & vegetables	68.96	95.14	120.84	108.43	127.66	115.90	244.68	201.78
Misc. crops	22.63	122.26	54.53	49.47	11.58	82.43	84.10	23.07
Non-foodgrains	18.76	99.01	111.87	100.48	110.95	111.32	133.14	175.54
All crops	100.00	104.10	105.52	118.61	105.48	106.32	111.59	109.98

- Not available

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

5.1.7 High yielding Varieties (HYV) Programme :

The High Yielding Varieties Programmes which are introduced in India since the mid-sixties play a significant role in boosting agricultural production. However, the adoption of HYVs in the State has been found to be very slow particularly in the hill areas and also with regard to other crops except for paddy.

According to the results of Crop Estimation survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the estimated area under HYVs and Improved varieties (IV) of paddy in 2011-12 is less than the previous year. The total area under HYVs and IVs of paddy constitutes about 54.71 percent of the total area under paddy in 2011-12 as against 58.75 percent in 2010-11.

The adoption of HYVs of paddy in the hill districts perhaps due to surface configuration of the hill areas continued to be negligible while that of IVs is quite encouraging. The proportion in the hill areas for the HYVs and IVs was 7.22 percent in 2011-12 as against 16.69 percent in 2010-11. The percentage of areas under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy during 2000-01 to 2011-12 are shown in Table No. 5.8.

Table No. 5.8 Percentage of area under HYVs, IVs and local varieties of paddy to total area under paddy, 2000-01 to 2011-12

Region	Varieties of Seed	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hills	HYV+IV	9.37	16.92	11.98	17.99	16.82	11.75
	Others	90.63	83.08	88.02	82.01	83.18	88.25
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	79.66	81.41	48.08	57.46	87.89	74.64
	Others	20.34	18.59	51.92	42.54	12.11	25.36
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
State	HYV+IV	49.24	53.00	30.93	38.19	57.47	43.37
	Others	50.76	47.00	69.07	61.81	42.53	56.63
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Region	Varieties of Seed	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Hills	HYV+IV	15.73	16.54	17.60	16.43	16.69	7.22
	Others	84.27	83.46	82.40	83.57	83.31	92.78
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	63.25	81.12	66.32	79.36	92.81	92.13
	Others	36.75	18.88	33.68	20.64	7.19	7.87
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
State	HYV+IV	40.31	52.99	44.71	52.30	58.75	54.71
	Others	59.69	47.01	55.29	47.70	41.25	45.29
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

During 2010-11, it was found that HYVs of paddy were mainly used in the valley areas of the state. Of these total areas of 168.78 thousand hectares under paddy, the area under HYVs paddy was found to be 36.82 thousand hectares which was 20.55 percent of the total area under paddy in the state. Out of 36.82 thousand hectares under HYVs, 33.47 thousand hectares was found in the valley and the remaining 3.34 thousand hectares was found in the hill areas. With the irrigation potentials created under major, medium and minor irrigation projects, double cropping has been adopted more successfully in a number of pockets of the valley districts of Manipur.

5.1.8 Application of Fertilizer :

Chemical fertilizers play an important role in increasing the agricultural production particularly when used with the high yielding varieties which are responsive to recommended doses of fertilizers. The increase in agricultural production was possible as a result of adoption of quality seeds, appropriate doses of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals, coupled with assured irrigation. The improved and certified seeds have been the catalyst for making inputs cost effective. The fertilizer consumption was 59.05 thousand tonnes in 2003-04 and it decreased to 17.12 thousand tonnes in 2011-12 and 23.40 thousand tonnes in 2012-13. The trend in the consumption of fertilizers during 2002-03 to 2012-13 can be seen in Table No. 5.9. Districtwise consumption and distribution of fertilizers during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are shown in Table No. 5(d) and 5(e) of part II of this publication respectively.

Table No. 5.9 Consumption of fertilizers in Manipur during 2002-03 to 2012-13
(in '000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	M. Phos	S.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002-03	45.68	5.00	2.86	-	3.16	56.70
2003-04	47.25	5.37	2.32	3.42	0.69	59.05
2004-05	34.53	4.19	1.59	-	2.93	44.14
2005-06	25.35	2.43	1.21	-	1.60	30.59
2006-07	28.27	6.50	2.18	-	3.75	40.70
2007-08	28.76	6.24	2.17	0.03	3.01	40.21
2008-09	19.14	3.52	2.46	-	2.07	27.19
2009-10	22.56	1.67	0.61	0.06	1.29	26.19
2010-11	10.28	2.01	0.05	0.02	1.07	13.88
2011-12	13.64	1.79	0.73	-	0.97	17.12
2012-13	18.84	2.25	0.81	-	1.50	23.40

Source : Agriculture Department, Govt. of Manipur.

5.1.9 Commercial Crops :

The development of commercial crops like cotton, kabrangchak, oilseeds and sugarcane is very essential for enhancing the growth of agro-based industries in the State of Manipur. The estimated areas under some important commercial crops are given below in Table No. 5.10.

Table no. 5.10 Estimated area under important commercial crops.

(Area in '000 hectares)

Year	Cotton	Kabrangchak	Oilseeds	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	0.09	-	1.66	0.65
2002-03	-	-	2.62	0.32
2003-04	-	-	1.15	0.33
2004-05	-	-	2.13	0.30
2005-06	-	-	1.57	0.07
2006-07	0.20	-	1.90	0.50
2007-08	0.21	-	2.08	0.51
2008-09	0.01	0.02	0.63	0.14
2009-10	0.22	-	1.62	0.14
2010-11	-	-	1.72	0.79

- Nil

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

5.1.10 Irrigation Facilities :

An important negative aspect of the current strategy for raising agricultural production is increasing reliance on non-perennial irrigation due to the absence of timely and adequate rainfall. Therefore, the various programmes undertaken for providing irrigation facilities produce salutary effects. Out of the estimated area of 172.83 thousand hectares, 24.57 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 14.22 percent to the total area under paddy during 2010-11. The district-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2011-12 is given in Table No. 5.11.

Table No. 5.11 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2011-12 in Manipur.

(Area in '000 hect.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Not Irrigated		Irrigated		Total		Grand Total
		Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Senapati	13.21	1.42	3.83	0.03	17.04	1.45	18.49
2.	Tamenglong	9.25	-	-	-	9.25	-	9.25
3.	Churachandpur	25.23	1.93	-	-	25.23	1.93	27.16
4.	Chandel	8.16	0.15	-	-	8.16	0.15	8.31
5.	Ukhul	16.48	2.27	-	-	16.48	2.37	18.85
	Hill-Total	72.33	5.87	3.83	0.03	76.16	5.90	82.06
6.	Imphal East	25.27	-	-	-	25.27	-	25.27
7.	Imphal West	17.81	-	5.06	-	22.87	-	22.87
8.	Bishnupur	3.49	-	15.68	-	19.17	-	19.17
9.	Thoubal	29.36	-	-	-	29.36	-	29.36
	Valley-Total	75.93	-	20.74	-	96.67	-	96.67
	State Total	148.26	5.87	24.57	0.03	172.83	5.90	178.73

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

5.2 Horticulture :

Manipur has plenty of scope and potential to grow various horticultural crops because of varied agro-climatic conditions. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, lemon, orange, banana, guava, peaches etc.

5.2.1 Area under Fruits & Vegetables:

Growing of fruits and vegetables on small plots of land provides additional income to the farmers undertaking crop husbandry enterprises. Another advantage of growing fruits is that these can be grown on uneven and undulating lands. In this way, it gives additional benefits as forests cover for such lands which are liable to run off and erosion.

At present, the reliable estimates of the total acreage of the various fruits and vegetables are not available for the state. The following Table No. 5.12 shows estimates on data collected in the Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Table No. 5.12 Area under some fruits and vegetables in Manipur during 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Name of the crop	(Area in '000 hectares)							
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pineapple	1.45	0.04	0.59	1.96	0.32	0.54	1.45	1.38
Orange	1.74	1.69	3.40	4.98	4.94	4.59	2.91	2.54
Lemon	0.31	0.34	0.10	0.03	0.54	0.73	0.63	0.13
Papaya	0.17	0.00	-	0.05	0.09	0.26	0.51	0.37
Arum	9.33	9.94	9.48	9.47	6.72	8.80	8.33	7.74
Banana	3.87	4.42	4.20	9.36	7.51	8.41	5.29	6.94
Passion fruit	0.39	1.77	1.57	1.47	1.19	1.19	1.06	0.14
Bean	3.29	3.62	5.01	4.97	5.54	6.03	6.61	6.42
Cabbage	2.42	3.20	2.75	4.11	4.45	5.49	5.21	5.58
Cauliflower	0.60	1.46	0.57	0.18	0.56	1.55	2.73	1.83
Pea	2.14	1.87	1.55	1.64	2.67	3.20	3.37	3.36
Potato	2.96	4.87	2.87	1.95	3.34	5.87	6.37	5.52

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

The cultivation of horticulture crops is by and large practised as non-commercial enterprise by farmers in their homestead and orchard, it hardly helps in development of proper market of horticultural crops. But in recent years, cultivation of horticultural crops like pineapple, potato and vegetables are being developed on commercial scale in many places of the state. As per the estimates built up by the Directorate of Horticulture, average annual production of fruits, vegetables and spices during the year 2011-12 were 4,05,870 MT, 2,00,343 MT and 1,13,692 MT respectively as against 3,71,601 MT, 1,92,955 MT and 1,07,298 MT in 2010-11. The horticultural production of Manipur for the period from 1999-00 to 2011-12 is given in Table No. 5.13.

Table No. 5.13 Horticulture Production of Manipur for the last few years
(in lakh MT)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices
1	2	3	4
1999-00	1.18	0.48	0.43
2000-01	1.18	0.48	-
2001-02	1.03	0.45	0.43
2002-03	1.34	0.47	0.48
2003-04	2.22	0.57	0.53
2004-05	1.93	0.63	0.57
2005-06	1.89	0.67	0.56
2006-07	2.29	0.92	0.68
2007-08	2.74	0.11	0.75
2008-09	3.48	1.74	0.96
2009-10	2.84	2.13	1.04
2010-11	3.72	1.93	1.07
2011-12	4.06	2.00	1.14

Source : Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur.

To promote healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticulture marketing and improve transport system as the present low level of horticulture production is due to perishable nature coupled with improper marketing facilities.

5.2.2 Cropping Pattern :

Rice continues to dominate acreage of all the crops with 168.78 thousand hectares (64.96 percent of cropped area in the State) in 2010-11 as against 169.37 thousand hectares (64.82 percent) in 2009-10. Area under cereals was 178.73 thousand hectares (67.41 percent) in 2011-12 as against 173.80 (66.89 percent) in 2010-11. The area under pulses was 15.97 thousand hectares or 6.02 percent of the cropped area of the State in 2011-12 as against 15.36 thousand hectares or 5.90 percent in 2010-11. The foodgrains alone accounted for 72.80 percent of the sown area during the year 2010-11. While 0.64 percent area was occupied by oilseeds and the remaining 25.93 percent area was occupied by Cotton, Sugarcane and others. The following Table No. 5.14 gives an idea of the cropping pattern of Manipur.

Table No. 5.14 Cropping Pattern of Manipur

(Area in'000 hect.)

Year	Name of Crops						Total
	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Cotton	Sugar cane	Other Misc. crops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-02	167.63 (77.55)	5.96 (2.76)	1.66 (0.77)	0.09 (0.04)	0.65 (0.30)	40.17 (18.58)	216.16 (100.00)
2002-03	156.65 (72.79)	7.80 (3.62)	2.62 (1.22)	* *	0.32 (0.15)	47.81 (22.22)	215.20 (100.00)
2003-04	160.17 (69.68)	5.06 (2.20)	1.15 (0.50)	* *	0.33 (0.14)	63.16 (27.48)	229.87 (100.00)
2004-05	179.53 (74.29)	9.23 (3.82)	2.13 (0.88)	* *	0.30 (0.13)	50.47 (20.88)	241.66 (100.00)
2005-06	169.11 (72.35)	8.31 (3.55)	1.36 (0.58)	* *	0.06 (0.03)	54.90 (23.49)	233.74 (100.00)
2006-07	168.71 (71.64)	10.57 (4.49)	1.94 (0.82)	0.21 (0.09)	0.50 (0.21)	53.56 (22.75)	235.49 (100.00)
2007-08	169.11 (70.00)	12.51 (5.18)	2.08 (0.86)	0.21 (0.09)	0.51 (0.21)	57.17 (23.66)	241.59 (100.00)
2008-09	172.68 (69.40)	13.06 (5.25)	0.63 (0.25)	0.01 (0.00)	0.14 (0.06)	62.30 (25.04)	248.82 (100.00)
2009-10	174.18 (66.66)	15.52 (5.94)	2.54 (0.97)	0.22 (0.09)	0.21 (0.08)	68.61 (26.26)	261.28 (100.00)
2010-11	173.80 (66.89)	15.36 (5.9)	1.72 (0.66)	0.08 (0.03)	0.79 (0.31)	68.07 (26.20)	259.82 (100.00)
2011-12	178.73 (67.41)	15.97 (6.02)	1.69 (0.64)	0.45 (0.17)	0.28 (0.11)	68.02 (25.65)	265.14 (100.00)

* Nil

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Note : (1) For the years from 1999-2000 onwards, soyabean is excluded from pulses and included in oilseeds according to the CSO's classification of agricultural items.

(2) Figures in brackets are percentage shares to the respective total.

5.3 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry :

Amongst the allied sectors of Agriculture, Livestock/Poultry is another important sector. Development of animal husbandry is an essential feature as livestock plays a pivotal role particularly in the state's rural economy. A large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other economically weaker sections depend upon livestock for gainful employment.

The primary objective of animal husbandry development activities is to augment animal based products like milk, meat, egg, wool, hide and skins etc. In order to ensure a steady growth of these livestock and poultry products and also by-products, the department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has taken up development programmes such as (i) animal health and disease control, (ii) cattle development, (iii) pig breeding, (iv) poultry development, (v) feed and fodder development and (vi) dairy development and milk supply schemes.

5.3.1 Livestock Wealth :

The main categories of livestock reared in Manipur are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, dog, pig, etc. Cattles and buffaloes provide motive power in wet cultivation. Rearing of pigs and poultry are found to be very important sources of income generating activities. The total livestock population according to livestock census, 2007 was recorded to be 7.87 lakhs as against 11.03 lakhs in the livestock census, 2003. Thus, there was a decrease of 28.65 percent in the livestock population of the State. Cattle population constitutes 43.46 percent of the total livestock population. In 2007, the total cattle population was about 3 lakhs as compared to 4 lakhs in 2003 census. The total number of buffaloes was 62.17 thousand in 2007, as compared to 77.4 thousands in 2003. The total number of sheep and goats in 2007 census were 59 thousands as compared to 39 thousands in 2003 census. In case of poultry, the total population in 2007 census was 22.89 lakhs as compared to 29.41 lakhs in 2003. Livestock and poultry population of Manipur State according to livestock censuses is given in Table No. 5.15 and district-wise livestock and poultry population according to 2007 livestock census is presented in Table No. 5(f) of part II.

Table No. 5.15 Livestock & Poultry Population of Manipur

Category	Census Year							
	1997		2003		2007		P.C. Variation	
	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	2003 over 1997	2007 over 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cattle	508	42.37	418	37.90	342	43.46	(-)17.72	(-)18.18
Buffalo	95	7.92	77	6.98	62	7.88	(-)18.95	(-)19.48
Sheep	8	0.67	6	0.55	8	1.01	(-)25.00	33.33
Goat	33	2.75	33	2.99	51	6.48	0.00	54.55
Horse/Pony	2	0.17	2	0.18	-	-	0.00	-
Pig	388	32.36	415	37.62	314	39.90	(+)6.96	(-)24.34
Mithun	-	-	-	-	10	1.27	-	-
Other Livestock	165	13.76	152	13.78	-	-	(-)7.88	-
Total Livestock	1,199	100.00	1,103	100.00	787	100.00	(-)8.01	(-)28.65
Total Poultry	3,057	-	2,941	-	2,289	-	(-)3.75	(-)22.17

Source : Livestock Census reports, Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services.

5.3.2 Animal Health and Disease Control :

To keep livestock and poultry healthy and also to protect them from a number of deathly epidemic diseases, the Department has formed a network of veterinary services such as Hospitals, Dispensaries and Veterinary aid Centers throughout the State for treatment and control of diseases. By the end of March 2012, there were in all 55 veterinary hospitals, 143 (109 veterinary dispensaries and 34 Aid centers) dispensaries functioning in the State. The extent of work done by these institutions during 2004-05 to 2011-12 is given in Table No. 5(g) of part II.

5.3.3 Livestock Products :

The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. The estimated production of milk in the State in 2011-12 was 78.82 thousand tonnes which was 1.05 percent more than the production of 78.00 thousand tonnes in 2010-11. The estimated production of milk and the number of milk chilling centers and their capacities are shown in Table No. 5(h) of part II. The production of egg (in number) in 2011-12 was estimated at 1160.87 lakhs showing an increase of about 2.10 percent over the production of 1137.04 lakhs in 2010-11. The estimated meat production in 2011-12 was 18.15 thousand tonnes which was 12.23 percent less than the production of 20.68 thousand tonnes in 2010-11. The estimated livestock products of Manipur during the period from 1999-00 to 2011-12 are given in Table No. 5.16.

Table No. 5.16 Production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur

Year	Milk (’000 tonnes)	Egg (Lakh Nos.)	Meat (’000 tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1999-00	66.71	710.09	15.85
2000-01	68.13	723.29	16.24
2001-02	70.82	743.29	16.36
2002-03	71.61	762.34	16.82
2003-04	72.92	792.75	17.30
2004-05	74.77	822.32	16.34
2005-06	76.76	834.66	17.57
2006-07	80.00	860.00	24.00
2007-08	78.21	840.20	18.29
2008-09	78.48	841.92	18.41
2009-10	77.59	1,107.66	18.41
2010-11	78.00	1,137.04	20.68
2011-12	78.82	1,160.87	18.15

Source : Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services, Govt. of Manipur.

Table No. 5.17 below shows a picture of the annual average wholesale prices of milk, egg and meat prevailing in the districts of Manipur during 2010-11 & 2011-12.

Table No. 5.17 Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Livestock Products, Manipur, 2010-11 and 2011-12

District	2010-11					
	Milk (Rs./tonne)	Egg (Rs./’000)	Meat (Rs./tonne)			
			Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Pig
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	18,000	7,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	2,20,000	1,20,000
Tamenglong	30,000	6,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,70,000	1,70,000
Churachandpur	28,000	8,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	1,50,000
Chandel	30,000	9,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	1,50,000
Ukhrul	20,000	8,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	2,70,000	1,60,000
Imphal East	25,000	8,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	3,20,000	1,80,000
Imphal West	25,000	8,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	3,20,000	1,80,000
Bishnupur	20,000	8,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	2,50,000	1,60,000
Thoubal	20,000	8,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	2,50,000	1,70,000

(Contd.)

Table No. 5.17 Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Livestock Products, Manipur,

2010-11 and 2011-12

District	2011-12					
	Milk (Rs./tonne)	Egg (Rs./'000)	Meat (Rs./tonne)			
			Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Pig
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	20,000	8,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,40,000	1,40,000
Tamenglong	32,000	6,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,80,000	1,70,000
Churachandpur	30,000	9,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	2,60,000	1,70,000
Chandel	30,000	9,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	1,50,000
Ukhrul	22,000	9,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	2,58,000	1,70,000
Imphal East	26,000	10,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,50,000	1,90,000
Imphal West	26,000	10,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	3,50,000	1,90,000
Bishnupur	20,000	8,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,40,000	1,40,000
Thoubal	20,000	9,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	2,60,000	1,80,000

(Concl'd)

Source : Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Manipur.

5.4 Forestry :

For a hilly State like Manipur, forest products are the most important natural resources for environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance. According to Forest Report, 2009 by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, the forest cover of Manipur is 17,280 sq. kms. as against 17,219 sq. kms. in 2003 and 17086 sq. kms. in 2005. The distribution of forest cover according to the FSI is shown in the Table No.5.18

Table No. 5.18 District wise Forest Area in Manipur

(State of Forest Report 2009, FSI Dehradun)

(Area in sq. km.)

District	Geographical Area	Forest Cover				Percentage
		Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open Forest	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	3,271	233	940	1,130	2,303	70.41
Tamenglong	4,391	264	1,584	2,063	3,911	89.07
Churachandpur	4,570	37	1,169	3,068	4,274	93.52
Chandel	3,313	0	734	2,065	2,799	84.49
Ukhrul	4,544	167	976	2,504	3,647	80.26
Imphal East	669	0	43	173	216	32.29
Imphal West	559	0	24	30	54	9.66
Bishnupur	496	0	0	20	20	4.03
Thoubal	514	0	4	52	56	10.89
Total	22,327	701	5,474	11,105	17,280	72.40

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department, 2009-10.

Forest plays threefold roles i.e., protective, productive and aesthetic, each being equally important. Based on the legal status, the forest can be categorised as reserved, protected and unclassified forests. Reserved Forest is one which is permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or to other forest products and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. In protected forests, these rights are allowed subject to a few mild restrictions. Unclassified Forest consists largely of inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste.

During 2009-10, the percentage distribution of reserved forests, protected forests and unclassified forests are 8.42, 23.95 and 67.63 respectively. Area under forests by legal status is presented in Table No. 5.19.

Table No. 5.19 Area under Forests by legal status

(Area in sq. km.)

Year	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassified Forests	Other Forests	Forest not Under the Control of Forest Deptt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	1,463	4,171	9,520	-	-	15,154
1995-96	1,467	4,171	11,983	-	-	17,621
1999-00	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2000-01	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2001-02	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2002-03	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2003-04	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2004-05	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2005-06	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2006-07	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2007-08	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2008-09	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2009-10	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418

Source : Forest Department, Govt. of Manipur.

5.4.1 Classification of Forests :

Area under forest includes all lands classed as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as forests whether state owned or private and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area of crops raised in the forests and grazing lands or area open for grazing within the forests are generally included under the forests area.

5.4.2 Division of Forests :

In spite of its smallness in size, the state's vegetation is rich and varied in character. This is because of the different climatic conditions found in the state and its peculiar physiography. The forest area of the state falls into four distinct zones viz. (i) Burma Border Forests (ii) Ukhrul Pine Forests (iii) Forest overlooking the valley and (iv) Barak Drainage Forests. The Burma Border Forests lie along the Indo-Burma Border. The Kabaw Valley marks the eastern boundary of these forests. The Ukhrul pine forests are scattered almost all over the hills surrounding the valley area. The Barak Drainage forests area situated in the hills of the west of valley area along the cost of the Barak river and its tributaries viz. Jiri, Tuivai, Leimatak and Makru.

The main timber species available in Manipur are Teak, Uningthou, Khasi-pine, Dipterecarpes species (Yangou and Khangra), Michelia Champa (Leihao), Terminalia species

(Tolhao), Cedrela Toona (Tairen), Schima Walliechii (Usoi) etc. The quality of timber available in Manipur is very suitable for furniture and construction purposes.

5.4.3 Forest Products :

With a view to maintaining ecological balance, the Government has restricted the felling of trees in the forest areas. As a result, the felling of trees is done on limited scale. The estimated production of timber in 2007-08 (about 8.3 thousand cubic metres which valued at Rs. 68.04 lakhs) is less than the production of 8.9 thousand cubic metres in 2006-07 valued at Rs. 82.59 lakhs. The estimated production of firewood in 2007-08 is 21.52 thousand tonnes (valued at 11.86 lakhs) as compared with 90.32 thousand tonnes produced in 2006-07 (valued at Rs.13.52 lakhs). The value of forest products in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs135.31 lakhs as compared with Rs.144.14 lakhs in 2006-07. Bamboo is accounted for Rs. 5.85 lakhs in the value of minor forest products in 2007-08. The production and value of forest products is given in the Table No.5(i) of part II of this publication and a picture of the revenue collected from various forest product can be seen from the table given below :

Table No. 5.20. Revenue collected from various forest product in Manipur during 2001-02 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue Collected (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	2001-02	73.44
2.	2002-03	77.53
3.	2003-04	95.30
4.	2004-05	69.42
5.	2005-06	145.28
6.	2006-07	144.14
7.	2007-08	135.29
8.	2008-09	102.29
9.	2009-10	202.65
10.	2010-11	198.36
11.	2011-12	324.29

Source : Annual Administrative report, Department of Forest.

5.4.4 Economic and Commercial Plantation :

One of the most important activities of forestry sector is raising of suitable plantation and their subsequent maintenance. In addition to the plantation by the Forest Department, the plantation schemes that are being implemented in the State are artificial plantation, a forestation creation of plantation crop, social forestry and recreation forests. Besides, plants that are naturally regenerated are also added over large areas every year to facilitate sustained growth. And also final plantation/restocking over 540 Ha. was taken up during the year 2007-08. A scheme for Rubber Plantation was also taken up to produce rubber as well as uplift the economy of the local people by providing employment to the backward families and to rehabilitate the wastelands. In spite of its vast forest resources, its share in the state income is very negligible and the expenditure is much greater than its revenue. The revenue and expenditure under forestry and wild life are given in Table No. 5.21.

Table No. 5.21 Revenue Receipts and Expenditure on Forestry and Wild life, Manipur
(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Revenue/Deficit
1	2	3	4
2000-01	97.22	1,443.03	(-)1,345.81
2001-02	75.28	1,506.56	(-)1,431.28
2002-03	81.16	1,279.63	(-)1,198.47
2003-04	100.92	1,516.44	(-)1,415.52
2004-05	74.32	1814.72	(-)1,740.40
2005-06	149.37	2,617.15	(-)2,467.78
2006-07	151.67	3,495.69	(-)3,344.02
2007-08	145.17	30,79.50	(-)2,934.33
2008-09	102.48	3,095.05	(-)2,992.57
2009-10	225.20	3,841.13	(-)3,615.93
2010-11	210.03	5,886.63	(-)5,676.60
2011-12	231.04	6,773.25	(-)6,542.21
(RE)			
2012-13	254.15	6,553.56	(-)6,299.41
(BE)			

RE=Revised Estimates

BE=Budget Estimates

Source : 1. Annual Financial Statement, Govt. of Manipur
2. Finance Accounts, Govt. of Manipur.

5.4.4.1 Social Forestry :

Social Forestry scheme is constituted by three major components viz., (i) Farm Forestry Extension (Distribution of Seedlings), (ii) Fuelwood and Fodder Plantation and (iii) Roadside Plantation.

Under the Farm Forestry Extension scheme the people are encouraged to take up plantation activities in their own fields not only to meet their daily requirements of firewood but also to supplement their income by selling the firewood and fodder from these plantations. During 2009-10, 6.50 lakhs seedlings were distributed as against 6.41 lakhs in 2008-09.

In order to maintain ecological balance, the Fuel wood and Fodder Plantation scheme was taken up. Under the scheme the Forest Department taken up plantation on community and Panchayat land to develop woods and maintain it up to the third year of plantation. Thereafter, the plantation are hand over to the villagers. During 2008-09, plantations of over 600 ha. and advance work over 635 ha. were carried out. During 2009-10, final plantations over 635 ha. and advance work over 495 ha. were carried out.

Roadside plantation refers to the plantation of ornamental species in single or double rows along the National/State highways with the objectives of improving the aesthetic beauty of the surroundings and also provide protection to the roadside.

5.4.5 Soil and Water Conservation :

Soil and water are the most important natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to take up measures for its management and conservation utilising the best technologies available, otherwise these resources might get rapidly depleted threatening the very survival of man and animal. The programme of soil and water conservation is, therefore, implemented in Manipur for ensuring proper management, maintenance and conservation of the vital resources of soil and water by two Departments namely Horticulture and Forest.

Soil erosion is a constant menace, in the hilly terrain of Manipur, which is mainly caused due to the practice of shifting cultivation commonly termed as jhum cultivation. It is highly land extensive and labour intensive with small capital returns and is considered to be a destructive process because large areas under forests are burnt every year for preparation of jhum fields and thereby resulting in soil erosion and ecological disturbance. During 2007-08, the total expenditure incurred on schemes for soil conservation was Rs. 108.63 lakhs.

5.4.6 Wild Life Management :

The wild life (protection) Act, 1972 is provided for setting up National Parks and Sanctuaries for wild life. The basic ideas of these National Parks and Sanctuaries are to provide natural habitats for the wild life. The aim is not only to protect and preserve what remains of wild fauna and flora but also to augment the costly national heritage. In Manipur, at present there are 5 (five) Wild life Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks, covering an area of 788 .10 sq. kms. Table No. 5.22 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

Table No. 5.22 Area and Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Location (District)	Area in sq. km.
1	2	3	4
i)	Keibul Lamjao National Park	Bishnupur	40.00
ii)	Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary	Chandel	184.80
iii)	Bunning Wildlife Sanctuary*	Tamenglong	115.80
iv)	Zeliad Wildlife Sanctuary*	Tamenglong	21.00
v)	Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary*	Churachandpur	187.50
vi)	Jiri-Makru Wildlife Sanctuary*	Tamenglong	198.00
vii)	Shiroi Hill National Park*	Ukhrul	41.00

(* iii to vii declared under section 18 WLPA 1972, process for final constitution is under progress)

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Manipur Forest: 1999-2000,
Forest Department, Government of Manipur

During 2007, schemes for development and management of wild life and its habitat, control of poaching and illegal trade of wild life, assistance for captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species were taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 42.64 lakhs was incurred for the purpose.

5.5 Fisheries :

Fish is the main food item of the majority of the people in the State, particularly the Meiteis who are mainly concentrated in the valley.

5.5.1 Fishery Resources :

The State has no marine fisheries. It has vast potential of fisheries resources comprising ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. The largest source of fish is the Loktak Lake.

The total water area in Manipur State have shrunk from around 1,00,000 ha. in 1990 to around 56,461.5 ha. in 2009-10. About 18,000 ha of water areas have been brought under fish culture operation. The details of fishery resources in the State are given in Table No. 5.23.

Table No. 5.23 Fishery Resources in Manipur

Sl.No.	Particulars	Water area (in hect.)
1	2	3
1.	Lakes, reservoirs, tanks, canals etc.	13,221.45
2.	Water-logged marshy and swampy lands, beels	11,536.23
3.	Biomass	8,596.50
4.	Submerged crop land	3,480.50
5.	Rivers and streams	13,888.27
6.	Water-logged areas converted into agricultural lands	1,738.10
7.	Low-lying paddy field	4,000.00
Total		56,461.05

Source : Fisheries Department, Manipur

The swamps and marshy areas are lying barren without any effective utilisation. The lakes, reservoirs, beels, tanks, canals, etc. cover an area of about 13,221.45 ha. whereas rivers, streams etc. account for 13,888.27 ha.

These swamps can be profitably utilized for culture of various indigeneous natural fishes such as Ukabi (*Anabas tesdudineus*), Ngamu (Lata fish), Ngaton (*Labeo bata*), Ngakrijou (*Lepidocephalichthys SPP*), Sareng Khoibi (*Botia SPP*), Nganap (*Pengia SPP*), Ngatin (*Labeo Pangusia*), Ngakra (*Barbus tor*), Ngasang (*Esomus denricus*), Phabounga (*Puntius SPP*), Ngamhai (*Chanda SPP*), Pengba (*Osteobrama belangeri*) etc.

5.5.2 Fish Products :

The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2011-12 was estimated to be 22.20 thousand tonnes as against same production of 20.20 thousand tonnes in 2010-11. The per

capita production of fish for 2011-12 was 8.08 kgs as compared to the estimated per capita requirements of 10.50 kgs., registering a shortfall of 2.42 kgs. per head per annum and the per capita production fish for 2010-11 was 8.01 kgs. as compared to the estimated per capita requirements at 10.50 kgs., with a short fall of 2.49 kgs. per head per annum. The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.24 below and Table No. 5(j) of Part II presents the revenue and expenditure under fisheries.

Table No. 5.24 Production of fish and fish seed of Manipur

Year	Fish Production (in '000 tonnes)		Fish seed production (in million)		No. of fish seed Farm	No. of Experi- mental fish farm	Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes)
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2003-04	17.50	17.60	117.50	117.00	19	NA	23.83
2004-05	18.00	17.80	118.00	118.00	18	NA	23.00
2005-06	21.50	18.22	119.00	123.00	18	NA	NA
2006-07	22.00	18.50	120.00	120.00	18	NA	NA
2007-08	19.00	18.60	119.00	120.00	18	NA	27.50
2008-09	19.50	18.80	125.00	125.00	NA	NA	28.03
2009-10	19.70	19.20	134.00	127.00	NA	NA	28.57
2010-11	20.20	20.20	134.00	128.00	NA	NA	29.11
2011-12*	22.20	22.20	134.00	134.00	NA	NA	28.86

NA : Not Available

*Anticipated

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Department of Fisheries, 2011-12

It will be seen from the above table that the total requirement of fish far exceeds its indigenous production. Large quantities of fishes are being imported from outside the State every year to fill this gap. The estimated requirement of fish for the year 2004-2005 was 23.00 thousand tonnes whereas the actual fish production was 17.80 thousand tonnes. This huge gap is to be met by harnessing the vast fishery resources of State by adopting advanced scientific techniques of fish culture and consolidating the available infrastructures already laid and by introducing new schemes and projects. This could enable to meet not only the requirement of fish in the State but also could export to neighboring States like Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and even to the neighboring country, Myanmar.

CHAPTER VI

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE

Manipur lives in villages. Out of the total population, 22, 93,896 of the State in 2001, 74.89 percent were living in the villages while only 5.76 lakhs people, which constitutes 25.11

percent of total population, live in urban areas. Thus 74.89 percent of the population inhabiting in 99.38 percent of the geographical areas which makes rural state, cannot be taken lightly in any strategy.

6.1 Rural Development:

Improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society is also one of the basic objectives of development planning. As far as rural development is concerned, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Manipur is the nodal agency to ensure implementation of various programmes for accelerating the pace of development in rural areas of the State through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). A number of programmes viz. NREGS, SGSY, JGSY, EAS, IAY, PMGY, PMGSY etc. have been under implementation in the State to ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through self employment ventures. In this context, it would be appropriate to evaluate various developmental schemes and programmes launched in the State to uplift the standard of living of the rural population of Manipur.

6.1.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme (MGNREGS)

The MGNREGS formerly known as National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme (NREGS) is a new and unique job scheme introduced by the Government of India to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to enhance livelihood security in rural areas in a financial year. The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10. The employment scheme is provided to adult members of every households who are willing to do unskilled manual work.

The NREGS was launched initially on 13th April, 2006 at District Headquarter, Tamenglong by distributing Job Cards to registered applicants. The total number of households for which job cards have been issued was 18,568 in 2006-07. During 2007-08, Chandel and Churachandpur districts have also been covered under the scheme. Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Senapati and Ukhrul have also been covered during 2008-09.

As required under the NREGS, the Government of Manipur has formulated a scheme called the Manipur Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGS). The scheme will focus on the following works:

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) Drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) Irrigation Canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms

or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojna of the Government of India.

- (v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) Land Development;
- (vii) Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) Rural connectivity to provide all weather access; and
- (ix) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The achievement of the scheme during 2010-11 is shown in the table below :

Table No. 6.1 Achievement of the MREGS during 2010-11

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Release of fund (Rs. in lakhs)			Households casual job cards (No.)	Employment Generated (in lakh mandays)
		Central share	State share	State		
		Sanctioned	Receipt			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Senapati	5937.98	5937.98	0	78151	43.397
2.	Tamenglong	1535.88	1535.88	0	26296	11.08
3.	Churachandpur	6158.68	6158.68	0	52931	29.12
4.	Chandel	866.08	866.08	209.52	31188	9.35
5.	Ukhul	3209.59	3209.59	324.78	45400	28.14
6.	Imphal East	1353.76	1353.76	0	65349	9.43
7.	Imphal West	798.94	798.94	162.28	52811	26.48
8.	Bishnupur	14.59	14.59	250.28	36276	3.036
9.	Thoubal	521.9	521.9	53.16	54979	4.273
	Manipur	20397.42	20397.42	1000.02	443381	164.31

Source : Annual Report for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (upto 31st January, 2011)

6.1.2 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

The scheme was launched on 1st April, 1999 with which erstwhile schemes viz., IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, MWS, SITRA, GKY etc. were all disbanded.

The SGSY aims at improving the family incomes of the rural poor. It establishes a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas whose beneficiaries could be both individuals and groups (self help group). The objective of the scheme is to bring every assisted poor families above the poverty line in three years. Efforts are to be made to cover 30 (thirty) percent of the poor in every block in the next five years with the emphasis on encouraging self-help group. This scheme covers all aspects of self-employment like organization of rural poor into Self-Help Group (SHG) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity lusters infrastructure development financial assistance and subsidy and marketing supports etc.

The scheme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the centre and state. During the last three years since the introduction of this scheme, Govt. of India has released a sum of Rs.1,190.00 lakhs as the 1st installment central share for the year 1999-00. During 2002-03, no fund was released by the Govt. of India under normal SGSY, however, in 2003-2004 an amount of Rs.56.75 lakhs and Rs.33.247 lakhs were released by the Central Govt. and State Govt. respectively. During 2008-09, the Government of India and the State Government have released Rs. 351.58 lakh and Rs. 27.49 lakh respectively for normal SGSY. 215 SHGs were formed under normal SGSY. During 2009-10, the Government of India and the State Government have released Rs. 364.94 lakhs and Rs. 114.05 lakhs respectively for normal SGSY and 383 SHGs were also formed during the year.

Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the total allocation of fund is Rs. 1340.00 lakhs during the year 2010-11 including State Matching Share of Rs. 134.00 lakhs of which Govt. of India had released Rs. 723.55 lakhs for both normal and special SGSY and the State Govt. also released Rs. 106.71 lakhs as State Share. A status Report under SGSY(Normal) for the year 2010-11 is shown at Table No. 6.2.

Table No. 6.2 Status Report under SGSY for the year, 2010-11 SGSY (Normal)
(Rs. in lakhs)

District/State	Fund Release			Expenditure	Physical Target (in SHGs)	Achievement
	Central	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	146.33	16.25	162.58	165.91	133	133
Tamenglong	-	0.59	0.59	5.40	33	-
Churachandpur	49.99	17.07	67.06	12.50	89	24
Chandel	284.89	28.27	313.16	187.00	301	145
Ukhrul	34.74	7.38	42.12	5.90	72	40
Imphal East	37.01	16.53	53.54	45.75	140	31
Imphal West	59.56	7.62	67.18	71.80	105	14
Bishnupur	46.26	5.14	51.40	4.31	82	48
Thoubal	64.77	7.86	72.63	24.19	115	16
Total	723.55	106.71	830.26	522.76	1070	451

- Not available

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

6.1.2 Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):

SGRY was launched in 2001-02 by merging the erstwhile scheme of Jawahar Gram Samidhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The total amount of fund and foodgrains released under the scheme under SGRY-I and SGRY-II during the year 2003-04 to 2007-08 is shown in Table No. 6.3.

Table No. 6.3 Performance Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) during 2003-04 to 2007-08.

Year/District	Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Foodgrain Released (MT)
---------------	------------------------------	-------------------------

1	2	3
2003-04	1662.95	16670
2004-05	2588.60	19545
2005-06	2750.45	18620
2006-07	2360.48	11206
2007-08	1836.80	8556 *
Senapati	399.16	1268
Tamenglong	-	-
Churachandpur	-	-
Chandel	-	-
Ukhrul	264.96	1402
Imphal East	323.15	1232
Imphal West	266.21	1847
Bishnupur	258.89	1306
Thoubal	324.43	1501

* Allotted

Source : Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

6.1.3 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):

The Government of India is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) with the objective of providing dwelling units (houses) free of cost to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and free-bonded labourers living below poverty line in rural areas. An additional component for conversion of unserviceable kutch houses to semi-pucca houses has also been added. From 1999-00, the criteria for allocation of funds to states has been changed from poverty ratio to equally reflect the poverty ratio and the housing shortage in the state. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75:25 as central and state sharing basis. Of the total fund, 80% is for the new construction while 20% is for upgradation.

During the year 2004-05, 4,771 number of houses were constructed under this scheme. 3,665 new houses were constructed during 2005-06. In 2006-07, a sum of Rs.796.19 lakhs were released and 4,914 houses were constructed. During 2007-08 (upto 31.12.2007), a sum of Rs. 996.76 lakhs was released and 2,441 houses were constructed and 1,314 houses were up graded. In 2008-09, a total amount of Rs. 2319.97 lakhs (including Rs. 207.91 of special package, Chandel district) was released and 3,836 houses were constructed and 1,531 houses were upgraded including 1,359 houses constructed under special package of Chandel district. In 2009-10, a total amount of Rs. 1,799.20 lakhs (including 171.87 lakhs of special Package of Chandel district) were released and 5,320 houses (including 1,500 houses of special Package of Chandel district) were constructed and 953 houses were upgraded. For the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 1724.319 lakhs was released and utilized Rs. 1547.876 lakhs under the Scheme. Altogether 4600 houses were constructed including up-gradation against the target of 9848 dwelling units comprising 5517 nos. for new construction and 4331 nos. for up-gradation during the year. The districtwise fund released and number of houses constructed under IAY scheme for the year 2010-11 is given below:

Table No. 6.4 Districtwise financial and physical achievement under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District/State	2010-11				Physical Achievement (New+ upgraded)
		Amount released	Physical Target			
			New	Up-gradation	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Senapati	371.7	714	577	1291	719
2	Tamenglong	223.56	738	596	1334	603
3	Churachandpur	349.39	1152	932	2084	1786
4	Chandel	152.677	504	407	911	48
5	Ukhrul	157.822	372	300	672	193
6	Imphal East	235.544	837	628	1465	661
7	Imphal West	85.456	303	229	532	75
8	Bishnupur	51.56	204	153	357	31
9	Thoubal	96.61	693	509	1202	484
	Total	1724.319	5517	4331	9848	4600

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

6.1.4 Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY):

The scheme was introduced in 2000-01 with the objective of focussing on village level development in five critical areas i.e. health, primary education, drinking water, housing and rural roads, with the overall objective of improving the quality of life of people in the rural areas. It is cent per cent centrally sponsored scheme. Under the scheme, 1703 houses were constructed during the year 2001-2002. However in 2002-03, the Government of India did not release any fund under PMGY.

6.1.4.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

The scheme has been introduced in the state during the year 2000-01 by way of substituting the erstwhile Rural Roads Scheme under BMS (Basic Minimum Services). It aims at providing road connectivity through good all weather roads to all rural habitations with a population of more than 1000 persons by the year 2003 and those with a population of more than 500 persons by the year 2007. The Central Govt. will bear cent percent of the fund allocated under this scheme.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was released by the state government during 2004-05 to meet the administrative cost in connection with the implementation of works under PMGSY. Out of a total amount of Rs. 1500 lakhs, Rs. 682 lakhs and Rs. 818 lakhs were released under the scheme during 2004-05 for Phase I and Phase II respectively. For Phase III, IV and V, the detailed project reports for construction of 58 roads covering 557 kms. to connect 71 villages at the projected cost of Rs. 155 crores was prepared and submitted to the State Technical Agency, Silchar, during the year 2005-06. However, the PMGSY Phase III, IV and V have

been clubbed as Phase V at an approved cost of Rs.152.32 crores in 2006-07, covering 47 new roads having a road length of 455.84 km. connecting 93 habitations and upgradation of 11 existing roads with a length of 100.36 km. benefiting 45 habitations under Bharat Nirman Scheme.

As on 31st January, 2011, 677 Road Works with a road length of 4680.34 km. were completed. 171 Nos. of balance roads in Phase-I were discontinued and 3 Nos. of roads in Phase-II will be completed in Phase-VIII. The remaining 9 Nos. of roads in Phase-V and 112 Nos. of roads in Phase-VI are targeted for completion by March, 2011 and by September, 2011 respectively. The Expenditure so far was Rs. 456.12 crores. The Physical and Financial Progress of PMGSY Road Works as on 31st January, 2011 is given in Table No. 6.5 below:

Table No. 6.5 Physical and Financial Progress of PMGSY Road Works as on 31-01-2011.

(Rs. in crores)

Phase	No. of Road Works Approved	No. of Road Works Completed	Length of Road Works Completed (in km.)	Sanctioned Amount	Amount released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	637	466	2300.00	40.00	40.00	32.08
II	130	127	710.64	80.72	64.33	83.42
V (III, IV, V clubbed)	62	53	549.39	152.33	154.33	138.27
VI	143	13	924.83	363.66	179.83	201.55
VII	69	0	195.48	231.65	0.00	0.80
Total	1041	677	4680.34	868.39	438.49	456.12

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 2010-11

Rs. 231.65 crores was sanctioned and 69 Road Works were approved for Phase-VII.

6.1.5 MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALADP)

Under the MLA Local Area Development Programme, the State Government provide funds for taking up various developmental works according to the needs of the 60 (Sixty) Assembly Constituencies. Each Assembly Constituency was provided Rs. 10 lakhs in 2001-02, Rs. 15 lakhs in 2002-03, Rs. 10 lakhs in 2003-04. During 2004-05 to 2006-07, Rs. 1800 lakhs was released annually while in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 2,100 lakhs, Rs. 2,400 lakhs, Rs. 2,700 lakhs and Rs. 3,000 lakhs respectively was released. The districtwise fund released during 2010-11 is shown in Table no. 6.6.

Table No. 6.6 Districtwise fund released during 2010-11, under MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALADP)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of MLAs	Fund released to DRDAs (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Senapati	06	300.00
2.	Tamenglong	03	150.00
3.	Churachandpur	06	300.00
4.	Chandel	02	100.00
5.	Ukhrul	03	150.00
6.	Imphal East	11	550.00
7.	Imphal West	13	650.00
8.	Bishnupur	06	300.00
9.	Thoubal	10	500.00
	Total	60	3000.00

Source : Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

6.1.5.1 Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

IWDP was launched in 1989 and brought into effect from 1st April 1995 by the Government of India. Under the programme, the total wasteland area planned to be covered/treated was 6389 hectares, 49,000 hectares, 63,500 hectares and 11,055 hectares during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. The districtwise central and state shares released under the scheme and the area to be covered during 2008-09 is given below:

Table No. 6.7 Districtwise Fund released under IWDP and Area to be covered during 2008-09

Sl. No.	District	Fund released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Area to be covered (in hect.)	Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Senapati	4,200	250.80	21.00	271.80
2.	Tamenglong	-	-	-	-
3.	Churachandpur	-	-	-	-
4.	Chandel	3,888	312.06	19.50	332.10
5.	Ukhrul	-	-	29.13	29.13
6.	Imphal East	901	49.30	4.75	54.05
7.	Imphal West	1,800	99.00	9.00	108.00
8.	Bishnupur	2,933	161.01	15.00	176.01
9.	Thoubal	911	49.39	5.24	54.63
	Total	14,633	922.10	103.62	1,025.72

Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

6.2 Panchayat:

In a democratic set-up, panchayats play a vital role in inculcating community feelings among the rural folks. In the state, panchayats are carrying out manifold developmental and judicial functions for the upliftment of the villages. The village panchayat is a forum for local self-government which is composed of elected representatives of the village people. The Panchayat Samiti looks after all the development works at the block level.

The Panchayati Raj Institutions were first set-up in Manipur in 1960, by adopting the U.P. Panchayat Act, 1947. The first General Election to Panchayat was held in the year 1964.

The Manipur Legislative Assembly passed the Manipur Panchayat Act 1975 and this Act came into force on 10thJan.,1978. Under the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act 1975, the first election to Panchayats was held in May, 1978. The 73rd constitution Amendment Act 1992 on Panchayati Raj was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President of India and enforced in all the states w.e.f. 24.4.94.

The first General Election to Panchayat under this new Act 1994 was held on 31.1.97 and the second General Election was held on 30.8.02. There are 2 (two) tier system of Panchayati Raj such as Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Parishad at district level. Though, the population of Manipur has by now crossed the 20 lakhs limit, the formation of the Panchayat Samiti is yet to be done.

In 2007, election was not held for 1 (one) seat of Pradhan and 31 (thirty one) seats of gram Panchayat. The detail of the election held on 19th September, 2007 is shown in Table No. 6.8.

Table No. 6.8 Number of Member of Zilla Parishads, Pradhans and member of Gram Panchayat elected in the election held on 19.9.2007.

Item	Member of Zilla Parishad	Pradhan of Gram Panchayat	Member of Gram Panchayat
1	2	3	4
1. Women (Reserved for General)	19	53	525
2. Scheduled Tribe	2	3	34
2.1 Women	1	1	20
2.2 Men	1	2	14
3. Scheduled Caste	2	3	36
3.1 Women	2	1	14
3.2 Men	-	2	22
4. Unreserved	38	105	916
4.1 Women	8	5	111
4.2 Men	30	100	807
5. Total	61	164	1511
5.1 Women	29	60	670
5.2 Men	32	104	841

Note: No election was held in the seat of 1 (one) Pradhan and 31 (thirtyone) members in the Gram Panchayats.

Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

According to Article No. 243 D (3) of the Panchayati Raj Act 1994 not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat, where according to Article No. 243 D (4) not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level is to be reserved for women. A comparative picture of the number of elected members of panchayats in the north eastern region of India is presented in Table No. 6.9.

Table No. 6.9 Number of Elected Member of Panchayats of the North Eastern States of India, 2008

State	No. of elected representative					
	Gram Panchayat		Intermediate Panchayat		District Panchayat	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	22898	8977	2148	791	390	135
Arunachal Pradesh	6485	2561	1639	577	136	45
Manipur	1675	730	***	***	61	28
Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	@
Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@
Nagaland	@	@	@	@	@	@
Tripura	5352	1852	299	106	82	28
Sikkim	891	356	***	***	95	38

@ Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have traditional councils.

*** Intermediate Panchayat does not exist (2 Tier)

Source: Women & Men in India, 2012.

6.2.1 State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)

SIRD is an autonomous State Institute of Rural Development which has been converted during 2005-06 from the State Institute of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, an apex Training Institute of RD funded by the Ministry of RD as well as the State Govt on 50:50 share basis . It came into existence in 2000 by converting the erstwhile Manipur Panchayati Raj Training Institute (MPRTI) into SIPARD to have the uniform pattern of the SIRDs as per guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Various training courses are organised by the SIRD to acquaint the rural development functionaries with the Central Sponsored Schemes and ensure proper and effective implementation of the poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. During 2009-10 (upto 31-03-10), 291 training courses have been imparted to 10,280 PRIs representatives, officials and representatives of NGOs etc..

During the year 2010-11 under report upto 28-02-2011, the Institute organized 152 training programmes of which 87 Off-Campus and 65 In-Campus against the target of 191 programmes to be covered by 31st March, 2011. Altogether 4765 PR's representations Officials and non-official representatives of NGOs etc. participated the training programmes.

6.3 Co-operation:

Co-operation is the basis of all organised human life. Mutual help and complete inter-dependence are to be met within the societies at all levels. Therefore, the co-operative movement in Manipur has played a significant role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in the rural areas. Initially, this movement was confined mainly to the

field of agricultural credit. Later, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro-processing, agro-marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, social services etc.

The growth of co-operative movement is regarded as one of the important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in the State. Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenon change in its dimensions where it touched every corner of human life and where we can find food co-operatives, production co-operatives, farm and rural co-operatives, handloom co-operatives, marketing co-operatives etc. The number of industrial and non-industrial co-operative societies as on 31st March is given in the following Table No. 6.10.

Table No. 6.10 Number of Industrial and Non-Industrial Co-operative Societies in Manipur (as on 31st March)

Item	Industrial		Non-Industrial		Total	
	2009*	2010	2009*	2010	2009*	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati	74	205	185	349	259	554
2. Tamenglong	114	111	156	159	270	270
3. Churachandpur	198	189	377	397	575	586
4. Chandel	51	48	104	118	155	166
5. Ukhrul	188	191	439	440	627	631
6. Imphal East	553	522	463	494	1016	1016
7. Imphal West	541	534	468	467	1009	1001
8. Bishnupur	333	324	332	412	665	736
9. Thoubal	342	367	348	351	690	718
10. State Level Co-operative Societies	4	4	17	17	21	21
11. Primary Bank in Imphal under direct control of RCS	-	-	9	9	9	9
Manipur	2397	2630	2899	3078	5296	5708

* Culled out from Annual Administrative Report, Department of Cooperation

Source: Co-operative Department, Govt. of Manipur.

As on 31st March 2012, there were 5,376 Co-operative Societies with 6.04 lakhs number of members. Some important characteristics of the Co-operative movement in the state since 2000-01 to 2011-12 are presented in Table No. 6.11 below:

Table No. 6.11 Important characteristics of Co-operative movement in Manipur

Year	Number of Cooperative Societies	No. of Member (in lakhs)	Paid-up Share (Rs.in crores)	Working Capital (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	5,029	4.87	21.03	161.00
2001-02	4,868	4.67	32.27	182.00
2002-03	4,832	4.19	34.47	131.35
2003-04	4,732	4.49	34.45	219.00
2004-05	4,697	4.94	43.87	257.95
2005-06	5,380	5.33	44.92	285.96
2006-07	5,588	5.44	57.30	311.57
2007-08	5,088	4.84	63.74	387.38
2008-09	5,296	5.02	68.43	467.85
2009-10	5,708	5.07	72.35	516.90
2010-11	5,493	5.08	72.45	516.98
2011-12	5,376	6.04	72.63	517.18

Source: 1. Co-operative Department, Govt. of Manipur.
2. Annual Administrative Report, Department of Cooperation.

From experiences gained in the recent past, it is felt that farmers/growers of agricultural/horticultural crops particularly farmers of fruits and vegetables are facing marketing problems. Farmers could not dispose off their produces at the remunerative prices as cold storage and export facilities are yet to be made available. Procurement as well as marketing of agricultural produces may be developed and modernized by strengthening the Manipur Co-operative Marketing Societies at the state level as well as all supply and marketing societies in the five hill districts.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are basically multipurpose. The main functions of the societies are to extend financial supports such as short-term crop loans, medium term and long term loans on agricultural purposes, storage and distribution of consumer items, chemical fertilizers and marketing of agricultural produces. The PACS are known as Gram Panchayat Level Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPLMPCS) in the valley while in the Hill, they are called Large Size Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS). As on 31st March, 2012, there are 152 GPLMPCS and 71 LAMPS.

In general, the Cooperatives in Manipur are not functioning satisfactorily due to problems like inadequate funds, inefficient management, lack of coordination etc. Out of the total of 5376, the number of dormant and defunct Societies during 2011-12 are 1428 and 623 respectively. A picture of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur during 2011-12 is shown in Table No. 6.12

Table No. 6.12 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur for the year 2011-12.

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6

I CREDIT SOCIETIES					
A State Level Banks					
(Agricultural Credit)					
i)	Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	13399	4044.60	25721.10
ii)	Manipur State Land Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	2772	38.68	183.55
(Non-Agricultural Credit)					
iii)	Manipur SC /ST Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	404	13.19	20.00
B Primary Banks :					
(Agricultural Credit) :					
i)	United Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	742	3.31	10.11
ii)	Manipur Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	555	1.24	1.60
iii)	Manipur Agricultural Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	591	2.56	2.56
(Non-Agricultural Credit)					
iv)	Imphal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	19703	332.78	19277.82
v)	Manipur Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	3753	14.59	232.19
vi)	Manipur Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	5798	100.59	36.07
vii)	Bishnupur Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1024	3.50	5.00
viii)	Thoubal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	102	2.43	2.43
ix)	Chandel Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	100	1.00	1.00
x)	Manipur Hill & Backward Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	3591	167.46	597.58
xi)	Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	53	0.25	49.20
xii)	Lamka Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1089	15.14	17.69
xiii)	Moirang Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	2715	26.70	266.92
xiv)	Manipur State Housing Dev. Coop. Bank Ltd.	1	515	4.85	4.85
C	Thrift & Credit Cooperative Societies	94	7582	36.02	98.55
D	Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies :				
i)	G.P. Level	152	87412	346.81	469.48
ii)	LAMPS	71	40447	87.30	148.91
iii)	Service	8	790	5.43	0.47

Contd.

Table No. 6.12 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur for the year 2011-12.

(Rs.in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital

1	2	3	4	5	6
II NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES					
A State Level :					
i)	Manipur Milk Producers Union	1	71	4.12	4.12
ii)	Manipur State apex Housing C. S. Ltd.	1	157	161.75	845.83
iii)	Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Fedn.	1	104	5.00	5.55
iv)	Manipur Apex Coop. Marketing Society Ltd.	1	363	74.23	209.72
v)	Manipur State Coop. Consumers Fedn.	1	598	49.17	87.82
vi)	Manipur State SC/ST Dev. Coop. Fedn.	1	49	11.93	21.98
vii)	Manipur State Piggery Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	53	40.98	30.98
viii)	Manipur State Poultry Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	77	1.38	1.38
ix)	All Manipur Apex Transport C.S. Ltd.	1	27	15.52	16.07
x)	All Manipur Tours & Travels Dev. C.S. Ltd.	1	63	0.32	0.32
xi)	Manipur State Cooperative Union	1	830	0.00	0.00
xii)	Manipur State Social Forestry and Environment Protection Cooperative Fedn.	1	85	0.85	0.85
xiii)	Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd.	1	27	0.00	0.00
xiv)	Manipur State Minorities Dev.C.S.	1	216	42.19	43.39
B District Level					
i)	District Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	9	1419	88.38	16.902
C Primaries :					
i)	Marketing	47	1972	37.80	41.14
ii)	Consumers	137	8672	77.29	147.85
iii)	Housing	215	7115	235.30	1018.08
iv)	Transport	78	4615	27.83	74.07
v)	Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing	467	10435	60.48	84.81
vi)	Fruits & Vegetables	309	10399	40.91	47.09
vii)	Pisciculture	312	18406	81.70	118.68
viii)	Labour Contract	283	8178	15.47	75.65

Contd.

Table No. 6.12 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur for the year 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
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1	2	3	4	5	6
ix)	Forest labour	25	999	2.67	6.36
x)	Piggery	152	5189	22.10	27.83
xi)	Poultry	210	9332	78.39	184.23
xii)	Collective Farming	86	7519	10.22	16.92
xiii)	Joint Farming	63	3251	24.99	13.15
xiv)	Miscellaneous	171	5043	13.17	46.93
III INDUSTRIAL :					
A State Level :					
i)	Manipur State Sericulture Cooperative Federation	1	43	23.85	36.58
ii)	Manipur State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	1043	42.15	133.59
iii)	Manipur Fruit Processing & Cold Storage Cooperative Ltd.	1	2697	81.78	52.40
iv)	Manipur Rural Electronics Coop. Fedn.	1	7	8.79	14.00
B Primaries :					
i)	Handloom Weavers	1700	189465	543.03	1019.00
ii)	Handicrafts	440	15842	28.70	61.50
iii)	Sericulture	166	6734	38.67	69.83
iv)	Electronics	8	181	0.90	2.00
v)	Miscellaneous	138	3602	12.25	24.74
Total		5376	518346	7263.69	5178.75

Concl.

Source: Annual Administrative Report Department of Cooperation, 2011-12

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not develop much in the industrial sector of its economy. In the initial stage, Govt. policy in the state was one of revival and revitalization of the traditional handlooms and handicrafts of the local habitats. At present, there is no industries worth mentioning except traditional oriented ones such as khadi and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts. Manipur continue to remain an industrially backward state. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the total gross state domestic product at current prices is found to be 6.17 percent according to the advance estimates for the year 2008-09.

Keeping in mind the trend of industrial development and the present local conditions of the state and in consonance with industrial policy of the Government of India, the Govt. of Manipur in its policy announcement of 1990, has decided to focus attention to the small scale and agro-based industries without discouraging the medium and large-scale industries. It is expected to serve the objective of employment generation and dispersal of industries in rural and urban areas.

The New Industrial policy, 1996 of the state has laid emphasis on creating a strong industrial base and employment opportunities in the state through provision of various growth inducing factors based on locally available resources. It is based on locally available raw materials and minerals. In order to promote rapid industrialization, the State Government has over the years been offering attractive package of incentives and concessions to invigorate industries.

7.1.1 Rapid Industrialization:

Industrialization implies the creation and growth of factories, mills, power plants and so on. It refers to the development of manufacturing and other related activities. Without rapid industrialization, economic development is almost impossible. The state Government has made persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state thereby generating more employment opportunities, alleviation of poverty and removal of economic disparities. Almost all the Public Sector undertaking like those shown below were facing financial problems and paucity of fund for maintenance inspite of providing package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmes.

- (1) Manipur Cycles Corporation Ltd. (MCCL)
- (2) Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL)
- (3) Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd.(MSMCL)
- (4) Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd.(MPAPL)
- (5) Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. (MFIC)
- (6) Manipur Drugs And Pharmaceutical Ltd.(MSDPL)
- (7) Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.(MHHDC)
- (8) Manipur Electronic Development Corporation Ltd. (MANITRON)
- (9) Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MANIDCO)

As a result, the Government has decided to wind up five companies namely Manipur Cycles Corporation Ltd. (MCCL), Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL), Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. (MSMCL), Manipur Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. (Joint Sector) and Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd.(MPAPL), as they are all loss making industries. Proposals for privatization also failed as there were no buyer of the units. Regarding MDPL, the Government has been consulting the central Government for its viability. As for Manipur Vanaspati & Allied Industries Ltd., the Company was about to wind up but for the stay order issued by the Guwahati High Court. MHHDC, MANITRON and MANIDCO will be revitalized so as enable to stand themselves with one time assistance. Proposals for revival of these three corporations were submitted to the State Government for inclusion in the

memorandum to the Twelfth Finance Commission. The staff of the Public Sector undertakings which are under process of winding up were already retrenched. Regarding the MFIC, the process has been reviewed and it shall continue as Implementing Agency of the Food Park Project set up at Nilakuthi.

A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided in 2006-07(B.E.) to be released as grants-in-aid to those corporation which are under the process of winding up for payment of salaries/wages of the staff retained to complete the updating of accounts of these companies. There is also a proposal voluntary retirement of 7 staff of MANIDCO during 2008-09 and Rs. 33.28 lakhs was allotted for this purpose during 2009-10 and no fund was allotted to public sector undertakings (PSUs) which are under process of winding up.

7.1.2. Small-Scale Industries:

Small-Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy, contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and exports. It has continued to play a vital role in the fulfillment of socio-economic objectives. The principal factor for defining small-scale Industries has always been based on the size of investment. Small-Scale Industries are those industries whose investment in fixed assets such as plants and machineries does not exceed Rs.100.00 lakhs (Rs.1 crore). This has been brought down from earlier limit of Rs.300.00 lakhs (Rs.3 crores) w.e.f. 24.12.99 in order to give a fillip to small units with low investments. The investment limit for tiny units continues to be Rs.25.00 lakhs. Investment in plant and machinery in respect of industry related Small-Scale Service and Business Enterprises (SSSBE) was increased to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 lakhs. According to these new definitions, all the industrial units except those of cottage and village industries in Manipur belong to the category of small-scale industries.

For speedy growth of small-scale industries, the Government has already brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. By the end of March, 2006 the number of registered permanent Small Scale Industries both SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation) and NON-SIDO stood at 10,264 with an investment of Rs.43.27 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to 53,719 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.183.72 crores. The growth of Small-Scale Industries over the years is shown in the following Table No. 7.1.

Table No. 7.1 Growth of Registered Permanent (PMT) Industrial units Employment, Investment and production (as on 31st March)

Year	No. of Units	No. of Employment	Average no. of Employment per unit	Investment (Rs.in crore)	Average investment per unit (Rs. in thousands)	Production (Rs. in crore)	Average per unit production (Rs.in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	8341	42613	5.1	26.41	31.66	123.16	1.48
1995-96	8612	43842	5.1	28.23	32.78	127.05	1.48
1996-97	8910	45460	5.1	29.51	33.12	133.90	1.50
1997-98	9088	46464	5.1	30.72	33.80	139.39	1.53
1998-99	9240	47388	5.1	31.53	34.12	143.33	1.55
1999-00	9415	48514	5.2	33.19	35.25	150.69	1.60
2000-01	9635	49792	5.2	35.05	36.38	157.66	1.64
2001-02	9744	50364	5.2	36.07	37.02	162.30	1.67
2002-03	9867	51123	5.2	37.70	38.21	168.80	1.71
2003-04	9993	51842	5.2	39.37	39.39	173.08	1.73
2004-05	10151	52857	5.2	41.38	40.76	177.79	1.75
2005-06	10264	53719	5.2	43.27	42.16	183.72	1.79

Source: Commerce & Industries Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

It is evident from the above table that average employment per unit of manufacturing enterprises in Manipur is around 5(five) only during the period from 1994-95 to 2005-06. There is positive correlations between the average per unit employment and investment in plants and machineries with $r = 0.97$. The average employment per unit is worked out to be 5.15 persons where average investment in plants and machineries is worked out to be Rs.34.37 crores. The average production per unit is found to be Rs.1.48 lakhs in 1994-95 which slowly increased from year to year. It stood at Rs.1.79 lakhs in 2005-06.

A total of 111 manufacturing units are found registered in Manipur during 2006-07 as against 113 (101 SIDO and 12 NON-SIDO) in 2005-06. Among the districts, Imphal East

Imphal West districts have the highest number of registered industrial (SIDO & NON-SIDO) units with 30 each (27.03% each) followed by Thoubal district with 23 (20.72%) units. The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong district having only 1 (0.90%) unit. The district-wise SIDO & NON-SIDO break-up of industrial units, employment, investment and production during 2006-07 are presented in Table No.7.2.

Table No.7.2 Growth of Registered Industrial Units, employment, investment and production in Manipur during 2006-07

District	Number of Units			Number of Employment		
	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	5	0	5	27	0	27
Tamenglong	1	0	1	7	0	7
Churachandpur	5	4	9	55	82	137
Chandel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukhrul	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imphal West	18	12	30	103	78	181
Imphal East	21	9	30	215	50	265
Bishnupur	11	2	13	93	17	110
Thoubal	20	3	23	228	29	257
Manipur	81	30	111	728	256	984

Contd.

Table No.7.2 Growth of Registered Industrial Units, employment, investment and production in Manipur during 2006-07

District	Investment (Rs.in lakhs)			Value of Production (Rs. in lakhs)		
	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	13.08	0	13.08	39.15	0	39.15
Tamenglong	0.60	0	0.60	0.62	0	0.62
Churachandpur	20.85	8.20	29.05	21.41	8.36	29.77
Chandel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukhrul	0	0	0	0	0	0

Imphal West	35.86	2.18	38.04	87.28	14.28	101.56
Imphal East	17.38	3.71	21.09	95.37	41.58	136.95
Bishnupur	5.86	1.07	6.93	47.96	6.67	54.63
Thoubal	34.56	3.12	37.68	187.93	30.87	218.80
Manipur	128.19	18.28	146.47	479.72	101.76	581.48

Concl'd.

Source: Commerce & Industries Department, Manipur.

7.1.3 Handloom :

Handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the state. It is a traditional cottage industry providing avenues of employment opportunities to the people of Manipur. Basically, it is a labour-intensive family occupation in which all the members of a family can participate. Majority of the handloom weavers in the state are self-employed artisans who are carrying on their profession in their own homes with the assistance of their family members in pre-loom and post loom process. Manipur ranks the fourth position in terms of the number of looms in the country. It has more than 2.8 lakhs looms comprising of fly shuttle, throw shuttle and loin- looms with a weaver population of more than 4.62 lakhs which is 2nd position among the states according to National Handloom Census, 1995-96.

In artistic weaving also there are many accountable designs which are still famous such as Ningthou Phee, Lamthang Khulak, Khamen-Chatpa, Shamilanmi, Moirangphee, Lashing Phee, Leiroom, Hijamayek, Tindongbi, Leirong, Akoibi designs etc. Each design has its own history as to how and by whom they were invented. In the art of design and printing, Manipur can be proud of possessing good knowledge of dyeing of fast colour on various kinds of hard printing of cloths since time immemorial by using indigenous plant leaves etc.

As Manipur has adequate potential for development of handloom industry various welfare as well as handloom development scheme for promotion and development of handloom industry including employment generating programme are taken up in the State. Most of the scheme supporting the weavers is Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). For the provision of welfare measures and better working conditions to handloom weavers, a package of group insurance scheme, health package scheme, workshed cum-housing scheme, project package scheme, integrated handloom village development project etc. are being implemented in the handloom sector.

7.1.3.1 Project Package Scheme:

The project package scheme, being implemented since 1992-93, is one of the major schemes to provide the requisite support to weavers in an integrated and co-ordinated manner. The scheme envisages formulation and implementation of specific need base projects for development by a particular handloom product or development of a particular area of weavers.

Altogether 2194 weavers were assisted under this scheme involving a sum of Rs.92.95 lakhs as central share during the year 2001-2002.

During 2002-03, a sum of Rs.26.25 lakhs were released under the scheme as 2nd installment to the beneficiaries as state share in respect of the 12 projects sanctioned in 1994-95. The final installment of Rs.46.65 lakhs is yet to be released. The Govt. of India also released Rs.62.84 lakhs and Rs.81.48 lakh as grant and loan respectively to the beneficiaries in respect of the 30 projects sanctioned in 2000-2001. 173 weavers were assisted during 2003-2004 involving an amount of Rs.22.80 lakhs and Rs.65.29 lakhs as central share and state share respectively under the scheme.

7.1.3.2 Integrated Handloom Village Development project:

Integrated Handloom Village Development project (IHVDP) aims at providing a comprehensive support in all areas covering all types of facilities in terms of skilled upgradation, productivity infrastructure and to give fillip to the motivation level. Construction of common facility centre, workshed, supply of looms, imparting training programme and providing of infrastructure are the main components of the scheme. During the year 2001-2002, altogether a total of 2,647 weavers were assisted with margin money to the tune of Rs.68.22 lakhs as central share and a sum of Rs.2.26 lakhs were paid as stipend to 60 weavers for undergoing training.

7.1.3.3 Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana :

Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan (DDHP) Yojana was a newly introduced scheme for women belonging to the SC/ST/OBC as a promotional scheme of handloom sector. It is a centrally sponsored scheme which has come into force with effect from 01.04.2000. Product development, production support, institutional support, imparting training programme, providing of infrastructure, marketing support etc. both at macro & micro level in an integrated and co-ordinated manner for an overall development of the handloom sector are the main components of the scheme. The pattern of assistance between the central and the state is 90:10 unless specified for the component. The amount sanctioned by the central and state Government for the assistance of Cooperative Societies during 2005-06 to 2007-08 is shown at Table No. 7.3

Table No. 7.3 Physical and Financial Performance under DDHP Yojana in Manipur by the State Government

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of Beneficiaries	
		Co-op. Societies	Weavers
1	2	3	4
2005-06	200.50	-	5110
2006-07	270.50	495	1590
2007-08	400.00	869	-

- Not Available

Source: Commerce & Industries Department, Manipur

7.1.4 Handicrafts:

Handicrafts are another important industry in the state. It has its own unique identity amongst the various crafts of the country. Handicrafts industry of Manipur may be mentioned with special accounts for contributing to the economic structure and development of the state. The handicrafts of Manipur are treated in high class in themselves, drawing the main theme and subject matter from episode of Khamba Thoibi and latter Radha Krishna background of their religions belief and designs depiction of Pakhangba. With simple processes of indigenous nature, craftsman here produce handicrafts of excellence in the form of cloths embroidery, cane and bamboo, ivory, stone and wood carving, metal crafts, deer horn decoratives and supari, walking sticks, dolls and toys etc. Various kouna products, artistic weaving, wood carving etc. have a distinct place of its own.

The State Government has made full efforts for overall development of handloom and handicrafts industries in the state. Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation and Manipur Development Society are the two agencies of the state government taking utmost efforts for production and marketing of handloom and handicrafts products. Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is apex co-operative society taking pivotal role in the co-operative sector for development of handloom & handicrafts in the state. There is also departmental raw-materials bank to meet the requirement of various types and quality of yarn of weavers at reasonable price. The Mechanised Dye House now run under the Deptt. is also making full efforts to make available quality dyed yarn for the weavers of the State. Although there are various schemes for the growth and development of handloom and handicrafts in the state, only few could be implemented due to want of fund. Among the North Eastern States, Manipur has got the highest number of handicrafts artisans as can be seen in Table No. 7.4. In order to provide financial assistance and also give due recognition to eminent craftspersons, the following schemes has been implemented during 2006-07.

- (a) State Award to Master Craftsman,
- (b) Modernisation of handicrafts and
- (c) Development of Kouna product

Table No. 7.4 Number of handicrafts artisans in the North Eastern States of India, 2004-05

Sl.No.	North Eastern States	Number of handicrafts artisan (in lakhs)
1	2	3

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.57
2.	Assam	2.05
3.	Manipur	4.01
4.	Meghalaya	1.68
5.	Mizoram	0.69
6.	Nagaland	1.83
7.	Tripura	2.91
8.	Sikkim	-

7.1.5 District Industries Centre :

District industries Centre (DIC) came into limelight in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of India adopted in 1977. The DICs were established in all the District Headquarters with 2 (two) sub centres at Jiribam and Kangpokpi sub-division of Manipur. Its emphasis is laid on dispersal of industries in the district headquarters, small towns and rural areas. The intention of the policy makers is to make the DICs to work as catalysts for promotion of cottage and small industries. It provides all the resources with its facilities required by the entrepreneurs including identification of suitable schemes, preparation of feasibility reports, arrangements for supply of machinery and equipments, provision of raw-materials and facilities for marketing and extension services. Various schemes like Seed/Margin Money, Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youths and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana were instrumental in the growth of industries in the state.

7.1.5.1 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana :

A special scheme 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)' has been drawn up to be operated through the District Industries Centre for providing self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths. The Scheme covered all educated unemployed youths who passed or failed matric or ITI passed or having undergone Government sponsored technical course for a minimum duration of six months and within the age group of 18 to 35 years (relaxed upto 40 years for the North Eastern States and 45 years for SC/ST, Ex-Serviceman, physically handicapped persons & women). Beneficiaries of the PMRY scheme were selected from the relatively less affluent sections of the society, whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.24,000 (relaxed upto Rs.40,000 per annum for North Eastern States.) PMRY scheme provided loans, financial assistance to educated unemployed persons who are willing to employ in any one of the trades viz., industry, service and business. The scheme was launched on 2nd Oct., 1993. The PMRY beneficiaries in Manipur during 2007-08 was only 13 (thirteen) against the targeted number of 1,700.

Table No. 7.5 Performance under PMRY scheme

Year	Target	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	1350	1035	891.60	281	197.35
2000-01	1000	113	70.60	100	58.36
2001-02	1100	642	485.77	642	400.18
2002-03	1300	717	539.73	33	21.57

2003-04	1200	606	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	1500	99	84.05	633	-
2006-07	1500	31	-	-	-
2007-08	1700	13	-	-	-

Source : Annual Administrative Report of Commerce and Industries

The above table shows the overall performance of the scheme during the year from 1999-2000 to 2007-08.

7.1.5.2 Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)

The IHDS is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced to facilitate the sustainable development of handloom weavers located in and outside identified handloom clusters within a range of 300-500 looms in to a cohesive self-managing and competitive socio-economic unit.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 800.00 lakhs was provided in 2009-10 which is meant to give benefit to 1395 nos. Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies for covering 44640 weavers under the component of Market Incentive and 33nos. of Handloom Cluster Development projects set up covering 5115 weavers providing yarn, looms and its accessories, training, margin money for obtaining bank loan, computer aided textile design, deputing designers in each cluster, exhibition, buyer-seller meet, exposure visits to advanced clusters etc.

7.1.5.3 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This scheme has been implemented by the District Industries Centre (DIC) with Khadi & Village Industries Commission as Nodal Agency at the National level. In addition to the DIC other implementing agencies of the scheme are Khadi & Village Industries Commission State office and Manipur Khadi & Village Industries Board. The total target of beneficiaries under the scheme for Manipur during 2008-09 was 195 projects. During 2009-10, 89 nos. of loan proposals were sanctioned by the bank against the state target of 118 allotted to DIC under the programme. The total margin money in respect of those 89 beneficiaries was Rs. 78.01 lakhs and the total employment to be generated was estimated at 551 members.

7.1.6 Khadi and Village Industries:

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was established by the Govt. of India in the year 1957. The Khadi and Village Industries is not only providing employment to people in rural and semi-urban areas at low investment per job, but also utilises local skill resources and provides part-time as well as full time work to rural artisans, women and minorities. It was only in the year 1966 that the State Board for the development of Khadi and Village Industries was constituted by the Government of Manipur. The traditional sector of industries fall within the purview of organisations such as Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The KVIC include artisans in tiny industrial units and defines it as any industry

located in a village or town inhabited by population not exceeding 10,000 which produces goods and renders services with or without the use of power in which the fixed capital per head does not exceed Rs.15,000. In the State, the KVIC has given special attention for economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women in general.

The production of KVI sector was to the tune of Rs.49.47 crores in the year 2006-07 as against Rs.49.42 crores in 2005-06 showing an increase of 0.10 percent over the previous year. The total amount earned in the year 2006-07 was Rs.52.14 crores whereas the earning was Rs.52.09 crores in the year 2005-06. And the total number of employees in KVI sectors was 36 thousands in 2006-07. The amount of Grants and Loans distributed to various Industries under REGP (VI) in respect of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur during 2007-08 to 2009-10 and Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey in Manipur for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are shown in Table No. 7(e) and 7(f) of part II of this publication respectively. A comparative picture of North Eastern Region is also given in Table No. 7(a) of Part II.

Table No. 7.6 Performance of KVI of Manipur

(Rs. In lakhs)

Item	2007 (As on 31 st Dec.)
1	2
Unit (No.)	17,496
Sales	5,643.74
Production	5,382.74
Employment (No.)	36,710

Source: AAR, 2007 Manipur Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The above table shows the performance of KVI in Manipur during 2007. A sum of Rs.59 lakhs were provided as grants-in-aid to meet the establishment charges of the Khadi and Village Industries Board during the period.

7.1.7 Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Promotion :

The opening of the Border Trade Between India and Myanmar was an important achievement during the Eighth plan period. The Indo-Myanmar Border Trade was inaugurated in 12th April 1995 by the then Union Minister of State for Commerce as a follow-up measure of the Trade Agreement signed between India and Myanmar on the 21st Jan., 1994 at New Delhi. Subsequently exchange of 22 items have been allowed by the residents across the border. The development has to boost up the export potential of India/Manipur by creating adequate infrastructure for promotion of export oriented industrial units. To facilitate the trade, trade centers are being constructed at Moreh and another at Imphal. The importance of setting up of

trade centers for providing facilities to the trades and entrepreneurs of Manipur with the new avenue of opening up of regulated border trade between Myanmar and India was considered by Planning Commission, Government of India.

Accordingly, the Centre is to provide infrastructural facilities such as telecommunication, export-import information cell, show room-cum-sales counters, conference hall, boarding and lodging facilities, guest-room and restaurants, bank and other relevant Govt. extension counters to facilitate the trades/businessmen/ entrepreneurs in creating a business like congenial atmosphere. However, the Director General of Foreign Trade has permitted the bilateral/border trade along with the Indo-Myanmar border as per the prevailing customary practices for the commodities namely, mustard/rape seed, pulses and beans, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlicks, onion, chillies, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia & cinnamon), bamboo, minor forest products (excluding teak), betel nuts and leaves, food items for local consumption, tobacco, tomato, reed broom, sesame, resin, coriander seeds, soyabeans, roasted sunflower seeds, katha, ginger etc. During the period 2001-02, the volume of export and import was Rs.1.25 crores and Rs.8.30 crores respectively as per the report of the Land Customs Station, Moreh. During the year 2002-03, the value of export and import was Rs.3.66 crores and Rs.1.17 crores respectively. The main items of exports were wheat flour, bleaching powder, fenugreek seeds, Ani seeds, Cumin seeds, Soyabari, dry chillies, agarbati, suman rose powder, Pea, Garlic, Dry Buffalo Offal etc. while the import items were Betel nuts, Turmeric, Red Kidney bean (Rajma), Kuth roots, gram. Resin, reed-brooms, dry ginger etc.

Table No. 7.7 shows the quantity and value of export and import commodities during the year 2004-05. During the period, the value of export and import was Rs.6.15 crores and Rs.5.27 crores respectively.

Table No.7.7 Quantity and Value of Exports and Imports of merchandise in the Indo Myanmar Border Trade during the year 2004-2005

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
EXPORT				
1.	Wheat flour	MT	1887.71	183.74
2.	Soyabari	"	359.41	149.15
3.	Cumin seed	"	68.30	68.30
4.	Soray Milk Powder	"	13.00	8.97
5.	E/Buffalo Offal	No.	346.38	115.84
6.	D/Buffalo Offal			

7.	Detonating fuse	Kg.	54,952	88.14
8.	Bullet Proof Jacket, Single	Nos.	6	} 0.47
	Rifle with telescope sight		5	
	and ammunition		888	
Total Export:				614.61
IMPORT				
1.	Dry ginger	MT	524.43	48.68
2.	Betel Nut	"	2076.00	446.14
3.	Turmeric Powder	"	33.50	3.31
4.	Kuth Roots	"	56.00	4.68
5.	Surpentina Roots	"	2151.00	3.16
6.	Round hog	CFT	10751.30	20.71
Total Import				526.68

Source: Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Manipur

With the objectives of promoting people to people contact for promotion of the bi-lateral trade, a team of Myanmar Delegation comprising 3 (three) officials and 28 other trade related bodies visited Manipur on 28th Feb., 2007 and also a One-Day interaction programme was held on 1st March, 2007 at the State Government House, Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides.

7.1.8 Industrial Growth Centres:

Growth Centres are large villages or small towns which have the potential to become the nuclei for the socio-economic development of the surrounding area. The Growth Centres can be identified by the different orders with respect to the quality and quantity of services and facilities, service area and population. A growth centre of lowest order should have services such as agricultural input centre, primary and middle school, maternity and child care centres and daily market. At highest level, it must have manufacturing industries, hospitals, colleges etc.

The pace of development of backward areas is a cause for concern. With the doing away of the system of licensing of industries and coming into play of market forces, the industries tend to gravitate towards already developed areas which provide better infrastructure, easier availability of skilled work force and forward and backward linkages in terms of availability of raw-materials and markets for products. Thus, the regional imbalances in industrial development may tend to increase. So it is imperative to take special measures to promote development of industries in backward areas.

For tackling the problem of regional imbalances in industrial development, to some extent at least, the Growth Centres Schemes was initiated in the Eighth Plan.

Under the Growth Centres Schemes, the central Govt. has approved the Industrial Growth Centre Project at Lamlai-Napet at a project cost of Rs.30.00 crores of which Rs.15.00 crores will be the Govt. of India contribution, Rs.5.00 crores as State Govt. contribution, Rs.4.00 crores as loan and equity contribution from the financial institutions and Rs.6.00 crores as loans and equity from other sources. A sum of Rs.1.50 crores was sanctioned and released by the Government of India. A proposal for shifting the site of the Centre is under examination.

7.1.8.1 Food Processing Industries (FPI)

During the year 2007-08, a plan fund of Rs. 970 lakhs was provided for Food Processing Industries.

For the further development of FPI, the following promotional Schemes have been taken up.

- i) Food Processing Training Centre, Porompat
- ii) Regional Extension Service Centre (Rice Mill), Porompat
- iii) Quality Control Laboratory for FPI
- iv) Training on FPI
- v) Market Promotion
- vi) Mobile Food Processing-cum-Training Unit

7.1.8.2 Food Park :

The Foundation Stone for a Food Park was laid down on 10.11.2006 at Nilakuthi in an area of about 31 acres of land with a project cost of Rs. 1361.45 lakhs. During 2006-07, the State and Central Government have released a sum of Rs. 272 lakhs and Rs. 160 lakhs respectively. NABARD has agreed to extend a term loan of Rs. 620 lakhs for the project. The project cost was revised to Rs. 3172.40 lakhs and NABARD has also agreed to rise its term loan to Rs. 1574.16 lakhs. The approved provision of fund for the year 2009-10 was Rs. 1196.00 lakhs.

The implementing agency of the Food Park Project is the Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. The State Government is planning to upgrade the proposed Food Park into Mega Food Park. There will be 40-50 Food Processing Units for which common facilities like Cold storage, warehousing, Quality Control Lab., Weight Bridge, Post Office, Bank, Water & Power supply will be made available in the Food Park. For the convenience of the food processing units, construction of a bridge connecting the Park at Nilakuthi and NH-39 over Imphal River has also started.

7.1.9 Bamboo Processing Industries :

Considering the fact that Manipur share about 25% of the total growing stock of bamboo of the North Eastern Region of India and 14% of the country, Manipur State stands to prominently benefit from the national programme for bamboo development. The bamboo growing area within and around Jiribam, covering the bamboo abundant area of Tamenglong district and Tipaimukh area of Churachandpur district is about 2969 sq. km., which is about 80% of the total bamboo growing area in Manipur.

Therefore, preparation have been made to set up a Bamboo Technology Park at Jiribam. The main object of the setting up the park is to promote various bamboo based industries. The processing units will be set up on Public Private Partnership under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model in association with the National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA), Government of India.

7.1.9.1 Industrial Disputes :

An industrial dispute is taken as a cessation/stoppage of work in a unit due to breakdown of understanding between workers and the employers on some issue. Strikes and lockouts are the two manifestations of the industrial dispute, the periodic returns of which are received from different industrial units of the state for the purpose of statistics relating to industrial unrest. The strikes represent in temporary stoppage of work by a group or all employees of an establishment to express a grievance or to enforce a demand whereas the lockout signifies temporary with holding of work from all or a group of employees by the employers for matters relating to employment or non-employment or the terms and conditions of employment. The number of work stoppages on account of the strikes and lockouts decreased from 12 (twelve) in 2001-2002 to 4 (four) in 2002-03 and 3 (three) in 2003-04. The number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts in 2003-04 was 1577. The number of mandays lost due to the work stoppages stood at 12.29 thousands in 2003-2004 as against 7.85 thousands in 2002-2003.

The following Table No. 7.8 presents the industrial disputes of Manipur during 1980-81 to 2003-2004. Table No. 7(b) of Part II shows the industrywise number of strikes and Lockouts in Manipur during 2000-01 to 2003-04.

Table no. 7.8 Industrial disputes in Manipur during 1980-81 to 2003-04

Year	No. of work stoppage		No. of workers involved	No. of Mandays lost
	Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	2	-	780	1,394

1985-86	2	-	499	2,978
1990-91	8	-	3,234	53,572
1991-92	7	-	1,434	17,737
1992-93	7	-	2,021	31,840
1993-94	10	-	303	16,624
1994-95	3	-	459	7,911
1995-96	8	-	1,990	42,301
1996-97	12	-	1,385	85,658
1997-98	7	-	2,738	41,711
1998-99	2	-	656	10,070
1999-00	1	-	351	10,881
2000-01	6	-	1,073	16,713
2001-02	12	-	2,819	49,551
2002-03	4	-	766	7,846
2003-04	3	-	1,577	12,289

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur.

Among the North-Eastern States, the number of industrial disputes recorded in Assam was 4 (four) while in Manipur it was 2 (two) in 2005. The number of mandays lost due to industrial disputes in Assam was 112.23 thousands and followed by Manipur with 19.2 thousands. But in case of the states of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, no such disputes was recorded during the said period. Table No. 7.9 shows the number of industrial disputes during 2005.

Table No. 7.9 Number of Industrial disputes in North Eastern States of India Vis-a-Vis All India during 2005

(in nos.)			
State	Disputes	Workers	Mandays lost
1	2	3	4
ArunachaPradesh	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-
Manipur	4	19485	112226

Mizoram	2	600	19200
Meghalaya	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-
	-	-	-
All India	456	29,13,601	2,96,64,999
- NA			

Source: Statistical Abstract, India, 2007.

7.1.10 Results of the Annual Survey of Industries

The summary results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) reveal some idea about different characteristics of registered factory sector in the State. The available results show that Manipur had a total number of 1,127 employees engaged in 61 registered factories in 2001-02. The total value of output, value of input and net value added were of the order of Rs.18.97 crores, Rs.15.57 crores and Rs.2.57 crores respectively. The important characteristics of Annual survey of industries pertaining to the state during 2007-08 are presented in Table No.7.10 and the salient features of ASI during the year 2000-01 to 2004-05 & 2007-08 are shown in Table No. 7(c) of Part II.

Table No. 7.10 Important Characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries of Manipur for the year 2007-08

Characteristics	Unit	Industry Code						
		151	153	154	201	269	Others	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Factories	No.	3	4	3	13	37	9	69
Fixed Capital	Rs.in lakhs	100	204	126	76	590	46	1141
Working Capital	„	18	605	32	43	147	20	831
Invested Capital	„	104	726	140	184	783	69	2006

Gross value of Plant & Machineries	„	0	186	41	34	213	1	475
Total Employees	No.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Workers	No.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Output	Rs.in lakhs	66	3196	131	234	2051	146	5825
Total Input	„	49	3003	90	170	1216	96	4623
Gross Value Added	„	17	193	41	64	835	50	1202
Depreciation	„	1	25	13	5	59	3	107
Net-Value Added	„	16	168	38	59	776	48	1096

NA : Not Available

Description of the Industry Codes.

151 – Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit vegetables, oil and fats

153 - Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products and prepared animal feeds.

154 - Manufacture of other food products.

201 - Saw milling and planning of wood.

269 - Manufacture of non, metallic mineral products (n.e.c.).

Other Industry.

*Source: Annual Survey of Industries.

7.2 Minerals:

Minerals provide a base for the rapid industrialization. It is imperative, therefore, that proper attention is paid to their development. The State Government has formulated a New Mineral Policy (NMP). It is to develop mineral-based industries by identifying lack of infrastructure, lack of investment and flow of credit from banks and exploration of local resources and manpower to achieve the industrial growth. With the objective of the strengthening organisational set up, streamlining of mineral administrative machineries, augmentation and intensification of mineral exploration, commencement of mining activities and participation in general water exploration and geo-physical investigations, it is proposed to provide sufficient fund during the Ninth Five Year Plan. To achieve the objectives phasing programme for exploration and investigation of minerals, collaborative efforts for strengthening of the Geology and Mining Division is initiated by creating Mining section. So far 58 percent of the total area of Manipur has been covered by systematic geological mapping and 42 percent still remains to be covered.

7.2.1 Mineral Resources:

The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has undertaken systematic survey in the three districts of Manipur viz. Ukhrul, Churachandpur and Chandel and discovered considerable quantities of valuable mineral deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, chromite, asbestos, salt etc. Some of the important mineral resources are given below.

7.2.1.1 Limestone:

Limestone is an important material for manufacturing of cement. It is mainly available in different parts of Ukhrul District viz. Hundung, Mata, Khangoi, Sokpao, Lambui and Kasom. It is also available between 32/4 and 32/6 milestone on Imphal Moreh Road in Chandel District. Only in Ukhrul District, the total inferred deposit of limestone has been estimated to 6.35 million tonnes and 5.76 million tonnes at Phungyar and Meiring respectively.

7.2.1.2 Asbestos:

The veins and veinlets of antigorite and chrysotile asbestos have been found in the massive serpentine bearing rocks near Moreh, Nepali Basti and Kwatha but none of these occurrences seem to be of economic importance. A small quantity of asbestos is also available in the eastern part of Ukhrul District.

7.2.1.3 Chromite:

Deposits of chromite containing metallurgical grade have been located near the Shiroi hill of the Ukhrul District and hinted the possibility of large deposits in future. Besides, quantity of chromite is also available near the Nepali Basti of Chandel District covering an area of about 90 sq. km. and having maximum thickness of 0.3 metre.

7.2.1.4 Copper:

The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has found copper in the Chandel District and Nickel containing copper sulphate, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and metals at Nungau and kongal Thana. A small quantity of copper is also available at Ningthi & Kwatha of the Chandel District and Humie of the Ukhrul District.

7.2.1.5 Nickel:

Nickel associated with the serpentinite rock has been located at Nampesh and Kwatha areas of the Chandel District. The GSI in their geochemical and other methods has found metallic nickel dispersed in the soil in fairly high concentration of nickel varying upto 0.9 percent. Soil samples in the Moreh area containing weathered serpentinite rock also show the availability of nickel varying from 0.24 to 0.9 percent.

7.2.1.6 Lignite:

The GSI has found deposits of lignite in Kangvai village of Turenloo valley of Churachandpur District. The total quantity of lignite has been estimated at 12,262 tonnes which can be used in manufacturing cement in the cement plant in Ukhrul district.

7.2.1.7 Salt:

Salt is mainly available in Waikhong, Sikhong, Chandrakhong and Keithel Manbi. Most of the salt springs are being tapped by driving one metre diameter lined wells for manufacture of salt in a small-scale.

7.2.2 Mineral Production:

The total mineral production of Manipur in 1990-91 and 1991-92 were 130 tonnes and 64 tonnes with a value of Rs.114 thousands and Rs.42 thousands respectively. However the mineral production in 1993-94 and 1994-95 were 642 tonnes and 784 tonnes respectively.

The production had decreased from 470 tonnes in 1995-96 to 62 tonnes in 1996-97. The production slightly increase to 68 tonnes in 1997-98. There is no production of minerals since 1998-99 as no mining work was taken up. The performance of minerals production is shown in the following Table No. 7.11.

Table No. 7.11 Production of Minerals in respect of Manipur State

Year	District	Number of Mines	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in `000)
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	Chandel	1	130	114
	Ukhrul	0	0	0
1991-92	Chandel	1	64	42
	Ukhrul	0	0	0
1992-93	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	158	95
1993-94	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	642	499
1994-95	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	784	612
1995-96	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	470	519
1996-97	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	62	69
1997-98	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	68	128

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Steel and Mines, Nagpur.

Among the entire North East states, Manipur is the only state which produced chromite. During the period 1995-96 to 1997-98, 600 thousand tonnes of chromite was produced in Manipur. And the value of production of chromite was Rs.6.34 crores during the same period. Again the value of production of minor minerals was Rs.14.89 crores during the year 1995-1996 and the value of production remains stagnant during the succeeding years (1995-1996 to 1997-1998). A comparative picture of the mineral production of NESs is presented in Table No. 7.12.

Table No. 7.12 Mineral Production of North Eastern States of India during 1995-96 to 1997-98

(Value Rs.in `000)

State	Mineral	Unit	1995-1996		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6

Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	28	88732
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	1	0	24
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	5	822	609102
	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	1510	1661000
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	5043	15981267
	Lime Stone	'000 tonnes	3	411	33637
	Minor minerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	470	519
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Mizoram	Minor minerals	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	3248	2406768
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	277	22040
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Nagaland	Minor minerals	-	-	-	-
Tripura	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	130	143000
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

(Value in Rs. '000)

State	Minerals	Unit of Quantity	1996-1997		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	36	114084
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	6	752	557232
	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	1698	1867800
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	4811	15246059
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	3	449	41384
	Minor minerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	62	69
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Mizoram	Minor minerals	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	279	31137
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Nagaland	Minor minerals	-	-	-	-
Tripura	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	154	169400
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

Contd.

Table No. 7.12 Mineral Production of North Eastern States of India during 1995-96 to 1997-98

(Value in Rs. '000)

State	Mineral	Unit	1997-1998		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value

1	2	3	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	25	86725
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	6	687	509070
	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	1773	2508795
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	5130	17795970
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	3	438	74296
	Minor minerals		0	0	6382
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	68	128
	Minor minerals		0	0	2432
Mizoram	Minor minerals	-	-	-	4793
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	201	22210
	Minor minerals		-	-	332
Nagaland	Minor minerals	-	-	-	279
Tripura	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	196	277340
	Minor minerals		0	0	462
m.c.m. : Million Cubic Metre			- Not Available		Concl'd.

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2002, Shillong

7.3 Sericulture:

Sericulture plays a vital role in the improvement of economic conditions of the artisans of the Manipur state. It is an important labour-intensive and agro-based industry generating employment opportunities for the rural people with lowest investment cost. Sericulture has a long tradition and has been practised by the farmers from time immemorial but on a limited scale. But the sericulture industry was confined only in a few villages. Mulberry silk worm rearing and reeling was confined to four villages viz Khurkhul, Leimaram, Pheiyeng and Thongjao etc. whereas Eri silk rearing was conducted for domestic consumption by the womenfolk. Silk weaving industry was confined to another four villages viz. Chingmeirong Kabo Leikai, Thangmeiband, Awang Kongpal and Maibam Leikai only. And the sericulture industry has been extended to other villages and also to the hill districts of the state during the plan period.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Department has implemented 13 plan schemes for the development of four varieties of silk worm i.e. Eri (feeds on castor leaves), Muga (feeds on Som & Soalu leaves), Oak Tasar (feeds on oak leaves) and Mulberry Silk (feeds on mulberry leaves), culture as a subsidiary occupation in the lower belt hill areas of the state. So far, under this scheme 25,486 hectares of land had been brought under plantation of silkworm Food Plants and 21,968 families had been engaged in sericulture industry. During the year 2004-05, the estimated production of oak tasar cocoons was 12.70 lakhs cocoon for a value of Rs 6.35 lakhs as against the 8.10 lakhs cocoon for a value of Rs 4.05 lakhs in 2003-2004. Details of sericultural production is shown in Table No.7.13 and district-wise sericultural production during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are presented in Table No. 7(d) of Part II.

Table No. 7.13 Sericultural production and value in respect of Manipur State

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Cocoon Production							
(i) Tasar	Lakh Nos.	67.32	75.04	49.63	60.00	80.00	
(ii) Eri	Lakh Kg.	2.96	2.98	340.00	263.65	289.45	
(iii) Mulberry	- do -	6.70	6.55	714.34	708.00	787.03	
(iv) Muga	Lakh Nos.	15.68	14.60	14.70	14.70	20.00	
2. Value of Cocoon produced							
(i) Tasar	Rs. in lakhs	47.13	52.53	24.81	30.00	1.80	
(ii) Eri	„	237.00	595.74	272.00	211.00	3.50	
(iii) Mulberry	„	803.99	851.93	1071.51	1062.00	2.25	
(iv) Muga	„	15.68	14.60	5.88	5.88	1.00	

Source: Department of Sericulture, Govt. of Manipur

The total production of raw silk in Manipur during 2010-11(Provisional) was 333 metric tonne and in 2006-07, it was 447 metric tonne. The production of raw silk in North Eastern States during 2006-07 and 2010-11 are presented in Table No. 7.14.

Table No. 7.14 Production of Raw Silk in North Eastern States during 2010-11(Provisional)

(Metric Tonne)

State	2006-07				2010-11			
	Mulberry Silk	Non-Mulberry Silk			Mulberry Silk	Non-Mulberry Silk		
		Tasar	Eri	Muga		Tasar	Eri	Muga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	5	1	1	-	16	1
Assam	11	-	740	107	17	-	1710	108
Manipur	70	3	374	-	108	3	221	1
Meghalaya	1	-	202	6	7	-	480	11
Mizoram	6	-	4	-	18	-	6	-
Nagaland	1	-	115	-	4	1	273	1
Tripura	5	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	14	-	1	-

- Nil

Source: Statistical Abstract, India, 2012. (Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles)

7.3.1 Manipur Sericulture Project:

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the State Govt. had taken up a project entitled “Manipur Sericulture Project” with assistance from OECF (Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund) now renamed as JBIC, Japan in order to increase the annual production of silk yarn to the tune of 328 MT. Under this project, the advance technology and sophisticated machineries used in Japan could be transferred to India with a view to increase the production of raw silk in terms of both quality and quantity so as to meet the demand of international market. The project also envisage development of sericulture facilities covering (a) Construction of infrastructural facilities such as Seed Farm, Grainages, Research Station, District Storage and Cocoon marketing Centres, (b) Development of Plantation of Mulberry and Eri, (c) Construction of reeling and spinning facilities, twisting, etc. (d) Development of technical training centres for rendering technical assistance & training etc. The overall development plan on this project has been formulated including a total 2,720 hectares of Mulberry, 1,500 hectares of Eri and functioning all the necessary supporting facilities. The project has been implemented with an outlay of Rs.490.59 crores since 20th July, 1998, in two phases.

The Phase – 1, Manipur Sericulture Project was started with the employment of Project Consultant since June, 1998. The total outlay of this phase is Rs.134.52 crores, of which, OECF project loan fund covers Rs.116.19 crores (86.37 percent) and the remaining Rs.18.33 crores (13.63 percent) is the state share. In this phase – 1 stage of implementation 1020 hectares in the mulberry sector and 200 hectares in the eri sector will be covered. The phase was expected to be completed by March, 2005.

The implementation of the phase – II was to commence from the 2002/2003 fiscal year subject to the successful implementation of phase – I stage development to cover 1700 hectares of mulberry and 1300 hectares in case of the eri sector.

7.3.2 Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) :

With the help of the Central Silk Board (CSB), the State Government has implemented the CDP since 2003-04. The Central Silk Board has approved 23 micro-schemes for implementation in Manipur with an output of Rs. 228.04 lakhs during the Tenth Plan Period (2002-07). The number of beneficiaries and amount released under the schemes is shown at Table No. 7.15

Table No. 7.15 Physical and Financial Performance of the CDP in Manipur

Year	Number of Beneficiaries					Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar	Total	Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2003-04	74	100	149	55	378	23.72	2.50	26.22
2004-05	102	120	152	200	574	46.34	5.06	51.40
2005-06	65	150	152	400	767	74.51	8.19	82.70
2006-07	24	100	95	400	619	46.94	5.19	52.13
2007-08	260	594	-	-	854	-	-	-
2008-09	44	45	-	-	89	-	-	-

- Not Available

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Department of Sericulture

Under this programme, Cluster Development Project, as special project, is introduced for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-2012), which will be aided by the CSB, MOT, and Government of India as catalyst. For the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 5.18 crores and Rs. 35.62 lakhs respectively has been released by CSB for promotion of Mulberry and Eri sectors. The number of beneficiaries were 854 and 89 during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. It is an umbrella term for many activities referred to as 'social overhead capital' which results in facilities and services and are usually provided free (as in the case of roads) or at reduced charges (as in the case of electricity). The economic infrastructure supports primarily the economic activities and its components being utilities such as power, irrigation, transport and communication etc.

8.1 Power:

Power or electricity is the most convenient and versatile form of energy. It plays a key role in the industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors of the economy and is also the most crucial source of supplying domestic energy requirements. The demand has, therefore, been growing at a rate faster than other forms of energy.

The power supply position in Manipur showed a marked improvement with the commissioning of the Loktak Hydro Electric Project in August, 1984. The demand of power was met mainly from Grid Power and a little from diesel and hydro generation. More emphasis was given to utilize Loktak Hydro Power to the maximum extent possible and to curtail the uneconomical generation of power from diesel generating sets. The installed capacity of power in the State as on 31st March, 2004 was 12.10 MW of which 76.86 percent was diesel and the remaining 23.14 percent was hydro power. A comparative picture of installed capacity of power in the North Eastern States of India is shown in Table No. 8.1

**Table No. 8.1 Installed Capacity of Power in North Eastern Region of India
(as on 31. 3. 2004)**

(MW)					
State	Hydro	Thermal	G.T.	Diesel	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	32.28	0.00	0.00	27.70	59.98
2. Assam	2.00	24.50	574.50	20.70	621.70
3. Manipur	2.80	0.00	-	9.30	12.10
4. Meghalaya	185.20	0.00	-	-	185.20
5. Mizoram	5.40	0.00	-	19.10	24.50
6. Nagaland	19.30	0.00	-	3.26	22.56
7. Tripura	16.00	0.00	106.50	6.10	128.60
Central Sector					
1. Doyang	75.00	0.00	-	-	75.00
2. Loktak	105.00	0.00	-	-	105.00
3. Ranganadi	405.00	0.00	-	-	405.00
4. Khangdong	75.00	0.00	-	-	75.00
5. Kopili	200.00	0.00	-	-	200.00
6. Kathalguri	0.00	0.00	294.66	-	294.66

7. AGTPP	0.00	0.00	84.00	-	84.00
Total	1122.98	24.50	1059.66	86.16	2293.30

Sources: Basic Statistics of NER, 2006.

8.1.1 Power Generation:

The installed capacity of power in the state has remained the same as 11,845 KW during 1999-00 to 2001-02. However, during 2002-03 the installed capacity increased to 47,252 in 2002-03 KW. During the year 2003-04 the installed capacity reduced to 47,052 KW. Then there was an increase from the years 2004-05 to the tune of 47,252 KW as shown in Table No. 8.2. The installed capacity was 46,212 KW, 44,820 KW, 45,420 KW, 45,020 KW and 45,020 KW in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

Hydro Power generation depends on supply of water. The total quantity generated in 1999-00 was 8.29 lakh kwh which increased to 42.80 lakh kwh during 2003-04. The generation came down to 14.325 lakh kwh in 2004-05 to 3.140 lakh kwh in 2005-06. The total power generated during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 were 31.05 lakh kwh, 17.30 lakh kwh, 6.460 lakh kwh, 20.105 lakh kwh, 19.301 lakh kwh and 16.150 lakh kwh respectively. The installed capacity and generation of power in the state over the period from 2003-04 to 2011-12 are presented in Table No. 8.2. District-wise installed capacity and generation of Power during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Table No. 8(a) of part II.

Table No. 8.2 Installed capacity and generation of electricity in Manipur.

Year	Installed Capacity (KW)	Electricity generated (in lakh kwh)
1	2	3
2003-04	47,052	42.80
2004-05	47,252	14.325
2005-06	47,252	3.140
2006-07	47,252	31.053
2007-08	46,212	17.304
2008-09	44,820	6.460
2009-10	45,420	20.105
2010-11	45,020	19.301
2011-12	45,020	16.150

Source: Electricity Department, Manipur.

8.1.2 Requirement of Power:

The requirement of power for all categories of consumers viz., domestic, commercial, industrial, water works and public lighting has been gradually increasing year after another. This has been due to the fact that all the development activities like education, health care, telecommunication, electronic media and computerisation etc. have been depending by and large on electricity. Table No. 8.3 shows the year-wise demand and supply of power of the State.

Table No. 8.3 Demand and supply of power of Manipur.

Year	Power (MW)		
	Demand	Part of the Demand Met	Shortfall
1	2	3	4
2003-04	189	106	83
2004-05	116	108	8
2005-06	140	115	25
2006-07	155	110	45
2007-08	145	110	35
2008-09	157	100	57
2009-10	170	110	60
2010-11	184	110	74
2011-12 *	171	115	56

* upto 31/12/11

Source: 1. Annual Administrative Report, Power Department. 2007-08, 2009-10 & 2011-12
2. Draft Annual Plan (2008-09) Proposals, Planning Dept. Manipur.

It can be seen from the table that the demand of power has always surpassed the supply. As per the 16th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India, the peak demand of power of the state was 156 MW during the year 2001-2002. The demand has increased to 172 MW and 189 MW in the succeeding years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 respectively. The demand met during the same period were 93 MW, 109 MW and 106 MW respectively. The shortfall of the demand has been increasing from 63 MW (40 percent) in 2001-2002 to 64 MW (37 percent) in 2002-03 and 83 MW (44 percent) in 2003-04. In 2007-08, the demand was 145 MW. The 17th EPS has assessed the requirements of power for Manipur as shown below:

Table No. 8.4 Requirement of Power & Energy in Manipur during 2007-08 to 2011-12

Year	Peak load (MW)	Energy requirement (MU)
1	2	3
2007-08	145	641
2008-09	157	702
2009-10	170	766
2010-11	184	838
2011-12	203	923

Source: Draft Annual plan – 2012-13

It is expected to have an increasing trend in the demand of power due to increase in population, enterprises and modernisation/mechanisation of various economic activities but the annual demand assessed by the power department showed an irregular fluctuation which could be examined further.

8.1.3 Availability of Power:

The power supply in Manipur depends entirely on the share of power allocated from the Central sector plants namely, Loktak Hydro Electric Plant, Kopili-Khangdong Hydro Electric Plant, Assam Gas Based Power Plant at Kathalguri and Agartala Gas Turbine power plant at Ramchandranagar, Eastern Regional Electricity Board, Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Ranganadi Hydro Electric Plant and Doyang Hydro Electric Plant in the North Eastern region. The availability, however, decreases in the lean season when the generation is reduced following the recession of water levels in the rain fed reservoirs of the Central sector Hydel plants. Sometimes, the availability of the power from these plants was so poor that even the demand of vital installations like hospital, radio station, doordarshan kendra and other telecommunication stations could not be met. When the water levels in the Hydel plants went down below minimum draw down level, the generation is likely to be stopped anytime if rain does not come.

Therefore, the shortage of power is the major cause for the slow development in the state. The state continues to be deficit in electric energy. Purchases of power from outside the state have been rising at a higher rate. The total purchased quantity for 2000-01 was 3,556.24 lakh kwh of the total availability. This has risen to 4,651.21 lakh kwh i.e. 90.86 percent of the availability during 2009-10. As per 16th & 17th Electric Power Supply (EPS) of Central Electricity Authority, the estimated requirement of power has increased from 584.0 MU (Million Units) during 2000-01 to 766.0 MU during 2009-10 showing an increase of 31.16 percent over the period. The per capita availability of power has been reducing and stood at 188.15 units in 2009-10. Table No. 8.5 provides the power availability in the state since 2000-01 to 2011-12

Table No. 8.5 Power availability in respect of Manipur State

Year	Power (Lakh KWH)						
	Requirement	Generated	Purchased	Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project	Total Available (Col. 3 to Col. 5)	Short-fall	Per Capita availability (KWH)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000-01	5,840	4.29	3,556.24	655.38	4,215.91	1,624.09	183.57
2001-02	6,430	6.67	3,798.26	677.55	4,482.48	1,947.52	184.81
2002-03	7,080	35.77	4,271.84	656.47	4,964.08	2,115.92	209.38
2003-04	7,800	42.80	4,310.74	594.35	4,947.89	2,852.11	117.85
2004-05	8,570	14.33	5,715.36	741.10	6,470.79	2,099.21	262.02
2005-06	6,530*	3.14	5209.86	689.62	5,902.62	627.38	234.30
2006-07	6,770*	31.05	4412.16	553.29	4,996.50	1,773.5	194.48
2007-08	6,410*	17.30	5720.30	707.70	6,445.30	Nil	246.06
2008-09	7,020*	6.46	5504.25	587.69	6,098.40	921.60	228.41
2009-10	7,660*	20.11	4651.21	447.86	5,119.18	2,540.82	188.15
2010-11	8,380	20.11	5672.18	709.09	6401.38	1978.62	230.93
2011-12^	-	16.50	5643.14	610.49	6270.13	-	216.77

* The power requirement is as per Report of the 18th Electric Power Survey of India.

^ Up to Dec., 2011

- Not Available

Note: From 2004-05 to 2011-12 energy was purchased from Central Sector Power Plant and Unscheduled Interchanged (UI)

Source: 1. Electricity Department, Manipur.

2. Annual Administrative Report, Power Department 2011-12

The generation of all the central sector Power Project of North Eastern Region are shared among the states of the region as per the allocation made by the Govt. of India leaving 20% as unallocated share. During the year 2011-12 the allocated share of power for Manipur from the Central Sector Generating Stations of the North-Eastern Region is as given in Table No. 8.6.

Table No. 8.6 Share of Power for Manipur from Central Sector, 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity MW	Share of Manipur	
			Percent	MW
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Loktak Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	105*	30.15	31.66
2.	Kopili-Khangdong Hydro Electric Project (NEEPCO)	275	7.25	19.94
3.	Assam Gas Based Power Plant (AGBPP) kathalguri (NEEPCO)	291	8.16	23.73
4.	Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant Ramchandranagar (NEEPCO)	84	8.18	6.87

5.	Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project	405	8.37	34.00
6.	Doyang Hydro Electric Project(Nagaland)	75	7.92	5.94
7.	TSECL a) Baramura(Tripura)-IV	21	25	5.25
	b)Baramura(Tripura)-V	21	25	5.25
	Total	1277	10.39	132.64

* De-rated installed capacity

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2011-12, Power Department.

In order to meet the domestic demand, the state, thus continued to purchase power from neighbouring states through Central sector projects. During the year 1998-99, the state received 174076 MWH power from Loktak Hydro Electric Project, 1,03,874 MWH from KHEP (Kopili Hydro Electric Project), 31,326 MWH power from AGTPP (Agartala Gas Turbine Power Project), 108785 MWH from AGBPP (Assam Gas Based Power Project) and 28,534 MWH power from MESEB (Meghalaya State Electricity Board). The Electricity received by the state from NHPC and NEEPCO was 1,74,076 MWH and 2,43,985 MWH respectively. State-wise energy exchange between the constituents of the North Eastern Region during the year 1998-99 is presented in Table No. 8.7.

Table No. 8.7 Energy Exchange Between the Constituents of the North Eastern Region during the year 1998-99

								(in MWH)
From/to	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Loktak	29,228	1,44,983	1,74,076	23,033	35,357	42,281	75,588	5,24,546
KHEP	38,010	5,54,983	1,03,874	66,567	55,481	70,322	7,914	8,97,151
AGTPP	4,043	1,08,504	31,326	1,099	8,211	30,724	35,458	2,19,365
AGBPP	10,642	5,11,050	1,08,785	3,887	19,179	47,128	29,468	7,30,139
E- Region	-	36,706	-	-	-	-	-	36,706
MESEB	-	1,39,627	28,534	-	-	-	-	1,68,161
Tripura	-	-	-	-	52,850	-	-	52,850
Total	81,923	14,95,853	4,46,595	94,586	1,71,078	1,90,455	1,48,428	26,28,918

Source : Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2000.

8.1.4 Purchase of Power :

During 2011-2012(up to Dec., 2011), 461.948 MU of energy with UI was purchased from Central Sector Power Agencies at a total cost of Rs.187.92 crores (inclusive of arrears, etc.) and due amount payable is Rs.84.92 crores. The achievement of Revenue Collection was Rs.67.36 crores (Rs.6735.79 lakhs) only. The outstanding dues owe to the consumers are Rs.311.08 crores during the period.

Table No. 8.8 Expenditure Incurred for purchase of power

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Paid	Due Amount as on 31 st March	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	47.07	16.98	-	14.85
2000-01	52.92	36.00	-	20.84
2001-02	58.37	58.37	171.79	20.58
2002-03	-	69.08	69.64	35.09
2003-04	-	83.89	88.99	28.45
2004-05	-	108.24	124.79	26.15
2005-06	-	-	-	-
2006-07	-	55.88	25.92	19.27
2007-08	-	76.85	9.13*	12.10*
2008-09	-	-	-	-
2009-10	-	107.64**	19.58	105.56**

- Not available

* Nov. 2007

** With arrears

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Power Department, Manipur.

8.1.5 Transmission and distribution:

To distribute the power available from Loktak Hydro Electric Project to different load centres all over the state according to need, the state department has embarked upon laying adequate transmission and distribution network under different schemes and rural electrification schemes.

8.1.5.1 Transmission System :

During the year 2001-02 installation of 11 (eleven) nos. of 11/0.4 KV distribution sub-stations with a total capacity of 1029 KVA, upgradation of 4 (four) numbers of 11/0.4 KV distribution sub-stations with an additional capacity of 668 KVA, erection of 6 Kms of 11 KV line and erection of 10.54 Kms of LT lines were completed. 49 nos. of 33 KV electronic energy meters and 53 nos. of 11 KV electronic energy meters were installed at 33 KV and 11 KV feeders respectively. During the year 2007-08, installation of 132/33 KV Sub-Stations at

Jiribam (2 x 20 MVA capacity) along with associated 132 KV lines (2Kms) is scheduled to be completed and commissioned. Up to the end of 2009-10 there were 7 nos. of 132/33 KV Sub-Station with a total capacity of 211.30 MVA and 43 nos. of 33/11 KV Sub-Station with a total capacity of 270.55 MVA.

8.1.5.2 Rural Electrification:

Manipur is a small state with an area of 22,327 sq. Kms. and population about 23 lakhs people. Over 75 percent of the population lives in rural areas comprising 2,524 inhabited villages as on 21st January, 2009. By the end of 2009,-10, 2002 villages were electrified. Accordingly, the state has made a good progress in rural electrification achieving 79.32 percent of the total villages up to the end of 31st March, 2010. The district-wise number of villages electrified in Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.9 and the number of villages electrified during the year 1997-98 to 2011-12 are indicated in Table No. 8(b) of part II.

Table No. 8.9 District-wise rural electrification in Manipur as on 31st December, 2011

District/State	Number of village			Percentage of villages	
	Electrified	Not-electrified	Total	Electrified	Not-electrified
1	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	368	244	612	60.13	39.87
Tamenglong	113	58	171	66.08	33.92
Churachandpur	248	296	544	45.59	54.41
Chandel	296	54	350	84.57	15.43
Ukhrul	132	66	198	66.67	33.33
Imphal East	252	6	258	97.67	2.33

Imphal West	157	27	184	85.33	14.67
Bishnupur	72	2	74	97.30	2.70
Thoubal	128	5	133	96.24	3.76
MANIPUR	1766	758	2524	69.97	30.03

Source : 1. Electricity Department, Government of Manipur
2. Annual Administrative Report Department of Power, 2011-12

8.1.5.3 Pattern of Power Consumption:

The overall consumption of electricity increased from 1972.06 lakh kwh in 2008-09 to 2200.30 lakh kwh in 2009-10. The pattern of consumption of power in the state shows that the domestic consumption was highest compared to others. In 2009-10, it rose to 1274.85 lakh kw. In 2009-10, domestic consumption accounted for 57.94 percent of the total followed by 28.54 percent and 7.28 percent consumption by public water work and bulk water supply work and commercial & small power sector respectively. An idea about the pattern of power consumption in the state from 2004-05 to 2011-12 may be had from the Table No. 8.10 given below:

Table No. 8.10 Category-wise Number of Consumers and Consumption of Power in Manipur

Year	Domestic		Commercial and Small Power		Industrial		Street Lighting	
	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2004-05	1,59,653	1134.16	8,870	122.98	1,908	80.43	341	31.72
2005-06	1,62,702	1204.67	9,084	126.62	1,941	81.53	340	33.94
2006-07	1,66,696	1149.31	9,216	126.33	1,948	85.47	340	42.88
2007-08	1,68,055	1179.16	9,296	126.73	1,962	88.59	338	33.06
2008-09	1,71,185	1201.16	9,511	142.19	2,008	86.75	345	31.99
2009-10	1,74,425	1274.85	9,725	160.09	2,042	87.96	585	42.30

2010-11	1,79,580	-	10,406	-	2,196	-	740	-
2011-12*	1,85,050	-	10,205	-	2,375	-	572	-

Year	Irrigation and Agriculture		Public water work and bulk supply and others		Total		Per capita consumption of electricity (in Kwh)
	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh wh)	No. of Consumers	Electricity Consumed (in lakh kwh)	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2004-05	60	2.07	521	396.39	1,71,263	1767.75	71.58
2005-06	60	4.92	524	428.35	1,74,651	1880.02	74.63
2006-07	60	0.99	540	469.10	1,78,800	1874.08	72.94
2007-08	60	0.94	544	545.56	1,80,255	1974.04	75.36
2008-09	60	1.21	577	508.75	1,83,686	1972.06	73.86
2009-10	64	7.05	649	628.05	1,87,490	2200.30	80.87
2010-11	61	-	678	-	1,93,661	-	-
2011-12*	60	-	624	-	1,98,886	-	-

Note : Per capita consumption is calculated by using Projected population. - Not available

Source : 1. Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.

2. Annual Administrative Report, Power Department, Manipur, 2004-05 to 2011-2012.

3. Department of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

8.1.5.4 Energy Consumption :

The household sector is the largest consumer of energy in Manipur, accounting 40 to 50 percent of total energy consumption. The bulk of energy consumed by households consists of traditional fuels such as firewood, animal dung and agricultural residues.

In urban areas, a growing demand for modern household fuels such as LPG, electricity and Kerosene is creating additional concern. The percentage distribution of households using different fuels for cooking are presented in Table No. 8.11 below:

Table No. 8.1 Percentage of households using different fuels for cooking in Manipur and All India, 2002.

Item	Manipur	All India
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1	2	3
Cowdung	0.00	7.82
Electricity	0.00	0.10
Coal/Coke/Lignite	0.00	1.60
Charcoal	0.10	0.00
L.P.G.	28.26	20.14
Fire wood and chips	69.84	60.52
Gobar Gas	0.00	0.20
Kerosene	1.70	4.91

Source : Compendium of Environment Statistics, 2006 CSO, New Delhi

8.1.6 Power Development :

Manipur has no sufficient generation of its own but it needs more power to meet the growing demand. Electricity has become an essential commodity and therefore it requires attention of all sections of the society viz. non-government organizations, social workers and general public besides the Government. The power scenario of Manipur is shown in Table No. 8(c) Part II of this publication.

8.1.6.1 Hydro Power Development :

Hydro-electric power plays a major role in the field of power development in the state. But the performance of the hydro-power stations has been seasonably variable. The mini/micro hydel projects are suitable for remote areas where the sub-transmission system is hard to reach. The state government started taking up various Micro Hydel, Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects and Mini/Micro Hydro Electric projects. The 3 (three) Micro Hydel projects viz. Gelnel Stage II MHP (2x100kw), Tuipokpi MHP (2x250 kw) and Maklang MHP (3x500 kw) were proposed for implementation under capital subsidy programme during the year 2001-2002. The Maklang Micro Hydel Project is scheduled to be completed during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Under Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects, Irang (4x15 MW), Barak (3x30MW) and Maklang Tuyungbi (3x15 MW) were proposed for survey and investigation during the

Tenth Five Year Plan. A comparative picture of the mini/micro hydel projects upto 3 MW capacity ending 1997-98 is indicated in Table No. 8.12 below:

Table No. 8.12 List of Installed on-going micro/mini hydel projects upto 3 MW Capacity in the North Eastern States of India

North Eastern State/All India	Project installed		Project under Consideration	
	Number	Capacity(MW)	Number	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Arunachal Pradesh	30	20.15	17	20.63
2. Assam	2	2.20	-	-
3. Manipur	6	4.10	4	3.50
4. Meghalaya	1	1.51	7	0.28
5. Mizoram	9	5.36	9	8.80
6. Nagaland	5	3.17	4	5.50
7. Sikkim	8	9.25	2	3.20
8. Tripura	2	1.01	1	0.10
All India	210	144.28	214	241.87

Source: Compendium of Environment Statistics, 1998 CSO, New Delhi.

8.1.6.2 Water-Power Development:

Water-power is derived from the running rivers and lakes in the form of electricity. Dams and anicuts are constructed and the river water is made to run huge water turbines. Electricity so produced from water-power is known as hydro electric power. About 64 percent of electricity generated in the state is from hydel sources. The other important use of water is in irrigation.

8.2 Irrigation:

The state, although small in geographical area is comparatively rich in water resources specially in surface water. There are number of lakes in the valley such as Loktak, Ikopat, Kharungpat, Lamjaopat and Pumlapat. In addition to this, the state has two major river basins

viz the Barak river basin and the Manipur river basin. The average annual yield of the two major basins of the state has been broadly estimated to be 1.8487 million hectare metre (14.98 million acre feet.)

8.2.1 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:

The state did not have any major and medium irrigation project up to 1972-73 and agriculture was solely dependent on capricious rainfall. Hence, assured water supply for irrigation is of utmost importance.

In fact, major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects have been introduced very late in the state. Major and medium irrigation was started only from the 4th plan period onwards. The state has so far taken up 8 projects under the major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects. Of these 8 projects, 3 projects namely Thoubal Project, Singda dam Project and Khuga dam Project are multipurpose. Loktak Lift Irrigation (LLI) is the major project and four are medium projects namely, Imphal Barage, Khoupum Dam, Sekmai Barrage and Dolaithabi projects. The Loktak Lift Irrigation Project is one of the biggest lift irrigation project in the North Eastern Region of India. Among these eight projects, three of them are on-going which are (i) Khuga Multipurpose Project, (ii) Thoubal Multipurpose Project & (iii) Dolaithabi Barrage Project. These 8 projects on completion will give an ultimate annual irrigation potential of 1,09,785 ha. with water supply and power components of 19 MGD and 10 MW respectively.

Khoupum Dam Project, LLI Project, Imphal Barrage and Sekmai Barrage Projects have already been completed and given irrigation benefits. The Singda Multipurpose Project was approved by the Planning Commission in the year 1974 and its construction was started from 1975. The irrigation and water supply components of the project was completed in 1995-96. Since then, irrigation potential of 4000 ha. has been created and 4 MGD of raw water is supplied to state PHE Deptt. Out of this 8 Major and Medium Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects Khoupum Dam, Imphal Barrage, Sekmai Barrage, Loktak Lift irrigation, Singda Multipurpose Project and the Barrage component at Keithelmanbi and a part of left Canal of Thoubal Multipurpose Project have been completed. The ongoing projects are (i) Khuga Multipurpose Project (ii) Head Work and remaining Part of Canal System of Thoubal Multipurpose Project and (iii) Dolaithabi Barrage project.

From the completed and partially completed projects Irrigation potential of 36,847 ha has been created up to 2008-09 with utilization of 27,000 ha. In addition 1,200 ha and 900 ha of low lying areas of Loushipat and Poiroupat respectively have been reclaimed by Thoubal Multipurpose Project.

Appreciable Progress of the ongoing Major and Medium irrigation and Multipurpose projects could not be achieved onwards 2003-2004 up till date owing to financial constraint coupled with the prevailing law and order in the state.

The Khuga multipurpose project was sanctioned for Rs. 15.00 crores in 1980 by the Planning Commission . The Project will create 1500 ha of annual irrigation Supply of 5 MGD of raw water for water supply and generate 1.50 Mw of power. The Project works were taken up in 1982-83. Owing to rescission of the 1st contract and fixation of 2nd contract in 1986, law & order situations, financial constraints, ethnic clashes etc., completion of the Project has been delayed and rescheduled in 2010-11. The progressive expenditure upto March, 2010 is Rs. 357.76 crores. The budget provision for 2010-11 is Rs. 33.15 crores.

The dam has been completed to the extent of 77%, spillway to the extent of 80%, main and branch canal to the extent of 84%, distributaries to the extent of 68%, hydro power to the extent of 60% and water supply.

The Thoubal Multipurpose Project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1980 for Rs.47.25 crores. The project when completed will create irrigation potential of 33,400 ha., 10 MGD of drinking water and generate 7.50 MW of hydro-power. The barrage component has been completed in 1991. The dam has been completed to the extent of 16%, Spillway to the extent of 29%, main and branch canal to the extent of 80%, distributaries to the extent of 50%, rehabilitation and resettlement to the extent of 30% and hydro power component is in initial stage. The completion of the project has been delayed and targeted in 2011-12. The progressive expenditure upto March, 2010 is Rs. 723.74 crore and a provision for the year 2010-11 was Rs. 167.59 crores.

The Dolaitahi Project was sanctioned for Rs.18.86 crores by the Planning Commission and sanctioned by the state Government in 1992. The Project was originally planned for completion by 1996-97. However, owing to rescission of the original contract, financial constraint etc. the work is now targeted for completion during 2011-12. The Budget provision for 2010-11 is Rs. 66.51 crores. The project will create an irrigation potential of 7,545 ha.

Land acquisition for barrage has been completed and 75% for canals was completed. Foundation excavation for main barrage has been completed and 42% of concrete work has been completed and earth work for diversion channel to the extent of 80%.

Additional irrigation potential of 61,950 ha, 15.00 MGD of water supply and 10.75 MW of power will be accrued to the state on completion of the ongoing projects. Out of these 5MGD of raw water is also supplied from Khuga Multipurpose Project to the State PHED. Table No. 8.13 shows the overall benefits to be accrued to state on completion of the said projects in the Eleventh Plan.

Table No. 8.13 Irrigation potential/benefit to be accrued to the state during the Eleventh Plan

Name of projects	Benefit to be accrued		
	Irrigation potential (HA)	Water Supply (MGD)	Power (MW)
1	2	3	4
1. Multipurpose Project			
(i) Khuga	15000	5.00	1.75
(ii) Thoubal	33400	10.00	7.50
2. Medium Project			
(i) Dolaithabi	7545	-	-

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2009-10 Irrigation and Flood Control Deptt.

The cumulative irrigation potential to be created under major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects up to the end of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Plan were 800 ha., 40,000 ha., 59,000 ha., 63,100 ha., 28,500 ha. and 28,500 ha. respectively. The short-fall is due to restriction in the command area, encroachment, heavy siltation of the canal beds etc. By the middle of XIth Plan the irrigation potential from completed/partly completed projects was 36,847 ha. with utilisation of 27,000 ha.

It is proposed to complete all the ongoing projects within the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Three new projects viz. Dam on Iril river at Yangoi, Dam on Chakpi river at Chakpikarong, Dam on Sekmai river at Kangoi Hiranpham and Transfer of Chakpi Water to Loktak lake are proposed to be taken up during the Eleventh Plan (2007-12).

Irrigation Programme which was initially started with meagre plan investment of Rs.1.41 crores during the Fourth Plan has been increased to the order of Rs.20 crores, Rs.40 crores , Rs.74 crores, Rs.125 crores and Rs. 222 crores during the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th plan respectively. During the Tenth Plan the outlay for Major and Medium irrigation was Rs.414.57 crores. The projected outlay for the Eleventh Plan is Rs.386.14 crores and that the annual plan for 2009-10 is proposed to be Rs.223.59 crores.

8.2.2. Minor Irrigation:

The scope of minor irrigation is very high due to the existence of numerous small valleys in the far flung hill districts and gentle slopes all over the state where permanent terraced fields are to be constructed for cultivation. Even though minor irrigation scheme is very small, their overall impact is quite substantial. The schemes are inexpensive, easy to build, maintain and operate within the short gestation period. Even for plain areas in the valley districts supplemented irrigation is to be provided during the dry spell of monsoon and drought by minor irrigation schemes, whereas in the permanent terraced field in the hill districts, irrigation is to be provided by Contour Canals throughout the monsoon as water from the elevated terraced plots reaches towards the lower plots (basin). Therefore, emphasis is to be laid on the Minor Irrigation Scheme.

By the end of Ninth Plan, the irrigation potential created was 45294 ha against which 5280 ha. was utilized. Since the minor irrigation scheme plays a vital role in the state, maximum priorities are given to accelerate the minor irrigation activities. The scheme-wise programmes to be taken up during the Eleventh Plan are (i) River Lift Irrigation (RLI) (ii) Surface Flow Scheme and (iii) Construction of Tube Wells. (iv) Roof-top rain water harvesting.

8.2.2.1 River Lift Irrigation:

River Lift Irrigation is very significant during the rabi and first crops of paddy. Under this scheme, 6 (six) numbers of pumping sets are targeted to be provided in the command area of 450 hectare in the hills whereas 20 (twenty) numbers of pumping sets will be provided in the command area of 4000 hectare in the valley. During the Eleventh Plan, the projected outlay is Rs.940.12 lakhs with the target to create irrigation potential of 5,000 hectare and proposed outlay for annual plan 2009-10 is Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

8.2.2.2 Surface Flow Scheme :

Surface Flow Scheme provides irrigation during kharif. The scheme is essential to grow H.Y.V. of rice to safeguard against reduction in yield and in proper water management and to respond to higher input of fertilizers to get proper yield. The scheme is supplemented with drainage and waste water disposal to eliminate water logging and salinity. During the Tenth Plan, a new scheme known as Tank Irrigation will be taken up as a pilot demonstration. Under this scheme, it is to construct water harvesting structure at the foot hill as a big tank and also at the gorges of hill stream as low head dams specially in the hill areas. It is targeted to create irrigation potential of 10,000 hectare. During the Eleventh Plan the projected outlay for the scheme is Rs. 1745.20 lakhs with a target of creating 23,000 hectares of Irrigation potential. The annual plan outlay for the scheme for 2009-10 is Rs. 450.00 lakhs.

8.2.2.3 Construction of Tube wells:

Under this scheme-wise Programme, tapping of ground water through tube wells is taken up to provide irrigation water even during lean season and also to enhance double cropping and provide maximum irrigation potential. During the Eleventh Plan, Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed with the target of creating irrigation potential of 500 hectares and the annual plan outlay is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

8.2.3 Flood Control :

The state has two main river basins viz. (i) the Barak basin and (ii) the Manipur river basin. The Barak river which is the main river in the Barak basin, originates from the hill in the northern part of Manipur and ultimately flows into the Cachar district of Assam without traversing through the valley areas of the State. It, therefore, does not affect the valley much so far as flood is concerned.

The Manipur River which is the main drainage channel of Manipur valley then flows towards Burma through the southern hills. The major river in this basin are (i) Imphal/Manipur, (ii) Iril, (iii) Thoubal, (iv) Nambul, (v) Nambol, (vi) Wangjing, (vii) Sekmai, (viii) Khuga (ix) Merakhong and (x) Kongba etc. The main river viz the Imphal river originates from the hills near Kangpokpi about 45 kms. from Imphal and is joined by the Iril river at Lilong, 10 kms. south of Imphal and by Thoubal river at the Irong Ichin near Mayang Imphal, the Sekmai river at Sekmaijin. After this, the Imphal river is known as Manipur river. The Khuga river joins the Manipur river near Ithai, upstream of Ithai Barrage. The Manipur river is connected with the Loktak lake through a natural cut called Khordak. The Loktak Lake is the biggest water expanse in the State. The lake occupies prominent place in the hydrological system of the State.

The average area of the lake is 216 sq. kms. All the rivers originating from western hill viz. the Nambul, the Merakhong, the Nambol, the Thongjaorok, the Ningthoukhong, the Potsangbam, the Khujairok and the Moirang rivers etc. drain into this lake along with a number of other smaller streams and streamlets. Other major lakes such as Ikokpat, Kharungpat, Lamjaopat, Pumlelpat which are on the left side of the Manipur river are also connected with this river through a number of natural drainages. All these major lakes act as flood reservoir of the rivers of the Manipur basin.

Ecological changes such as heavy deforestation and Jhum cultivation in upper catchments of the rivers, reclamation of low lying areas which earlier serves as flood reservoirs and inadequate carrying capacity of the rivers are some of the major factors contributing to the flood problems. The flood control works have been taken up in a systematic manner since the 3rd Five Year Plan after the devastating flood of 1966. Floods occurred in the state in 1966, 1967, 1974, 1976, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1997 and 2002 causes heavy damages to properties, crops, and loss of human lives and miseries in the state. A separate flood control division had been set up in 1980 and a master plan was prepared.

Flood control measures in the state mostly consists of construction of new embankment, strengthening of existing bunds, improvement of drainage, construction of sluices, special protection and erosion control etc. The state has also started formulation of basin-wise/sub-basin-wise flood control project. Flood control projects for the rivers which have been causing maximum flood damages are being taken up on priority. Projects of other rivers are also formulated for taking up in a gradual manner.

The main objectives of the Eleventh Plan is the completion of the ongoing schemes viz. Nambul River flood control project Phase I (Part I & II), Phase II (Part II,III & IV) and five drainage Projects and construction of new River embankment and improvements of the existing embankments etc. and continuation of the ongoing schemes of Nambul river flood control project Phase (I, II, III & IV) Waishel flood control scheme (11.40-19.60 km.) Merakhong River flood control project (16.50) and Wangjing River flood control Project (17.26 km.). In addition to these, new 9 (nine) flood control schemes and Resectioning of 6 (six) Drainage schemes are also to be included during the plan period. The proposed outlay for the eleventh plan is Rs. 55.00 crores and the enhanced outlay for the annual plan 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is Rs. 13.00 crores, Rs. 63.00 crores and Rs. 17.00 crores respectively. The budget provision of 2010-11 is Rs. 32.00 crores.

8. 2.4 Command Area Development Programme:

Command Area Development (CAD) programme, 50 (fifty) percent centrally sponsored continuing scheme of the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India was implemented in Manipur with the creation of Command Area Development Authority (CADA) since the Year 1982-1983 in the selected Command Area of Loktak Lift Irrigation Project.

The scope and objective of the CAD Programme is to integrate all the activities crucial for increasing agricultural productivity and production in the command area of irrigation projects leading to better utilisation of irrigation potentials created by Major & Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects. The main works are construction of field element, field drains, land leveling etc. and conducting adaptive trials, training of farmers in irrigation, water management, enforcement of Warabandi for suitable distribution of irrigation water to the farmer's field etc. Initially, CAD programme was implemented in the Loktak Lift Irrigation Project having a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 24.00 thousand ha in the year 1982-83. The next CAD programme was taken up in the Command Area of Sekmai Barrage Project in 1986-87. Similarly, the third programme for Imphal Barrage has also been started from 1993-94. The CAD programme for Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component) are taken up under CADP in the commands of Minor Irrigation Scheme in the year 1995-96. Later, the Government of India has also included one medium Irrigation project and 8(eight) clusters of Minor Irrigation projects in the year 2000-01 and implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme have already been stated since 2003-04. Details of the development projects, its CCA & ultimate irrigation potentials are presented in Table No.8.14.

Table No. 8.14 Command Area Development Projects

(in '000 ha.)			
Sl. No.	Name of Project	Culturable Command Area	Ultimate irrigation potential
1	2	3	4
1.	Loktak Lift Irrigation	24.000	40.000
2.	Sekmai Barrage Project	5.000	8.500
3.	Imphal Barrage Project	4.800	6.000
4.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	17.350	30.000
5.	Singda Dam Project	2.400	4.100
6.	Khuga Dam project (KDP-I)	10.000	15.000
7.	Khoupum Dam project(KDP-2)	0.600	1.000
8.	Haipi and Lamlang MI project	0.945	1.607
9.	Aihang, Sitalok and Serou MI Project	1.464	2.599
10.	Ethei Maru MI Project	2.000	3.400
11.	Saikot, Masemlok and Wangoo MI Project	1.123	1.986
12.	MI project phase – II	22.685	38.566
	Total:-	92.367	152.758

Source : Draft Annual Plan, Planning Deptt., Manipur.

Out of above projects, Loktak Lift Irrigation, Sekmai Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose (Barrage Component of 2400 Ha. CCA), Singda Dam Multipurpose, Imphal Barrage and 8 (eight) M.I. scheme/projects have been completed under CADWM programme. During the Annual Plan 2007-08, three cluster of new MI Scheme and during 2009-10, two new major projects have been included in the CADWM programme and the project details is shown at Table No. 8.15.

Table No. 8.15 Three Cluster of New MI Schemes started during the year 2007-08 and two major project during 2009-10.

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Culturable Command Area (CCA)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP)
1	2	3	4
1.	Cluster of 28 M.I. Schemes in Imphal East and Imphal West District	6.665	11.3305
2.	Cluster of 37 M.I. schemes in Thoubal, Ukhrul, Chendel and Churachandpur District	6.420	10.9140
3.	Cluster of 21 M.I. Schemes in Bishnupur District	9.600	16.3200
	Sub-Total	22.685	38.5645
4.	Khuga Multipurposed Project in Churachandpur & Bishnupur District	9.575	14.7550
5.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component Phase-II) in Thoubal, Imphal East & Senapati Districts	2.485	3.8000
	Sub-Total	12.060	18.5550
	Grand Total	34.745	57.1195

Source : Annual Administrative Report 2009-10, Department of Command Area Development

The above 3(three) MI schemes have already created irrigation potential scattered in the districts of Manipur and the last two new major projects are been started in the district of Churachandpur, Bishnupur and Thoubal, Imphal East and Senapati districts respectively.

8.3 Transport and Communication:

Transport and Communication is the basic infrastructure needed for generation of economic activity and for bringing about prosperity and well being in the state. A well developed transport and communication system plays a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Development activities of this sector generated large employment opportunities. Manipur is served by two means of transport viz., roads and airways. The existing facilities of transport and communication are not adequate which continued to be a major constraint in the development process of the state.

8.3.1 Road:

Roads are the lifeline of the people of the state as the only means of transport for the state is the surfaced communication and road link in the accessible terrains. As such road has a special importance as vital infrastructure for economic development of the state. High priority is given in the plans and programme for construction of roads to develop the economy.

8.3.1.1 National Highway:

National Highway is a highway which is declared as such under the National Highway Act, 1956. The National Highway system is the primary road grid of the state.

Highways and roads are regarded as arteries and veins of a state which are essential for its growth. The main artery of communication is the National High-way No.39 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighboring state of Nagaland. It runs through Mao in the extreme north of Manipur to the International border town of Moreh in the south-east. Dimapur is the railhead for road traffic to the state and in fact, this road is for so long her life line. The road passes through the hilly area of Senapati District and part of Nagaland Hill touching Kohima in between. The transport cost on this road is very high in view of frequent landslides on the hill tracts, restriction of transport services during night time due to unexpected events and one way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur.

Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. long National Highway No. 53 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Jirighat in Manipur Assam border. It passes through dense forests and difficult terrains of Tamenglong District which remained, by far, the most inaccessible district in the state. The opening of this road brings the District closer to other parts, helps in exploring untapped resources of the district and give incentives for more production and general development besides being a second life-line for the state. For this, State of Manipur, the road needs further development in order to be the main life-line of the state.

8.3.1.2 State Highways and Major District Roads:

The state Highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and take care of collection and distributary functions. The total length of State Highways was 1623 kms. at the end of March, 1998 and it has decreased to 675 kms. by the end of March, 1999 showing a decrease of 58.41 percent over the previous year. The total length of State Highways in the

state has remained unchanged till the end of 31st March, 2002. The total length of the National Highways and State High-ways as on 31st March 2005 was 967 kms and 668 kms respectively.

The road length maintained by the Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) was 8.648 thousand kms. as on 31st March 2005. The classification of this road length (8.648 kms.) according to category of road viz. National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Inter Village Roads and OMNP are presented in Table No.8.16.

Table No. 8.16 Length of Road in Manipur

(In kms.)

Classification of Road	As on 31 st March		
	1995	1999	2000
1	2	3	4
National Highways	434.00	957	957
State Highways	1,158.00	675	675
Major District Roads	1,029.00	964	964
Other District Roads	797.00	1,013	1,013
Inter Village Roads	2,518.00	3,563	3,563
Other Minimum Needs Programme (OMNP)	132.00	-	-
All Roads	6,068.00	7,172	7,172
Surfaced	4,333.00	4,427	4,427
Un-surfaced	1,735.00	2,745	2,745

Contd.

Table No. 8.16 Length of Road in Manipur

(In kms.)

Classification of Road	As on 31 st March				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	5	6	7	8	9
National Highways	957	957	967	967	967
State Highways	675	675		668	668
Major District Roads	964	964	964	964	964
Other District Roads	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1013
Inter Village Roads	3,563	3,563	5,036	5,036	5036
Other Minimum Needs Programme (OMNP)	-	-	-	-	-
All Roads	7,172	7,172	8,638	8,648	8,648
Surfaced	4,427	4,427	4,573	4,573	4,573
Un-surfaced	2,745	2,745	4,075	4,075	4,075

- Not available

Concl'd.

Source: P.W.D. Manipur

During the period from 1998-99 to 2001-2002 the length of National High-way, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Road and Inter Village Roads remained stagnant at 957 kms., 675 kms. 964 kms., 1013 kms and 3563 kms. respectively. The length of National Highways, state High-ways, Major District Roads, Others Districts Road and Inter village Roads as on 31st March 2005 were 967 kms., 668 kms., 964 kms., 1013 kms. and 5036 kms. respectively. Of the total road length the surfaced and unsurfaced road length were 52.88 percent and 47.12 percent respectively.

8.3.2 Road transport:

Road transport is the most dominant mode of transport in the state. There is consumers preference for this mode of transport as it has advantages of timeliness in the movement of goods and passengers.

8.3.2.1 Manipur State Road Transport Corporation:

In view of the geographical feature of Manipur, Road Transport is the only cheap and quick means of transport for the state. Consequently, there is need for greater thrust towards providing safe, comfortable, cheap and adequate facilities for transportation of passengers and essential commodities. With this in view, the existence of a State Road Transport Corporation Ltd. and its improvement is essential in the public interest.

The Manipur State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) plays an important social role in covering areas/routes which are not considered attractive and profitable for the private sector road transport enterprises. The fleet position for the year 2001-2002 were 25 buses, 29 trucks, and 3 (three) light vehicles.

Greater mobility of people has a crucial role in the economic and social growth of the country. Public sector role in passenger transport has been increasing since enactment of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 which provided efficient, economic, adequate and coordinating public transport on business principles. MSRTC has played a very important role in bringing national integrity and communal harmony by operating its services in the remote areas.

8.3.3 Motor Vehicle:

Motor transport is primarily responsibility of the state Government. The number of motor vehicle registered in the state as on 31st March 2009 was 1,56,896 showing an increase of 6.93 percent over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation as

on 31st March 2009 in the state, 68.94 percent were two wheeler, 2.77 percent were three wheelers (Auto Rickshaw) 16.96 percent were light motor vehicles (Cars, Jeeps, Taxi) and 8.95 percent were heavy motor vehicles (buses, trucks) and the remaining 2.38 percent were Tractor, Mini Bus & others. The details of motor vehicles in operation in the state are presented in Table No. 8.17.

Table No. 8.17. Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Manipur

Type of Vehicles	As on 31 st March				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bus	1913	1969	2062	2094	1483
Truck	8586	9063	9436	11948	6769
Auto Rickshaw	2697	8758	4096	4344	8604
Mini Bus	657	665	665	666	476
Tempo	38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Car	12063	12439	13327	15749	11377
Jeep	8568	8937	9146	10283	5058
Tractors	1295	1604	1686	1759	2040
Two Wheelers	86931	93595	105465	108169	101762
Taxi	377	407	412	585	1027
Others	270	423	435	1299	502
Total	123395	137860	146730	156896	139098

* Excluded Chandel District

Source : Directorate of Transport, Govt. of Manipur.

8.3.4 Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services etc. There has been a steady growth in the postal and telecommunication facilities in the state. There were 697 post offices and 1 telegraph office in the corrected upto 31st December, 2011. The population served per post office was 3644 at the end of March 2006. The following Table No. 8.18 gives a picture of the postal facilities in the state of Manipur.

Table No. 8.18 Postal Facilities in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	Post Office	Population served Per Post Office	Telegraph Office	Combined Post and Telegraph
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	693	3265	2	47
2000-01	692	3342	2	47
2001-02	691	3457	2	47
2002-03	694	3442	2	47
2003-04	697	3501	3	47

2004-05	697	3572	3	47
2005-06	697	3644	3	47
2006-07	697	NA	2	NA
2007-08	697	NA	1	NA
2008-09	697	NA	1	NA
2009-10	697	NA	1	NA
2010-11*	697	NA	1	NA

NA : Not Available

* Corrected upto 31-12-2011

Source : 1. Directorate of Postal Services, Manipur.
2. Office of the Telecom District Manager, Imphal.

There were 48245 telephone connection in the state as on 31st March 2006 showing an increase of 3.94 percent over the previous year, 2004-2005. However, from 2006-07 onward the number of telephone connection shows a decline. There were 47631 connection in the year 2006-07 and again in the year 2007-08 there were 34507 connection which depicts a decrease of 27.55% over the previous year 2006-07. However, in the year 2009-10 there were 32613 connection against 31241 connection in the previous year 2008-09 with an increased of 4.39 percent. But, in the year 2010-11, there were 28458 connections decreasing 12.74 percent over the previous year 2009-10 which were 32613. The growth of telecommunication facilities in the state is shown in Table No. 8.19 and the districtwise telecommunication facilities in Manipur for the year 2010-11 is shown in Table No. 8.20 and the same information for the year 2009-10 is shown in Table No. 8(f) of Part- II.

Table No. 8.19 Telecommunication facilities in Manipur

Year	No. of public call offices *	No. of telephone connection
1	2	3
1999-00	1460	25494
2000-01	1895	29453
2001-02	1892	33945
2002-03	2495	41468
2003-04	1733	44192
2004-05	1705	46417
2005-06	1803	48245
2006-07	2119	47631
2007-08	2269	34507
2008-09	3666	31241
2009-10	3816	32613

* Includes Local/STD/Trunk

Source : Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal.

Table No. 8.20 Districtwise Telecommunication facilities in Manipur, 2010-11.

(in nos.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Telegraph Office	Telephone Exchange	Combined Offices	Telephone Working (DEL)	P.C.Os.
						Local/STD/Trunk
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Senapati	-	10	-	1980	130
2.	Tamenglong	-	2	-	580	66
3.	Churachandpur	-	3	-	1247	84
4.	Chandel	-	4	-	1466	223
5.	Ukhrul	-	1	-	840	125
6.	Imphal East	-	6	-	2951	188
7.	Imphal West	1	13	-	15665	885
8.	Bishnupur	-	6	-	427	10
9.	Thoubal	-	7	-	3302	302
	Manipur State	1	52	-	28458	2013

- Nil

Source : Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal.

8.4 Banking:

A bank is an institution which deals mainly in credit by way of accepting deposits of money for the purpose of lending or investment, from the public repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise. The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of the state can hardly be exaggerated. Growth of industry and trade has necessitated the development of banks and other financial institutions.

8.4.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks :

Commercial Banks constitute the most important segment of the banking organizations. Their main functions are to accept deposits and to provide short term loans. They also discount bills of exchange and perform a number of subsidiary and general utility functions. In India, Scheduled Commercial Banks are categorized into five different groups according to their ownership and/or nature of operation. These bank groups are (i) State Bank of India and its associates, (ii) Nationalised Banks, (iii) Regional Rural Banks, (iv) Foreign Banks and (v) Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks (in the private sector).

The total number of scheduled commercial banking offices in Manipur was 95 as on 31st March 2012 of which State Bank of India accounted for 26 offices. Manipur Rural Banks had the highest number of offices in the state with a total of 28 offices, followed by the State Bank of India and United bank of India with 26 and 16 respectively in the state. The number of various commercial banking offices operating in the state excluding Scheduled Cooperative Banks is shown in Table No. 8.21. A comparative statement showing the number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the North Eastern States of India is presented at Table No. 8(d) of part II.

Table No. 8.21 Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks & their offices in Manipur

(as on 31st March)

Name of Banks	Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. State Bank of India and its associates							
State Bank Of India	18	17	20	20	22	28	29
B. Nationalized Banks							
1. Allahabad Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Axis Bank	-	-	1	1	2	2	4
3. Bank of Baroda	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. Central Bank of India	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
5. ICICI Bank	-	-	1	1	1	2	5
6. Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
7. Punjab and Sind Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
8. Punjab National Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9. United Commercial Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
10. United Bank Of India	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
11. Vijaya Bank	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
12. Bank of India	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
13. HDFC Bank	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
14. Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15. Canara Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16. IDBI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
C. Public Sector Banks (A+B)	49	48	53	53	57	70	87
D. Regional Rural Bank							
Manipur Rural Bank	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
E. All Scheduled Commercial Banks	77	76	81	81	85	98	115

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2012-13, RBI.

The Banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years. There was only 37 (thirty seven) numbers of scheduled commercial bank offices during the year 1981. The number was more than double during the year 1991 and it was recorded as 87 (eighty seven). As on 31st March 2012 there was only 95 (ninety five) scheduled commercial banking offices in the state. Out of the total number of 95 offices, 44.21 percent were in the rural areas, 24.21 percent in the semi-urban areas and 31.58 percent in the urban areas. As on 31st March 2009, the average population per bank offices of the state was 39.09 thousands. The distribution of scheduled commercial bank offices of Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.22.

Table No. 8.22 Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices of Manipur (As on 31st March)

Year	Number of Offices			
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2005	40	15	23	78
2006	36	19	23	78

2007	34	20	23	77
2008	33	20	23	76
2009	35	21	25	81
2010	35	20	26	81
2011	36	21	28	85
2012	43	30	25	98
2013	50	35	30	115

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2012-13, RBI.

8.4.2 Growth of Deposits and Credit:

The aggregate deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State during the year 2011 was Rs.3,53,700 lakhs. The volume of the deposits to these banks in the year 2012 was Rs.4,23,500 lakhs which shows an increase of 19.73 percent from that of previous year. The volume of total credit deployed by these banks was Rs.1,15,900 lakhs as on 31st March 2011 which increased to Rs.1,27,400 lakhs as on 31st March 2012. Thus, an increase of 9.92% was observed in March, 2012 over that of March, 2011. The trends in deposit and credit of scheduled commercial banks of the state over the past few years may be seen in the Table No. 8.23 and a comparative picture of deposits and credits of North-Eastern Region are presented in Table No. 8.(e) of part II.

Table No. 8.23 Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur (as on 31st March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State bank of India		Nationalised Banks		Regional Rural Banks	
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2003	30300	5900	31100	10600	2500	1400
2004	39400	8500	39400	13600	3100	1600
2005	42800	19300	50700	18100	3700	2400
2006	56200	32800	60500	20200	4700	3500
2007	68700	42300	70200	30800	5100	3600
2008	90500	50300	87000	32800	5500	3300
2009	108700	55800	114500	32700	7200	3000
2010	115200	68300	139500	40100	8200	3000
2011	146900	63100	168500	48800	9500	3300

2012	187100	71800	189000	51000	13300	3600
2013	246200	77500	214500	62300	13600	4600

Year	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks		All Scheduled Commercial Banks		Credit Deposit Ratio (percent)
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	
1	8	9	10	11	12
2003	-	-	63900	18000	28.17
2004	-	-	81900	23800	29.06
2005	-	-	97200	39800	40.95
2006	-	-	121400	61500	50.66
2007	-	-	144000	76900	53.40
2008	-	-	183000	86400	47.21
2009	6400	100	236800	91600	38.68
2010	13400	700	276300	112100	40.57
2011	28800	700	353700	115900	32.77
2012	34100	1000	423500	127400	30.08
2013	61200	2500	535500	146900	27.43

- Not available

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2012-13, RBI.

It will be seen from the above table that the credit deposit ratio (CDR) of scheduled commercial banks in Manipur as on 31st March, 2012 has been worked out at 30.08 percent. as against the ratio of 32.77 percent showing a decrease over the previous years.

The per Capita deposits of these banks in the state as on 31st March 2012 was Rs.17090 as against Rs.14443 as on 31st March 2011. The Per Capita Credit of these banks in the state was Rs.5141 on 31st March 2012 showing an increase of 8.62 percent over the previous year. The banking scenario of Manipur are shown in Table No. 8.24.

Table No. 8.24 Banking Scenario of Manipur (as on 31st March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of Bank offices	Deposits	Credit	Deposits per Bank	Credit per Bank	Per capita deposits (in Rs.)	Per capita credit (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2002	79	61100	15500	773.42	196.20	2519.08	639.05
2003	79	63900	18000	831.00	232.00	2351.00	658.00
2004	77	81900	23800	1065.00	309.00	2856.00	829.00
2005	78	97200	39800	1246.00	510.00	3386.00	1386.00
2006	78	121400	61500	1556.00	787.00	4126.00	2087.00
2007	77	144000	76900	1823.00	975.00	4781.00	2556.00
2008	76	183000	86400	2408.00	1137.00	5953.00	2811.00
2009	80	236800	91600	2960.00	1145.00	7573.00	2929.00
2010	81	254700	108400	3144.44	1338.27	11413.00	4630.00
2011	85	315400	111900	3710.59	1316.47	14443.00	4733.00
2012	95	376100	122800	3958.95	1292.63	17090.00	5141.00

Note : Out of 95 Scheduled Commercial Banks, only 87 nos. of Banks reported for this table.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2011-12, RBI.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of social infrastructure is a crucial need for the welfare state. State Government of Manipur has been making several efforts continuously for all-round development prioritising the sectors like education, public health, water supply, social welfare, employment etc., for uplifting the quality of life of the people of the state.

9.1 Education:

Education is a life long process by which an individual acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights. It starts from the cradle and ends at the grave for an individual. And life experiences are given to child through the informal agencies like family, social groups (clubs, associations, political parties, literary circle, debating societies, library, mass media radio, television, cinema, museum, tour etc.) and also through the agencies of formal education such as schools, colleges, universities etc. However, education is one of the principal factors influencing the quality of the state's labour force. It has an important role in the socio-economic development of the State. Its contribution to economic growth and its impact on population controls life expectancy, infant mortality, improving nutritional status and strengthening civil institutions is well recognised. As per National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

9.1.1 Progress of Education:

There has been a great deal of accomplishment in the field of education since 1950-51. The number of educational institutions has increased from 538 in 1950-51 to over 4222 by the end of 2004-2005. Out of these 4222 institutions, 4089 were schools, 62 colleges and two universities. Table No. 9.1 shows the number of recognised educational institutions of various type and a comparative picture of the total number of recognised educational institutions in North-East States (2003-04) are presented in Table No. 9(a) of part II.

Table No. 9.1 Number of recognised educational institutions by types

Year	Number of Institutions							All Institutions
	University	College for			School for			
		General Education	Professional education	Total	General Education	Professional & Other education	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	-	1	-	1	537	-	537	538
1960-61	-	2	1	3	2029	314	2343	2346
1970-71	-	12	14	26	2979	389 *	3369	3394
1980-81	-	24	41	65	3576	511	4087	4152
1990-91	1	29	33	62	4307	2492	6799	6862
1995-96	2	50	38	88	3622	77 *	3699	3789
2000-01	2	59	12	71	3970	78 *	4048	4121
2005-06	-	-	-	-	4344	104	4448	4448**
2006-07	-	-	-	-	4007	104	4111	4111**
2007-08	-	-	-	-	4006	104	4110	4110**
2008-09	-	-	-	-	4045	104	4149	4149**
2009-10	-	-	-	-	3875	104	3979	3979**

* Due to cancellation of non-formal education

** Excluding Colleges and University.

Source: Directorate of Education (S) & (U). Government of Manipur.

Since 1950-51, the number of institutions imparting occupational and technical education has shown a phenomenal increase. Among these, different types of institutions like those connected with agriculture, arts and commerce, engineering, medicine, physical education, teachers training etc. are emphatically included. The University level education is imparted in subjects such as arts, sciences, vocational courses and specialised subjects etc. Universities also offer good higher research facilities. It has been observed that significant progress had been made in the spheres of education in the state. The literacy rate in Manipur has gone up from 11 percent in 1951 to 79.2 percent in 2011. In the state, the rate of male literacy was as high as 86.1 percent while rate of the female literacy stood at 72.4 percent in 2011. Despite the rise in literacy rate, the absolute number of illiterates has increased due to fast growing population. Districtwise number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate according to 2011 census are presented in Table No. 9.2.

Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literates and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2011 census

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of literate			No. of illiterate		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Manipur	1768181	960015	808166	802209	330156	472053
1.	Senapati*	124182	68169	56013	69562	30739	38823
2.	Tamenglong	85006	47403	37603	55645	24968	30677
3.	Churachandpur	195935	104013	91922	78208	34807	43401
4.	Chandel	90302	51053	39249	53880	23526	30354
5.	Ukhrul	129829	70148	59631	54169	24570	29599
6.	Imphal East	324664	173314	151350	131449	52780	78669
7.	Imphal West	392626	205985	186641	125366	49069	76297
8.	Bishnupur	156333	87313	69020	81060	31469	591
9.	Thoubal	259304	152617	116687	152864	58228	94636

Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literate and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2011 census

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy rate		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11
	Manipur	79.2	86.1	72.4
1.	Senapati*	74.1	80.0	68.1
2.	Tamenglong	70.1	76.1	63.7
3.	Churachandpur	82.8	87.0	78.5
4.	Chandel	71.1	77.8	64.0
5.	Ukhrul	81.4	85.3	77.0
6.	Imphal East	82.0	88.8	75.3
7.	Imphal West	86.1	92.2	80.2
8.	Bishnupur	75.9	85.1	66.7
9.	Thoubal	74.5	85.0	64.1

*Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions

Concl'd.

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur.

9.1.2 School Education :

As per the National Policy on Education 1986, a target had been set for the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Under this policy, three aspects of elementary education viz. (i) universal access and enrolment (ii) universal retention of children upto 14 years of age and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education are to be achieved.

Several programmes like National Programme of Nutrition support to primary education (mid-day meal scheme) and promotion of girls' education were also undertaken in the state. Under mid-day meal scheme, the state is providing 3kgs. of rice per student per month to the students of class I to V reading in 2997 Govt. and aided schools having primary classes. Under the scheme (Expanded Operation Black Board) of the Govt. of India, minimum teaching learning materials, like teachers equipment, teaching learning materials, games materials, play materials, books for library, furniture etc. were procured for 398 upper primary schools of the state during 2002-03. The total enrolment at the primary stage (Class I to V) decreased from 199.23 thousands in 2008-09 to 136.03 thousands in 2009-10. Of these, the relative share of girls' enrolment increased from 48.43 percent in 2008-09 to 50.85 percent in 2009-10. Total enrolment at the middle/upper primary stage (Class VI to VIII) in 2009-10 is 291.12 thousands as against 389.99 thousands in 2008-09. The relative share of girls' enrolment was 51.08 percent in 2009-10 as against 47.98 percent in 2008-09. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of students enrolled by stages.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stage/classes

Year	Schools					
	Primary (Class I to V)			Middle/Upper Primary (Class VI to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	1,09,206	1,03,986	2,13,192	80,271	71,181	1,51,452
2002-03	1,83,711	1,71,642	3,55,353	64,098	60,488	1,24,586
2003-04	1,14,378	1,04,391	2,18,769	95,533	85,915	1,81,448
2004-05	1,14,820	1,11,466	2,26,286	96,316	86,711	1,83,027
2005-06	1,01,204	1,11,844	2,13,048	96,165	86,605	1,82,770
2006-07	1,13,484	1,10,575	2,24,059	96,656	88,645	1,85,301
2007-08	1,10,634	1,06,493	2,17,127	96,807	89,202	1,96,009
2008-09	1,02,949	96,674	1,99,623	99,932	90,437	1,90,369
2009-10	66,853	69,178	1,36,031	75,566	79,526	1,55,092

Contd.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stages/classes

Year	Schools		
	Elementary (Class I to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	8	9	10
2001-02	1,89,477	1,75,167	3,64,644
2002-03	2,47,809	2,32,130	4,79,939
2003-04	2,09,911	1,90,306	4,00,217
2004-05	2,11,136	1,98,177	4,09,313
2005-06	1,97,369	1,98,449	3,95,818
2006-07	2,10,140	1,99,220	4,09,360
2007-08	2,07,441	1,95,695	4,03,136
2008-09	2,01,881	1,87,111	3,89,992
2009-10	1,42,419	1,48,704	2,91,123

Concl'd.

The school level education is primarily looked after by the State Government. The high school stage of education comprising of classes from class IX to X are under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur. And Higher Secondary Schools Education comprising of class XI to XII comes under the control of Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur. The total number of high and higher secondary schools in the state were 786 by the end of 2009-10. The enrolment of students for high and higher secondary classes has increased by 13.70 percent during 2009-10 over the previous year 2008-09. And the average number of students per teacher in 2009-10 was 10 for high/higher secondary schools. The position about the number of high/higher secondary schools enrolment of students and the strength of teachers are presented in the following Table No. 9.4.

Table No. 9.4 Number of high/higher secondary schools, students and teachers in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	High/Higher Secondary School	Student			Teacher	Students per Teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	539	1,06,830	90,332	1,97,162	9,690	20
2000-01	614	1,25,344	1,11,121	2,36,465	12,097	20
2001-02	659	1,33,375	1,16,309	2,49,884	12,060	21
2002-03	652	1,25,033	1,14,579	2,39,612	12,324	19
2003-04	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004-05	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005-06	1,093	1,35,650	1,25,664	2,61,314	12,431	15
2006-07	744	1,37,543	1,26,226	2,63,769	13,392	14
2007-08	743	2,78,668	1,29,218	4,07,886	14,706	14
2008-09	763	1,47,041	1,34,573	2,81,614	10,060	19
2009-10	786	1,65,140	1,55,069	3,20,209	14,869	10

NA – Not Available

The Board of Secondary Education and the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur conducts the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) Examinations respectively. Table No. 9.5 shows the result of H.S.L.C. Examinations in the state from 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Table No. 9.5 Results of H.S.L.C. Examinations of Manipur

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination					
	Number of Student					
	Male			Female		
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	12206	7787	63.80	12403	6606	53.26
2008-09	13888	8699	62.64	13796	6989	50.66
2009-10	14093	9338	66.26	13188	7139	54.13

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination			Percentage ratio of passed Female to Male student
	Number of Student			
	Total			
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	
1	8	9	10	11
2007-08	24609	14393	58.49	0.83
2008-09	27684	15688	56.67	0.81
2009-10	27281	16477	60.40	0.82

- Not Available

Source : Board of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur.

9.1.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

On 22nd June, 2004, an outlay of Rs. 4,601.13 lakhs was approved for implementation of SSA in Manipur. The objective of the SSA Project is to ensure universal education for children in the age group of 6-14 years. During 2004-05, the grant released by the Central and State Government was Rs. 17.25 crores and 3.68 crores respectively. Under the scheme, text book were provided to 2,34,299 girls and ST/SC children in class I-VIII in 2005-06. During 2006-07, 3,21,951 girls, ST/SC children in class I-VIII were given text books worth Rs. 150 per child. Again during the year 2007-08, free text books worth Rs. 3.96 crores have been provided to 2,76,120 students of ST/SC and all girls in the Government and Aided Schools of 68,159 school children are covered out of a total of 74,368 class I-VIII.

9.1.3 Higher Education/Colleges:

Higher education plays a crucial role in the national development process. The matters relating to higher education are looked after by Directorate of Higher Education (U). The total number of colleges for General Education in the state at the end of 2005 was 62 (all types including private colleges). All these colleges had teaching facilities for higher degree courses. Table No. 9.6 shows the number of colleges, students enrolled and number of teachers.

Table No. 9.6 Number of Colleges, Students and Teachers for general education of Manipur

Year	College	Student			Teacher	Students per teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	2	1,771	243	2,014	71	28
1970-71	12	7,767	2,385	10,152	368	28
1980-81	24	12,847	7,712	20,559	1,045	20
1990-91	29	22,427	16,597	39,024	1,025	38
1995-96	50	26,655	18,678	45,333	2,541	18
1996-97	50	23,560	20,017	43,577	2,695	16
1997-98	51	24,249	20,600	44,849	2,898	15
1998-99	50	24,411	21,407	45,818	2,898	16
1999-00	58	15,489	16,312	31,801	2,841	11
2000-01	25 *	10,053 *	8,611 *	18,664 *	1,267 *	15
2002-03	62	11,135	10,539	21,674	NA	NA
2003-04	62	8,727	8,003	16,730	NA	NA
2004-05	62	8,711	7,494	16,205	NA	NA

NA: Not Available

* Excluding Private Colleges

Source: Directorate of Education (U). Govt. of Manipur.

The above table shows an increasing trend in the number of colleges, students enrolment as well as in the number of teachers. The average number of students per teacher in 2000-01 was 15 for colleges.

9.1.4 Technical Education :

Technical education is basically meant to produce trained manpower in adequate numbers for speedy economic development of the state. Training have been diversified and programmes modified to take care of the needs of the modern development in technology. At the end of the Sixth Plan, the state had only a polytechnic having diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering etc. But the existing arrangements for educating at degree level is by reserving specified number of seats in different Engineering Colleges of the country through the Ministry of Human Resource Development. One Engineering College (Govt. College of Technology) was started during the annual plan 1998-99 in 3 (three) courses viz., Civil, Computer Science, Electronic & Communication Engineering with per intake capacity of 30 (thirty) each further the produce of technically trained manpower for the upliftment of economic development of the state. Still, inspite of all these, progress of technical education is at a slow pace and the state is lagging behind and is quite below the level of the other states in the development of technical education.

9.1.5 Industrial Training Institute:

There are 7 (seven) Industrial Training Institutes in the state which are imparting various engineering and non-engineering training courses based on locally suitable self-employment activities under two schemes viz., Craftsman training and Apprenticeship training. Under the aegis of the Government of India (DGET), training are also imparted in the new diversified fields so as to meet the technological advancement. During the Tenth Plan, 5 (five) Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be set up at Imphal East, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Chandel.

9.1.6 Non-Formal Education:

To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education and fulfillment of the constitutional objectives, Non-Formal Education (NFE) for the elementary age group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), has been working for the upliftment of the quality of education in the elementary stage of education as well as the goal of the universalisation of elementary education by adopting proper strategies non-formal educational schemes for drop-out and non-starters in the age group of 0-14. The SCERT has also been entrusted with the implementation of the schemes of vocationalisation of education at plus two stage for self-employment as one of the main objectives. This scheme is equally shared by Central and State Governments. It is basically aimed at providing the institutional infrastructure necessary both for coverage of non-enrolled and non-attending children and

strengthening the academic inputs of the action programme of non-formal education. During the Ninth Plan period, 3122 non-formal education centres have been functioning through 55 NFE projects with the total enrolment of 90,000 learners all over the state. Under the vocationalisation of education 8 schools were covered and 3 booklets were published. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs.900.00 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan (2002-03).

9.1.7 Adult Education:

The “National Literacy Mission” (NLM) was established in 1988 by the Government of India with the aim of successful implementation of strategies of eradicating illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Following prescribed detailed guidelines for the implementation of total literacy campaign, the state Government has taken a policy decision to implement Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in a phase manner. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) it was 182targeted to eradicate 2.12 lakhs illiterate population in the age group of 15 to 35 years and retention of literacy skills for the new literates by the introduction of complete course of the programmes of Basic Literacy and post literacy followed by continuing Education Programme in phases through Jana Shikshan Nitayamas (JSN) centres. Out of this 2.12 lakhs population, 1.92 lakhs are to be covered under centre based projects and the remaining 0.20 lakhs population are to be taken care of by the Post-Literacy and continuing phasewise education programmes through JSN centres. It is proposed to eradicate 1,92,914 (87,257 males & 1,05,657 females) illiterate populations in the age group of 15 to 35 years during the Tenth plan (2002-2007). It also aim at the retention of literacy skills as well as improvement of skill of the neo-literates.

A State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Manipur was constituted as per the directive given by the NLM Authority, Government of India. In 2004-05, the TLC was launched in all the nine (9) districts of Manipur, through the District Literacy Societies (DLSs). The project is funded on sharing basis by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in respect of the Valley and Hill districts respectively. There are three literacy phases in the TLC programme. In each phase, a primer/book need to be completed by adult learners. The teachers are volunteers mostly educated unemployed youths, club members, women societies members, church members, retired teachers etc. The districtwise physical achievement of the TLC as on March 2007 is shown in Table No. 9.7.

Table No. 9.7 Physical achievement of TLC as on March, 2007

(in nos.)

District/State	Target	Enrolment	Persons completed Primer		
			I	II	III
1	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	67000	66560	66560	62682	39086
Tamenglong	16000	16027	14821	13162	9468
Churachandpur	20200	20213	20051	17682	15108
Chandel	18200	18600	18400	11486	10211
Ukhrul	15000	15000	15000	12963	11716
Imphal East	32000	32200	32200	30601	20930
Imphal West	30000	30200	30200	29526	18026
Bishnupur	20300	20300	20300	18464	13419
Thoubal	39400	40000	40000	28192	26534
Manipur	258100	259100	257532	224758	164498

NB : TLC- Programme was concluded during 2006-07 in all District of the State.

9.1.7.1 Post Literacy Programme (PLP)

The PLP was launched in Manipur during 2006-07 with the following objectives :

- Remedy the deficiency of learning in the literacy phases or, in other words, build up literacy skills satisfactory standards;
- Retention, re-enforcement, stabilization and upgrading of literacy skills and improvement of functional skills;
- Application in living and working situations but this need to be encouraged by positive measure. Through application of literacy, people begin to participate in the development process.

The programme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in the Valley and Hill districts respectively. The target groups of the programme are :-

- Drop outs of TLC,
- Uncovered (gap between figures of TLC survey and enrolment),
- Neo-literates and
- New entrants/school drop out who are in the age group of 15 years and above.

The physical achievement of post literacy programme at the conclusion of the programme is given below :-

Physical achievement of PLP at the conclusion of the programme, 2009

District	Target	Enrolment	PL-1 Completer
1	2	3	4
Senapati	67000	70141	50998
Tamenglong	16000	11683	MOP learners of P-III completed - 2426
Churachandpur	20200	20670	15635
Chandel	18200	18314	10974
Ukhrul	15000	15125	13506
Imphal East	32000	33065	22910
Imphal West	30000	30604	18881
Bishnupur	20300	20108	16534
Thoubal	39400	37620	25260
Grand Total	258100	257330	174698*

* Excluding Tamenglong

9.2 Science and Technology:

Science and Technology plays a vital role in the process of development and transformation of a traditional agrarian economy into a modern Industrial economy. Development in the fields of Science and Technology in Manipur is carried out under the auspices of the State Government. The Government has been consistently laying emphasis on the development of Science and Technology as a major instrument for achieving national goals of self-reliance and Socio-economic development.

Set up in January, 1985, the Science and Technology Department has been a Nodal Agency in the State for planning, co-ordinating and promoting science and technology for achieving the socio-economic objectives through meaningful applications in numerous developmental programmes. In view of the growing significance of Information Technology, the Department of Science and Technology was renamed as Department of Science & Technology and Information Technology. The Department has reverted to its original name of Department of Science & Technology from 5-9-2009.

Not only being an implementing agency, the department of Science & Technology also encourages the use of non-conventional sources of energy to minimise the excessive use of forest products. The Department also provides a feasible alternative for supplying energy to locations which cannot be provided with conventional sources of energy. Altogether, 16 (sixteen) schemes were implemented by the department under 3 (three) major schemes viz. (i) Scientific Research, (ii) Development of non-conventional sources of energy and (iii) Integrate Rural Energy planning.

9.2.1 Scientific Research:

Under scientific research centre, the Department had undertaken several scheme viz. (i) Science Centres and Science popularisation, (ii) S & T. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, (iii) Human Resource Development, (iv) Research and Development, (V) State Remote Sensing Centre and (vi) State Computer centre etc., to give a main thrust of all-round activities in the popularisation of science for welfare of various communities. To develop scientific temper among the students and people of the state, the Department had already set up 8 (eight) District Science Centres, 30 (thirty) District level science Model laboratories. Besides, the programmes like science symposia, science quiz/essay/seminars/workshops, national children's science congress, science excursion etc. were very effective in raising the level of science popularisation among the younger generation.

One Tissue Culture Laboratory at Manipur University and one Food Testing Laboratory at D.M. College of science were set up under the Research and Development scheme. Another

project on 'Micro-Propagation of certain orchids of Manipur using tissue culture techniques' was also completed by making the products available to the progressive growers. And it was found effective with remarkable progress in production of orchids during 1997-98.

The State Remote Sensing Centre had taken up a project on "Natural Resources" and completed the projects on 'Application of Remote Sensing Techniques in Geological Studies in Manipur' and 'Integrated Mission for sustainable development of Imphal District'. The Remote Sensing Centre has Installed ARC/INFO, GIS software to supplement the existing image processing computer facility. The State Computer Centre plays the role of introducing innovative and appropriate computer application for Government departments with the objective of improving efficiency and productivity. Training on Computer operations and use of software were provided in various departments. Facility of AUTOCAD drafting was successfully introduced in departments like PWD. An Online INTRANET based Govt./Public information system has been set up. The Department is also providing computers and Modems under the scheme of computer for homes and computers were offered to schools at low cost for use under school Computers Education. During 2009-10, the Manipur Remote Sensing Application Centre (MARSAC) has taken up schemes like Land Use/Land Cover of Manipur, Wasteland Mapping of Manipur, Land Degradation Mapping of Manipur, Urban Information system for Imphal and Kakching municipalities etc.

9.2.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:

Under this Non-Conventional sources of energy, 5 (five) schemes namely bio-gas/bio-energy, solar energy, solar thermal system, wind energy and improved chulhas were taken up in the state. Bio-gas as a domestic cooking fuel is found suitable in Manipur. During the Tenth Plan, 800 bio-gas plants were to be constructed.

Solar energy like photovoltaic system (SPV system) are found to be a technically acceptable solutions for providing lighting to remote and non-electrified villages of the State. During 2007-08, Solar Home Lighting System was taken up in 39 villages and 100 Nos. Solar Street Lighting Systems was installed for Heirok area and in 2008-09, 4 Nos. was installed for Imphal Airport.

Solar Thermal system is to provide hot water systems to Govt./Private agencies and is found suitable in the State. 1000 LPD Solar Heaters in govt. buildings and 50 LPD Solar Water Heaters are also made available to the public at subsidized rate. Wind energy is another source of non-conventional energy. During 2007-08, promotion of 3 Wind Solar Hybrid Power of 10

kw each and installation of 10kw Wind Solar Hybrid was done during 2008-09. During 2009-10 2 Wind Solar Hybrid power plants 10kw each were commissioned at Ukhrul district.

Under Hydro energy sector, 1 pico hydel project 5 kw was commissioned at Senapati district, trial run for micro hydel project 25 kw at Ukhrul district was carried out and renovation & modernisation of Gelnel small hydro project 400 kw at Senapati district was completed during 2009-10. The outlay and expenditure during 2009-10 was Rs. 300.00 (RE) and Rs. 300.00 lakhs (actual) respectively.

9.2.3 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP):

The implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) covered 5 blocks, 7 blocks and 12 blocks during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96 respectively and 7 blocks in 1997-98. The programme covered 19 IREP Blocks upto 1998-99. Various energy devices like bio-gas, Improved chulha, solar lantern tube-light with electronic choke and solar cooker and pressure cooker, improved crematorium, compact fluorescent lamp etc., were made available to the beneficiaries for efficient use of energy.

During the year 2009-10, the IREP Scheme funds are proposed to be provided to the Zilla Parishads of Valley Districts as part of the devolution of powers to the Institutions of Zilla Parishads and to the Deputy Commissioners for the Hill Districts. The items taken up during the year are LED Reading Light system totaling 10000 units in 4 valley districts of Manipur which will help public, particularly students.

The actual expenditure for 2009-10 under the IREP scheme was Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

9.3 Ecology and Environment :

It is now universally accepted that environmental pollution on one hand and deforestation and population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on the earth. The situation can improve only if people from all walks of life realize the importance of environmental protection.

In view of right measures to check the environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the state by implementing various programmes, the Ecology & Environment office, under Forest and Environment Deptt., has been doing a foreman service. It launches various awareness programmes among the people.

For a meaningful enforcement of the Acts and Rules laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, the Department is implementing 5 (five) schemes viz., (i) Environmental education/Awareness Programme; (ii) Environmental Research and Monitoring; (iii) Eco-Development Programme; (iv) Prevention and control of population and (v) Direction and Administration. During the Ninth Plan, the financial assistance has been given to about 400 NGOS/Clubs/Academic Institutions/Organisations for organizing environmental education/awareness programmes to promote the local environment conscious citizens. The Department also took up various environmental monitoring works of some major rivers viz. Imphal, Nambul, Iril etc. and wetlands like Loktak Lake, Phumlenpat, Ikokpat etc. Besides, the real quality of Kangla Moat is also being monitored. The State Botanical Garden has been set up at Khonghampat. The Department is also providing grant-in-aid to the Manipur Pollution Control Board which is playing a major role in preventing air and water pollution in the state. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the department proposes improvement of seven ecological parks in seven districts. It is also taking up the schemes/projects on 'Solid Waste management' and laboratory augmentation with French and Austria assistance under Externally Aided Project (EAP). A sum of Rs. 495.00 lakhs is agreed for the Tenth Plan of which Rs. 253.00 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

9.4 Food and Civil Supplies:

In a welfare state like Manipur, one of the important task is to make the essential commodities available to the common man at reasonable prices through the public distribution system. Besides food grains, the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies also arranges distribution of kerosene and sugar at controlled prices. Department has changed its name to Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

9.4.1 Public Distribution System :

Public distribution System is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty alleviation. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Govt. takes the responsibilities for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains at subsidised rates whereas the State Govt. on their part will operate a network of fair price shops through which the essential commodities in the prescribed quantity at prices fixed by the Government will be provided to the target group. The Deptt. has been making all necessary efforts to procure adequate quantities of foodgrains and other commodities to ensure its availability to the public. It procured PDS rice and levy sugar from the central pool against the allocation made by the Government of India

for every month within a validity period. During the year 2006-07, 58.57 thousand tonnes of rice and 7.18 thousand tonnes of levy sugar and 8.35 thousand tonnes of wheat were procured. The projected target for procurement of PDS rice, sugar, wheat, edible oil are shown in Table No. 9.8.

Table No. 9.8 Procurement of different Commodities

(in tonnes)

Year	Procurement of			
	Rice	Sugar	Wheat	Edible Oil
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	43176.00	7158.90	120.00	-
2000-01	27005.47	7775.40	-	-
2001-02	21691.01	9489.00	-	-
2002-03	39930.35	5967.00	9250.00	-
2003-04	43921.55	3379.85	21164.85	-
2004-05	35781.15	3387.79	16724.61	-
2005-06	28033.83	4737.27	14674.40	-
2006-07	58,571.84	7,176.61	8,353.00	-

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

The distribution of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene through the Public Distribution System (PDS) was continued during the year 2006-07 in the State. During the year 2006-07, 50.75 thousand tonnes of rice, 5.75 thousand tonnes of wheat and 6.51 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar were distributed through PDS in the State as against 21.08 thousand tonnes of rice, 11.06 thousand tonnes of wheat and 4.30 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar in 2005-06. The distribution of essential commodities during 1999-00 to 2006-07 are given in Table No. 9.9.

Table No. 9.9 Distribution of different Commodities

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Distribution		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
1	2	3	4
1999-00	41.11	0.12	6.74
2000-01	22.61	-	6.73
2001-02	22.73	-	11.20
2002-03	44.13	5.85	6.00

2003-04	42.05	20.86	3.34
2004-05	33.69	16.72	3.43
2005-06	21.08	11.06	4.30
2006-07	50.75	5.75	6.51

-Not available

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

9.4.2 Targeted Public Distribution System:

With a view to making PDS more responsive to the needs of the poor, the Govt. of India introduced TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System) from 1st June, 1997 and the same have been implemented in Manipur w.e.f. 1st Sept. 1997. This system attempts to target families below poverty line (BPL) at heavily subsidised rates. The identification of BPL families is within the limit of 40.86 percent of the total State's household. The district-wise number of households below and above poverty line for the year 2009-10 are shown in Table No. 9.10.

Table No. 9.10 Families below poverty line and above poverty line of the Manipur State during 2009-10

District	Number of Households		
	Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Senapati	11,362	36,016	47,378
2. Tamenglong	4,395	11,270	15,665
3. Churachandpur	9,881	23,109	32,990
4. Chandel	4,180	11,869	16,049
5. Ukhrul	6,240	14,264	20,504
6. Imphal East	17,651	40,318	57,969
7. Imphal West	21,438	45,001	66,439
8. Bishnupur	10,298	21,150	31,448
9. Thoubal	16,955	37,596	54,551
Total	1,02,400	2,40,593	3,42,993

Source: Annual Administrative, Report, 2009-10,

Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

The Government of India had allotted 35136 MT of BPL rice and 34320 MT of APL rice quota during the year 2001-2002 to Manipur State. The State Government had lifted 21691.055 MT of BPL rice against the allocation which was distributed to 1,30,000 BPL families at the rate of 10 kgs. per family per month. But since April, 2002 the distribution was fixed at 35 kgs. per family per month.

The number of authorised fair price Shops in the state in 2001-02 was 2551. The distribution of food grains through the public distribution system during 2001-02 was 35 kgs. per family per month in the BPL group. In view of the difficult terrain and sparse

population in the hill areas, it is still felt that there is urgent need for opening more fair price shops. Table No. 9.11 shows the number of fair price shops since 1995-96, 1999-00 to 2006-07 and the district-wise fair price shops and S.K. Oil Sub-Dealers in Manipur under PDS are shown in Table No. 9(b) of Part II.

Table No. 9.11 Number of Fair Price Shops in Manipur

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1995-96	1,723	11	1,734	175	19	194	1,898	30	1,928
1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,927
2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551

- Not Available

Source: Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

9.4.3 Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has been launched in the state w.e.f. January, 2002. It aims at ensuring food security for all including those in the category of below poverty line (BPL) who have minimum purchasing capacity to create a hunger free India in the next five years. It is to reform and improve the public distribution system (PDS) so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. AAY families will be identified out of the total BPL families who would be provided foodgrains at the rates of 35 kgs per family per month at the rate of Rs.3.47/kg. for rice. This scheme covers 63,600 AAY families in the state. During the year 2009-10, (under AAY scheme), the number of beneficiaries was 63,600.

9.4.4 Distribution of Foodgrains at Specially subsidised prices in ITDP areas :

With a view to strengthening the PDS in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas, the Government launched "Revamped PDS" programme. The Revamped Public

Distribution System is operational in the tribal areas of the state. Taking into consideration the inadequate purchasing power of the tribals, the State Government launched a scheme known as 'Specially subsidised Public Distribution Scheme' for the tribal areas in the state, which is being implemented in 10 (ten) Principal Distribution Centres (PDC) viz., Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Paomata, Kamjong, Parbung, Tengnoupal and New Kaiphundai.

9.4.5 Storage Facilities:

At present, there are 47 (fortyseven) numbers of food storage facilities in the state. Out of which 1 (one) each in Thoubal and Bishnupur districts, 2(two) in Imphal East District 11 (eleven) in Imphal West district, 7 (seven) in Senapati districts, 5 (five) in Tamenglong districts, 6(six) in Chandel District and 9 (nine) each in Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts. The overall storage capacity is 26,000 MT.

Construction of 2,500 MT capacity Godown under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) have been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur districts in 2007-08.

9.5 Health and Family Welfare Services:

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the State Government. It is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Health and Family Welfare Department is providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of 14 Civil Hospitals, 80 Primary Health Centres, 420 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 16 Community/ Urban Health Centres, 20 Dispensaries as on 31-3-2010. Special attention was also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and Aids. Table No. 9.12 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available.

Table No. 9.12 Number of hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	Hospital (including PHC/UHC/CHC)	Dispensaries (including PHSC's)	Total	Population in '000 per hospital/dispensaries	Bed	Population per bed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002-03	101	440	541	4.38	2,395	990
2003-04	101	440	541	4.47	2,310	1,048
2004-05	101	440	541	4.56	2,405	1,027
2005-06	101	440	541	4.66	2,290	1,100
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007-08	100	440	540	4.85	-	1,754*
2008-09	100	440	540	4.94	-	1,697#
2009-10	110	440	550	4.95	2,405	1,125
2010-11	106	440	546	5.23	1,609	1,775

* Base on estimated population 2006. # excluding RIMS - Not available

Source: 1. RIMS and Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur.
2. Annual Administrative Report Directorate of Health Services.

During the year 2010-11, medical health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 546 hospitals/dispensaries with bed population ratio of 1:1,775. The coverage of population per doctor/nurse is indicated in Table No. 9.13 below.

Table No. 9.13 Number of doctors and nurses employed and patients treated in Manipur

Year	Person employed		Population in '000 per		Patients treated (in '000 nos.)		
	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2002-03	945	1,148	2.51	2.07	60.9	1,095.9	1,156.8
2003-04	914	1,070	2.65	2.27	62.9	1,229.4	1,292.3
2004-05	910	1,019	2.71	2.42	60.5	1,172.9	1,233.4
2005-06	888	1,055	2.84	2.39	51.8	1,023.8	1,075.6
2006-07*	700	924	3.67	2.78	37.0	101.3	138.3
2007-08*	700	924	3.74	2.83	22.7	379.6	402.2
2008-09*	672	981	3.97	2.72	20.9	350.4	371.3
2009-10*	593	956	4.59	2.85	21.1	257.4	278.5

*Excluding RIMS

Source : 1. RIMS & Directorate of Health Services, Government of Manipur.
2. Annual Administrative Report Directorate of Health Services.

9.5.1 State Health and Family Welfare Programme :

A brief description of various health and family welfare programmes carried out in the state during 2004-2005 is summarized below:

9.5.1.1 Rural Health Scheme:

Under this scheme health guides are engaged for providing better health care to the people in the state. They are also significantly contributing towards malaria surveillance, family welfare and immunization activities.

9.5.1.2. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP):

This programme was implemented in the state as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from December, 1994. During 2009-10, 1.15 lakhs blood slides were collected and examined and 1069 positive cases were found.

The programme could tackle malaria problems more effectively. Youth and voluntary organisations have been actively involved in malaria control activities. Since March, 2004, the nomenclature of the programme, NAMP has been changed to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

9.5.1.3 National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP):

This programme was started during 1955 as a control programme under 'Mono-Drug Therapy' giving more stress on survey, Education and Treatment. The objective of the programme is to reduce the number of active leprosy cases by fifty percent. National Leprosy Eradication programme was introduced on 1984 with an objective of eradicating leprosy by 2000. The main strategies were active case detection and prompt treatment with Multi-Drug Therapy to reduce case load and transmission. Manipur has achieved the National Goal of prevalence rate of less than 1 per 10,000 population at the end of 2000-01. As on today Prevalence Rate of Manipur is 0.15 per 10,000 population which is one of the lowest in India.

9.5.1.4 National T .B. Control Programme (NTCP):

Under this programme, 100 bedded T.B. Hospital at Chingmeirong, 2 T.B. Clinics, one each at Churachandpur and Ukhrul and 4 District T.B. control centres one each at Imphal, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel are functioning since 1984-85.

The B.C.G. vaccination programme which is one of the most important Component of the T.B. Control Programme continued to provide B.C.G. vaccination to all eligible Children.

R.N.T.C.P. project funded by the World Bank has been complemented in all the districts of Manipur State. Under the project, at present, there are more than 500 DOTS (Directly

Observed Treatment Short Course) Centres, 13 TUs (Tuberculosis Units) and 49 DMCs (Designated Microscopy Centres).

9.5.1.5 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):

The objective of this programme is to reduce the incidence of blindness from the estimated level of 1.35% to 0.7%. During 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 the number of patients treated with Cataract Operation under NPCB was 210, 268 and 934 respectively.

9.5.1.6 Maternal Child Health-Cum-Expanded Programme on Immunisation:

In order to curb the infant mortality rate and to provide safeguard against serious diseases, an intensive 'Child Immunisation Programme' is being implemented in the State. The objective of the programme is to cover 100 percent of pregnant women with 2 or a boosters dose of T.T. and at least 85 percent of the infants with 3 doses of D.P.T. and Polio and one dose of B.C.G and measles vaccine. Performance of the Programme was remarkable during 2000-01.

9.5.1.7 National Aids Control Programme :

AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) has become a major public health problem in the state since 1990. It is affecting a number of youths in Manipur. According to the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Manipur ranks third highest as regarding the total number of HIV positive cases next to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states. The State Government with the help of National AIDS Control Organisation took up various activities in order to avert this looming catastrophic. The following measures were taken up (i) 100 percent blood safety has been achieved in all the blood banks in Manipur (ii) AIDS education in school has been introduced beginning from class VI, VII, VIII and X (iii) More than 81 percent of doctors and 80 percent of nurses/paramedicals have been trained in AIDS and related problems (iv) For the first time in India, the Manipur state AIDS policy was implemented (v) the number of NGOs financially supported by the National AIDS Control Programme has been increased (vi) Broaden partnership with NGOs. During the years 2004 and 2005, 6,854 and 1,745 nos. of blood samples were screened out of which 2,019 in 2004 and 515 in 2005 were reported to be of HIV positive cases. During the year 2002 (upto Oct.), 4,495 nos. of blood samples were screened and 1,191 were reported as HIV positive. During 2005, 63 AIDS cases were reported of which 14 were died. Table No. 9.14 shows the yearly trends of HIV/AIDS surveillance.

Table No. 9.14 Yearly Trends of HIV/AIDS Surveillance of Manipur

(in Nos.)

Year	Blood samples screened	HIV positive cases	Aids cases	Deaths due to AIDS
1	2	3	4	5
1999	3,436	1,037	196	29
2000	4,859	1,242	203	18
2001	4,329	1,192	286	51
2002	6,195	1,389	632	73
2003	5,423	1,419	1,187	133
2004	6,854	2,019	461	65
2005	1,745	515	63	14

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

Among the districts, Ukhrul district had the highest Sero-positive rate (HIV positive cases) followed by Chandel and Churachandpur districts. The rates were recorded as 43.86 percent, 34.51 percent and 33.01 percent respectively as on 31st March, 2005. The district-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) was presented in Table No. 9.15.

Table No. 9.15 District-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) as 31st March, 2005

(in Nos.)				
District	Blood Samples Screened	HIV Positive Cases	Sero-Positivity rate (percent)	District (percent)
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	2,389	591	24.74	4.02
Tamenglong	366	45	12.30	0.31
Churachandpur	3,026	999	33.01	6.79
Bishnupur	3,751	774	20.63	5.26
Thoubal	6,948	1,300	18.91	8.83
Imphal West } Imphal East }	45,726	9,401	20.56	63.89
Ukhrul	1,546	678	43.86	4.61
Chandel	1,643	567	34.51	3.85
Total	65,395	14,355	21.95	97.55
Unknown	9,927	360	3.63	2.45
Manipur	75,322	14,751	19.54	100.00

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-2005,
Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur.

It is observed that the maximum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 21 to 30 years (both in the case of male and female) followed by age group of 31 to 40 years. The minimum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 0 to 10 years Table No. 9.16 presents the age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur.

Table No. 9.16 Age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur as on Oct., 2002

Age Group	Number			HIV positive cases (percent)
	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
0 - 10	219	151	370	3.50
11 - 20	770	150	920	8.72
21 - 30	4,830	1,099	5,929	56.16
31 - 40	2,229	528	2,757	26.12
41 & above	444	137	581	5.50
All ages	8,492	2,065	10,557	100.00
Unknown	-	-	7	-
Manipur	8,492	2,065	10,564	-

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

9.5.1.8 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP)

Iodine deficiency is also one of the major public health problem in Manipur. The objective of this programme is to reduce the prevalence rate to below 5% as against 13% in 1996 and to achieve 100% household consumption of iodized salt.

9.5.1.9 National Rural Health Mission(NRHM)

Inorder to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural region, the NRHM was launched in 12th April, 2005. In the North Eastern Region of India, the North Eastern Regional Resource Centre is playing a critical role in developing need-based programmes in the region. In Manipur, Health Societies were formed at State and district level. Rogi Kalyan Samiti were established at J.N. Hospital. District Hospitals of Churachandpur and Bishnupur were started upgrating to Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) level. Sufficient manpower including AYUSH doctors and ASHAs has been deployed for implementing this programme. During April to December, 2008, 5347 women were benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and 47 percent of infant were fully immunized up to November 2008.

9.6 Water Supply and Sanitation :

Water is a chemical compound. It is a basic necessity of life. One of the essential services rendered by any state is 'safe drinking water supply'. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Every year, diseases and death, particularly of children and drudgery of women are directly attributable to lack of these

essentials. Considering these needs, the National Water Policy gave highest priority to water and sanitation especially in rural areas as the urban areas is provided with piped water supply.

9.6.1 Rural Water Supply:

Rural Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in rural areas under centrally sponsored Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The total number of habitations in rural areas in Manipur as on 1st April, 2007 was 2,868. Out of which 788 (27.48 per cent) habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities. Up to the 1st April of 2010, 1,163 (40.52 per cent) out of 2870 habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities with an increase of 13.04 per cent over 2007. The status of coverage of habitations are given in Table No. 9.17

Table No. 9.17 Number of Habitation Covered by Rural Water Supply as on 1st April, 2010

Status	Total number of habitations	Percentage of habitations covered
1	2	3
F.C. habitations	1,163	40.52
N.C. habitations	482	16.80
P.C. habitations	1,225	42.68
Total	2,870	100.00

F.C. – Fully Covered,

N.C. – Not Covered

P.C. – Partially Covered

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-05, 2007-08 and 2009-10
P.H.E. Deptt., Manipur.

9.6.2 Urban Water Supply :

Urban Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in urban areas under two divisions viz. Imphal Water Supply and other Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). There are 33 towns in the state with a population of 5.76 lakhs as per 2001 census. Water Supply facilities presently extended to some of the towns are at rural standard. In the urban areas, drinking water supply facilities are provided through piped water supply systems.

9.6.2.1 Imphal Water Supply:

The water demand of Imphal City and its suburbs by the end of 31-3-2010 has been assessed at 101.92 MLD. The total installed capacity of the existing treatment plants for Imphal Water Supply was 101.37 MLD. But the actual production is hardly 70.00 MLD (having a shortage of 31.92 MLD). The water requirement by the end of 2036 is expected to be 156.46 MLD. The Department has formulated a project report for augmentation of water supply for

Imphal City Phase-I (capacity 29.50 MLD) to bridge the present gap of 31.92 MLD and also future gap between the ever increasing demand and the supply.

The main achievement during the Tenth Plan was the completion of Replacement of pipeline from Leimakhong to Kangchup and Kangchup to Iroisemba and construction of 6.81 MLD capacity water Treatment Plant at Irilbung (95% completed), the same at Canchipur 6.81 MLD capacity (85% completed), Ground Water Supply at Potsangbam & Sekmai PH-II, 6.81 MLD (90% completed) under Augmentation of Water Supply for Imphal City PH-I (29.50MLD) (NLPR). Commissioned one RCC Overhead Tank Service Reservoir near Assembly Complex and replacement of old pipes and extension of clear water main pipes was also done.

9.6.2.2 Other Towns (Water Supply):

The water demand for all other towns was estimated 30.10 MLD in 2008 AD. The anticipated water demand will be around 31.60 MLD by 2011 AD. All these towns have been extended with water supply facility at the rural standard (i.e. at the rate of 40 litres per capita per day). Upgradation of water supply schemes of other towns at the urban standard of supply i.e. 70 lpcd (litres per capita per day) are taken up in phases since the Ninth Five Year Plan Period (1997-2002). Upto the Tenth Plan augmentation of schemes for 18 towns were achieved to cover under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). So far augmentation works to 14 towns have been completed by the end of 2008-09 and 4 town during 2009-10.

In addition 6 (six) other towns are also to be further augmented under urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UISSMT) are taken up during 2009-10 with a service level of 135 lpcd as against the existing urban standard of 70 lpcd.

9.6.3 Sanitation :

Sanitation covers arrangements for drainage of rain water and effluents, collection and disposal of garbage and removal of human excreta. Proper sanitation is necessary condition for improvement in general health standards, productivity of labour force and quality of life. Sanitation has two aspects to it viz. (i) Rural Sanitation and (ii) Urban Sanitation.

9.6.4 Rural Sanitation :

Rural Sanitation has been one of the most neglected sectors. In this regard, Rural in Manipur has remained as primitive as ever. The Government of India has now restructured Rural Sanitation Programme under the name of Total Sanitation Campaign with an objective of to provide sanitary latrines to every household of the state. So far 17 nos. of Rural Sanitation Mark/Production centre has been established and 32,764 nos. of Individual household latrines, 142 nos. of Sanitary Complex and 787 nos. of Sanitary Latrines for schools have been constructed. In addition total sanitary has been achieved in Maklang village (Imphal West district) and Utlou (Bishnupur district).

9.6.5 Urban Sanitation :

For the upliftment of Urban Sanitation and drainage of the urban areas, a technical clearance of Rs. 36.69 crores has been given by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, for the construction of 5 (five) basins viz. Nambul, Waishel, Kongba, Imphal and Chandranadi basins of Greater Imphal area. Construction of 47,226 RM. of pucca drain and resectioning of 51,661 RM. were completed by the end of March 2007. The length of the pucca drain constructed during the year 2007-2008 was 5000 RMs. and the length of resectioning was 0.00 RM. as against a target of construction of 5000 of pucca drain and 6000 RM. of resection of the existing natural drains.

For the conveyance and treatment of sewage for Imphal town and Imphal Sewerage Project (Phase-I of Zone-I) has been accepted by the DEA, Government of India. The Project which kicked off from the month of September, 2002 is firstly targeted to be completed within 4 (four) years but the completion is again targeted by March 2012.

9.7 Development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes:

Of the total population of 21.67 lakhs of the state as per 2001 census which excludes the three sub-divisions of Senapati District, viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population constitutes 34.20 percent (741141 persons) and 2.77 percent (60037 persons) respectively. The majority of the scheduled tribe people live in the five hill districts of the state which is tribal sub-plan area and on the other hand, the scheduled castes people mostly resides in the three valley districts. The tribal sub-plan covers about 90 percent of the total geographical area of the state of 22,327 Sq. kms. According to the Tribal Bench Mark Survey 1982, 92 percent of the total families are cultivators of which 72 percent are engaged in jhum cultivation. The distribution of total working force in the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are indicated in the Table No. 9.18 below.

Table No. 9.18 Distribution of working force in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Category	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Total
1	2	3	4
(a) Cultivator	2,38,715	7,948	2,46,663
(b) Agricultural Labourer	6,620	1,912	8,532
(c) Livestock, forestry, fishing & other allied activities	1,273	101	1,374
(d) Household Industries	2,961	617	3,578
(e) Other workers	34,161	2,370	36,531
Total	2,83,730	12,948	2,96,678

Source : Draft Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002, Directorate for Development of Tribals and Backward Classes, Manipur.

The State is implementing various development and welfare programmes for socio-economic and educational development of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

9.7.1 Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:

The Department of Development of Tribal and Scheduled Castes of the state implemented various developmental and welfare programme for the speedy development in the sphere of educational, social and economical status of the target group people. Various schemes/programmes were undertaken during 2007-08. The approved outlay for the year is Rs.2370 lakhs under this sector.

9.7.1.1 Infrastructure development programme :

Under this scheme the Department took up various works like construction/repair/renovation of inter village roads/wooden bridges, schools and hostel buildings etc. During the year, 2009-10, construction of Residential School building at Gannom Saparmaina, Tribal market at New Lambulane, Imphal, ST. Hostel at Senapati and Tamenglong, Community Halls, Marketing Sheds, Hostel Buildings and construction and repairing of Inter Village Roads and Wooden Bridges were taken up in the scheduled tribes areas.

9.7.1.2 Family Oriented Scheme :

During the year 2009-10, 2130 nos. of S.T. and 238 nos. of S.C. families, are covered under Rural Shelter programme. Under the Animal Husbandry based programme and programme for encouragement of Tribal Arts and culture, the Department is awarded financial

assistance to 633 nos. of ST. families and 350 nos. of ST. youth club/voluntary organizations respectively.

9.7.1.3 Housing Scheme:

Under this scheme 1950 members of scheduled tribe families and 60 numbers of scheduled castes families are targeted to cover during the year, 2005-06.

9.7.1.4 Post Matric Scholarship and other assistances :

Under this scheme, the department awarded Post Matric Scholarship to 2,300 Scheduled Caste students up to the end of the February, 2006 and 35664 Scheduled Tribe students up to the end of January, 2008 and 50,072 Scheduled Tribe and 1,614 Scheduled Castes students upto the end of 2009-10.

9.7.2 Minorities and other Backward Classes :

Established in the year 1998, the Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) had taken up various schemes/programmes for the welfare and upliftment of minorities and other backward class communities of the state. The common list of OBCs of Manipur have been included in the central list of OBCS w.e.f. 24th May, 1995, based on which certificates may be issued to the persons seeking benefits reserved in favour of OBCs. Generally, persons belonging to the families which annual income are below Rs. 1.00 (one) lakh comes under this category of OBCs. The meitei and meitei pangal (muslims) constitute the major of OBCs and minorities who are mostly inhabited in the four valley districts. The common list of OBC in respect of Manipur are presented in Table No. 9.19.

Table No. 9.19 Common list of Other Backward Classes in respect of Manipur

Name of Caste/Communities	Number	
	State list of OBCs	Mandal list
1	2	3

A. 1. Badi (Nepali)	4	2
2. Damei (Nepali) *	4	7
3. Gaimay (Nepali)	4	10
4. Kami (Nepali)	4	17
5. Sarki (Nepali)	4	41
B. Meitei/Meetei (including Meitei Brahmin, Meitei/Meetei Sanamahi and Meitei Rajkumar)	1	30
C. Meitei Pangal	2	30
D. Teli (who have been domiciled in Manipur for 10 years and their descendants)	3	47

* Those living in Manipur as member of the domiciled community since the 9th July, 1947 and their descendents.

9.7.2.1 Post Matric Scholarship-OBC (100% CSS) :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Special Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. During the year 2009-10, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 115.48 lakhs to award scholarship to 10980 OBC students. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for 2010-11.

9.7.2.2 Post-Matric Scholarship-Minority (100%CSS)

This is centrally sponsored and containing programme. A sum of Rs. 284.73 lakhs was utilized during 2009-10 for 97 renewal and 3325 fresh students.

9.7.2.3 Pre-Matric Scholarship-OBC (50:50) (SS:CSS)

This is a continuing programme. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs (State Share) was utilized to award scholarship to 28000 OBC students. An amount Rs. 60.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11 as state share.

9.7.2.4 Pre-Matric Scholarship-Minority (25:75) (SS:CSS)

This is a continuing programme . A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs state share was utilized for 1248 students and another amount of Rs. 310.29 lakhs as central share will utilized soon for 9332 students. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11 as state share.

9.7,2.5 Implementation of NGOs Scheme:

The scheme has been taken up to assist various NGOs working in their respective fields. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with the central assistance of 90 percent. The remaining 10 percent are to be borned by the NGOs. So far 30 project proposals have been forwarded to the Government of India.

9.7.2.6 Skill Development Programme :

An amount of Rs. 54.88 lakhs was utilized for implementation of schemes such as Remedial Coaching Paramedical, Mobile repairing, Bamboo Craft training and Reed making under this programme during 2009-10.

9.7.2.7 Pre-examination Coaching for weaker section :

The scheme will give benefit to those candidates who are going to apply for competitive examinations conducted by Central and State Govt. for professional courses. 5 Centres are running under this programme. Under this scheme, 90% of the project cost will be borne by the Government of India and 10% by the NGOs.

9.7.2.8 Moulan Azad Education Foundation :

The scheme is exclusively for the minority muslim community for establishment of residential schools/hostels for strengthening new trade courses in technical or professional institutions.

9.7.2.9 Wakf Board, Manipur :

During the year 2009-10, the State Govt. have released a sum of Rs. 33.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid for meeting the overhead office expenditures and implement development schemes by the Wakf Board, Manipur. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11.

9.7.2.10 Economic Development Programme :

Under this Programme, 7573 numbers of beneficiaries belonging to both Minority and OBC communities have been benefited at a cost of Rs. 655.85 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3396.75 lakhs is proposed to cover 34,500 nos. of families during the period 2005-2011.

9.7.2.11 Women Empowerment :

Realising the importance of the roles played by the women of the state, the Deptt. has implemented skill upgradation and Self-help group training-cum-Micro Credit Programme.

9.8 Social Welfare :

In a welfare state, the Social Welfare Programme aims at the welfare of the weaker sections of society like destitutes, infirms, physically and mentally handicapped etc. To protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitations, Government is running various institutions such as Anganwadi Centres, Destitute Homes, Children Homes or Orphanage etc.

9.8.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :

For all-round development of children-mentally, emotionally and physically, 38 ICDS project centres are now being run by the Department spreading over the 9 (nine) districts of Manipur, Covering 33 blocks and 1 (one) urban ICDS project. For overall control and supervision of various welfare programmes, 1 (one) ICDS cell at the State Head Quarter at state level and 6 ICDS cells at District level have been established. As on 31st March, 2010, there are 9418 Angawadi Centre and 236 Mini Angawadi Centres functioning under the 38 ICDS projects including one urban Project. These centres are actively associated with the programme in giving nutrition, education, demonstration, health and immunisation of children etc. During 2009-10, 90640 boys and 90535 girls within the age group of 3 to 6 years had been given the knowledge of Pre-School education and 347886 children of 6 months to 6 years and 69224 Pregnant and Lactating Mothers were been given Supplementary Nutrition. The number of institutions engaging in social welfare activities are shown in Table No. 9.20.

Table No. 9.20 Number of Organisations/Institutions engaging in Social Welfare as on 31st March of the year from 1995-96 to 2010-11.

(in Nos.)						
Organisations/Institutions	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anganwadi Centre	4,157	4,300	4,461	4,501	4,501	4,501
ICDS Project	34	34	34	34	34	34
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	8	8	8	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	2	1	1	1	1	1
Anganwadi Training Centre	2	4	1	1	1	1

Contd.

(in Nos.)						
Organisations/Institutions	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Anganwadi Centre	4501	4501	7369	9107	9418	9425
ICDS Project	34	34	38	38	38	38
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	8	8	8	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anganwadi Training Centre	34	34	34	34	34	34

Concl'd.

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

The Department has been extending grant-in-aid to 8 (eight) destitute Homes run by eminent NGOs for care and maintenance of the destitute, orphan and neglected children. Altogether 321 destitute/orphan/neglected children have been provided shelter and care in these

Homes. A sum of Rs. 60.00 per child per month in the age group of 6 to 14 years were given to 288 school going destitute children living below poverty line.

The State Bal Bhavan at Khuman Lampak, which is recreational-cum-educational centres, has been providing training facilities in various fields like music, dance, science, home management, computer etc. But kendras in the tribal areas of Senapati and Churachandpur districts has been opened for the benefits of the children of this remote areas by providing facilities under Bal Bhavan.

9.8.2. Welfare of Aged & Infirm:

Under MOAP (Manipur Old Age Pension) Rules, 4172 old persons were given old age pensions at the rate of Rs. 100.00 per month per head up to Feb., 2002. During the year 2004-05, the Government has been providing old age pension to 26,907 persons in the state. The pension was paid to the destitutes above 60 years of age and having none to support them. The district-wise loans and grants distributed to the economically weaker sections of Manipur is indicated in Table No. 9.21.

Table No. 9.21 Loans and Grants Distributed by the Government to the economically weaker sections in Manipur during 2004-2005

District/State	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	1845	22,14,000	NA	NA
Tamenglong	719	8,62,800	NA	NA
Churachandpur	1916	22,99,200	NA	NA
Ukhrul	1733	20,79,600	NA	NA
Chandel	940	11,28,000	NA	NA
Hill Total	7,153	85,83,600	NA	NA
Imphal East	5383	64,59,600	NA	NA
Imphal West	7421	89,05,200	NA	NA
Bishnupur	2414	28,96,800	NA	NA
Thoubal	4536	54,43,200	NA	NA
Valley Total	19,754	2,37,04,800	NA	NA
Manipur	26,907	3,22,88,400	NA	NA

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

Besides this scheme other two schemes viz. National Maternity Benefit Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme were implemented under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for giving financial assistance to the family below poverty line. Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family below poverty line on the birth of a child whereas under National Family Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family belonging to below poverty line when the head of the family who is primary bread winner of the family dies. Under the NFB Scheme 2,700 families were benefited during the year 2006-07.

9.8.3 Welfare of the women :

The department accommodated 11 (eleven) working women at the department's working Ladies Hostel at Takyel. An annual state grant was also given to one Destitute Women Home at Imphal. Under centrally sponsored scheme of "Balika Samardhi Yojana" (BSY), 3208 girl child were given benefits of Rs.500 each as post delivery grant. This grant has been given through the mother of the girl child. The Kishore Shakti Yojana (KSY) renamed from the erstwhile Adolescent Girls Scheme (AGS) has been launched in 13 ICDS Projects in Manipur with an aim of laying healthy foundation of girlhood to become womanhood of the Girl-Child in the age-group of 11 to 18 years.

9.8.3.1 Welfare of Disabled women :

Under this Scheme, 2 (two) special schools viz. Govt. Blind School and Govt. Deaf and Mute School have been successfully continuing its educational programmes for the disabled children (blind, deaf and mute). The monthly diet allowance of ;Rs. 500.00 per month have been provided to the hostellers of these two schools. Disabled students, scholarship were also extended to 142 students. With the implementation of a central scheme known as "Grameen Purnavas Yojana", 18 wheel chairs/tri-cycles were distributed to the disabled persons.

9.8.3.2 Correctional Services :

With the enforcement of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, in the state, the Department has been implementing the Central Sponsored Scheme of "A Programme for Juvenile Justice." One observation Home, one Juvenile Home and one Special Home has been established under this scheme. The observation and Special Homes has been engaging and handling the Juvenile delinquents sent by Juvenile Court Magistrate. During the year 2001-02, 2 (two) boys/delinquent Juveniles have been kept at the Home under orders of Juvenile Court.

9.9 Arts and Culture :

The department of Arts and Culture, which came into existence in January, 1990, is engaged in activities of (i) preservation of cultural heritage, (ii) promotion of art and culture. To promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the state, the department has been organising a number of Cultural Programmes inside and outside the state.

9.9.1 Fine Art Education :

Under Fine Art Education, grant-in-aid to Manipur State Kala Academy and Imphal Art College was extended for organising festivals/seminar/symposium etc. During the year 2001-02, Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College and Govt. Dance College were established. The construction of cultural complex has been taken up during the said year.

The Imphal Art College, the only College of its kind in Manipur has been functioning as a standard college comparable to other Arts Colleges of other states. The College has been affiliated to Manipur University. The total number of students during the year 2001-02 was 97. A total of 9 (nine) lecturers and 6 (six) students of this college were awarded State Kala Academy Award.

The Government Dance College has been functioning with the objectives of propagation and spread of knowledge of Manipur Dance, its pristine, purity among the people of Manipur and other states of India. Altogether 77 student were undergoing various courses in the fields of classical Manipur Dance and Folk dances of Manipuri Laiharouba, Kabui dance and Mao dance etc. During the year 2001-02, 366 students were enrolled in Govt. Music College (now renamed as Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College).

9.9.2 Promotion of Arts & Culture:

The Manipur State Kala Academy, a composite Centre of Sahitya, Fine Arts and Dance & Music are regularly implementing various programmes in order to promote the unique cultural heritage of the state. 64 cultural personalities have got National Awards in different fields of culture w.e.f. 1956 till date. The Academy is conducting Sumang Leela Festival in regular basis. Under promotion of Art and Culture, the grant-in-aids are extended to voluntary organisation working in the, field of theatre, dance and music, public libraries and also to Manipur Film Development Corporation.

The Manipur Film Development Corporation Limited came into existence on 1.5.1987. It was established with the objective of upliftment of film industry in the state. Till date Manipur could produce 56 feature films and 50 documentary films. These have earned prestigious awards both at the national (10 nos.) and international (9 nos.) levels. This is definitely no mean achievement as the film lovers of the state toil under impossible circumstances.

9.9.3 Archives:

The state Archives collects a number of valuable old records from the government departments/semi government offices/custodian and from individuals for preservation. The reprographic unit and micro film units have also been maintained to take necessary measures for the preservation and rehabilitation of the valuable records.

Till the year 2001-02, the state Archives is preserving the number of 25,522 noncurrent records including books, papers, maps, photographs etc. which are more than 25 years old and the number of 18,812 other record which are less than 25 years old. A proposal for construction of a permanent 'Stack Area' within March 2008 was submitted under the 12th Finance Commission as first phase.

9.9.4 Library:

There are 10 (ten) Government public libraries in Manipur. This includes 1 (one) central library at Imphal, 8 (eight) hill district libraries, and one branch library of the State Central Library, Imphal at Ningthoukhong of Bishnupur district. Moreover, there are 130 beneficiary, libraries run by clubs/voluntary organisations/libraries which are reorganised by the State Government and treated as public libraries. After the State Central Library was burnt on 13.4.05, the library started running in the new building at the State Central Library and Manipur State Archives at Keishampat. Now, there are 47,234 books and 51 Nos. of regular News paper/journals. The following Table No. 9.22 shows the number of books available and the number of borrowers for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 in Manipur.

Table No. 9.22 Number of books available in the Libraries in Manipur 2007-08 to 2009-10

Year	No. of books available	No. of borrowers
1	2	3
2007-08	19,500	NA
2008-09	31,500	NA
2009-10	47,234	400

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Department of Arts & Culture

9.9.5 Archaeology :

The State Archaeology office has been conducting numerous systematic exploration and scientific excavation at different parts of the state. The important Pre-historic sites of (i) Khangkhui Cave, Ukhul district (ii) Napachik Wangoo, Bishnupur district (iii) Nongpok Keithelmanbi, Thoubal district (iv) Tharon Cave and Rock Shifters Tamenglong district etc. were the results of these systematic excavation and exploration. Besides these, Proto-historic and historical sites of (i) Sekta Kei Mound, Sekta, Imphal East district (2) Khamrou, Imphal West district (3) Sangai Yumpham. Langthabal and (4) Koutruk, Imphal West district etc. have also been discovered and excavated. Till date 37 historical monuments have been declared as protected monuments and 861 Antiquities and Art objects have been registered.

Under the State Plan Assistance, the State Archaeology will develop the Maharaja Gambhir Singh Memorial Samadhi, Langthabal within 2007-08.

9.9.6 Museum :

Having been established on 23rd September, 1969, Manipur State Museum has now become a full-fledged Museum. At present, it has 7 Galleries viz. (i) Ethnological Gallery (2) Archaeological Gallery (3) Natural History Gallery (4) Children's Gallery (5) Art Gallery and (6) Jallan's Gallery (7) Hiyang Hiren open Art Gallery. There is also one Museum at the INA Memorial Complex, Moirang where the museum objects of the 2nd world war particularly for the Indian National Army (INA) has been exhibiting. The latest collection by the State Museum are given below :

- (a) Personal belongings of (L) Potsangbam Mani Singh, Nongthombam/Pukhramba (C 1891-1995 A.D.)
- (b) Tribal ornaments
- (c) A very rare fossil (tooth) of Elephant presented by Sadokpam Rajeshwor Singh, Phaknung Awang Leikai
- (d) 50 (fifty) nos. of stamps presented by O. Tomba Singh
- (e) Shami Lanmi Phee presented by Meisnam Lalini Devi, Wangkhei and
- (f) Personal property of (L) Ph. Madhumangol Sharma, who served as Hanjaba during Maharaj Budhachandra (1941-1955).

9.10 Tourism :

The State of Manipur, though tiny in size has immense scope for promotion of tourism with an area of only 22,327 Sq. kms. It is situated in the eastern-most fringe of the country. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. The state can broadly be divided into two parts, the valley and the hill. The location of the valley is such that it is being surrounded by a rows of rolling hills forming preventive barrier isolating the state from the rest of the country.

There are many places in Manipur which can be developed as tourist centres. Keibul Lamjao National Park on the bank of the Loktak Lake, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer locally known as 'Sangai'. INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang where INA hoisted tricolour flag for the first time on Indian soil, Siroy National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region and Khongjom War Memorial, where the last war of Manipur Independence was fought, are the major tourist spot of the state. Besides there are other places which are worth seeing and which possessed immense potential for developing into a good tourist spot.

In order to facilitate the movement of tourist in the state, the Directorate of Tourism, Manipur has been providing various infrastructural facilities for incoming tourists. The Directorate is managing the tourist homes at Sendra, Moirang, Phubala, Churachandpur, Kaina, Khongjom, Tamenglong and Ukhrul for accommodation of tourist visiting the areas. Hotel Imphal at the heart of capital town Imphal has been improved with modern amenities.

To improve tourism industry, various schemes/projects are taken up under the central prioritised schemes at different locations such as Tourist Home at Jiribam and Rengpang. Besides these, the way-side amenities at Kangpokpi, Khonghampat, Litan, Santing are also completed. In order to provide accommodation to tourist, the Directorate has also taken up steps for construction of Yatri-Niwas and Health Resort at Imphal.

9.10.1 Progress of Tourism :

The tourist traffic in Manipur is very encouraging. The arrival of foreign and domestic tourists during the year 2010-11 was 431 and 1,16,652 thousands respectively. As a new guideline was issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India which considered only tourist who stay overnight as tourist, by excluding daytime visitors and also as some of tourist Home are presently occupied by security personnels, the total number of tourist during 2011-12 was 1,33,826 as against 1,17,083 in 2010-11, with a an increased of 16743 over 2010-11. The volume of tourists traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings in the state are presented in Table No. 9.23 and the district-wise tourists spots and tourist during 2010-11 & 2011-12 are shown in Table No. 9(d) of Part II.

Table No. 9.23 Progress of Tourism in Manipur

Year	No. of tourist spot	No. of tourist			Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
		Foreign	Domestic	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1994-95	29	370	82,798	83,168	1.86
1995-96	29	288	84,025	84,313	1.70
1996-97	29	219	87,074	87,293	2.11
1997-98	31	173	91,620	91,793	5.19
1998-99	31	294	89,664	89,958	0.64
1999-00	29	335	99,399	99,734	18.55
2000-01	29	409	1,03,854	1,04,263	0.74
2001-02	41	131	73,842	73,973	1.00
2002-03	41	227	89,829	90,056	0.70
2003-04	41	296	93,430	93,726	0.93
2004-05	41	248	97,054	97,302	NA
2005-06	41	348	93,331	93,679	NA
2006-07	42	263	1,20,572	1,20,835	NA
2007-08	54	460	1,01,000	1,01,460	NA
2008-09	54	271	1,15,300	1,15,571	NA
2009-10	54	405	1,27,524	1,27,929	NA
2010-11	54	431	1,16,652	1,17,083	NA
2011-12	54	602	1,33,224	1,33,826	NA
2012-13	57	768	1,31,803	1,32,571	NA
2013-14	57	1932	1,21,032	1,22,964	NA

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

9.11 Empowerment of Women :

It is a well-known fact that the goal of poverty alleviation cannot be achieved without the full and active participation of women who constitute a large section of work force. Thus women's empowerment is critical to the process of the development. Bringing women into the mainstream of development is a major concern of the Government. Despite significant steps undertaken for protection of women's rights and promoting their welfare, the status of women continues to remain backward. The main cause for this is illiteracy and ignorance. In order to empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional mechanisms at various levels and adequate financial resources has been created. The year 2001 was declared as the Women's Empowerment Year by the Government of India. With gradual spread of education and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change.

9.11.1 Females Literacy Rate :

There is a substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. It is a fact that after 1961 onwards the progress of women's education in Manipur is higher, than that of all India. From a mere 0.04 female literacy rate in 1901, it rose to 47.60 in 1991. According to

2001 census, the female literacy is 53.70 percent. The female literacy rate of Manipur and All-India during 1901 to 2011 are presented in Table No. 9.24.

Table No. 9.24 Female Literacy rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All-India

Census Year	Manipur		All-India	
	Persons	Female	Persons	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1901	0.93	0.04	5.30	0.60
1911	2.05	0.12	5.90	1.10
1921	3.82	0.15	7.20	1.80
1931	3.25	0.30	9.50	2.90
1941	5.06	0.61	16.10	7.30
1951	11.41	2.38	18.33 *	8.86 *
1961	30.42	15.93	28.31	15.34
1971	32.91	19.53	34.45	21.97
1981	41.35	29.06	43.57	29.75
1991	59.89	47.60	52.21	39.29
2001	70.50	60.50	64.80	53.70
2011	79.21	72.37	72.97	64.64

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

9.11.2 Women in the Workforce:

Women constitute a significant part of the work force in the state. Amongst rural women workers, a majority are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Women as agricultural workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. They are engaged in transplanting, weeding, applying fertilizers and also harvesting the produce. In the Urban areas, women workers are primarily employed in the unorganised sector such as household industries, petty trades and services, construction works etc. According to 2011 census, 42.59 percent of the total workers in Manipur are women. The main and marginal workers among females constitute 60.88 percent and 39.12 percent of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 3,00,494 main female workers, 1,33,582 (44.46 percent) were cultivators, 20,171 (6.71 percent) were agricultural labourers whereas the remaining 1,46,741 (48.83 percent) were engaged in other sectors like manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and

Repairing other than Household Industries and other services etc. Table No. 9.25 provides the total female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 9.25 Female workers and non-workers in respect of Manipur according to 2011 census

District/State	Female			Dependency ratio
	Workers	Non-workers	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	37,867	56,969	94,836	150.44
Tamenglong	33,438	34,842	68,280	104.20
Churachandpur	52,061	83,262	1,35,323	159.90
Ukhrul	41,396	47,884	89,280	115.67
Chandel	33,623	35,980	69,603	107.01
Hill Total	1,98,385	2,58,937	4,57,322	130.52
Imphal East	77,286	1,52,733	2,30,019	197.62
Imphal West	84,847	1,78,091	2,62,938	209.90
Bishnupur	47,130	71,487	1,18,617	151.68
Thoubal	85,942	12,581	2,11,323	145.89
Valley Total	2,95,205	5,27,692	8,22,897	178.75
Manipur	4,93,590	7,86,629	12,80,219	159.37

9.12 Poverty:

Though the term poverty could not be defined precisely and though its concept and content varies from country to country, in the Indian context, it manifests itself in its starkest form as a visual of semi-starved, ill-clad, deprived millions of countrymen, thousands of them dying everyday from malnutrition, ill-health and lack of basic amenities.

Poverty is a curse. It degrades human life. In fact, it is the root cause of all other problems. It is synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources.

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development. Defining a poverty line is the first step in estimating poverty. It is cut-off line that separates the poor from non-poor, given size distribution of population by per-capita consumer expenditure classes.

According to the 61st Round of the NSSO's Sample Survey (July 2004 to June, 2005), the poverty ratio (on a 30 day recall basis) fell to 17.3% in 2004-05 from 28.54% in 1999-2000. It declined from 40.04 % to 22.3% in rural areas and from 7.47% to 3.3% in urban areas. Thus

the incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has steadily declined from 50.01 % in 1973-74 to 17.3 % in 2004-05. The number of persons below poverty line in 2004-05 was 3.95 lakhs as against 5.86 lakhs in 1973-74 . The percentage of population bellow poverty line are presented in Table No. 9.26 and the poverty ratio at the National and state level are shown in Table No.9(e) of part II.

Table No. 9.26 Number and percentage of population below poverty line in respect of Manipur

(No. in lakhs)

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	5.11	52.57	0.75	37.16	5.86	50.01
1977-78	6.09	59.82	1.11	37.58	7.20	54.83
1983-84	4.71	42.60	1.13	26.38	5.84	38.08
1987-88	4.68	39.35	0.85	17.34	5.53	32.93
1993-94	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
1999-00	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
2004-05	3.76	22.30	0.20	3.30	3.95	17.30

Source : Press Information Bureau, Govt. of Manipur.
(Based on 61st Round of NSS)

9.13 Labour and Employment :

The Department of Labour and Employment keeps an account of the existing working force and the likely addition to it from time to time. The main function of the Labour Department is to take necessary measures for the welfare of the labours working in the various establishments of the state. It also amended rules and regulation to regulate the daily or weekly hours of work, overtime holidays with pay, annual leave etc. concerning with labours and to check employment of children and young persons etc. The Department is throughout two schemes viz. (i) Administration of labour laws for enforcement, of minimum wages and labour laws at the rural areas and (ii) legal aid to labour to protect the interest of rural labours by giving legal aid to the workmen. These schemes were implemented during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Besides these schemes, two more new schemes were proposed to be implemented during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The schemes are (i) Survey on child labour and Rehabilitation and (ii) Survey on Bonded labour and Rehabilitation. It has also been proposed to conduct surveys on the child labour below the age of 14 (fourteen) years employed in hazardous and non-hazardous employment and on bonded labour system throughout the state for monitoring the conditions of the child and bonded labours and rehabilitations.

9.13.1 Minimum Wages:

To protect the interest of the agricultural labourers, the minimum wages for unskilled as well as skilled labourers have been revised from time to time. The minimum wage rates fixed by the Govt. from the year 1990-91 to 2005-2006 are given below in Table No. 9.27.

Table No. 9.27 Average Daily wage rates of Manipur

(in Rs.)

Year	Unskilled		Skilled	
	Hill	Valley	Hill	Valley
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	26.70	23.70	30.20	27.20
1991-92	26.70	23.70	30.20	27.20
1992-93	38.70	35.00	41.50	38.50
1993-94	41.30	38.30	44.80	41.80
1994-95	43.94	40.94	47.44	44.44
1995-96	47.65	44.65	54.65	51.65
1996-97	50.50	47.50	57.50	54.50
1997-98	50.50	47.50	57.50	54.50
1998-99	64.25	61.25	67.55	64.55
1999-00	65.65	62.65	65.65	62.65
2000-01	65.05	62.05	65.05	62.05
2001-02	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2002-03	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2003-04	65.05	62.05	78.15	75.15
2004-05	73.45	70.45	80.45	77.45
2005-06	72.40	72.40	79.40	79.40

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Manipur

9.13.2 Manpower and Employment Schemes:

The State Employment Service has been working in three levels viz. (i) State level (ii) District level and (iii) Town level. The main objectives of the employment service are (a) to assist the employment seekers in finding suitable jobs according to qualification and experience (b) to assist employers by providing suitable workers (c) to collect information regarding employment opportunities, training facilities etc. and (d) to guide young persons and employment seekers in re-orienting their training programme etc. according to the market needs and (e) to motivate job seekers towards self employment by giving, upto-date information of self employment opportunities.

The generation of employment opportunities is one of the main objectives of the economic development in the state. Therefore, the employment opportunities and employment in various categories of the population is quite, essential. Estimated employment in public and private sectors of Manipur are 97 percent and 3 percent persons respectively as compared to the 71 percent and 29 percent persons of all India.

9.13.3 Employment Situation:

17 (seventeen) Employment Exchange were opened for giving employment assistance to the job seekers of the state. The number of persons newly registered in the employment exchanges in the state during the year 2008-09 was 37,033 (including 8,057 females) persons as against 22,825 persons during the year 2007-08 showing an increasing of 62.25 percent. The vacancies notified in 2008-09 was 4,667 as against the 3,170 during the year 2007-08. There were 2 persons placed in appointment during the year 2007-08 and 210 persons in 2008-09. The consolidated Live Register of all Employment Exchanges stood at 6,42,247 (including 1,77,214 females) persons as on 31st March, 2009. The following Table No. 9.28 gives the number of persons under the Live Register of the employment exchange in the state from 1995-96 to 2010-11.

Table No. 9.28 Number of Registrants and placements effected by Employment Exchanges of Manipur

Year	Particulars					
	No. of Employment Exchanges	No. of persons registered during the year	No. of registrants on the live register	No. of vacancies notified	Submi-ssion made	No. of persons placed in appointments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	11	30,135	2,76,157	596	16,246	143
1996-97	12	27,938	2,99,881	1,959	64,326	579
1997-98	13	31,007	3,22,253	642	17,103	429
1998-99	13	37,861	3,54,269	1,108	51,327	162
1999-00	15	35,760	3,87,890	2,083	74,609	69
2000-01	16	14,777	3,97,304	451	14,197	2
2001-02	16	15,866	4,09,652	55	1,301	-
2002-03	17	10,027	4,17,338	215	2,735	5
2003-04	17	32,466	4,48,435	1,469	30,294	-
2004-05	17	43,857	4,91,476	1,019	20,984	-
2005-06	17	58,458	5,48,704	3,273	1,05,882	489
2006-07	17	35,475	5,83,653	3,011	74,339	357
2007-08	17	22,825	6,05,840	3,170	52,707	2
2008-09	17	37,033	6,42,247	4,667	61,923	210
2009-10	17	31,607	-	2,344	29,512	3
2010-11	17	16,057	6,89,119	1,096	19,339	644

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

Due to ever-increasing number of educated Job seekers including technical and professional job-seekers, the problem of unemployment is continuing to be a matter of serious concern to the state's economy. This perennial problem can be observed from the data made available by the State Employment Exchange. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchange, the total number of educated job-seekers was recorded as 685.34 thousands as on 31st March., 2011 as against 673.81 thousands as on 31st March, 2010 showing an increase of 1.71 percent over the previous year.

Of these 685.34 thousands educated job-seekers, 249.53 thousands were under matric 227.78 thousands were matriculate, 112.55 thousands were intermediate level, 74.03 thousands were graduates (including arts, science, commerce, technical and law), 13.07 thousands were post graduate (including arts, science, commerce, agriculture and law and others) and 8.38 thousands were diploma holders (including Engineering and Technology and others). The category-wise number of educated job-seekers is shown in Table No. 9.29 and a break-up of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe educated job seekers are given in Table No. 9(f) of Part II.

Table No. 9.29 Category wise number of educated job seekers in Manipur for the year 2010-11

Level of Education	Candidate			Percentage to total
	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Under Matric	2,18,755	30,772	2,49,527	36.40
2. Matriculate	1,52,208	75,576	2,27,784	33.24
3. P.U.C./ Intermediate/ Higher				
Secondary	71,746	40,806	1,12,552	16.42
4. Graduate	46,156	36,253	74,025	10.80
(a) Science	12,370	8,011	20,381	2.97
(b) Arts	25,232	20,775	46,007	6.71
(c) Commerce	1,116	520	1,636	0.24
(d) Engineering	1,865	265	2,130	0.31
(e) Medical	352	1,404	1,756	0.26
(f) Agriculture/Agri-Engineering	435	153	588	0.09
(g) Law	299	153	452	0.07
(h) Education	284	584	868	0.13
(i) Veterinary	167	40	207	0.03
5. Diploma holder	4,036	3,870	8,384	1.22
(a) Engineering and Technology	3,380	3,817	7,197	1.05
(b) Others	656	531	1,187	0.17
6. Post-Graduate	7,003	6,069	13,072	1.92
(i) Arts	3,446	3,210	6,656	0.97
(ii) Science	2,758	2,421	5,179	0.76
(iii) Commerce	510	222	732	0.11
(iv) Agriculture	41	23	64	0.01
(v) Education	24	55	79	0.01
(v) Law	10	8	18	0.00
(vi) Others	214	130	344	0.05

Total	4,95,868	1,89,476	6,85,344	100.00
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Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

9.13.4 Employment in Organised Sector :

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state was 80.6 thousands as on 31st March, 2005. Out of the total persons employed in organized sector, 78.0 thousands was public sector and the remaining 2.6 thousands was private sector. In the public sector the share of employment in Central Govt. was 5.77 percent State Govt. was 79.36 percent, Quasi Central & State Govt. were 5.38 percent and 4.36 percent respectively. The employment in the organised (public and private) sectors are presented in Table No. 9.30 and the break-up of public and private sectors of employment are shown in Table No. 9(g) of Part II.

Table No. 9.30 Employment in organised sector of Manipur (as on 31st March)

('000 nos.)

Year	Employment in organised sector			Percentage change over previous year		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	73.4	5.2	78.6	-	-	-
1996-97	74.2	5.3	79.6	1.09	1.92	1.14
1997-98	74.7	5.8	80.5	0.67	9.43	1.26
1998-99	76.1	6.0	82.1	1.87	3.45	1.99
1999-00	75.8	6.2	82.0	(-) 0.39	3.33	(-) 0.12
2000-01	76.5	6.6	83.1	0.92	6.45	1.34
2001-02	76.2	6.6	82.8	(-) 0.39	0.00	(-) 0.36
2002-03	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
2003-04	78.0	2.6	80.6	2.36	(-)60.61	(-)2.66
2004-05	78.0	2.6	80.6	0.00	0.00	0.00

NA – Not Available

Source: Statistical Abstract of India.

9.13.5 Employment in State and Central Government :

There are 806 establishments of State Government in the state which is having employment 65,208 employees as on 31st March, 2009. Out of this establishments, the State Government establishments accounts for 746 nos., the local bodies 12 nos. and the quasi

government state 48. Table No. 9.31 provides the district-wise number of establishments in public sector as on 31st March, 2009 and the no. of establishments in public sector are shown in Table No. 9(h) of part II.

Table No. 9.31 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector during 2010-11

District/State	Number of establishments					Total
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	
			Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	-	56	-	2	2	60
Tamenglong	-	49	-	1	1	51
Churachandpur	-	49	-	3	1	53
Chandel	-	50	-	1	1	52
Ukhrul	-	73	-	2	1	76
Imphal East	-	126	-	6	1	133
Imphal West	-	210	-	25	2	237
Bishnupur	-	61	-	1	1	63
Thoubal	-	61	-	1	2	64
Manipur	-	735	-	42	12	789

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

As per the census of Govt. employees, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 58,172 as on 31st March, 2009. This shows a decrease of employees as compared with 60,982 employees as on 30th June, 2006. The number of employees working under State Quasi Govt. decrease to 2,459 in 2009 from 7,844 in 2006 however, employees of Local bodies rise to 4,577 from 3,868 in 2006. Table No. 9.32 presents the number of employees in public sector and the district-wise male-female break-up of employees in public sector are shown in Table No.9(i) of part II.

Table No. 9.32 Number of employees in Public Sector in Manipur

Item	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			Percentage change over the previous year
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. State Govt.	43,921	14,251	58,172	39,808	12,708	52,516	41,588	12,687	54,275	(+)3.35
III. Quasi Govt. (Central)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IV. Quasi Govt. (State)	1,901	558	2,459	1,074	441	1,515	1,054	402	1,456	(-)3.89
V. Local bodies	3,073	1,504	4,577	2,957	1,462	4,419	4,132	2,474	6,606	(+)49.49
Total	48,895	16,313	65,208	43,839	14,611	58,450	46,774	15,563	62,337	(+)6.65

-Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur

9.13.6 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2002-03, the total number of commercial establishments was 1947 giving employment to 2,475 employees. Out of this total number of 1,947 establishments, 1,535 were shops, 97 were commercial establishments and 315 were hotel & restaurants. The number of workers employed in these establishments (shops, commercial establishments, hotel & restaurants) were 1,497,330 and 648 respectively. The number of towns establishment as well as in respect of shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants are shown in Table No. 9.33.

Table No. 9.33 Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotels Restaurants and worker employed

Year	No. of Town	Shops		Commercial Establishments		Hotel & Restaurants		Total	
		No.	Empl- yees	No.	Empl- yees	No.	Empl- yees	No.	Empl- yees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	32	53	142	23	297	18	200	94	639
1990-91	31	1,143	1,488	84	417	237	883	1,464	2,788
2000-01	31	1,339	1,449	96	351	285	747	1,720	2,547
2001-02	33	1,470	1,475	97	358	315	665	1,882	2,498
2002-03	33	1,535	1,497	97	330	315	648	1,947	2,475
2010-11	51	2,589	2,431	193	581	123	450	2,905	3,462

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of social infrastructure is a crucial need for the welfare state. State Government of Manipur has been making several efforts continuously for all-round development prioritising the sectors like education, public health, water supply, social welfare, employment etc., for uplifting the quality of life of the people of the state.

9.1 Education:

Education is a life long process by which an individual acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights. It starts from the cradle and ends at the grave for an individual. And life experiences are given to child through the informal agencies like family, social groups (clubs, associations, political parties, literary circle, debating societies, library, mass media radio, television, cinema, museum, tour etc.) and also through the agencies of formal education such as schools, colleges, universities etc. However, education is one of the principal factors influencing the quality of the state's labour force. It has an important role in the socio-economic development of the State. Its contribution to economic growth and its

impact on population controls life expectancy, infant mortality, improving nutritional status and strengthening civil institutions is well recognised. As per National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

9.1.2 Progress of Education:

There has been a great deal of accomplishment in the field of education since 1950-51. The number of educational institutions has increased from 538 in 1950-51 to over 4222 by the end of 2004-2005. Out of these 4222 institutions, 4089 were schools, 62 colleges and two universities. Table No. 9.1 shows the number of recognised educational institutions of various type and a comparative picture of the total number of recognised educational institutions in North-East States (2003-04) are presented in Table No. 9(a) of part II.

Table No. 9.1 Number of recognised educational institutions by types

Year	Number of Institutions							All Institutions
	Univer- sity	College for			School for			
		General Education	Profe- ssional education	Total	General Education	Profe- ssional & Other education	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	-	1	-	1	537	-	537	538
1960-61	-	2	1	3	2029	314	2343	2346
1970-71	-	12	14	26	2979	389 *	3369	3394
1980-81	-	24	41	65	3576	511	4087	4152
1990-91	1	29	33	62	4307	2492	6799	6862
1995-96	2	50	38	88	3622	77 *	3699	3789
2000-01	2	59	12	71	3970	78 *	4048	4121
2005-06	-	-	-	-	4344	104	4448	4448**
2006-07	-	-	-	-	4007	104	4111	4111**
2007-08	-	-	-	-	4006	104	4110	4110**
2008-09	-	-	-	-	4045	104	4149	4149**
2009-10	-	-	-	-	3875	104	3979	3979**

- * Due to cancellation of non-formal education
- ** Excluding Colleges and University.

Source: Directorate of Education (S) & (U). Government of Manipur.

Since 1950-51, the number of institutions imparting occupational and technical education has shown a phenomenal increase. Among these, different types of institutions like those connected with agriculture, arts and commerce, engineering, medicine, physical education, teachers training etc. are emphatically included. The University level education is imparted in subjects such as arts, sciences, vocational courses and specialised subjects etc. Universities also offer good higher research facilities. It has been observed that significant progress had been made in the spheres of education in the state. The literacy rate in Manipur has gone up from 11 percent in 1951 to 79.2 percent in 2011. In the state, the rate of male literacy was as high as 86.1 percent while rate of the female literacy stood at 72.4 percent in 2011. Despite the rise in literacy rate, the absolute number of illiterates has increased due to fast growing population. Districtwise number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate according to 2011 census are presented in Table No. 9.2.

Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literates and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2011 census

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of literate			No. of illiterate		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Manipur	1768181	960015	808166	802209	330156	472053
1.	Senapati*	124182	68169	56013	69562	30739	38823
2.	Tamenglong	85006	47403	37603	55645	24968	30677
3.	Churachandpur	195935	104013	91922	78208	34807	43401
4.	Chandel	90302	51053	39249	53880	23526	30354
5.	Ukhrul	129829	70148	59631	54169	24570	29599
6.	Imphal East	324664	173314	151350	131449	52780	78669
7.	Imphal West	392626	205985	186641	125366	49069	76297
8.	Bishnupur	156333	87313	69020	81060	31469	591
9.	Thoubal	259304	152617	116687	152864	58228	94636

Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literate and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2011 census

State/District	Literacy rate
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Sl. No.		Person	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11
	Manipur	79.2	86.1	72.4
1.	Senapati*	74.1	80.0	68.1
2.	Tamenglong	70.1	76.1	63.7
3.	Churachandpur	82.8	87.0	78.5
4.	Chandel	71.1	77.8	64.0
5.	Ukhrul	81.4	85.3	77.0
6.	Imphal East	82.0	88.8	75.3
7.	Imphal West	86.1	92.2	80.2
8.	Bishnupur	75.9	85.1	66.7
9.	Thoubal	74.5	85.0	64.1

*Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions

Concl'd.

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur.

9.1.2 School Education :

As per the National Policy on Education 1986, a target had been set for the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Under this policy, three aspects of elementary education viz. (i) universal access and enrolment (ii) universal retention of children upto 14 years of age and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education are to be achieved.

Several programmes like National Programme of Nutrition support to primary education (mid-day meal scheme) and promotion of girls' education were also undertaken in the state. Under mid-day meal scheme, the state is providing 3kgs. of rice per student per month to the students of class I to V reading in 2997 Govt. and aided schools having primary classes. Under the scheme (Expanded Operation Black Board) of the Govt. of India, minimum teaching learning materials, like teachers equipment, teaching learning materials, games materials, play materials, books for library, furniture etc. were procured for 398 upper primary schools of the state during 2002-03. The total enrolment at the primary stage (Class I to V) decreased from 199.23 thousands in 2008-09 to 136.03 thousands in 2009-10. Of these, the relative share of girls' enrolment increased from 48.43 percent in 2008-09 to 50.85 percent in 2009-10. Total enrolment at the middle/upper primary stage (Class VI to VIII) in 2009-10 is 291.12 thousands as against 389.99 thousands in 2008-09. The relative share of girls' enrolment was 51.08

percent in 2009-10 as against 47.98 percent in 2008-09. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of students enrolled by stages.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stage/classes

Year	Schools					
	Primary (Class I to V)			Middle/Upper Primary (Class VI to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	1,09,206	1,03,986	2,13,192	80,271	71,181	1,51,452
2002-03	1,83,711	1,71,642	3,55,353	64,098	60,488	1,24,586
2003-04	1,14,378	1,04,391	2,18,769	95,533	85,915	1,81,448
2004-05	1,14,820	1,11,466	2,26,286	96,316	86,711	1,83,027
2005-06	1,01,204	1,11,844	2,13,048	96,165	86,605	1,82,770
2006-07	1,13,484	1,10,575	2,24,059	96,656	88,645	1,85,301
2007-08	1,10,634	1,06,493	2,17,127	96,807	89,202	1,96,009
2008-09	1,02,949	96,674	1,99,623	99,932	90,437	1,90,369
2009-10	66,853	69,178	1,36,031	75,566	79,526	1,55,092

Contd.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stages/classes

Year	Schools		
	Elementary (Class I to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	8	9	10
2001-02	1,89,477	1,75,167	3,64,644
2002-03	2,47,809	2,32,130	4,79,939
2003-04	2,09,911	1,90,306	4,00,217
2004-05	2,11,136	1,98,177	4,09,313
2005-06	1,97,369	1,98,449	3,95,818
2006-07	2,10,140	1,99,220	4,09,360
2007-08	2,07,441	1,95,695	4,03,136
2008-09	2,01,881	1,87,111	3,89,992
2009-10	1,42,419	1,48,704	2,91,123

Concl.

The school level education is primarily looked after by the State Government. The high school stage of education comprising of classes from class IX to X are under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur. And Higher Secondary Schools Education comprising of class XI to XII comes under the control of Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur. The total number of high and higher secondary schools in the state were 786 by the end of 2009-10. The enrolment of students for high and higher secondary classes has increased by 13.70 percent during 2009-10 over the previous year 2008-09. And the average number of students per teacher in 2009-10 was 10 for high/higher secondary schools. The position about the number of high/higher secondary schools enrolment of students and the strength of teachers are presented in the following Table No. 9.4.

Table No. 9.4 Number of high/higher secondary schools, students and teachers in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	High/Higher Secondary School	Student			Teacher	Students per Teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	539	1,06,830	90,332	1,97,162	9,690	20
2000-01	614	1,25,344	1,11,121	2,36,465	12,097	20
2001-02	659	1,33,375	1,16,309	2,49,884	12,060	21
2002-03	652	1,25,033	1,14,579	2,39,612	12,324	19
2003-04	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004-05	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005-06	1,093	1,35,650	1,25,664	2,61,314	12,431	15
2006-07	744	1,37,543	1,26,226	2,63,769	13,392	14
2007-08	743	2,78,668	1,29,218	4,07,886	14,706	14
2008-09	763	1,47,041	1,34,573	2,81,614	10,060	19
2009-10	786	1,65,140	1,55,069	3,20,209	14,869	10

NA – Not Available

The Board of Secondary Education and the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur conducts the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) Examinations respectively. Table No. 9.5 shows the result of H.S.L.C. Examinations in the state from 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Table No. 9.5 Results of H.S.L.C. Examinations of Manipur

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination					
	Number of Student					
	Male			Female		
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	12206	7787	63.80	12403	6606	53.26
2008-09	13888	8699	62.64	13796	6989	50.66
2009-10	14093	9338	66.26	13188	7139	54.13

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination			Percentage ratio of passed Female to Male student
	Number of Student			
	Total			
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	
1	8	9	10	11
2007-08	24609	14393	58.49	0.83
2008-09	27684	15688	56.67	0.81
2009-10	27281	16477	60.40	0.82

- Not Available

Source : Board of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur.

9.1.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

On 22nd June, 2004, an outlay of Rs. 4,601.13 lakhs was approved for implementation of SSA in Manipur. The objective of the SSA Project is to ensure universal education for children in the age group of 6-14 years. During 2004-05, the grant released by the Central and State Government was Rs. 17.25 crores and 3.68 crores respectively. Under the scheme, text book were provided to 2,34,299 girls and ST/SC children in class I-VIII in 2005-06. During 2006-07, 3,21,951 girls, ST/SC children in class I-VIII were given text books worth Rs. 150 per child. Again during the year 2007-08, free text books worth Rs. 3.96 crores have been provided to 2,76,120 students of ST/SC and all girls in the Government and Aided Schools of 68,159 school children are covered out of a total of 74,368 class I-VIII.

9.1.4 Higher Education/Colleges:

Higher education plays a crucial role in the national development process. The matters relating to higher education are looked after by Directorate of Higher Education (U). The total number of colleges for General Education in the state at the end of 2005 was 62 (all types including private colleges). All these colleges had teaching facilities for higher degree courses. Table No. 9.6 shows the number of colleges, students enrolled and number of teachers.

Table No. 9.6 Number of Colleges, Students and Teachers for general education of

Manipur

Year	College	Student			Teacher	Students per teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	2	1,771	243	2,014	71	28
1970-71	12	7,767	2,385	10,152	368	28
1980-81	24	12,847	7,712	20,559	1,045	20
1990-91	29	22,427	16,597	39,024	1,025	38
1995-96	50	26,655	18,678	45,333	2,541	18
1996-97	50	23,560	20,017	43,577	2,695	16
1997-98	51	24,249	20,600	44,849	2,898	15
1998-99	50	24,411	21,407	45,818	2,898	16
1999-00	58	15,489	16,312	31,801	2,841	11
2000-01	25 *	10,053 *	8,611 *	18,664 *	1,267 *	15
2002-03	62	11,135	10,539	21,674	NA	NA
2003-04	62	8,727	8,003	16,730	NA	NA
2004-05	62	8,711	7,494	16,205	NA	NA

NA: Not Available

* Excluding Private Colleges

Source: Directorate of Education (U). Govt. of Manipur.

The above table shows an increasing trend in the number of colleges, students enrolment as well as in the number of teachers. The average number of students per teacher in 2000-01 was 15 for colleges.

9.1.4 Technical Education :

Technical education is basically meant to produce trained manpower in adequate numbers for speedy economic development of the state. Training have been diversified and programmes modified to take care of the needs of the modern development in technology. At the end of the Sixth Plan, the state had only a polytechnic having diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering etc. But the existing arrangements for educating at degree level is by reserving specified number of seats in different Engineering Colleges of the country through the Ministry of Human Resource Development. One Engineering College (Govt. College of Technology) was started during the annual plan 1998-99 in 3 (three) courses viz., Civil, Computer Science, Electronic & Communication Engineering with per intake capacity of 30 (thirty) each further the produce of technically trained manpower for the upliftment of economic development of the state. Still, inspite of all these, progress of technical education is at a slow pace and the state is lagging behind and is quite below the level of the other states in the development of technical education.

9.1.5 Industrial Training Institute:

There are 7 (seven) Industrial Training Institutes in the state which are imparting various engineering and non-engineering training courses based on locally suitable self-

employment activities under two schemes viz., Craftsman training and Apprenticeship training. Under the aegis of the Government of India (DGET), training are also imparted in the new diversified fields so as to meet the technological advancement. During the Tenth Plan, 5 (five) Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be set up at Imphal East, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Chandel.

9.1.6 Non-Formal Education:

To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education and fulfillment of the constitutional objectives, Non-Formal Education (NFE) for the elementary age group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), has been working for the upliftment of the quality of education in the elementary stage of education as well as the goal of the universalisation of elementary education by adopting proper strategies non-formal educational schemes for drop-out and non-starters in the age group of 0-14. The SCERT has also been entrusted with the implementation of the schemes of vocationalisation of education at plus two stage for self-employment as one of the main objectives. This scheme is equally shared by Central and State Governments. It is basically aimed at providing the institutional infrastructure necessary both for coverage of non-enrolled and non-attending children and strengthening the academic inputs of the action programme of non-formal education. During the Ninth Plan period, 3122 non-formal education centres have been functioning through 55 NFE projects with the total enrolment of 90,000 learners all over the state. Under the vocationalisation of education 8 schools were covered and 3 booklets were published. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs.900.00 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan (2002-03).

9.1.7 Adult Education:

The “National Literacy Mission” (NLM) was established in 1988 by the Government of India with the aim of successful implementation of strategies of eradicating illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Following prescribed detailed guidelines for the implementation of total literacy campaign, the state Government has taken a policy decision to implement Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in a phase manner. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) it was targeted to eradicate 2.12 lakhs illiterate population in the age group of 15 to 35 years and retention of literacy skills for the new literates by the introduction of complete course of the programmes of Basic Literacy and post literacy followed by continuing Education Programme in phases through Jana Shikshan Nitayamas (JSN) centres. Out of this 2.12 lakhs population,

1.92 lakhs are to be covered under centre based projects and the remaining 0.20 lakhs population are to be taken care of by the Post-Literacy and continuing phasewise education programmes through JSN centres. It is proposed to eradicate 1,92,914 (87,257 males & 1,05,657 females) illiterate populations in the age group of 15 to 35 years during the Tenth plan (2002-2007). It also aim at the retention of literacy skills as well as improvement of skill of the neo-literates.

A State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Manipur was constituted as per the directive given by the NLM Authority, Government of India. In 2004-05, the TLC was launched in all the nine (9) districts of Manipur, through the District Literacy Societies (DLSs). The project is funded on sharing basis by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in respect of the Valley and Hill districts respectively. There are three literacy phases in the TLC programme. In each phase, a primer/book need to be completed by adult learners. The teacher are volunteers mostly educated unemployed youths, club members, women societies members, church members, retired teachers etc. The districtwise physical achievement of the TLC as on March 2007 is shown in Table No. 9.7.

Table No. 9.7 Physical achievement of TLC as on March, 2007

District/State	Target	Enrolment	Persons completed Primer		
			I	II	III
1	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	67000	66560	66560	62682	39086
Tamenglong	16000	16027	14821	13162	9468
Churachandpur	20200	20213	20051	17682	15108
Chandel	18200	18600	18400	11486	10211
Ukhrul	15000	15000	15000	12963	11716
Imphal East	32000	32200	32200	30601	20930
Imphal West	30000	30200	30200	29526	18026
Bishnupur	20300	20300	20300	18464	13419
Thoubal	39400	40000	40000	28192	26534
Manipur	258100	259100	257532	224758	164498

NB : TLC- Programme was concluded during 2006-07 in all District of the State.

9.1.7.1 Post Literacy Programme (PLP)

The PLP was launched in Manipur during 2006-07 with the following objectives :

- (i) Remedy the deficiency of learning in the literacy phases or, in other words, build up literacy skills satisfactory standards;
- (ii) Retention, re-enforcement, stabilization and upgrading of literacy skills and improvement of functional skills;

(iii) Application in living and working situations but this need to be encouraged by positive measure. Through application of literacy, people begin to participate in the development process.

The programme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in the Valley and Hill districts respectively. The target groups of the programme are :-

- (i) Drop outs of TLC,
- (ii) Uncovered (gap between figures of TLC survey and enrolment),
- (iii) Neo-literates and
- (iv) New entrants/school drop out who are in the age group of 15 years and above.

The physical achievement of post literacy programme at the conclusion of the programme is given below :-

Physical achievement of PLP at the conclusion of the programme, 2009

District	Target	Enrolment	PL-1 Completer
1	2	3	4
Senapati	67000	70141	50998
Tamenglong	16000	11683	MOP learners of P-III completed - 2426
Churachandpur	20200	20670	15635
Chandel	18200	18314	10974
Ukhru	15000	15125	13506
Imphal East	32000	33065	22910
Imphal West	30000	30604	18881
Bishnupur	20300	20108	16534
Thoubal	39400	37620	25260
Grand Total	258100	257330	174698*

* Excluding Tamenglong

9.2 Science and Technology:

Science and Technology plays a vital role in the process of development and transformation of a traditional agrarian economy into a modern Industrial economy. Development in the fields of Science and Technology in Manipur is carried out under the auspices of the State Government. The Government has been consistently laying emphasis on the development of Science and Technology as a major instrument for achieving national goals of self-reliance and Socio-economic development.

Set up in January, 1985, the Science and Technology Department has been a Nodal Agency in the State for planning, co-ordinating and promoting science and technology for achieving the socio-economic objectives through meaningful applications in numerous developmental programmes. In view of the growing significance of Information Technology, the Department of Science and Technology was renamed as Department of Science & Technology and Information Technology. The Department has reverted to its original name of Department of Science & Technology from 5-9-2009.

Not only being an implementing agency, the department of Science & Technology also encourages the use of non-conventional sources of energy to minimise the excessive use of forest products. The Department also provides a feasible alternative for supplying energy to locations which cannot be provided with conventional sources of energy. Altogether, 16 (sixteen) schemes were implemented by the department under 3 (three) major schemes viz. (i) Scientific Research, (ii) Development of non-conventional sources of energy and (iii) Integrate Rural Energy planning.

9.2.1 Scientific Research:

Under scientific research centre, the Department had undertaken several scheme viz. (i) Science Centres and Science popularisation, (ii) S & T. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, (iii) Human Resource Development, (iv) Research and Development, (V) State Remote Sensing Centre and (vi) State Computer centre etc., to give a main thrust of all-round activities in the popularisation of science for welfare of various communities. To develop scientific temper among the students and people of the state, the Department had already set up 8 (eight) District Science Centres, 30 (thirty) District level science Model laboratories. Besides, the programmes like science symposia, science quiz/essay/seminars/workshops, national children's science congress, science excursion etc. were very effective in raising the level of science popularisation among the younger generation.

One Tissue Culture Laboratory at Manipur University and one Food Testing Laboratory at D.M. College of science were set up under the Research and Development scheme. Another project on 'Micro-Propagation of certain orchids of Manipur using tissue culture techniques' was also completed by making the products available to the progressive growers. And it was found effective with remarkable progress in production of orchids during 1997-98.

The State Remote Sensing Centre had taken up a project on "Natural Resources" and completed the projects on 'Application of Remote Sensing Techniques in Geological Studies in Manipur' and 'Integrated Mission for sustainable development of Imphal District'. The Remote Sensing Centre has Installed ARC/INFO, GIS software to supplement the existing image processing computer facility. The State Computer Centre plays the role of introducing innovative and appropriate computer application for Government departments with the objective of improving efficiency and productivity. Training on Computer operations and use of software were provided in various departments. Facility of AUTOCAD drafting was successfully introduced in departments like PWD. An Online INTRANET based Govt./Public

information system has been set up. The Department is also providing computers and Modems under the scheme of computer for homes and computers were offered to schools at low cost for use under school Computers Education. During 2009-10, the Manipur Remote Sensing Application Centre (MARSAC) has taken up schemes like Land Use/Land Cover of Manipur, Wasteland Mapping of Manipur, Land Degradation Mapping of Manipur, Urban Information system for Imphal and Kakching municipalities etc.

9.2.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:

Under this Non-Conventional sources of energy, 5 (five) schemes namely bio-gas/bio-energy, solar energy, solar thermal system, wind energy and improved chulhas were taken up in the state. Bio-gas as a domestic cooking fuel is found suitable in Manipur. During the Tenth Plan, 800 bio-gas plants were to be constructed.

Solar energy like photovoltaic system (SPV system) are found to be a technically acceptable solutions for providing lighting to remote and non-electrified villages of the State. During 2007-08, Solar Home Lighting System was taken up in 39 villages and 100 Nos. Solar Street Lighting Systems was installed for Heirok area and in 2008-09, 4 Nos. was installed for Imphal Airport.

Solar Thermal system is to provide hot water systems to Govt./Private agencies and is found suitable in the State. 1000 LPD Solar Heaters in govt. buildings and 50 LPD Solar Water Heaters are also made available to the public at subsidized rate. Wind energy is another source of non-conventional energy. During 2007-08, promotion of 3 Wind Solar Hybrid Power of 10 kw each and installation of 10kw Wind Solar Hybrid was done during 2008-09. During 2009-10 2 Wind Solar Hybrid power plants 10kw each were commissioned at Ukhrul district.

Under Hydro energy sector, 1 pico hydel project 5 kw was commissioned at Senapati district, trial run for micro hydel project 25 kw at Ukhrul district was carried out and renovation & modernisation of Gelnel small hydro project 400 kw at Senapati district was completed during 2009-10. The outlay and expenditure during 2009-10 was Rs. 300.00 (RE) and Rs. 300.00 lakhs (actual) respectively.

9.2.3 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP):

The implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) covered 5 blocks, 7 blocks and 12 blocks during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96 respectively and 7 blocks in 1997-98. The programme covered 19 IREP Blocks upto 1998-99. Various energy devices like bio-gas, Improved chulha, solar lantern tube-light with electronic choke and solar cooker and

pressure cooker, improved crematorium, compact fluorescent lamp etc., were made available to the beneficiaries for efficient use of energy.

During the year 2009-10, the IREP Scheme funds are proposed to be provided to the Zilla Parishads of Valley Districts as part of the devolution of powers to the Institutions of Zilla Parishads and to the Deputy Commissioners for the Hill Districts. The items taken up during the year are LED Reading Light system totaling 10000 units in 4 valley districts of Manipur which will help public, particularly students.

The actual expenditure for 2009-10 under the IREP scheme was Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

9.3 Ecology and Environment :

It is now universally accepted that environmental pollution on one hand and deforestation and population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on the earth. The situation can improve only if people from all walks of life realize the importance of environmental protection.

In view of right measures to check the environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the state by implementing various programmes, the Ecology & Environment office, under Forest and Environment Deptt., has been doing a foreman service. It launches various awareness programmes among the people.

For a meaningful enforcement of the Acts and Rules laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, the Department is implementing 5 (five) schemes viz., (i) Environmental education/Awareness Programme; (ii) Environmental Research and Monitoring; (iii) Eco-Development Programme; (iv) Prevention and control of population and (v) Direction and Administration. During the Ninth Plan, the financial assistance has been given to about 400 NGOS/Clubs/Academic Institutions/Organisations for organizing environmental education/awareness programmes to promote the local environment conscious citizens. The Department also took up various environmental monitoring works of some major rivers viz. Imphal, Nambul, Iril etc. and wetlands like Loktak Lake, Phumlenpat, Ikokpat etc. Besides, the real quality of Kangla Moat is also being monitored. The State Botanical Garden has been set up at Khonghampat. The Department is also providing grant-in-aid to the Manipur Pollution Control Board which is playing a major role in preventing air and water pollution in the state. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the department proposes

improvement of seven ecological parks in seven districts. It is also taking up the schemes/projects on 'Solid Waste management' and laboratory augmentation with French and Austria assistance under Externally Aided Project (EAP). A sum of Rs. 495.00 lakhs is agreed for the Tenth Plan of which Rs. 253.00 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

9.4 Food and Civil Supplies:

In a welfare state like Manipur, one of the important task is to make the essential commodities available to the common man at reasonable prices through the public distribution system. Besides food grains, the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies also arranges distribution of kerosene and sugar at controlled prices. Department has changed its name to Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

9.4.2 Public Distribution System :

Public distribution System is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty alleviation. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Govt. takes the responsibilities for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains at subsidised rates whereas the State Govt. on their part will operate a network of fair price shops through which the essential commodities in the prescribed quantity at prices fixed by the Government will be provided to the target group. The Deptt. has been making all necessary efforts to procure adequate quantities of foodgrains and other commodities to ensure its availability to the public. It procured PDS rice and levy sugar from the central pool against the allocation made by the Government of India for every month within a validity period. During the year 2006-07, 58.57 thousand tonnes of rice and 7.18 thousand tonnes of levy sugar and 8.35 thousand tonnes of wheat were procured. The projected target for procurement of PDS rice, sugar, wheat, edible oil are shown in Table No. 9.8.

Table No. 9.8 Procurement of different Commodities

(in tonnes)

Year	Procurement of			
	Rice	Sugar	Wheat	Edible Oil
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	43176.00	7158.90	120.00	-
2000-01	27005.47	7775.40	-	-
2001-02	21691.01	9489.00	-	-
2002-03	39930.35	5967.00	9250.00	-

2003-04	43921.55	3379.85	21164.85	-
2004-05	35781.15	3387.79	16724.61	-
2005-06	28033.83	4737.27	14674.40	-
2006-07	58,571.84	7,176.61	8,353.00	-

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

The distribution of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene through the Public Distribution System (PDS) was continued during the year 2006-07 in the State. During the year 2006-07, 50.75 thousand tonnes of rice, 5.75 thousand tonnes of wheat and 6.51 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar were distributed through PDS in the State as against 21.08 thousand tonnes of rice, 11.06 thousand tonnes of wheat and 4.30 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar in 2005-06. The distribution of essential commodities during 1999-00 to 2006-07 are given in Table No. 9.9.

Table No. 9.9 Distribution of different Commodities

Year	Distribution		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
1	2	3	4
1999-00	41.11	0.12	6.74
2000-01	22.61	-	6.73
2001-02	22.73	-	11.20
2002-03	44.13	5.85	6.00
2003-04	42.05	20.86	3.34
2004-05	33.69	16.72	3.43
2005-06	21.08	11.06	4.30
2006-07	50.75	5.75	6.51

-Not available

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

9.4.2 Targeted Public Distribution System:

With a view to making PDS more responsive to the needs of the poor, the Govt. of India introduced TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System) from 1st June, 1997 and the same have been implemented in Manipur w.e.f. 1st Sept. 1997. This system attempts to target families below poverty line (BPL) at heavily subsidised rates. The identification of BPL families is within the limit of 40.86 percent of the total State's household. The district-wise number of households below and above poverty line for the year 2009-10 are shown in Table No. 9.10.

Table No. 9.10 Families below poverty line and above poverty line of the Manipur State during 2009-10

District	Number of Households		
	Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Senapati	11,362	36,016	47,378
2. Tamenglong	4,395	11,270	15,665
3. Churachandpur	9,881	23,109	32,990
4. Chandel	4,180	11,869	16,049
5. Ukhrul	6,240	14,264	20,504
6. Imphal East	17,651	40,318	57,969
7. Imphal West	21,438	45,001	66,439
8. Bishnupur	10,298	21,150	31,448
9. Thoubal	16,955	37,596	54,551
Total	1,02,400	2,40,593	3,42,993

Source: Annual Administrative, Report, 2009-10,

Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

The Government of India had allotted 35136 MT of BPL rice and 34320 MT of APL rice quota during the year 2001-2002 to Manipur State. The State Government had lifted 21691.055 MT of BPL rice against the allocation which was distributed to 1,30,000 BPL families at the rate of 10 kgs. per family per month. But since April, 2002 the distribution was fixed at 35 kgs. per family per month.

The number of authorised fair price Shops in the state in 2001-02 was 2551. The distribution of food grains through the public distribution system during 2001-02 was 35 kgs. per family per month in the BPL group. In view of the difficult terrain and sparse population in the hill areas, it is still felt that there is urgent need for opening more fair price shops. Table No. 9.11 shows the number of fair price shops since 1995-96, 1999-00 to 2006-07 and the district-wise fair price shops and S.K. Oil Sub- Dealers in Manipur under PDS are shown in Table No. 9(b) of Part II.

Table No. 9.11 Number of Fair Price Shops in Manipur

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1995-96	1,723	11	1,734	175	19	194	1,898	30	1,928
1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,927

2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551

- Not Available

Source: Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

9.4.3 Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has been launched in the state w.e.f. January, 2002. It aims at ensuring food security for all including those in the category of below poverty line (BPL) who have minimum purchasing capacity to create a hunger free India in the next five years. It is to reform and improve the public distribution system (PDS) so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. AAY families will be identified out of the total BPL families who would be provided foodgrains at the rates of 35 kgs per family per month at the rate of Rs.3.47/kg. for rice. This scheme covers 63,600 AAY families in the state. During the year 2009-10, (under AAY scheme), the number of beneficiaries was 63,600.

9.4.5 Distribution of Foodgrains at Specially subsidised prices in ITDP areas :

With a view to strengthening the PDS in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas, the Government launched “Revamped PDS” programme. The Revamped Public Distribution System is operational in the tribal areas of the state. Taking into consideration the inadequate purchasing power of the tribals, the State Government launched a scheme known as ‘Specially subsidised Public Distribution Scheme’ for the tribal areas in the state, which is being implemented in 10 (ten) Principal Distribution Centres (PDC) viz., Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Paomata, Kamjong, Parbung, Tengnoupal and New Kaiphundai.

9.4.5 Storage Facilities:

At present, there are 47 (fortyseven) numbers of food storage facilities in the state. Out of which 1 (one) each in Thoubal and Bishnupur districts, 2(two) in Imphal East District 11 (eleven) in Imphal West district, 7 (seven) in Senapati districts, 5 (five) in Tamenglong

districts, 6(six) in Chandel District and 9 (nine) each in Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts. The overall storage capacity is 26,000 MT.

Construction of 2,500 MT capacity Godown under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) have been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur districts in 2007-08.

9.5 Health and Family Welfare Services:

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the State Government. It is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Health and Family Welfare Department is providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of 14 Civil Hospitals, 80 Primary Health Centres, 420 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 16 Community/ Urban Health Centres, 20 Dispensaries as on 31-3-2010. Special attention was also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and Aids. Table No. 9.12 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available.

Table No. 9.12 Number of hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in Manipur
(in nos.)

Year	Hospital (including PHC/UHC/ CHC)	Dispen- saries (including PHSC's)	Total	Population in '000 per hospital/ dispensaries	Bed	Population per bed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002-03	101	440	541	4.38	2,395	990
2003-04	101	440	541	4.47	2,310	1,048
2004-05	101	440	541	4.56	2,405	1,027
2005-06	101	440	541	4.66	2,290	1,100
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007-08	100	440	540	4.85	-	1,754*
2008-09	100	440	540	4.94	-	1,697#
2009-10	110	440	550	4.95	2,405	1,125
2010-11	106	440	546	5.23	1,609	1,775

* Base on estimated population 2006. # excluding RIMS - Not available

Source: 1. RIMS and Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur.
2. Annual Administrative Report Directorate of Health Services.

During the year 2010-11, medical health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 546 hospitals/dispensaries with bed population ratio of 1:1,775. The coverage of population per doctor/nurse is indicated in Table No. 9.13 below.

Table No. 9.13 Number of doctors and nurses employed and patients treated in Manipur

Year	Person employed		Population in '000 per		Patients treated (in '000 nos.)		
	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2002-03	945	1,148	2.51	2.07	60.9	1,095.9	1,156.8
2003-04	914	1,070	2.65	2.27	62.9	1,229.4	1,292.3
2004-05	910	1,019	2.71	2.42	60.5	1,172.9	1,233.4
2005-06	888	1,055	2.84	2.39	51.8	1,023.8	1,075.6
2006-07*	700	924	3.67	2.78	37.0	101.3	138.3
2007-08*	700	924	3.74	2.83	22.7	379.6	402.2
2008-09*	672	981	3.97	2.72	20.9	350.4	371.3
2009-10*	593	956	4.59	2.85	21.1	257.4	278.5

*Excluding RIMS

Source : 1. RIMS & Directorate of Health Services, Government of Manipur.

2. Annual Administrative Report Directorate of Health Services.

9.5.1 State Health and Family Welfare Programme :

A brief description of various health and family welfare programmes carried out in the state during 2004-2005 is summarized below:

9.5.1.2 Rural Health Scheme:

Under this scheme health guides are engaged for providing better health care to the people in the state. They are also significantly contributing towards malaria surveillance, family welfare and immunization activities.

9.5.1.3. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP):

This programme was implemented in the state as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from December, 1994. During 2009-10, 1.15 lakhs blood slides were collected and examined and 1069 positive cases were found.

The programme could tackle malaria problems more effectively. Youth and voluntary organisations have been actively involved in malaria control activities. Since March, 2004, the nomenclature of the programme, NAMP has been changed to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

9.5.1.3 National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP):

This programme was started during 1955 as a control programme under 'Mono-Drug Therapy' giving more stress on survey, Education and Treatment. The objective of the programme is to reduce the number of active leprosy cases by fifty percent. National Leprosy Eradication programme was introduced on 1984 with an objective of eradicating leprosy by 2000. The main strategies were active case detection and prompt treatment with Multi-Drug Therapy to reduce case load and transmission. Manipur has achieved the National Goal of prevalence rate of less than 1 per 10,000 population at the end of 2000-01. As on today Prevalence Rate of Manipur is 0.15 per 10,000 population which is one of the lowest in India.

9.5.1.4 National T .B. Control Programme (NTCP):

Under this programme, 100 bedded T.B. Hospital at Chingmeirong, 2 T.B. Clinics, one each at Churachandpur and Ukhrul and 4 District T.B. control centres one each at Imphal, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel are functioning since 1984-85.

The B.C.G. vaccination programme which is one of the most important Component of the T.B. Control Programme continued to provide B.C.G. vaccination to all eligible Children.

R.N.T.C.P. project funded by the World Bank has been complemented in all the districts of Manipur State. Under the project, at present, there are more than 500 DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) Centres, 13 TUs (Tuberculosis Units) and 49 DMCs (Designated Microscopy Centres).

9.5.1.5 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):

The objective of this programme is to reduce the incidence of blindness from the estimated level of 1.35% to 0.7%. During 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 the number of patients treated with Cataract Operation under NPCB was 210, 268 and 934 respectively.

9.5.1.6 Maternal Child Health-Cum-Expanded Programme on Immunisation:

In order to curb the infant mortality rate and to provide safeguard against serious diseases, an intensive ‘Child Immunisation Programme’ is being implemented in the State. The objective of the programme is to cover 100 percent of pregnant women with 2 or a boosters dose of T.T. and at least 85 percent of the infants with 3 doses of D.P.T. and Polio and one dose of B.C.G and measles vaccine. Performance of the Programme was remarkable during 2000-01.

9.5.1.7 National Aids Control Programme :

AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) has become a major public health problem in the state since 1990. It is affecting a number of youths in Manipur. According to the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Manipur ranks third highest as regarding the total number of HIV positive cases next to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states. The State Government with the help of National AIDS Control Organisation took up various activities in order to advert this looming catastrophic. The following measures were taken up (i) 100 percent blood safety has been achieved in all the blood banks in Manipur (ii) AIDS education in school has been introduced beginning from class VI, VII, VIII and X (iii) More than 81 percent of doctors and 80 percent of nurses/paramedicals have been trained in AIDS and related problems (iv) For the first time in India, the Manipur state AIDS policy was implemented (v) the number of NGOs financially supported by the National AIDS Control Programme has been increased (vi) Broaden partnership with NGOs. During the years 2004 and 2005, 6,854 and 1,745 nos. of blood samples were screened out of which 2,019 in 2004 and 515 in 2005 were reported to be of HIV positive cases. During the year 2002 (upto Oct.), 4,495 nos. of blood samples were screened and 1,191 were reported as HIV positive. During 2005, 63 AIDS cases were reported of which 14 were died. Table No. 9.14 shows the yearly trends of HIV/AIDS surveillance.

Table No. 9.14 Yearly Trends of HIV/AIDS Surveillance of Manipur

(in Nos.)

Year	Blood samples screened	HIV positive cases	Aids cases	Deaths due to AIDS
1	2	3	4	5
1999	3,436	1,037	196	29
2000	4,859	1,242	203	18
2001	4,329	1,192	286	51
2002	6,195	1,389	632	73
2003	5,423	1,419	1,187	133
2004	6,854	2,019	461	65
2005	1,745	515	63	14

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

Among the districts, Ukhrul district had the highest Sero-positive rate (HIV positive cases) followed by Chandel and Churachandpur districts. The rates were recorded as 43.86 percent, 34.51 percent and 33.01 percent respectively as on 31st March, 2005. The district-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) was presented in Table No. 9.15.

Table No. 9.15 District-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) as 31st March, 2005

(in Nos.)				
District	Blood Samples Screened	HIV Positive Cases	Sero-Positivity rate (percent)	District (percent)
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	2,389	591	24.74	4.02
Tamenglong	366	45	12.30	0.31
Churachandpur	3,026	999	33.01	6.79
Bishnupur	3,751	774	20.63	5.26
Thoubal	6,948	1,300	18.91	8.83
Imphal West } Imphal East }	45,726	9,401	20.56	63.89
Ukhrul	1,546	678	43.86	4.61
Chandel	1,643	567	34.51	3.85
Total	65,395	14,355	21.95	97.55
Unknown	9,927	360	3.63	2.45
Manipur	75,322	14,751	19.54	100.00

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-2005,
Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur.

It is observed that the maximum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 21 to 30 years (both in the case of male and female) followed by age group of 31 to 40 years. The minimum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 0 to 10 years Table No. 9.16 presents the age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur.

Table No. 9.16 Age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur as on Oct., 2002

Age Group	Number			HIV positive cases (percent)
	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
0 - 10	219	151	370	3.50
11 - 20	770	150	920	8.72
21 - 30	4,830	1,099	5,929	56.16
31 - 40	2,229	528	2,757	26.12
41 & above	444	137	581	5.50
All ages	8,492	2,065	10,557	100.00
Unknown	-	-	7	-

Manipur	8,492	2,065	10,564	-
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Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

9.5.1.10 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP)

Iodine deficiency is also one of the major public health problem in Manipur. The objective of this programme is to reduce the prevalence rate to below 5% as against 13% in 1996 and to achieve 100% household consumption of iodized salt.

9.5.1.11 National Rural Health Mission(NRHM)

Inorder to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural region, the NRHM was launched in 12th April, 2005. In the North Eastern Region of India, the North Eastern Regional Resource Centre is playing a critical role in developing need-based programmes in the region. In Manipur, Health Societies were formed at State and district level. Rogi Kalyan Samiti were established at J.N. Hospital. District Hospitals of Churachandpur and Bishnupur were started upgrading to Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) level. Sufficient manpower including AYUSH doctors and ASHAs has been deployed for implementing this programme. During April to December, 2008, 5347 women were benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and 47 percent of infant were fully immunized up to November 2008.

9.6 Water Supply and Sanitation :

Water is a chemical compound. It is a basic necessity of life. One of the essential services rendered by any state is 'safe drinking water supply'. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Every year, diseases and death, particularly of children and drudgery of women are directly attributable to lack of these essentials. Considering these needs, the National Water Policy gave highest priority to water and sanitation especially in rural areas as the urban areas is provided with piped water supply.

9.6.2 Rural Water Supply:

Rural Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in rural areas under centrally sponsored Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The total number of habitations in rural areas in Manipur as on 1st April, 2007 was 2,868. Out of which 788 (27.48 per cent) habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities. Up to the 1st April of 2010, 1,163 (40.52 per cent) out of 2870 habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities with an increase of 13.04 per cent over 2007. The status of coverage of habitations are given in Table No. 9.17

**Table No. 9.17 Number of Habitation Covered by Rural Water Supply
as on 1st April, 2010**

Status	Total number of habitations	Percentage of habitations covered
1	2	3
F.C. habitations	1,163	40.52
N.C. habitations	482	16.80
P.C. habitations	1,225	42.68
Total	2,870	100.00

F.C. – Fully Covered, N.C. – Not Covered P.C. – Partially Covered

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-05, 2007-08 and 2009-10
P.H.E. Deptt., Manipur.

9.6.2 Urban Water Supply :

Urban Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in urban areas under two divisions viz. Imphal Water Supply and other Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). There are 33 towns in the state with a population of 5.76 lakhs as per 2001 census. Water Supply facilities presently extended to some of the towns are at rural standard. In the urban areas, drinking water supply facilities are provided through piped water supply systems.

9.6.2.1 Imphal Water Supply:

The water demand of Imphal City and its suburbs by the end of 31-3-2010 has been assessed at 101.92 MLD. The total installed capacity of the existing treatment plants for Imphal Water Supply was 101.37 MLD. But the actual production is hardly 70.00 MLD (having a shortage of 31.92 MLD). The water requirement by the end of 2036 is expected to be 156.46 MLD. The Department has formulated a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal City Phase-I (capacity 29.50 MLD) to bridge the present gap of 31.92 MLD and also future gap between the ever increasing demand and the supply.

The main achievement during the Tenth Plan was the completion of Replacement of pipeline from Leimakhong to Kangchup and Kangchup to Iroisemba and construction of 6.81 MLD capacity water Treatment Plan at Irilbung (95% completed), the same at Canchipur 6.81 MLD capacity (85% completed), Ground Water Supply at Potsangbam & Sekmai PH-II, 6.81 MLD (90% completed) under Augmentation of Water Supply for Imphal City PH-I (29.50MLD) (NLPR). Commissioned one RCC Overhead Tank Service Reservoir near Assembly Complex and replacement of old pipes and extention of clear water main pipes was also done.

9.6.2.2 Other Towns (Water Supply):

The water demand for all other towns was estimated 30.10 MLD in 2008 AD. The anticipated water demand will be around 31.60 MLD by 2011 AD. All these towns have been extended with water supply facility at the rural standard (i.e. at the rate of 40 litres per capita per day). Upgradation of water supply schemes of other towns at the urban standard of supply i.e. 70 lpcd (litres per capita per day) are taken up in phases since the Ninth Five Year Plan Period (1997-2002). Upto the Tenth Plan augmentation of schemes for 18 towns were achieved to cover under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). So far augmentation works to 14 towns have been completed by the end of 2008-09 and 4 town during 2009-10.

In addition 6 (six) other towns are also to be further augmented under urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UISSMT) are taken up during 2009-10 with a service level of 135 lpcd as against the existing urban standard of 70 lpcd.

9.6.3 Sanitation :

Sanitation covers arrangements for drainage of rain water and effluents, collection and disposal of garbage and removal of human excreta. Proper sanitation is necessary condition for improvement in general health standards, productivity of labour force and quality of life. Sanitation has two aspects to it viz. (i) Rural Sanitation and (ii) Urban Sanitation.

9.6.4 Rural Sanitation :

Rural Sanitation has been one of the most neglected sectors. In this regard, Rural in Manipur has remained as primitive as ever. The Government of India has now restructured Rural Sanitation Programme under the name of Total Sanitation Campaign with an objective of to provide sanitary latrines to every household of the state. So far 17 nos. of Rural Sanitation Mark/Production centre has been established and 32,764 nos. of Individual household latrines, 142 nos. of Sanitary Complex and 787 nos. of Sanitary Latrines for schools have been constructed. In addition total sanitary has been achieved in Maklang village (Imphal West district) and Utlou (Bishnupur district).

9.6.5 Urban Sanitation :

For the upliftment of Urban Sanitation and drainage of the urban areas, a technical clearance of Rs. 36.69 crores has been given by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, for the construction of 5 (five) basins viz. Nambul, Waishel, Kongba, Imphal and Chandranadi basins of Greater Imphal area. Construction of 47,226 RM. of pucca drain and resectioning of 51,661 RM. were completed by the end of March 2007. The length of the pucca drain constructed during the year 2007-2008 was 5000 RMs. and the length of resectioning was 0.00 RM. as against a target of construction of 5000 of pucca drain and 6000 RM. of resection of the existing natural drains.

For the conveyance and treatment of sewage for Imphal town and Imphal Sewerage Project (Phase-I of Zone-I) has been accepted by the DEA, Government of India. The Project which kicked off from the month of September, 2002 is firstly targeted to be completed within 4 (four) years but the completion is again targeted by March 2012.

9.7 Development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes:

Of the total population of 21.67 lakhs of the state as per 2001 census which excludes the three sub-divisions of Senapati District, viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population constitutes 34.20 percent (741141 persons) and 2.77 percent (60037 persons) respectively. The majority of the scheduled tribe people live in the five hill districts of the state which is tribal sub-plan area and on the other hand, the scheduled castes people mostly resides in the three valley districts. The tribal sub-plan covers about 90 percent of the total geographical area of the state of 22,327 Sq. kms. According to the Tribal Bench Mark Survey 1982, 92 percent of the total families are cultivators of which 72 percent are engaged in jhum cultivation. The distribution of total working force in the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are indicated in the Table No. 9.18 below.

Table No. 9.18 Distribution of working force in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Category	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Total
1	2	3	4
(a) Cultivator	2,38,715	7,948	2,46,663
(b) Agricultural Labourer	6,620	1,912	8,532
(c) Livestock, forestry, fishing & other allied activities	1,273	101	1,374
(d) Household Industries	2,961	617	3,578
(e) Other workers	34,161	2,370	36,531
Total	2,83,730	12,948	2,96,678

Source : Draft Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002, Directorate for Development of Tribals and Backward Classes, Manipur.

The State is implementing various development and welfare programmes for socio-economic and educational development of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

9.7.1 Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:

The Department of Development of Tribal and Scheduled Castes of the state implemented various developmental and welfare programme for the speedy development in the sphere of educational, social and economical status of the target group people. Various schemes/programmes were undertaken during 2007-08. The approved outlay for the year is Rs.2370 lakhs under this sector.

9.7.1.1 Infrastructure development programme :

Under this scheme the Department took up various works like construction/repair/renovation of inter village roads/wooden bridges, schools and hostel buildings etc. During the year, 2009-10, construction of Residential School building at Gamnom Saparmaina, Tribal market at New Lambulane, Imphal, ST. Hostel at Senapati and Tamenglong, Community Halls, Marketing Sheds, Hostel Buildings and construction and repairing of Inter Village Roads and Wooden Bridges were taken up in the scheduled tribes areas.

9.7.1.2 Family Oriented Scheme :

During the year 2009-10, 2130 nos. of S.T. and 238 nos. of S.C. families, are covered under Rural Shelter programme. Under the Animal Husbandry based programme and programme for encouragement of Tribal Arts and culture, the Department is awarded financial assistance to 633 nos. of ST. families and 350 nos. of ST. youth club/voluntary organizations respectively.

9.7.1.3 Housing Scheme:

Under this scheme 1950 members of scheduled tribe families and 60 numbers of scheduled castes families are targeted to cover during the year, 2005-06.

9.7.1.4 Post Matric Scholarship and other assistances :

Under this scheme, the department awarded Post Matric Scholarship to 2,300 Scheduled Caste students up to the end of the February, 2006 and 35664 Scheduled Tribe

students up to the end of January, 2008 and 50,072 Scheduled Tribe and 1,614 Scheduled Castes students upto the end of 2009-10.

9.7.2 Minorities and other Backward Classes :

Established in the year 1998, the Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) had taken up various schemes/programmes for the welfare and upliftment of minorities and other backward class communities of the state. The common list of OBCs of Manipur have been included in the central list of OBCS w.e.f. 24th May, 1995, based on which certificates may be issued to the persons seeking benefits reserved in favour of OBCs. Generally, persons belonging to the families which annual income are below Rs. 1.00 (one) lakh comes under this category of OBCs. The meitei and meitei pangal (muslims) constitute the major of OBCs and minorities who are mostly inhabited in the four valley districts. The common list of OBC in respect of Manipur are presented in Table No. 9.19.

Table No. 9.19 Common list of Other Backward Classes in respect of Manipur

Name of Caste/Communities	Number	
	State list of OBCs	Mandal list
1	2	3
A. 1. Badi (Nepali)	4	2
2. Damei (Nepali) *	4	7
3. Gaimay (Nepali)	4	10
4. Kami (Nepali)	4	17
5. Sarki (Nepali)	4	41
B. Meitei/Meetei (including Meitei Brahmin, Meitei/Meetei Sanamahi and Meitei Rajkumar)	1	30
C. Meitei Pangal	2	30
D. Teli (who have been domiciled in Manipur for 10 years and their descendants)	3	47

* Those living in Manipur as member of the domiciled community since the 9th July, 1947 and their descendants.

9.7.2.1 Post Matric Scholarship-OBC (100% CSS) :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Special Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. During the year 2009-10, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 115.48 lakhs to award scholarship to 10980 OBC students. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for 2010-11.

9.7.2.2 Post-Matric Scholarship-Minority (100%CSS)

This is centrally sponsored and containing programme. A sum of Rs. 284.73 lakhs was utilized during 2009-10 for 97 renewal and 3325 fresh students.

9.7.2.3 Pre-Matric Scholarship-OBC (50:50) (SS:CSS)

This is a continuing programme. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs (State Share) was utilized to award scholarship to 28000 OBC students. An amount Rs. 60.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11 as state share.

9.7.2.4 Pre-Matric Scholarship-Minority (25:75) (SS:CSS)

This is a continuing programme . A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs state share was utilized for 1248 students and another amount of Rs. 310.29 lakhs as central share will utilized soon for 9332 students. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11 as state share.

9.7.2.5 Implementation of NGOs Scheme:

The scheme has been taken up to assist various NGOs working in their respective fields. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with the central assistance of 90 percent. The remaining 10 percent are to be borne by the NGOs. So far 30 project proposals have been forwarded to the Government of India.

9.7.2.6 Skill Development Programme :

An amount of Rs. 54.88 lakhs was utilized for implementation of schemes such as Remedial Coaching Paramedical, Mobile repairing, Bamboo Craft training and Reed making under this programme during 2009-10.

9.7.2.7 Pre-examination Coaching for weaker section :

The scheme will give benefit to those candidates who are going to apply for competitive examinations conducted by Central and State Govt. for professional courses. 5 Centres are running under this programme. Under this scheme, 90% of the project cost will be borne by the Government of India and 10% by the NGOs.

9.7.2.8 Moulan Azad Education Foundation :

The scheme is exclusively for the minority muslim community for establishment of residential schools/hostels for strengthening new trade courses in technical or professional institutions.

9.7.2.9 Wakf Board, Manipur :

During the year 2009-10, the State Govt. have released a sum of Rs. 33.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid for meeting the overhead office expenditures and implement development schemes by the Wakf Board, Manipur. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11.

9.7.2.10 Economic Development Programme :

Under this Programme, 7573 numbers of beneficiaries belonging to both Minority and OBC communities have been benefited at a cost of Rs. 655.85 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3396.75 lakhs is proposed to cover 34,500 nos. of families during the period 2005-2011.

9.7.2.12 Women Empowerment :

Realising the importance of the roles played by the women of the state, the Deptt. has implemented skill upgradation and Self-help group training-cum-Micro Credit Programme.

9.8 Social Welfare :

In a welfare state, the Social Welfare Programme aims at the welfare of the weaker sections of society like destitutes, infirms, physically and mentally handicapped etc. To protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitations, Government is running various institutions such as Anganwadi Centres, Destitute Homes, Children Homes or Orphanage etc.

9.8.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :

For all-round development of children-mentally, emotionally and physically, 38 ICDS project centres are now being run by the Department spreading over the 9 (nine) districts of Manipur, Covering 33 blocks and 1 (one) urban ICDS project. For overall control and supervision of various welfare programmes, 1 (one) ICDS cell at the State Head Quarter at state level and 6 ICDS cells at District level have been established. As on 31st March, 2010, there are 9418 Angawadi Centre and 236 Mini Angawadi Centres functioning under the 38 ICDS projects including one urban Project. These centres are actively associated with the programme in giving nutrition, education, demonstration, health and immunisation of children etc. During 2009-10, 90640 boys and 90535 girls within the age group of 3 to 6 years had been given the knowledge of Pre-School education and 347886 children of 6 months to 6 years and

69224 Pregnant and Lactating Mothers were been given Supplementary Nutrition. The number of institutions engaging in social welfare activities are shown in Table No. 9.20.

Table No. 9.20 Number of Organisations/Institutions engaging in Social Welfare as on 31st March of the year from 1995-96 to 2010-11.

(in Nos.)						
Organisations/Institutions	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anganwadi Centre	4,157	4,300	4,461	4,501	4,501	4,501
ICDS Project	34	34	34	34	34	34
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	8	8	8	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	2	1	1	1	1	1
Anganwadi Training Centre	2	4	1	1	1	1

Contd.

(in Nos.)						
Organisations/Institutions	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Anganwadi Centre	4501	4501	7369	9107	9418	9425
ICDS Project	34	34	38	38	38	38
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	8	8	8	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anganwadi Training Centre	34	34	34	34	34	34

Concl.

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

The Department has been extending grant-in-aid to 8 (eight) destitute Homes run by eminent NGOs for care and maintenance of the destitute, orphan and neglected children. Altogether 321 destitute/orphan/neglected children have been provided shelter and care in these Homes. A sum of Rs. 60.00 per child per month in the age group of 6 to 14 years were given to 288 school going destitute children living below poverty line.

The State Bal Bhavan at Khuman Lampak, which is recreational-cum-educational centres, has been providing training facilities in various fields like music, dance, science, home management, computer etc. But kendras in the tribal areas of Senapati and Churachandpur districts has been opened for the benefits of the children of this remote areas by providing facilities under Bal Bhavan.

9.8.2. Welfare of Aged & Infirm:

Under MOAP (Manipur Old Age Pension) Rules, 4172 old persons were given old age pensions at the rate of Rs. 100.00 per month per head up to Feb., 2002. During the year 2004-05, the Government has been providing old age pension to 26,907 persons in the state. The

pension was paid to the destitutes above 60 years of age and having none to support them. The district-wise loans and grants distributed to the economically weaker sections of Manipur is indicated in Table No. 9.21.

Table No. 9.21 Loans and Grants Distributed by the Government to the economically weaker sections in Manipur during 2004-2005

District/State	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	1845	22,14,000	NA	NA
Tamenglong	719	8,62,800	NA	NA
Churachandpur	1916	22,99,200	NA	NA
Ukhrul	1733	20,79,600	NA	NA
Chandel	940	11,28,000	NA	NA
Hill Total	7,153	85,83,600	NA	NA
Imphal East	5383	64,59,600	NA	NA
Imphal West	7421	89,05,200	NA	NA
Bishnupur	2414	28,96,800	NA	NA
Thoubal	4536	54,43,200	NA	NA
Valley Total	19,754	2,37,04,800	NA	NA
Manipur	26,907	3,22,88,400	NA	NA

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

Besides this scheme other two schemes viz. National Maternity Benefit Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme were implemented under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for giving financial assistance to the family below poverty line. Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family below poverty line on the birth of a child whereas under National Family Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family belonging to below poverty line when the head of the family who is primary bread winner of the family dies. Under the NFB Scheme 2,700 families were benefited during the year 2006-07.

9.8.3 Welfare of the women :

The department accommodated 11 (eleven) working women at the department's working Ladies Hostel at Takyel. An annual state grant was also given to one Destitute Women Home at Imphal. Under centrally sponsored scheme of "Balika Samardhi Yojana" (BSY), 3208 girl child were given benefits of Rs.500 each as post delivery grant. This grant has been given

through the mother of the girl child. The Kishore Shakti Yojana (KSY) renamed from the erstwhile Adolescent Girls Scheme (AGS) has been launched in 13 ICDS Projects in Manipur with an aim of laying healthy foundation of girlhood to become womanhood of the Girl-Child in the age-group of 11 to 18 years.

9.8.3.1 Welfare of Disabled women :

Under this Scheme, 2 (two) special schools viz. Govt. Blind School and Govt. Deaf and Mute School have been successfully continuing its educational programmes for the disabled children (blind, deaf and mute). The monthly diet allowance of ;Rs. 500.00 per month have been provided to the hostellers of these two schools. Disabled students, scholarship were also extended to 142 students. With the implementation of a central scheme known as "Grameen Purnavas Yojana", 18 wheel chairs/tri-cycles were distributed to the disabled persons.

9.8.3.2 Correctional Services :

With the enforcement of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, in the state, the Department has been implementing the Central Sponsored Scheme of "A Programme for Juvenile Justice." One observation Home, one Juvenile Home and one Special Home has been established under this scheme. The observation and Special Homes has been engaging and handling the Juvenile delinquents sent by Juvenile Court Magistrate. During the year 2001-02, 2 (two) boys/delinquent Juveniles have been kept at the Home under orders of Juvenile Court.

9.10 Arts and Culture :

The department of Arts and Culture, which came into existence in January, 1990, is engaged in activities of (i) preservation of cultural heritage, (ii) promotion of art and culture. To promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the state, the department has been organising a number of Cultural Programmes inside and outside the state.

9.9.2 Fine Art Education :

Under Fine Art Education, grant-in-aid to Manipur State Kala Academy and Imphal Art College was extended for organising festivals/seminar/symposium etc. During the year 2001-02, Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College and Govt. Dance College were established. The construction of cultural complex has been taken up during the said year.

The Imphal Art College, the only College of its kind in Manipur has been functioning as a standard college comparable to other Arts Colleges of other states. The College has been affiliated to Manipur University. The total number of students during the year 2001-02 was 97. A total of 9 (nine) lecturers and 6 (six) students of this college were awarded State Kala Academy Award.

The Government Dance College has been functioning with the objectives of propagation and spread of knowledge of Manipur Dance, its pristine, purity among the people of Manipur and other states of India. Altogether 77 student were undergoing various courses in the fields of classical Manipur Dance and Folk dances of Manipuri Laiharouba, Kabui dance and Mao dance etc. During the year 2001-02, 366 students were enrolled in Govt. Music College (now renamed as Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College).

9.9.2 Promotion of Arts & Culture:

The Manipur State Kala Academy, a composite Centre of Sahitya, Fine Arts and Dance & Music are regularly implementing various programmes in order to promote the unique cultural heritage of the state. 64 cultural personalities have got National Awards in different

fields of culture w.e.f. 1956 till date. The Academy is conducting Sumang Leela Festival in regular basis. Under promotion of Art and Culture, the grant-in-aids are extended to voluntary organisation working in the, field of theatre, dance and music, public libraries and also to Manipur Film Development Corporation.

The Manipur Film Development Corporation Limited came into existence on 1.5.1987. It was established with the objective of upliftment of film industry in the state. Till date Manipur could produce 56 feature films and 50 documentary films. These have earned prestigious awards both at the national (10 nos.) and international (9 nos.) levels. This is definitely no mean achievement as the film lovers of the state toil under impossible circumstances.

9.9.3 Archives:

The state Archives collects a number of valuable old records from the government departments/semi government offices/custodian and from individuals for preservation. The reprographic unit and micro film units have also been maintained to take necessary measures for the preservation and rehabilitation of the valuable records.

Till the year 2001-02, the state Archives is preserving the number of 25,522 noncurrent records including books, papers, maps, photographs etc. which are more than 25 years old and the number of 18,812 other record which are less than 25 years old. A proposal for construction of a permanent 'Stack Area' within March 2008 was submitted under the 12th Finance Commission as first phase.

9.9.5 Library:

There are 10 (ten) Government public libraries in Manipur. This includes 1 (one) central library at Imphal, 8 (eight) hill district libraries, and one branch library of the State Central Library, Imphal at Ningthoukhong of Bishnupur district. Moreover, there are 130 beneficiary, libraries run by clubs/voluntary organisations/libraries which are reorganised by the State Government and treated as public libraries. After the State Central Library was burnt on 13.4.05, the library started running in the new building at the State Central Library and Manipur State Archives at Keishampat. Now, there are 47,234 books and 51 Nos. of regular News paper/journals. The following Table No. 9.22 shows the number of books available and the number of borrowers for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 in Manipur.

Table No. 9.22 Number of books available in the Libraries in Manipur 2007-08 to 2009-10

Year	No. of books available	No. of borrowers
1	2	3
2007-08	19,500	NA
2008-09	31,500	NA
2009-10	47,234	400

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Department of Arts & Culture

9.9.5 Archaeology :

The State Archaeology office has been conducting numerous systematic exploration and scientific excavation at different parts of the state. The important Pre-historic sites of (i) Khangkhui Cave, Ukhrul district (ii) Napachik Wangoo, Bishnupur district (iii) Nongpok Keithelmanbi, Thoubal district (iv) Tharon Cave and Rock Shifters Tamenglong district etc.

were the results of these systematic excavation and exploration. Besides these, Proto-historic and historical sites of (i) Sekta Kei Mound, Sekta, Imphal East district (2) Khamrou, Imphal West district (3) Sangai Yumpham. Langthabal and (4) Koutruk, Imphal West district etc. have also been discovered and excavated. Till date 37 historical monuments have been declared as protected monuments and 861 Antiquities and Art objects have been registered.

Under the State Plan Assistance, the State Archaeology will develop the Maharaja Gambhir Singh Memorial Samadhi, Langthabal within 2007-08.

9.9.7 Museum :

Having been established on 23rd September, 1969, Manipur State Museum has now become a full-fledged Museum. At present, it has 7 Galleries viz. (i) Ethnological Gallery (2) Archaeological Gallery (3) Natural History Gallery (4) Children's Gallery (5) Art Gallery and (6) Jallan's Gallery (7) Hiyang Hiren open Art Gallery. There is also one Museum at the INA Memorial Complex, Moirang where the museum objects of the 2nd world war particularly for the Indian National Army (INA) has been exhibiting. The latest collection by the State Museum are given below :

(a) Personal belongings of (L) Potsangbam Mani Singh, Nongthombam/Pukhramba (C 1891-1995 A.D.) (b) Tribal ornaments (c) A very rare fossil (tooth) of Elephant presented by Sadokpam Rajeshwor Singh, Phaknung Awang Leikai (d) 50 (fifty)nos. of stamps presented by O. Tomba Singh (e) Shami Lanmi Phee presented by Meisnam Lalini Devi, Wangkhei and (f) Personal property of (L) Ph. Madhumangol Sharma, who served as Hanjaba during Maharaj Budhachandra (1941-1955).

9.10 Tourism :

The State of Manipur, though tiny in size has immense scope for promotion of tourism with an area of only 22,327 Sq. kms. It is situated in the eastern-most fringe of the country. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. The state can broadly be divided into two parts, the valley and the hill. The location of the valley is such that it is being surrounded by a rows of rolling hills forming preventive barrier isolating the state from the rest of the country.

There are many places in Manipur which can be developed as tourist centres. Keibul Lamjao National Park on the bank of the Loktak Lake, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer locally known as 'Sangai'. INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang where INA hoisted tricolour flag for the first time on Indian soil, Siroy National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region and Khongjom War Memorial,

where the last war of Manipur Independence was fought, are the major tourist spot of the state. Besides there are other places which are worth seeing and which possessed immense potential for developing into a good tourist spot.

In order to facilitate the movement of tourist in the state, the Directorate of Tourism, Manipur has been providing various infrastructural facilities for incoming tourists. The Directorate is managing the tourist homes at Sendra, Moirang, Phubala, Churachandpur, Kaina, Khongjom, Tamenglong and Ukhrul for accommodation of tourist visiting the areas. Hotel Imphal at the heart of capital town Imphal has been improved with modern amenities.

To improve tourism industry, various schemes/projects are taken up under the central prioritised schemes at different locations such as Tourist Home at Jiribam and Rengpang. Besides these, the way-side amenities at Kangpokpi, Khonghampat, Litan, Santing are also completed. In order to provide accommodation to tourist, the Directorate has also taken up steps for construction of Yatri-Niwas and Health Resort at Imphal.

9.10.1 Progress of Tourism :

The tourist traffic in Manipur is very encouraging. The arrival of foreign and domestic tourists during the year 2010-11 was 431 and 1,16,652 thousands respectively. As a new guideline was issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India which considered only tourist who stay overnight as tourist, by excluding daytime visitors and also as some of tourist Home are presently occupied by security personnels, the total number of tourist during 2011-12 was 1,33,826 as against 1,17,083 in 2010-11, with a an increased of 16743 over 2010-11. The volume of tourists traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings in the state are presented in Table No. 9.23 and the district-wise tourists spots and tourist during 2010-11 & 2011-12 are shown in Table No. 9(d) of Part II.

Table No. 9.23 Progress of Tourism in Manipur

Year	No. of tourist spot	No. of tourist			Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
		Foreign	Domestic	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1994-95	29	370	82,798	83,168	1.86
1995-96	29	288	84,025	84,313	1.70
1996-97	29	219	87,074	87,293	2.11
1997-98	31	173	91,620	91,793	5.19
1998-99	31	294	89,664	89,958	0.64
1999-00	29	335	99,399	99,734	18.55
2000-01	29	409	1,03,854	1,04,263	0.74
2001-02	41	131	73,842	73,973	1.00
2002-03	41	227	89,829	90,056	0.70

2003-04	41	296	93,430	93,726	0.93
2004-05	41	248	97,054	97,302	NA
2005-06	41	348	93,331	93,679	NA
2006-07	42	263	1,20,572	1,20,835	NA
2007-08	54	460	1,01,000	1,01,460	NA
2008-09	54	271	1,15,300	1,15,571	NA
2009-10	54	405	1,27,524	1,27,929	NA
2010-11	54	431	1,16,652	1,17,083	NA
2011-12	54	602	1,33,224	1,33,826	NA
2012-13	57	768	1,31,803	1,32,571	NA
2013-14	57	1932	1,21,032	1,22,964	NA

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

9.11 Empowerment of Women :

It is a well-known fact that the goal of poverty alleviation cannot be achieved without the full and active participation of women who constitute a large section of work force. Thus women's empowerment is critical to the process of the development. Bringing women into the mainstream of development is a major concern of the Government. Despite significant steps undertaken for protection of women's rights and promoting their welfare, the status of women continues to remain backward. The main cause for this is illiteracy and ignorance. In order to empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional mechanisms at various levels and adequate financial resources has been created. The year 2001 was declared as the Women's Empowerment Year by the Government of India. With gradual spread of education and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change.

9.11.1 Females Literacy Rate :

There is a substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. It is a fact that after 1961 onwards the progress of women's education in Manipur is higher, than that of all India. From a mere 0.04 female literacy rate in 1901, it rose to 47.60 in 1991. According to 2001 census, the female literacy is 53.70 percent. The female literacy rate of Manipur and All-India during 1901 to 2011 are presented in Table No. 9.24.

Table No. 9.24 Female Literacy rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All-India

Census Year	Manipur		All-India	
	Persons	Female	Persons	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1901	0.93	0.04	5.30	0.60
1911	2.05	0.12	5.90	1.10
1921	3.82	0.15	7.20	1.80
1931	3.25	0.30	9.50	2.90
1941	5.06	0.61	16.10	7.30
1951	11.41	2.38	18.33 *	8.86 *

1961	30.42	15.93	28.31	15.34
1971	32.91	19.53	34.45	21.97
1981	41.35	29.06	43.57	29.75
1991	59.89	47.60	52.21	39.29
2001	70.50	60.50	64.80	53.70
2011	79.21	72.37	72.97	64.64

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

9.11.2 Women in the Workforce:

Women constitute a significant part of the work force in the state. Amongst rural women workers, a majority are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Women as agricultural workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. They are engaged in transplanting, weeding, applying fertilizers and also harvesting the produce. In the Urban areas, women workers are primarily employed in the unorganised sector such as household industries, petty trades and services, construction works etc. According to 2011 census, 42.59 percent of the total workers in Manipur are women. The main and marginal workers among females constitute 60.88 percent and 39.12 percent of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 3,00,494 main female workers, 1,33,582 (44.46 percent) were cultivators, 20,171 (6.71 percent) were agricultural labourers whereas the remaining 1,46,741 (48.83 percent) were engaged in other sectors like manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing other than Household Industries and other services etc. Table No. 9.25 provides the total female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 9.25 Female workers and non-workers in respect of Manipur according to 2011 census

District/State	Female			Dependency ratio
	Workers	Non-workers	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	37,867	56,969	94,836	150.44
Tamenglong	33,438	34,842	68,280	104.20
Churachandpur	52,061	83,262	1,35,323	159.90
Ukhrul	41,396	47,884	89,280	115.67

Chandel	33,623	35,980	69,603	107.01
Hill Total	1,98,385	2,58,937	4,57,322	130.52
Imphal East	77,286	1,52,733	2,30,019	197.62
Imphal West	84,847	1,78,091	2,62,938	209.90
Bishnupur	47,130	71,487	1,18,617	151.68
Thoubal	85,942	12,581	2,11,323	145.89
Valley Total	2,95,205	5,27,692	8,22,897	178.75
Manipur	4,93,590	7,86,629	12,80,219	159.37

9.12 Poverty:

Though the term poverty could not be defined precisely and though its concept and content varies from country to country, in the Indian context, it manifests itself in its starkest form as a visual of semi-starved, ill-clad, deprived millions of countrymen, thousands of them dying everyday from malnutrition, ill-health and lack of basic amenities.

Poverty is a curse. It degrades human life. In fact, it is the root cause of all other problems. It is synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources.

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development. Defining a poverty line is the first step in estimating poverty. It is cut-off line that separates the poor from non-poor, given size distribution of population by per-capita consumer expenditure classes.

According to the 61st Round of the NSSO's Sample Survey (July 2004 to June, 2005), the poverty ratio (on a 30 day recall basis) fell to 17.3% in 2004-05 from 28.54% in 1999-2000. It declined from 40.04 % to 22.3% in rural areas and from 7.47% to 3.3% in urban areas. Thus the incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has steadily declined from 50.01 % in 1973-74 to 17.3 % in 2004-05. The number of persons below poverty line in 2004-05 was 3.95 lakhs as against 5.86 lakhs in 1973-74 . The percentage of population below poverty line are presented in Table No. 9.26 and the poverty ratio at the National and state level are shown in Table No.9(e) of part II.

Table No. 9.26 Number and percentage of population below poverty line in respect of Manipur

(No. in lakhs)

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	5.11	52.57	0.75	37.16	5.86	50.01
1977-78	6.09	59.82	1.11	37.58	7.20	54.83
1983-84	4.71	42.60	1.13	26.38	5.84	38.08
1987-88	4.68	39.35	0.85	17.34	5.53	32.93

1993-94	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
1999-00	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
2004-05	3.76	22.30	0.20	3.30	3.95	17.30

Source : Press Information Bureau, Govt. of Manipur.
(Based on 61st Round of NSS)

9.14 Labour and Employment :

The Department of Labour and Employment keeps an account of the existing working force and the likely addition to it from time to time. The main function of the Labour Department is to take necessary measures for the welfare of the labours working in the various establishments of the state. It also amended rules and regulation to regulate the daily or weekly hours of work, overtime holidays with pay, annual leave etc. concerning with labours and to check employment of children and young persons etc. The Department is throughout two schemes viz. (i) Administration of labour laws for enforcement, of minimum wages and labour laws at the rural areas and (ii) legal aid to labour to protect the interest of rural labours by giving legal aid to the workmen. These schemes were implemented during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Besides these schemes, two more new schemes were proposed to be implemented during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The schemes are (i) Survey on child labour and Rehabilitation and (ii) Survey on Bonded labour and Rehabilitation. It has also been proposed to conduct surveys on the child labour below the age of 14 (fourteen) years employed in hazardous and non-hazardous employment and on bonded labour system throughout the state for monitoring the conditions of the child and bonded labours and rehabilitations.

9.13.1 Minimum Wages:

To protect the interest of the agricultural labourers, the minimum wages for unskilled as well as skilled labourers have been revised from time to time. The minimum wage rates fixed by the Govt. from the year 1990-91 to 2005-2006 are given below in Table No. 9.27.

Table No. 9.27 Average Daily wage rates of Manipur

Year	Unskilled		Skilled	
	Hill	Valley	Hill	Valley
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	26.70	23.70	30.20	27.20
1991-92	26.70	23.70	30.20	27.20
1992-93	38.70	35.00	41.50	38.50
1993-94	41.30	38.30	44.80	41.80
1994-95	43.94	40.94	47.44	44.44
1995-96	47.65	44.65	54.65	51.65

(in Rs.)

1996-97	50.50	47.50	57.50	54.50
1997-98	50.50	47.50	57.50	54.50
1998-99	64.25	61.25	67.55	64.55
1999-00	65.65	62.65	65.65	62.65
2000-01	65.05	62.05	65.05	62.05
2001-02	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2002-03	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2003-04	65.05	62.05	78.15	75.15
2004-05	73.45	70.45	80.45	77.45
2005-06	72.40	72.40	79.40	79.40

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Manipur

9.13.2 Manpower and Employment Schemes:

The State Employment Service has been working in three levels viz. (i) State level (ii) District level and (iii) Town level. The main objectives of the employment service are (a) to assist the employment seekers in finding suitable jobs according to qualification and experience (b) to assist employers by providing suitable workers (c) to collect information regarding employment opportunities, training facilities etc. and (d) to guide young persons and employment seekers in re-orienting their training programme etc. according to the market needs and (e) to motivate job seekers towards self employment by giving, upto-date information of self employment opportunities.

The generation of employment opportunities is one of the main objectives of the economic development in the state. Therefore, the employment opportunities and employment in various categories of the population is quite, essential. Estimated employment in public and private sectors of Manipur are 97 percent and 3 percent persons respectively as compared to the 71 percent and 29 percent persons of all India.

9.13.3 Employment Situation:

17 (seventeen) Employment Exchange were opened for giving employment assistance to the job seekers of the state. The number of persons newly registered in the employment exchanges in the state during the year 2008-09 was 37,033 (including 8,057 females) persons as against 22,825 persons during the year 2007-08 showing an increasing of 62.25 percent. The vacancies notified in 2008-09 was 4,667 as against the 3,170 during the year 2007-08. There were 2 persons placed in appointment during the year 2007-08 and 210 persons in 2008-09. The consolidated Live Register of all Employment Exchanges stood at 6,42,247 (including 1,77,214 females) persons as on 31st March, 2009. The following Table No. 9.28 gives the

number of persons under the Live Register of the employment exchange in the state from 1995-96 to 2010-11.

Table No. 9.28 Number of Registrants and placements effected by Employment Exchanges of Manipur

Year	Particulars					
	No. of Employment Exchanges	No. of persons registered during the year	No. of registrants on the live register	No. of vacancies notified	Submi-ssion made	No. of persons placed in appointments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	11	30,135	2,76,157	596	16,246	143
1996-97	12	27,938	2,99,881	1,959	64,326	579
1997-98	13	31,007	3,22,253	642	17,103	429
1998-99	13	37,861	3,54,269	1,108	51,327	162
1999-00	15	35,760	3,87,890	2,083	74,609	69
2000-01	16	14,777	3,97,304	451	14,197	2
2001-02	16	15,866	4,09,652	55	1,301	-
2002-03	17	10,027	4,17,338	215	2,735	5
2003-04	17	32,466	4,48,435	1,469	30,294	-
2004-05	17	43,857	4,91,476	1,019	20,984	-
2005-06	17	58,458	5,48,704	3,273	1,05,882	489
2006-07	17	35,475	5,83,653	3,011	74,339	357
2007-08	17	22,825	6,05,840	3,170	52,707	2
2008-09	17	37,033	6,42,247	4,667	61,923	210
2009-10	17	31,607	-	2,344	29,512	3
2010-11	17	16,057	6,89,119	1,096	19,339	644

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

Due to ever-increasing number of educated Job seekers including technical and professional job-seekers, the problem of unemployment is continuing to be a matter of serious concern to the state's economy. This perennial problem can be observed from the data made available by the State Employment Exchange. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchange, the total number of educated job-seekers was recorded as 685.34 thousands as on 31st March., 2011 as against 673.81 thousands as on 31st March, 2010 showing an increase of 1.71 percent over the previous year.

Of these 685.34 thousands educated job-seekers, 249.53 thousands were under matric 227.78 thousands were matriculate, 112.55 thousands were intermediate level, 74.03 thousands were graduates (including arts, science, commerce, technical and law), 13.07 thousands were post graduate (including arts, science, commerce, agriculture and law and others) and 8.38

thousands were diploma holders (including Engineering and Technology and others). The category-wise number of educated job-seekers is shown in Table No. 9.29 and a break-up of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe educated job seekers are given in Table No. 9(f) of Part II.

Table No. 9.29 Category wise number of educated job seekers in Manipur for the year 2010-11

Level of Education	Candidate			Percentage to total
	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Under Matric	2,18,755	30,772	2,49,527	36.40
2. Matriculate	1,52,208	75,576	2,27,784	33.24
3. P.U.C./ Intermediate/ Higher Secondary	71,746	40,806	1,12,552	16.42
4. Graduate	46,156	36,253	74,025	10.80
(a) Science	12,370	8,011	20,381	2.97
(b) Arts	25,232	20,775	46,007	6.71
(c) Commerce	1,116	520	1,636	0.24
(d) Engineering	1,865	265	2,130	0.31
(e) Medical	352	1,404	1,756	0.26
(f) Agriculture/Agri-Engineering	435	153	588	0.09
(g) Law	299	153	452	0.07
(h) Education	284	584	868	0.13
(i) Veterinary	167	40	207	0.03
5. Diploma holder	4,036	3,870	8,384	1.22
(a) Engineering and Technology	3,380	3,817	7,197	1.05
(b) Others	656	531	1,187	0.17
6. Post-Graduate	7,003	6,069	13,072	1.92
(i) Arts	3,446	3,210	6,656	0.97
(ii) Science	2,758	2,421	5,179	0.76
(iii) Commerce	510	222	732	0.11
(iv) Agriculture	41	23	64	0.01
(v) Education	24	55	79	0.01
(v) Law	10	8	18	0.00
(vi) Others	214	130	344	0.05
Total	4,95,868	1,89,476	6,85,344	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

9.13.4 Employment in Organised Sector :

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state was 80.6 thousands as on 31st March, 2005. Out of the total persons employed in organized sector, 78.0 thousands was public sector and the remaining 2.6 thousands was private sector. In the public sector the share of employment in Central Govt. was 5.77 percent State Govt. was 79.36 percent, Quasi Central & State Govt. were 5.38 percent and 4.36 percent respectively. The employment in the organised (public and private) sectors are presented in Table No. 9.30 and

the break-up of public and private sectors of employment are shown in Table No. 9(g) of Part II.

Table No. 9.30 Employment in organised sector of Manipur (as on 31st March)

(‘000 nos.)

Year	Employment in organised sector			Percentage change over previous year		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	73.4	5.2	78.6	-	-	-
1996-97	74.2	5.3	79.6	1.09	1.92	1.14
1997-98	74.7	5.8	80.5	0.67	9.43	1.26
1998-99	76.1	6.0	82.1	1.87	3.45	1.99
1999-00	75.8	6.2	82.0	(-) 0.39	3.33	(-) 0.12
2000-01	76.5	6.6	83.1	0.92	6.45	1.34
2001-02	76.2	6.6	82.8	(-) 0.39	0.00	(-) 0.36
2002-03	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
2003-04	78.0	2.6	80.6	2.36	(-)60.61	(-)2.66
2004-05	78.0	2.6	80.6	0.00	0.00	0.00

NA – Not Available

Source: Statistical Abstract of India.

9.13.5 Employment in State and Central Government :

There are 806 establishments of State Government in the state which is having employment 65,208 employees as on 31st March, 2009. Out of this establishments, the State Government establishments accounts for 746 nos., the local bodies 12 nos. and the quasi government state 48. Table No. 9.31 provides the district-wise number of establishments in public sector as on 31st March, 2009 and the no. of establishments in public sector are shown in Table No. 9(h) of part II.

Table No. 9.31 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector during 2010-11

District/State	Number of establishments					Total
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	
			Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	-	56	-	2	2	60
Tamenglong	-	49	-	1	1	51
Churachandpur	-	49	-	3	1	53
Chandel	-	50	-	1	1	52

Ukhrul	-	73	-	2	1	76
Imphal East	-	126	-	6	1	133
Imphal West	-	210	-	25	2	237
Bishnupur	-	61	-	1	1	63
Thoubal	-	61	-	1	2	64
Manipur	-	735	-	42	12	789

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

As per the census of Govt. employees, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 58,172 as on 31st March, 2009. This shows a decrease of employees as compared with 60,982 employees as on 30th June, 2006. The number of employees working under State Quasi Govt. decrease to 2,459 in 2009 from 7,844 in 2006 however, employees of Local bodies rise to 4,577 from 3,868 in 2006. Table No. 9.32 presents the number of employees in public sector and the district-wise male-female break-up of employees in public sector are shown in Table No.9(i) of part II.

Table No. 9.32 Number of employees in Public Sector in Manipur

Item	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			Percentage change over the previous year
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. State Govt.	43,921	14,251	58,172	39,808	12,708	52,516	41,588	12,687	54,275	(+)3.35
III. Quasi Govt. (Central)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Quasi Govt. (State)	1,901	558	2,459	1,074	441	1,515	1,054	402	1,456	(-)3.89
V. Local bodies	3,073	1,504	4,577	2,957	1,462	4,419	4,132	2,474	6,606	(+)49.49
Total	48,895	16,313	65,208	43,839	14,611	58,450	46,774	15,563	62,337	(+)6.65

-Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur

9.13.6 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2002-03, the total number of commercial establishments was 1947 giving employment to 2,475 employees. Out of this total number of 1,947 establishments, 1,535 were shops, 97 were commercial establishments and 315 were hotel & restaurants. The number of workers employed in these establishments (shops, commercial establishments, hotel & restaurants) were 1,497,330 and 648 respectively. The number of towns establishment as well as in respect of shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants are shown in Table No. 9.33.

Table No. 9.33 Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotels Restaurants and worker employed

Year	No. of Town	Shops		Commercial Establishments		Hotel & Restaurants		Total	
		No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	32	53	142	23	297	18	200	94	639
1990-91	31	1,143	1,488	84	417	237	883	1,464	2,788
2000-01	31	1,339	1,449	96	351	285	747	1,720	2,547
2001-02	33	1,470	1,475	97	358	315	665	1,882	2,498
2002-03	33	1,535	1,497	97	330	315	648	1,947	2,475
2010-11	51	2,589	2,431	193	581	123	450	2,905	3,462

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

PART – II

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1(a)
MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2013

1. Manipur's State Insignia	
*State Emblem	Kangla Shaa
*State Animal	Sangai (Cervus eldi eldi)
*State Bird	Nongin (Syrmaticus huminae huminae)
*State Flower	Siroy Lily (Lilium macklinae sealy)
*State Tree	Uningthou (Phoebe hainesiana)
*State Fish (declared on 15 th Nov., 2007)	Pengba (Osteobrama Belangeri val.)
2. General Particulars:	
a) Latitude	23°50'N to 25°42'N
b) Longitude	92°58'E to 94°45'E
c) Altitude (metre) above MSL	790
d) Annual Rainfall (mm), 2013	1639.1#
3. Area and Population (2011 Census)	
a) Geographical Area (sq. km.)	22,327
b) Population (in nos.)	
i) Person	28,55,794
ii) Male	1438586
iii) Female	1417208
iv) Sex Ratio (Female per '000 males)	985
v) Literacy Rate (%)**	79.21
(a) Male	86.06
(b) Female	72.37
vi) Scheduled Castes**	97042
vii) Scheduled Tribes**	902740
viii) Main workers**	855012
ix) Marginal workers**	304041
x) Non-workers**	1411337
xi) Households**	3,75,095
xii) Inhabited Village	2588
xiii) Uninhabited Village	63
xiv) Town	51
4. Administrative Set-up, 2001 (in nos.)	
(a) District	9
(b) Sub-Division	38
(c) Block	41
(d) Gram Panchayat	165
(e) Vidhan Sabha seat	60
(f) Lok Sabha seat	2
(g) Rajya Sabha seat	1
5. Net Per Capita Income, 2012-13 (Advance Estimates)	
(a) At Current Prices (in Rs.)	36474
(b) At Constant (2004-05) Prices (in Rs.)	23996

ICAR Lamphelpat

** Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division

6. State Budget/Plan (Rs. in Crores)	
(a) 2013-14 (BE)	
(i) Revenue Receipts	8619.47
(ii) Revenue Expenditure	6692.95
(iii) Capital Receipts	22493.93
(iv) Capital Expenditure	24798.67
(v) Overall surplus (+)/deficit (-)	(-378.22)
(b) Twelfth Plan, (2012-2017)	
(i) Projected Outlay(Rs. in lakhs)	20457.91
(ii) Proposed Plan Outlay for 2012-13(Rs. in lakhs)	368075.07
7. Agriculture, 2010-11	
(a) Area under Rice ('000 hect.)	168.78
(b) Production of Rice ('000 tonnes)	377.37
(c) Production of foodgrain, ('000 tonnes)	394.61
(d) Area under oilseeds, ('000 hectares)	0.66
8. Food and Civil Supplies, 2007-08	
(a) Rice distributed (tonnes)	68,274
(b) Sugar distributed (tonnes)	4,178
9. Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, 2009-10 (in nos.)	
(a) Veterinary Hospitals	55
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries	109
(c) Livestock Census, 2007 (in nos.)	
(i) Cattle	3,41,956
(ii) Poultry	22,89,067
10. Forestry, 2010-11	
(a) Total Forest Area (in sq. km.)	
(i) Reserved Forests	1,467
(ii) Protected Forests	4,171
(iii) Unclassed Forests	11,780
(b) Revenue from Forestry and wild life (Rs. in lakhs),2010-11	210.03*
(c) No. of seedling distributed under the scheme of Social Forestry.(2009-2010)	6,50,000
11. Fisheries, 2010-11	
(a) Fish Farm-2007-08 (nos.)	18
(b) Fishery Revenue-2011-12 (Rs. in lakhs)	11.77(RE)*
(c) Fish Production (tonne)	222,00
(d) Fish seed production (No. in million)	134
12. Rural Development and Cooperation, 2010-11	
(a) No. of Houses constructed under the scheme of Rural Housing (Indira Awas Yojana)	
(b) No. of Dwelling units upgraded (as on 31 st Jan.,2011)	(a+b)=4600
(c) PMGSY	
(i) No. of Roads constructed/upgraded	677
(ii) Total length covered (km.)	4,680.34
(iii) No. of Villages provided connectivity 2008-09	110
(d) Voluntary organizations registered, 2007-08	18,191
(e) Cooperative Societies(2011-12)	5,376

RE : Revised Estimates

* Finance Accounts

Table No. 1(b)
Administrative Divisions of Manipur
(2001 Census)

District/Sub-Division	Head Quarter	Area in sq.km.	Population (in nos.)	No. of Village		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati		3,271	2,83,621	607	18	625
i) Mao Maram	Tadubi		69,131 *	69	5	74
ii) Paomata	Paomata		27,065 *	20	-	20
iii) Purul	Purul		30,912 *	27	-	27
iv) Sadar Hills West	Kangpokpi		60,945	122	-	122
v) Saitu Gamphazol	Gamnong					
	Sapermeina		44,130	149	12	161
vi) Sadar Hills East	Saikul		51,438	220	1	221
2. Tamenglong		4,391	1,11,499	171	-	171
i) Tamenglong North	Tamei		21,907	29	-	29
ii) Tamenglong West	Tousem		21,819	53	-	53
iii) Tamenglong	Tamenglong		37,036	33	-	33
iv) Nungba	Nungba		30,737	56	-	56
3. Churachandpur		4,570	2,27,905	540	6	546
i) Tipaimukh	Parbung		25,409	40	-	40
ii) Thanlon	Thanlon		22,057	47	-	47
iii) Churachandpur North	Henglep		28,380	117	1	118
iv) Churachandpur	Churachandpur		1,32,156	280	4	284
v) Singhat	Singhat		19,903	56	1	57
4. Chandel		3,313	1,18,327	350	11	361
i) Machi	Machi		17,087	58	1	59
ii) Tengnoupal	Moreh		31,762	66	9	75
iii) Chandel	Chandel		26,276	86	1	87
iv) Chakpikarong	Chakpikarong		43,202	140	-	140
5. Ukhrul		4,544	1,40,778	198	-	198
i) Ukhrul North	Chingai		25,151	27	-	27
ii) Ukhrul Central	Ukhrul		79,191	66	-	66
iii) Kamjong Chassad	Kamjong		12,937	41	-	41
iv) Phungyar Phaisat	Phungyar		13,293	35	-	35
v) Ukhrul South	Kasom Khullen		10,206	29	-	29
6. Imphal East		709	3,94,876	197	7	204
i) Jiribam	Jiribam		37,828	50	1	51
ii) Sawombung	Sawombung		74,143	66	1	67
iii) Porompat	Porompat		2,12,767	48	2	50
iv) Keirao Bitra	Keirao Bitra		70,138	33	3	36

Contd.

* Estimated Population

Table No. 1(b)

**Administrative Divisions of Manipur
(2001 Census)**

District/ Sub-Division	Head Quarter	Area in sq.km.	Population (in nos.)	No. of Village		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Imphal West		519	4,44,382	114	20	134
i) Lamsang	Lamsang		57,589	46	15	61
ii) Patsoi	Patsoi		71,115	28	5	33
iii) Lamphelpat	Lamphelpat		1,95,380	10	-	10
iv) Wangoi	Wangoi		1,20,298	30	-	30
8. Thoubal		514	3,64,140	90	13	103
i) Lilong	Lilong		72,651	17	-	17
ii) Thoubal	Thoubal		1,72,635	46	3	49
iii) Kakching	Kakching		1,18,854	27	10	37
9. Bishnupur		496	2,08,368	48	1	49
i) Nambol	Nambol		53,571	14	-	14
ii) Bishnupur	Bishnupur		54,361	13	-	13
iii) Moirang	Moirang		1,00,436	21	1	22
Manipur	38 (Sub-divisions)	22,327	22,93,896	2315	76	2,391

Concl'd.

Table No. 1(c)**Population of States/Union Territories of India by sex and percentage share of population in total population : 2011 (Provisional)**

Sl. No.	India/States/Union Territory	Total Population			Percentage share in total Population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA*	1,21,08,54,977	62,32,70,258	58,75,84,719	100.00
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,79,944	2,02,330	1,77,614	0.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,46,65,533	4,25,09,881	4,21,55,652	7.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,82,611	7,20,232	6,62,379	0.11
4.	Assam	3,11,69,272	1,59,54,927	1,52,14,345	2.58
5.	Bihar	10,38,04,637	5,41,85,347	4,96,19,290	8.58
6.	Chandigarh	10,54,686	5,80,282	4,74,404	0.09
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,55,40,196	1,28,27,915	1,27,12,281	2.11
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,42,853	1,93,178	1,49,675	0.03
9.	Daman & Diu	2,42,911	1,50,100	92,811	0.02
10.	Goa	14,57,723	7,40,711	7,17,012	0.12
11.	Gujarat	6,03,83,628	3,14,82,282	2,89,01,346	4.99
12.	Haryana	2,53,53,081	1,35,05,130	1,18,47,951	2.09
13.	Himachal Pradesh	68,56,509	34,73,892	33,82,617	0.57
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,48,926	66,65,561	58,83,365	1.04
15.	Jharkhand	3,29,66,238	1,69,31,688	1,60,34,550	2.72
16.	Karnataka	6,11,30,704	3,10,57,742	3,00,72,962	5.05
17.	Kerala	3,33,87,677	1,60,21,290	1,73,66,387	2.76
18.	Lakshadweep	64,429	33,106	31,323	0.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7,25,97,565	3,76,12,920	3,49,84,645	6.00
20.	Maharashtra	11,23,72,972	5,83,61,397	5,40,11,575	9.29
21.	Manipur*	28,55,794	14,38,586	14,17,208	0.24
22.	Meghalaya	29,64,007	14,92,668	14,71,339	0.24
23.	Mizoram	10,91,014	5,52,339	5,38,675	0.09
24.	Nagaland	19,80,602	10,25,707	9,54,895	0.16
25.	NCT of Delhi	1,67,53,235	89,76,410	77,76,825	1.38
26.	Orissa	4,19,47,358	2,12,01,678	2,07,45,680	3.47
27.	Puducherry	12,44,464	6,10,485	6,33,979	0.10
28.	Punjab	2,77,04,236	1,46,34,819	1,30,69,417	2.29
29.	Rajasthan	6,86,21,012	3,56,20,086	3,30,00,926	5.67
30.	Sikkim	6,07,688	3,21,661	2,86,027	0.05
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,21,38,958	3,61,58,871	3,59,80,087	5.96
32.	Tripura	36,71,032	18,71,867	17,99,165	0.30
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477	10,45,96,415	9,49,85,062	16.49
34.	Uttarakhand	1,01,16,752	51,54,178	49,62,574	0.84
35.	West Bengal	9,13,47,736	4,69,27,389	4,44,20,347	7.55

*Final Result of 2011 Census

Source : Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India

Table No. 1(d)**Distribution of population, Sex ratio, density and decadal growth rate of population of States/UTs of India 2011 (Provisional)**

State/ UT Code	India/States/Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq. km.)	Decadal growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA*	943	368	17.70
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	883	124	23.71
2.	Himachal Pradesh	974	123	12.81
3.	Punjab	893	550	13.73
4.	Chandigarh	818	9,252	17.10
5.	Uttarkhand	963	189	19.17
6.	Haryana	877	573	19.90
7.	NCT of Delhi	866	11,297	20.96
8.	Rajasthan	926	201	21.44
9.	Uttar Pradesh	908	828	20.09
10.	Bihar	916	1,102	25.07
11.	Sikkim	889	86	12.36
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	920	17	25.92
13.	Ngaland	931	119	-0.47
14.	Manipur*	985	128	24.50
15.	Mizoram	975	52	22.78
16.	Tripura	961	350	14.75
17.	Meghalaya	986	132	27.82
18.	Assam	954	397	16.93
19.	West Bengal	947	1,029	13.93
20.	Jharkhand	947	414	22.34
21.	Orissa	978	269	13.97
22.	Chhattisgarh	991	189	22.59
23.	Madhya Pradesh	930	236	20.30
24.	Gujarat	918	308	19.17
25.	Daman & Diu	618	2,169	53.54
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	775	698	55.50
27.	Maharashtra	925	365	15.99
28.	Andhra Pradesh	992	308	11.10
29.	Karnataka	968	319	15.67
30.	Goa	968	394	8.17
31.	Lakshadweep	946	2,013	6.23
32.	Kerala	1,084	859	4.86
33.	Tamil Nadu	995	555	15.60
34.	Puducherry	1,038	2,598	27.72
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	878	46	6.68

*Final Result of 2011 Census

Source : Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India

Table No. 1(e)**Child population (0-6 years) of the States/UTs of India by sex 2011 (Provisional)**

State/ UT Code	India/States/Union Territory	Child population in the age group 0-6		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	158,789,287	82,952,135	75,837,152
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,008,642	1,080,662	927,980
2.	Himachal Pradesh	763,864	400,681	363,183
3.	Punjab	2,941,570	1,593,262	1,348,308
4.	Chandigarh	117,953	63,187	54,766
5.	Uttarkhand	1,328,844	704,769	624,075
6.	Haryana	3,297,724	1,802,047	1,495,677
7.	NCT of Delhi	1,970,510	1,055,735	914,775
8.	Rajasthan	10,504,916	5,580,212	4,924,704
9.	Uttar Pradesh	29,728,235	15,653,175	14,075,060
10.	Bihar	18,582,229	9,615,280	8,966,949
11.	Sikkim	61,077	31,418	29,659
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	202,759	103,430	99,329
13.	Ngaland	285,981	147,111	138,870
14.	Manipur	353,237	182,684	170,553
15.	Mizoram	165,536	83,965	81,571
16.	Tripura	444,055	227,354	216,701
17.	Meghalaya	555,822	282,189	273,633
18.	Assam	4,511,307	2,305,088	2,206,219
19.	West Bengal	10,112,599	5,187,264	4,925,335
20.	Jharkhand	5,237,582	2,695,921	2,541,661
21.	Orissa	5,035,650	2,603,208	2,432,442
22.	Chhattisgarh	3,584,028	1,824,987	1,759,041
23.	Madhya Pradesh	10,548,295	5,516,957	5,031,338
24.	Gujarat	7,494,176	3,974,286	3,519,890
25.	Daman & Diu	25,880	13,556	12,324
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49,196	25,575	23,621
27.	Maharashtra	12,848,375	6,822,262	6,026,113
28.	Andhra Pradesh	8,642,686	4,448,330	4,194,356
29.	Karnataka	6,855,801	3,527,844	3,327,957
30.	Goa	139,495	72,669	66,826
31.	Lakshadweep	7,088	3,715	3,373
32.	Kerala	3,322,247	1,695,935	1,626,312
33.	Tamil Nadu	6,894,821	3,542,351	3,352,470
34.	Puducherry	127,610	64,932	62,678
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39,497	20,094	19,403

Source : Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India

Table No. 1(f)**Population aged 7 years and above in the States/UTs of India by sex 2011 (Provisional)**

State/ UT Code	India/States/Union Territory	Population aged 7 years and above		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	1,051,404,135	540,772,113	510,632,022
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,540,284	5,584,899	4,955,385
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6,092,645	3,073,211	3,019,434
3.	Punjab	24,762,666	13,041,557	11,721,109
4.	Chandigarh	936,733	517,095	419,638
5.	Uttarkhand	8,787,908	4,449,409	4,338,499
6.	Haryana	22,055,357	11,703,083	10,352,274
7.	NCT of Delhi	14,782,725	7,920,675	6,862,050
8.	Rajasthan	58,116,096	30,039,874	28,076,222
9.	Uttar Pradesh	169,853,242	88,943,240	80,910,002
10.	Bihar	85,222,408	44,570,067	40,652,341
11.	Sikkim	546,611	290,243	256,368
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,179,852	616,802	563,050
13.	Ngaland	1,694,621	878,596	816,025
14.	Manipur	2,368,519	1,187,080	1,181,439
15.	Mizoram	925,478	468,374	457,104
16.	Tripura	3,226,977	1,644,513	1,582,464
17.	Meghalaya	2,408,185	1,210,479	1,197,706
18.	Assam	26,657,965	13,649,839	13,008,126
19.	West Bengal	81,235,137	41,740,125	39,495,012
20.	Jharkhand	27,728,656	14,235,767	13,492,889
21.	Orissa	36,911,708	18,598,470	18,313,238
22.	Chhattisgarh	21,956,168	11,002,928	10,953,240
23.	Madhya Pradesh	62,049,270	32,095,963	29,953,307
24.	Gujarat	52,889,452	27,507,996	25,381,456
25.	Daman & Diu	217,031	136,544	80,487
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	293,657	167,603	126,054
27.	Maharashtra	99,524,597	51,539,135	47,985,462
28.	Andhra Pradesh	76,022,847	38,061,551	37,961,296
29.	Karnataka	54,274,903	27,529,898	26,745,005
30.	Goa	1,318,228	668,042	650,186
31.	Lakshadweep	57,341	29,391	27,950
32.	Kerala	30,065,430	14,325,355	15,740,075
33.	Tamil Nadu	65,244,137	32,616,520	32,627,617
34.	Puducherry	1,116,854	545,553	571,301
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	340,447	182,236	158,211

Source : Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India

Table No. 1(g)**Number of Literates and Literacy rates in the States/ UTs of India by sex
2011 (Provisional)**

State/ UT Code	India/States/Union Territory	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	778,454,120	444,203,762	334,250,358	74.04	82.14	65.46
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,245,053	4,370,604	2,874,449	68.74	78.26	58.01
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5,104,506	2,791,542	2,312,964	83.78	90.83	76.60
3.	Punjab	18,988,611	10,626,788	8,361,823	76.68	81.48	71.34
4.	Chandigarh	809,653	468,166	341,487	86.43	90.54	81.38
5.	Uttarkhand	6,997,433	3,930,174	3,067,259	79.63	88.33	70.70
6.	Haryana	16,904,324	9,991,838	6,912,486	76.64	85.38	66.77
7.	NCT of Delhi	12,763,352	7,210,050	5,553,302	86.34	91.03	80.93
8.	Rajasthan	38,970,500	24,184,782	14,785,718	67.06	80.51	52.66
9.	Uttar Pradesh	118,423,805	70,479,196	47,944,609	69.72	79.24	59.26
10.	Bihar	54,390,254	32,711,975	21,678,279	63.82	73.39	53.33
11.	Sikkim	449,294	253,364	195,930	82.20	87.29	76.43
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	789,943	454,532	335,411	66.95	73.69	59.57
13.	Ngaland	1,357,579	731,796	625,783	80.11	83.29	76.69
14.	Manipur	1,891,196	1,026,733	864,463	79.85	86.49	73.17
15.	Mizoram	847,592	438,949	408,643	91.58	93.72	89.40
16.	Tripura	2,831,742	1,515,973	1,315,769	87.75	92.18	83.15
17.	Meghalaya	1,817,761	934,091	883,670	75.48	77.17	73.78
18.	Assam	19,507,017	10,756,937	8,750,080	73.18	78.81	67.27
19.	West Bengal	62,614,556	34,508,159	28,106,397	77.08	82.67	71.16
20.	Jharkhand	18,753,660	11,168,649	7,585,011	67.63	78.45	56.21
21.	Orissa	27,112,376	15,326,036	11,786,340	73.45	82.40	64.36
22.	Chhattisgarh	15,598,314	8,962,121	6,636,193	71.04	81.45	60.59
23.	Madhya Pradesh	43,827,193	25,848,137	17,979,056	70.63	80.53	60.02
24.	Gujarat	41,948,677	23,995,500	17,953,177	79.31	87.23	70.73
25.	Daman & Diu	188,974	124,911	64,063	87.07	91.48	79.59
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	228,028	144,916	83,112	77.65	86.46	65.93
27.	Maharashtra	82,512,225	46,294,041	36,218,184	82.91	89.82	75.48
28.	Andhra Pradesh	51,438,510	28,759,782	22,678,728	67.66	75.56	59.74
29.	Karnataka	41,029,323	22,808,468	18,220,855	75.60	82.85	68.13
30.	Goa	1,152,117	620,026	532,091	87.40	92.81	81.84
31.	Lakshadweep	52,914	28,249	24,665	92.28	96.11	88.25
32.	Kerala	28,234,227	13,755,888	14,478,339	93.91	96.02	91.98
33.	Tamil Nadu	52,413,116	28,314,595	24,098,521	80.33	86.81	73.86
34.	Puducherry	966,600	502,575	464,025	86.55	92.12	81.22
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	293,695	164,219	129,476	86.27	90.11	81.84

Source : Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India

Table No. 1(h)**Sex Ratio to Total population and child population in the age group 0-6 and 7+years in the States/UTs of India 2001 and 2011 (Provisional)**

State/ UT Code	India/States/Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)					
		Total population		Child population in the age group 0-6		Population age 7 and above	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	933	940	927	914	934	944
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	892	883	941	859	884	887
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906	980	983
3.	Punjab	876	893	798	846	888	899
4.	Chandigarh	777	818	845	867	767	812
5.	Uttarkhand	962	963	908	886	973	975
6.	Haryana	861	877	819	830	869	885
7.	NCT of Delhi	821	866	868	866	813	866
8.	Rajasthan	921	926	909	883	923	935
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899	894	910
10.	Bihar	919	916	942	933	914	912
11.	Sikkim	875	889	963	944	861	883
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960	878	913
13.	Nagaland	900	931	964	944	890	929
14.	Manipur	974	987	957	934	977	995
15.	Mizoram	935	975	964	971	930	976
16.	Tripura	948	961	966	953	945	962
17.	Meghalaya	972	986	973	970	971	989
18.	Assam	935	954	965	957	929	953
19.	West Bengal	934	947	960	950	929	946
20.	Jharkhand	941	947	965	943	935	948
21.	Orissa	972	978	953	934	976	985
22.	Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964	992	995
23.	Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912	916	933
24.	Gujarat	920	918	883	886	927	923
25.	Daman & Diu	710	618	926	909	682	589
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	775	979	924	779	752
27.	Maharashtra	922	925	913	883	924	931
28.	Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943	981	997
29.	Karnataka	965	968	946	943	968	971
30.	Goa	961	968	938	920	964	973
31.	Lakshadweep	948	946	959	908	946	951
32.	Kerala	1,058	1,084	960	959	1,072	1,099
33.	Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946	993	1,000
34.	Puducherry	1,001	1,038	967	965	1,006	1,047
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	846	878	957	966	831	868

Source : Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India

Table No. 2(a)
Geographical Area and Population by States/UT's
according to 2011 census

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Area (Sq. km.)	Population
1	2	3	4
STATE			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,75,045	8,45,80,777
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,83,727
3.	Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576
4.	Bihar	94,163	10,40,99,452
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	2,55,45,198
6.	Goa	3,702	14,58,545
7.	Gujarat	1,96,024	6,04,39,692
8.	Haryana	44,212	2,53,51,462
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	68,64,602
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,22,236	1,25,41,302
11.	Jharkhand	79,714	3,29,88,134
12.	Karnataka	1,91,791	6,10,95,297
13.	Kerala	38,852	3,34,06,061
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	7,26,26,809
15.	Maharashtra	3,07,713	11,23,74,333
16.	Manipur	22,327	28,55,794
17.	Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889
18.	Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206
19.	Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502
20.	Orissa	1,55,707	4,19,74,218
21.	Punjab	50,362	2,77,43,338
22.	Rajasthan	3,42,239	6,85,48,437
23.	Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,30,060	7,21,47,030
25.	Tripura	10,486	36,73,917
26.	Uttaranchal	53,483	1,00,86,292
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	19,98,12,341
28.	West Bengal	88,752	9,12,76,115

Contd.

Table No. 2(a)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Area (Sq. km.)	Population
1	2	3	4
UNION TERRITORY			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,80,581
2.	Chandigarh	114	10,55,540
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	3,43,709
4.	Daman and Diu	111	2,43,247
5.	Delhi	1,483	1,67,87,941
6.	Lakshadweep	30	64,473
7.	Pondicherry	490	12,47,953
ALL INDIA		32,87,469	1,21,08,54,977

Concl.

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi

Table No. 2(b)
Population Trend, Manipur Vis-à-vis All-India

Census Year	Population (in lakh)		Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)		Density (per sq.km.)		Literacy rate	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	2.84	2,383.96	1,037	972	13	77	0.9	5.3
1911	3.46	2,520.93	1,029	964	15	82	2.1	5.9
1921	3.84	2,513.21	1,041	955	17	81	3.8	7.2
1931	4.46	2,789.77	1,065	950	20	90	3.3	9.5
1941	5.12	3,186.61	1,055	945	23	103	5.1	16.1
1951	5.78	3,610.88	1,036	946	26	117	11.4	18.3
1961	7.80	4,392.35	1,015	941	35	142	30.4	28.3
1971	10.73	5,481.60	980	930	48	177	32.9	34.5
1981	14.21	6,833.29	971	934	64	216	41.4	43.6
1991	18.37	8,463.03	958	927	82	267	59.9	52.2
2001	22.94	10,287.37	974	933	103	313	70.5*	64.8
2011	28.56	12,108.56	985	943	128	368	79.21*	72.9

* Excludes 3 (three) sub-divisions of Senapati district viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul.

Table No. 2(c)

Selected Basic Statistics of Manipur According to Census 1981-2011

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Area	Sq.km.	22,327	22,327	22,327	22,327
2.	Population	Lakh	14.21	18.37	22.94	28.56
3.	Decadal Growth rate	Percent	32.46	29.29	24.86	24.50
4.	Density	Per sq.km.	64	82	103	128
5.	Sex Ratio	Female per 1000 males	971	958	974	985
6.	Literacy	Percent	41.4	59.9	70.53*	79.21*
7.	Urban Population	Percent	26.42	27.52	25.11	29.21
8.	Rural Population	Percent	73.58	72.48	74.89	70.79
9.	Scheduled Castes Population.	Percent	1.25	2.02	2.77*	3.78*
10.	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percent	27.30	34.41	34.20*	35.12*

* Excluding three Sub-divisions of Senapati District.

Table No. 2 (d)

**Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, and Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate,
North Eastern States of India, Vis-à-vis All India, 2011**

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Birth rate:									
Rural	21.4	24.0	14.2	26.2	20.6	16.3	17.7	15.1	23.3
Urban	14.2	15.5	15.0	14.6	12.6	15.5	16.6	11.0	17.6
Combined	19.8	22.8	14.4	24.1	16.6	16.1	17.6	14.3	21.8
2. Death rate:									
Rural	6.8	8.4	4.1	8.3	5.4	3.4	5.9	4.9	7.6
Urban	2.5	5.6	4.2	5.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	5.4	5.7
Combined	5.8	8.0	4.1	7.8	4.4	3.3	5.6	5.0	7.1
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	14.7	15.6	10.2	17.9	15.2	12.9	11.8	10.2	15.7
Urban	11.6	9.9	10.8	9.1	9.2	12.5	13.1	5.6	11.9
Combined	14.0	14.8	10.3	16.3	12.2	12.8	12.0	9.4	14.7
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	36	58	11	54	43	21	28	31	48
Urban	10	34	12	38	19	20	17	19	29
Combined	32	55	11	52	34	21	26	29	44

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Registrar General of India.

Table No. 3(a)
Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industries of Origin at Current Prices,
2006-07 to 2012-13

(Rs.Lacs)

Industries of Origin	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(Q)	2012-13(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture including livestock	114029	126420	144593	178583	173040	182558	201233
2. Forestry and logging	21975	21148	24907	27390	33522	35769	39565
3. Fishing Agri. and Allied	12766	13618	14083	14934	15659	19085	20721
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a. Sub-Total :PRIMARY	148770	161186	183583	220907	222221	237412	261519
5. Manufacturing	29394	35547	36225	38962	45874	50749	56617
5.1 Registered	651	1149	1508	2047	4248	4794	5204
5.2 Unregistered	28743	34398	34717	36915	41626	45955	51413
6. Construction	171903	187201	183999	190168	141558	147325	152708
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	21629	25402	24978	30671	40658	49087	57547
b. Sub-Total: SECONDARY	222925	248150	245202	259801	228090	247161	266872
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	18855	20386	23560	28012	31823	40627	46551
8.1 Railway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.2 Transport by other means	11188	12219	14553	16466	18971	24360	28717
8.3 Storage	144	172	204	250	303	365	441
8.4 Communication	7523	7995	8803	11296	12549	15901	17392
9. Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	46520	51780	56791	65502	67560	74445	81923
10. Banking and Insurance	10633	11827	12318	15604	21782	26728	28443
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	27152	29789	32070	35770	40248	44812	49552
12. Public Administration	67948	78292	90777	93808	189506	208722	260757
13. Other Services	70918	76843	95635	106025	112489	170527	202637
c. Sub-Total : Tertiary	242026	268917	311151	344718	463408	565861	669863
14. State Domestic Product (Rs. Lacs)	613722	678253	739936	825426	913719	1050434	1198254
15. Population ('00)	25692	26194	26700	27208	27720	28234	28758
16. State Per Capita Income(Rs.)	23888	25893	27713	30338	32962	37205	41667

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(b)
Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industries of Origin at Constant Prices,
2006-07 to 2012-13

(Rs. Lacs)

Industries of Origin	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(Q)	2012-13(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture including livestock	95271	107855	121115	141375	109811	109816	114189
2. Forestry and logging	19275	19190	19008	19155	18971	19771	19875
3. Fishing Agri. and Allied	12199	12389	12415	12737	12951	12630	12720
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a. Sub-Total :PRIMARY	126745	139434	152538	173267	141733	142217	146784
5. Manufacturing	27316	32008	31178	33402	34694	35685	37112
5.1 Registered	538	884	1161	1472	2947	3031	3065
5.2 Unregistered	26778	31124	30017	31930	31747	32654	34047
6. Construction	156912	157438	164081	169450	125235	128240	131721
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	22593	23519	23519	30066	38395	44673	50889
b. Sub-Total: SECONDARY	206821	212965	218128	232918	198324	208598	219722
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	20338	22789	25013	27944	29938	34828	37567
8.1 Railway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.2 Transport by other means	10364	10862	11613	12048	12276	14525	15659
8.3 Storage	131	145	164	179	200	224	250
8.4 Communication	9843	11782	13236	15717	17462	20078	21657
9. Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	40936	45190	46621	51795	51489	51272	53792
10. Banking and Insurance	11754	13208	13106	16649	21580	25487	26581
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	23496	24216	24629	25500	25885	26412	27430
12. Public Administration	61925	66820	72399	68142	126675	131996	159437
13. Other Services	64760	65330	76225	75771	72437	102317	117853
c. Sub-Total : Tertiary	223209	237553	257993	265801	328004	372312	422660
14. State Domestic Product (Rs. Lacs)	556775	589952	628659	671986	668061	723127	789166
15. Population ('00)	25692	26194	26700	27208	27720	28234	28758
16. State Per Capita Income(Rs.)	21671	22522	23545	24698	24100	25612	27442

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(c)
Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industries of Origin at Current Prices,
2006-07 to 2012-13

(Rs. Lacs)

Industries of Origin	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(Q)	2012-13(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture including livestock	103477	114834	132631	264452	156865	165494	182422
2. Forestry and logging	21709	20860	24592	27049	33133	35354	39106
3. Fishing Agri. and Allied	11177	11920	12103	12690	13355	16277	17672
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a. Sub-Total :PRIMARY	136363	147614	169326	204191	203353	217125	239200
5. Manufacturing	24540	30268	30334	31974	38081	42128	46999
5.1 Registered	505	976	1317	1557	3523	3976	4316
5.2 Unregistered	24035	29292	29017	30417	34558	38152	42683
6. Construction	167158	181974	174761	180216	134146	139611	144713
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	9364	10161	12970	17068	24169	29179	34209
b. Sub-Total: SECONDARY	201062	222403	218065	229258	196396	210918	225921
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	16205	17566	20108	23564	26450	33776	38766
8.1 Railway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.2 Transport by other means	9840	10691	12756	14342	16338	20979	24732
8.3 Storage	133	157	185	227	270	325	393
8.4 Communication	6232	6718	7167	8995	9842	12471	13640
9. Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	44913	49799	54200	62632	63592	70073	77112
10. Banking and Insurance	10437	11620	12123	15359	21467	26341	28032
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	21054	22590	23348	25601	28185	31381	34701
12. Public Administration	54307	62299	76068	79034	159182	175323	219032
13. Other Services	65945	71016	88208	97550	103333	156647	186143
c. Sub-Total : Tertiary	212861	234890	274055	303740	402209	493541	583786
14. State Domestic Product (Rs. Lacs)	550286	604907	661446	737189	801958	921584	1048907
15. Population ('00)	25692	26194	26700	27208	27720	28234	28758
16. State Per Capita Income(Rs.)	21419	23093	24773	27095	28931	32641	36474

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(d)
Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industries of Origin at Constant
(2004-2005) Prices, 2006-07 to 2012-13

(Rs. Lacs)

Industries of Origin	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture including livestock	85797	98061	111722	131442	99390	99395	103353
2. Forestry and logging	19036	18947	18755	18919	18726	19515	19618
3. Fishing Agri. and Allied	10657	10720	10760	10939	11189	10912	10989
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a. Sub-Total :PRIMARY	115490	127728	141237	161300	129305	129822	133960
5. Manufacturing	22950	27440	26146	27662	28559	29374	30550
5.1 Registered	403	728	956	1061	2361	2428	2455
5.2 Unregistered	22547	26712	25190	26601	26198	26946	28095
6. Construction	152487	152716	156398	161186	119316	122179	125496
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	11560	10576	12856	19402	24777	28828	32840
b. Sub-Total: SECONDARY	186997	190732	195400	208258	172652	180381	188886
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	17896	20275	22125	24311	25760	29958	32315
8.1 Railway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.2 Transport by other means	9093	9466	10120	10259	10129	11990	12926
8.3 Storage	121	132	149	162	177	198	221
8.4 Communication	8682	10677	11856	13890	15454	17769	19167
9. Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	39468	43475	44613	49574	48587	48382	50760
10. Banking and Insurance	11573	13023	12938	16446	21330	25192	26273
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	18058	18256	18567	18103	17707	18068	18764
12. Public Administration	49537	52971	60458	56982	105384	109811	132640
13. Other Services	60200	60206	69879	68983	65441	92435	106470
c. Sub-Total : Tertiary	196732	208206	228580	234399	284209	323846	367222
14. State Domestic Product (Rs. Lacs)	499219	526666	565217	603949	586166	634049	690068
15. Population ('00)	25692	26194	26700	27208	27720	28234	28758
16. State Per Capita Income(Rs.)	19431	20106	21169	22197	21146	224457	23996

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(e)**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees of selected Centres
of the North-Eastern Region of India**

(Base: 1984-85 = 100)

Year	Imphal	Kohima	Guwahati	Agartala	Shillong	All-India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	181	209	168	182	193	177
1992	206	234	194	209	215	199
1993	216	250	204	231	229	212
1994	231	264	219	250	246	231
1995	260	281	222	273	242	252
1996	273	300	275	290	288	276
1997	292	321	290	317	312	297
1998	315	354	320	346	339	330
1999	341	388	350	389	356	348
2000	353	409	374	407	374	366
2001	372	423	391	429	402	386
2002	375	449	401	457	418	402
2003	393	460	410	479	432	416
2004	405	482	424	500	443	432
2005	425	530	445	520	458	451
2006	460	564	474	551	488	478
2007	495	609	505	582	549	509
2008*	519	642	519	590	582	523

* January to October, 2008

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

Table No. 3(g)

Monthly Average Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2011

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	Jan.	Feb	March	April	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice(Local)	Qtl.	2400	2400	2400	2400	2500	2500	2500
2.	Sugar	Qtl.	3700	3500	3500	3500	3500	3450	3400
3	Salt	Qtl.	490	490	490	490	490	490	490
4	Mustard Oil	Qtl.	1200	1170	1150	1150	1140	1150	1180
5	Milk	100 Litre	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T
6	Potato	Qtl.	950	750	975	950	1000	1200	1200
7	Onion	Qtl.	3500	2500	1350	1100	1300	1500	1800
8	Chilies	Qtl.	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T
9	Arthar DAL	Qtl.	7500	7500	7000	7000	7000	7000	6000
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	438	450	450	450	450	475	475

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice(Local)	Qtl.	2500	2500	2500	2500	2450	1900	2413
2	Sugar	Qtl.	3400	3400	N T	N T	3200	3600	3475
3	Salt	Qtl.	490	490	N T	N T	N T	N T	490
4	Mustard Oil	Qtl.	1180	1300	1400	1500	1450	1400	1266
5	Milk	100 Litre	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T
6	Potato	Qtl.	1200	1800	2300	1800	1450	1000	1281
7	Onion	Qtl.	1800	2700	3000	3000	2500	2000	2188
8	Chilies	Qtl.	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T	N T
9	Arthar DAL	Qtl.	6000	6500	8000	7500	6500	7500	7083
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	475	500	500	500	500	500	474

NT : No Transaction

Source :- A.O. (M.I.), Manipur.

Table Table No. 3(h)

Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected commodities for the year 2012

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	January	Feb	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rice(Local)	Kg.	24.00	24.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
2.	Sugar	Kg.	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
3	Salt	Kg.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
4	Mustard Oil	Kg.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Milk	Litre	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
6	Potato	Kg.	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00
7	Onion	Kg.	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	18.00
8	Chilies(Dry)	Kg.	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	240.00
9	Arhar DAL	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	250.00

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice(Local)	Kg.	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	22.00	22.00	21.66
2	Sugar	Kg.	35.00	35.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	36.00
3	Salt	Kg.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
4	Mustard Oil	Kg.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Milk	Litre	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	29.83
6	Potato	Kg.	25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.08
7	Onion	Kg.	25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	20.08
8	Chilies(Dry)	Kg.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	228.83
9	Arhar DAL	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	Firewood(splitted)	40 kg	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	229.16

Source :- District Office, Imphal West District.

Table No. 3(i)
Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected commodities for the year 2013
(Imphal Khwai Bazar)

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	January	Feb	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rice(Local)	Kg.	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
2.	Sugar	Kg.	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
3.	Salt	Kg.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
4.	Mustard Oil	Kg.	100.00	100.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
5.	Milk	Litre	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
6.	Potato	Kg.	20.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	20.00
7.	Onion	Kg.	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
8.	Chilies(Dry)	Kg.	200.00	200.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
9.	Arhar DAL	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
10.	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice(Local)	Kg.	26.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	24.50
2	Sugar	Kg.	38.00	38.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	39.33
3	Salt	Kg.	14.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	14.83
4	Mustard Oil	Kg.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	112.50
5	Milk	Litre	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.16
6	Potato	Kg.	24.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	30.00	30.00	20.83
7	Onion	Kg.	40.00	40.00	40.00	65.00	65.00	40.00	36.25
8	Chilies(Dry)	Kg.	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	183.33
9	Arhar DAL	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	Firewood(splitted)	40 kg	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00

Source :- District Office, Imphal West District.

Table No. 3(j)
Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at Imphal Khwai Bazar
for the year 2013

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Specification	Unit	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Milled Rice	local	Kg.	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
2.	Arthar Dal	imported	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
3	Moong Dal	-do-	Kg.	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
4	Masur Dal	-do-	Kg.	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
5	Urd Dal	-do-	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
6	Milk Fluid	local	Litre	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
7	Mustard Oil	imported	Kg.	100.00	100.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
8	Meat	pork	Kg.	200.00	100.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
9	Meat	beef	Kg.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
10	Egg	import	Dozen	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	48.00	52.00
11	Potato	-do-	Kg.	20.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	20.00
12	Onion	-do-	Kg.	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
13	Brinjal	local	Kg.	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
14	Cauliflower	-do-	Kg.	40.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
15	Cabbage	-do-	Kg.	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
16	Pinapple	-do-	Kg.	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	NA	NA
17	Sugar	open market	Kg.	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
18	Salt	import	Kg.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
19	Dry chillies	local	Kg.	200.00	200.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
20	Firewood	splitted	40 Kg.	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Specifi-cation	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Milled Rice	local	Kg.	26.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	24.50
2.	Arthar Dal	imported	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
3	Moong Dal	-do-	Kg.	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
4	Masur Dal	-do-	Kg.	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
5	Urd Dal	-do-	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
6	Milk Fluid	local	Litre	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.16
7	Mustard Oil	imported	Kg.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.0	115.0	115.00	112.50
8	Meat	pork	Kg.	160.00	160.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	190.00
9	Meat	beef	Kg.	180.00	180.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	213.33
10	Egg	import	Dozen	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	51.66
11	Potato	-do-	Kg.	24.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	30.00	30.00	20.83
12	Onion	-do-	Kg.	40.00	40.00	40.00	65.00	65.00	40.00	36.25
13	Brinjal	local	Kg.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	38.33
14	Cauliflower	-do-	Kg.	50.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	20.00	20.00	33.33
15	Cabbage	-do-	Kg.	10.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.66
16	Pinapple	-do-	Kg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.33
17	Sugar	open market	Kg.	38.00	38.00	38.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	39.33
18	Salt	import	Kg.	14.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	14.83
19	Dry chillies	local	Kg.	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	183.33
20	Firewood	splitted	40Kg.	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00

NA – Not Available

Source :- District Statistical Office, Imphal West District.

Table No. 3(k)
All India Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers

(Base: 2001=100)

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January	113.6	119.0	127.0	133.9	147.9	172	188	198	221
February	113.4	119.0	128.1	135.0	147.9	170	185	199	223
March	113.4	119.0	127.0	136.9	147.9	170	185	201	224
April	114.3	120.1	128.1	138.0	150.1	170	186	205	226
May	113.8	121.0	128.9	139.1	151.0	172	187	206	228
June	114.3	122.9	130.0	140.0	152.9	174	189	208	231
July	116.2	124.0	132.0	143.0	160.0	178	193	212	235
August	116.6	124.0	133.0	144.9	162.0	178	194	214	237
Sept.	113.0	117.1	133.0	146.0	163.0	179	197	215	238
October	118.4	127.0	133.9	147.9	165.0	181	198	217	241
Nov.	119.4	127.0	133.9	147.9	168.0	182	199	218	243
Dec.	118.8	127.0	133.9	147.1	168.9	185	197	219	239
Annual	116.0	123.0	131.0	142.0	157.0	176	192	209	232

Table No. 3 (I)
All India Wholesale Price Index Number

Base: 2004-05 = 100

Year	Index of Wholesale Price					
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Lubricants	Manufactured Products	All Commodities	Annual Inflation rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2005-06	102.9	109.5	-	103.1	104.4	-
2006-07	111.1	115.6	-	107.6	110.1	5.46
2007-08	123.9	121.0	145.8	113.3	116.5	5.81
2008-09	137.5	135.0	171.1	120.2	125.9	8.07
2009-10	154.9	132	174.5	122.4	130.4	3.57
2010-11	182.4	148.3	192.6	130.1	143.2	9.82
2011-12	200.3	169.0	230.4	139.5	156.1	9.01
2012-13	220.0	171.7	244.6	147.1	167.6	7.37

Table No. 4(a)**Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Manipur State**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central taxes	Total tax revenue	Total non-tax revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	255.37	752.58	1007.95	10086.02
1985-86	702.47	5594.45	6296.92	16330.16
1990-91	1246.30	11324.08	12570.38	26448.53
1995-96	2790.10	16580.53	19370.63	49797.79
2000-01	4907.29	16352.00	21259.29	83202.58
2001-02	5100.98	14214.00	19314.98	98362.90
2002-03	6516.08	18812.00	25328.08	107470.53
2003-04	6823.66	24089.00	30912.66	111058.75
2004-05	8139.40	28702.04	36841.44	137434.41
2005-06	9495.08	34214.00	43709.08	197185.80
2006-07	12151.44	43638.00	55789.44	230484.52
2007-08	14741.67	55043.00	69784.67	281042.05
2008-09	17006.67	58081.00	75087.67	312174.15
2009-10	19603.74	59756.00	79359.74	307953.72
2010-11	26704.96	99057.00	125761.96	417232.42
2011-12	36806.64	115403.00	152209.64	413145.19
2012-13(RE)	43148.00	132905.00	176053.00	602136.09
2013-14(BE)	49187.00	156885.00	206072.00	655875.26

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total revenue receipts	Total capital receipts	Aggregate receipts
1	6	7	8
1980-81	11093.97	56378.81	67472.78
1985-86	22627.08	111852.02	134479.10
1990-91	39018.91	72001.84	111020.75
1995-96	69168.42	108752.16	177920.58
2000-01	104461.87	256661.82	361123.69
2001-02	117677.88	254550.53	372228.41
2002-03	132798.61	314835.82	447634.43
2003-04	141971.41	263784.22	405755.63
2004-05	174275.85	532044.68	706320.53
2005-06	240894.90	507170.70	748065.64
2006-07	285273.96	910492.52	1196766.48
2007-08	350826.72	1606837.63	195766.35
2008-09	387261.82	2296042.72	2683304.54
2009-10	387313.46	2312099.70	2699413.16
2010-11	542994.38	2317368.78	2860363.16

2011-12	565354.83	1609982.52	2175337.35
2012-13(RE)	778189.09	2250031.02	3028220.11
2013-14(BE)	861947.26	2249393.02	3111340.28

RE – Revised Estimates BE – Budget Estimates
Source: Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur and Annual Financial Statement.

Table No. 4(b)

Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure of Manipur

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			Expenditure as percentage to total		
	Total	Develop- mental	Non- Develop- mental	Total	Develop- mental	Non- Develop- mental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	51684.84	38733.82	12951.02	100.00	74.94	25.06
1992-93	47857.07	34302.73	13554.34	100.00	71.68	28.32
1993-94	55695.38	39745.00	15950.38	100.00	71.36	28.64
1994-95	65325.15	46063.57	19261.58	100.00	70.51	29.49
1995-96	79397.32	41587.09	37810.23	100.00	52.38	47.62
1996-97	97285.90	72324.58	24961.32	100.00	74.34	25.66
1997-98	104700.33	76683.24	28017.09	100.00	73.24	26.76
1998-99	100501.18	70747.47	29753.71	100.00	70.39	29.61
1999-00	171175.14	114841.50	56333.64	100.00	67.09	32.91
2000-01	127093.26	75419.94	51673.32	100.00	59.34	40.66
2001-02	151342.10	94678.40	56663.70	100.00	62.56	37.44
2002-03	157581.08	92003.67	65577.41	100.00	58.38	41.62
2003-04	170386.65	106853.65	63533.00	100.00	62.71	37.29
2004-05	217237.01	145358.84	71878.17	100.00	66.91	33.09
2005-06	262032.72	170970.99	91061.73	100.00	65.25	34.75
2006-07	328161.97	227681.81	100480.16	100.00	69.38	30.62
2007-08	340044.06	236430.51	103613.55	100.00	69.53	30.47
2008-09	408908.24	293967.36	114940.88	100.00	71.89	28.11
2009-10	460217.20	331786.74	128430.46	100.00	72.09	27.91
2010-11	599606.41	408855.75	190750.66	100.00	68.19	31.81
2011-12(RE)	756279.89	504815.38	251464.55	100.00	66.75	33.25
2012-13(BE)	898683.96	539539.20	359144.76	100.00	60.04	39.96

RE – Revised Estimates BE – Budget Estimates

- Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2011-12

Table No. 4(c)

State Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Manipur 1987-88 to 2012-13

(Rs.in lakhs)		
Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3
1987-88	10300.00	10338.00
1988-89	12250.00	12559.62
1989-90	14200.00	13856.44
1990-91	16609.53	16496.99
1991-92	19500.00	19351.21
1992-93	17129.92	16328.78
1993-94	17483.71	17715.57
1994-95	21450.00	21803.75
1995-96	30000.00	28018.76
1996-97	35000.00	37101.71
1997-98	41000.00	36378.00
1998-99	42500.00	35391.73
1999-00	47500.00	55540.64
2000-01	45100.00	28831.68
2001-02	52000.00	28723.07
2002-03	55000.00	19728.85
2003-04	58618.50	28832.04
2004-05	78125.00	63478.71
2005-06	99048.00	83210.30
2006-07	118367.00	103706.27
2007-08	142039.96	129972.00
2008-09	171561.00	160137.13
2009-10	203688.00	174321.67
2010-11	260000.00	247052.89

2011-12	321000.00	233613.12
2012-13	368075.07†	264167.44*

*Anticipated Expenditure †Proposed outlay

Source : 1. Draft Annual Plan, Proposals Planning Department, Manipur
2. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(a)

Rainfall in different centres of Manipur

(In mm.)

Year	Imphal Raj Bhavan	Lamphel-pat (IFCD)	Wangbal /DSO, Thoubal	Litan/ DSO, Ukhrul	Kang-pokpi/ DSO, Senapati	Tameng-long	Bishnu-pur	Tulihal Airport	ICAR Lamphel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1995	627.4	666.9	1128.1	1293.4	2567.4	1543.0	-	-	-
1996	679.2	542.5	907.9	1126.7	2211.4	813.1	-	-	-
1997	1123.5	949.8	1014.4	1013.8	2039.9	1354.9	-	-	-
1998	1029.9	-	1168.8	1361.3	2340.0	2249.5	-	-	-
1999	570.1	692.8	1053.7	1379.0	2419.8	-	-	-	-
2000	1117.7	1178.4	1358.5	1387.6	2222.0	1474.5	-	-	-
2001	967.2	993.5	1140.2	1049.3	2486.0	1509.2	-	-	-
2002	914.05	971.50	875.10	1145.50	1524.0	-	-	-	-
2003	901.8	1038.15	981.90	1086.0	1657.0	-	-	-	-
2004	908.0	995.45	400.4	361.25	464.00	-	-	154.40	1566.4
2005	-	-	-	-	-	4231.3	-	1396.30	1467.2
2006	-	-	472.4	966.6	711.2	2513.9	1131.1	822.30	1033.6
2007	-	-	1179.3	1306.81	1313.2	-	1791.2	824.0	1522.0
2008	-	-	437.5	-	883.3	533.0	497.45	-	1200.9
2009	-	-	679.9	-	-	-	-	-	1173.7
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1725.7

2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1539.1
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1325.4
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1639.1

- Not Available

Source: Rainguage Station of Manipur.

Table No. 5(b)

Pattern of Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Manipur*	All India	Manipur*	All India	Manipur*	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Reporting area for land utilization statistics (item 1-7)	1,966	3,05,313	1,951	3,05,269	1,952	-
1.	Forests	1,693	69,725	1,693	69,785	1,693	-
2.	Not available for cultivation	27	42,341	27	42,503	27	-
3.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	1	10,423	1	10,415	1	-
4.	Land under misc. tree crops & groves (not included in net area sown)	6	3,378	6	3,376	6	-
5.	Culturable waste land	1	13,164	1	13,123	1	-
6.	Fallow lands	-	25,143	-	24,176	-	-
6.1	Fallow land other than current fallows	(a)	10,715	(a)	10,504	(a)	-
6.2	Current fallows	(a)	14,428	(a)	13,672	(a)	-
7.	Net Area sown	238	1,41,139	223	1,41,891	224	-
8.	Area sown more than once	(a)	49,283	-	50,904	-	-
9.	Total cropped area	238	1,90,422	223	1,92,795	224	-

(a) Below 500 hectares

* The figures are taken from the latest forestry statistics publication, agriculture census, or are estimated based on latest available year data received from the States/Uts respectively.

Source: Directorate of Economics and statistics,
Ministry of Agriculture (SA India, 2007)

Table No. 5(c)

Index Number of agricultural production by crops

1999-2000 = 100

Name of crops	Triennium ending								
	Weight	Year							
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice	97.01	105.73	91.64	104.08	119.02	104.40	106.25	110.88	108.64
Maize	2.99	89.29	73.19	66.64	78.76	70.27	73.18	74.69	101.77
Gram	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pulses	97.01	133.92	174.89	142.73	197.80	192.95	230.84	205.73	293.39
Soyabean	32.91	151.92	65.38	73.08	96.15	38.46	69.23	9.62	42.31
Sesamum	31.01	40.82	4.08	81.63	193.88	116.32	191.84	91.84	42.86
Rape & Mustard	36.08	45.61	175.44	1.75	15.79	19.30	3.51	91.23	1.75
Jute	57.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	42.86	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	233.33	-
Banana	76.69	122.55	107.59	114.79	107.31	122.57	116.47	259.55	208.26
Tapioca	0.21	130.77	515.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato	22.69	115.89	160.86	189.87	112.83	185.64	109.40	74.34	127.33
Sweet Potato	0.41	16.00	16.00	-	184.00	-	-	632.00	644.00
Sugarcane	99.80	107.17	52.75	54.42	49.47	11.56	82.43	84.10	23.07
Tobacco	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Misc. Crops 22.65 107.38 52.86 54.53 49.47 11.58 82.43 84.10 23.07

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(d)

District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers during 2011-12 in Manipur

(in tonnes)

Name of District	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	416	54	-	-	-	470
Tamenglong	48	-	-	-	-	48
Churachandpur	209	9	-	-	-	218
Chandel	100	-	-	-	-	100
Ukhrul	120	-	-	-	-	120
Imphal East	2690	310	150	156	-	3306
Imphal West	2306	360	175	189	-	3030
Bishnupur	2609	400	146	242	-	3397
Thoubal	5137	653	257	383	-	6430
Manipur	13,635	1,786	728	970	-	17,119

Table No. 5(d) contd.

District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers during 2012-13 in Manipur

(in tonnes)

Name of District	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	310	60	-	-	-	370
Tamenglong	80	-	-	-	-	80
Churachandpur	260	-	-	-	-	260
Chandel	90	-	-	-	-	90
Ukhrul	100	-	-	-	-	100
Imphal East	3350	360	150	260	-	4120
Imphal West	3600	430	160	300	-	4490

Bishnupur	4050	530	185	410	-	5175
Thoubal	7000	870	310	530	-	8710
Manipur	18,840	2,250	805	1,500	-	23,395

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(e)

District-wise distribution of Chemical Fertilizers during 2011-12 in Manipur

(Quantity in Tonnes) (Value in Rs. lakh 0.00)

Name of District	Nitrogeneous		Phosphate		Potassic		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Senapati	201	28.43	25	11.64	-	-	226	40.07
Tamenglong	22	2.76	-	-	-	-	22	2.76
Churachandpur	98	12.76	4	1.94	-	-	102	14.70
Chandel	46	5.74	-	-	-	-	46	5.74
Ukhrul	55	6.89	-	-	-	-	55	6.89
Imphal East	1293	180.56	167	84.00	90	33.00	1550	297.56
Imphal West	1125	162.74	196	98.41	105	38.50	1426	299.65
Bishnupur	1273	183.51	223	112.87	88	32.12	1584	328.50
Thoubal	2480	249.96	362	182.93	154	56.54	2996	589.43
Manipur	6593	933.35	977	491.70	437	160.16	8007	1585.21

Table No. 5(e) contd.

District-wise distribution of Chemical Fertilizers during 2012-13 in Manipur

(Quantity in Tonnes) (Value in Rs. lakh 0.00)

Name of District	Nitrogeneous		Phosphate		Potassic		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Senapati	154	22.86	28	12.94	-	-	182	35.80
Tamenglong	36	4.59	-	-	-	-	36	4.59
Churachandpur	122	15.27	-	-	-	-	122	15.27
Chandel	42	5.16	-	-	-	-	42	5.16
Ukhrul	46	5.74	-	-	-	-	46	5.74
Imphal East	1606	222.66	207	106.23	90	33.00	1903	361.89
Imphal West	1733	242.92	245	125.72	96	35.20	2074	403.84

Bishnupur	1959	277.19	311	159.38	111	40.70	2391	477.27
Thoubal	3377	475.20	485	245.90	186	68.20	4048	789.30
Manipur	9075	1271.59	1276	650.17	483	177.10	10834	2098.86

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(f)

**District-wise Livestock and Poultry Population of Manipur
according to 2007 Livestock Census**

(in nos.)

District/State	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Horse & Ponies
1	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	62,491	23,569	5,955	8,271	-
Tamenglong	17,425	7,541	159	5,096	-
Churachandpur	28,448	7,574	930	14,584	-
Chandel	24,519	5,547	542	3,411	-
Ukhrul	22,953	11,149	-	2,078	-
Imphal East	49,511	1,542	453	9,387	-
Imphal West	50,461	1,042	370	2,694	-
Bishnupur	37,400	1,101	-	202	-
Thoubal	48,748	3,102	287	4,854	-
Manipur	3,41,956	62,167	8,696	50,577	-

(in nos.)

District/State	Pig	Mithun	Total Livestock	Poultry
1	7	8	9	10
Senapati	62,387	1,124	1,63,797	-
Tamenglong	31,542	1,822	63,585	-
Churachandpur	33,335	1,345	86,216	-
Chandel	35,795	4,692	74,506	-
Ukhrul	24,516	1,041	61,737	-
Imphal East	23,855	-	84,748	-

Imphal West	39,375	-	93,942	-
Bishnupur	22,090	-	60,793	-
Thoubal	41,017	-	98,008	-
Manipur	3,13,912	10,024	7,87,332	22,89,067

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur.

Table No. 5(g)
Achievement made under animal health and diseases Control programme
during 2004-05 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements (in number)			
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) In-patient	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Out-patient	1,21,529	1,21,606	1,42,153	1,58,207
	(iii) Old-patient	68	112	64	15
	Total	1,21,597	1,21,718	1,42,217	1,58,222
2.	Castration performed	505	731	1,316	1,383
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	1,221	2,442	1,873	4,244
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicaemia crania	26,030	42,143	51,295*	-
	(iii) Ranikhet	-	-	-	600
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	-	23,258	27,916	32,395
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	1,950	-	-	-
	(vi) Others	2,954	45,580	57,014	32,551
5.	A.I. calves	4,882	5,345	5,500	4,226
6.	A.I. done	11,925	12,882	13,068	9,437
7.	Operation performed	546	611	259	168
	7.1 Major	14	13	18	11
	7.2 Minor	532	598	241	157

(in number)

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-12
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) In-patient	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Out-patient	1,81,426	1,53,851	1,67,950	1,71,612
	(iii) Old-patient	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,81,426	1,53,851	1,67,950	1,71,612
2.	Castration performed	1,351	1,422	2,704	2,948
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	2,388	2,372	2,671	2,723
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicaemia crania	97,940*	91,489*	54,726	59,628
	(iii) Ranikhet	500	700	1,370	500
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	39,200	34,729	28,606	25,897
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Others	23,935	20,080	22,339	21,774
5.	No. of A.I. calves	6,145	5,870	7,118	6,998
6.	No. of A.I. done	12,143	16,258	14,491	16,070
7.	Operation performed	504	382	384	383
	7.1 Major	230	24	237	260
	7.2 Minor	274	362	147	123

- Not Available

* Including B.Q.

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(h)

Number of Milk Plants and Milk Chilling Centres and their capacity

Year	Estimated Production of milk ('000 tonnes)	Milk Plants		Milk Chilling Centres	
		Number	Capacity (in litres)	Number	Capacity (in litres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	82.16	1	1,000	2	500
1991-92	82.78	1	1,000	2	500
1992-93	83.86	1	1,000	2	500
1993-94	84.29	1	1,000	2	500
1994-95	63.70	1	1,000	2	500
1995-96	60.01	1	1,000	2	500
1996-97	61.24	1	1,000	2	500

1997-98	62.00	1	1,000	2	500
1998-99	64.74	1	1,000	2	500
1999-00	66.71	1	1,000	2	500
2000-01	68.13	1	1,000	2	500
2001-02	70.82	1	1,000	2	500
2002-03	71.31	-	-	-	-
2003-04	72.92	-	-	-	-
2004-05	74.77	-	-	-	-
2005-06	76.76	-	-	-	-
2006-07	80.00	-	-	-	-
2007-08	78.21	-	-	-	-

- Not Available

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services,
Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(i)

Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	Major Forest Product							
	1. Teak	Cum.	-	-	114.607	2.39	648.55	14.78
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	3,983.478	20.01	228.976	4.83	860.54	3.27
	3. Fire wood	Ton	32,309.768	10.09	50,071.568	15.91	36,601.363	11.23
	4. Charcoal	Qtl.	239.793	0.59	96.748	0.39	1,036	0.49
	5. Post & Pole	No.	101	0.06	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total:	-	-	30.75	-	23.52	-	29.77
II.	Minor Forest Product							

1. Cane	Rm.	95,500	0.27	118.000	0.22	108,000	0.30
2. Stone	Cum.	62.099	11.71	68,541.618	10.38	1,21,269.52	21.24
3. Sand	Cum.	49.038	5.58	59,568.31	6.06	52,680.07	6.24
4. Earth	Cum.	2,609.500	0.35	2.119	0.33	10,475	1.18
5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	21,700	0.04	22,120	0.05	6,173	0.02
6. Bamboo	Nos.	27,21,873	12.21	14,24,125	10.85	14,20,958	4.98
7. Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Broom	Kg.	4,03,467	4.13	5,705.865	0.90	4,67,446	0.98
9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Dalchini	Qtl.	90	0.37	835.98	3.15	635.88	3.18
11. Others	-	-	2.71	-	3.14	-	14.74
Sub-Total	-	-	37.371	-	35.08	-	52.86

Contd.

- Not Available

Table No. 5(i)

Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2004-05		2005-06	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	10	11	12	13
I. Major Forest Product						
	1. Teak	Cum.	149.161	2.62	286.651	7.40
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	3,174.22	8.43	8,784.8464	60.76
	3. Fire wood	Ton.	16,624.515 (tonne)	12.99	23,960.855 (tonne)	13.65
	4. Charcoal	Qtl.	1,550	0.61	777	0.55
	5. Post & Pole	No.	38	0.05	-	-
	Sub-Total:	-	-	24.70	-	82.36
II. Minor Forest Product						
	1. Cane	Rm.	6,29,000	1.39	1,57,000	0.47

2. Stone	Cum.	81,835.42	16.09	1,22,586.29	20.92
3. Sand	Cum.	52,228.69	5.60	53,972	6.69
4. Earth	Cum.	8,350	1.17	19,736	2.46
5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	5,356	0.02	5,625	0.02
6. Bamboo	Nos.	7,16,320	3.43	8,87,470	4.31
7. Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
8. Broom	Kg.	3,86,600	0.64	3,83,800	0.67
9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
10. Dalchini	Qtl.	17,600	0.68	-	-
11. Others	-	-	8.61	-	5.90
Sub-Total	-	-	37.63	-	41.45

Contd.

- Not Available

Table No. 5(i)

Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2006-07		2007-08	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	14	15	16	17
I. Major Forest Product						
1.	Teak	Cum.	259.52	4.78	270.82	15.35
2.	Timber other than teak	Cum.	8,851.80	82.59	8,308.53	68.04
3.	Fire wood	Ton.	90,323.40	13.52	21,515.65	11.86
4.	Charcoal	Qtl.	525.50	0.39	530.00	0.31
	Sub-Total:	-	-	101.28	-	95.56
II. Minor Forest Product						
1.	Cane	Rm.	1,96,000	0.53	1,16,200	0.69
2.	Stone	Cum.	80,756.70	12.47	94,985.08	15.94
3.	Sand	Cum.	65,552.40	6.40	58,172.75	6.21

4. Earth	Cum.	4,118.00	0.67	1,497.00	0.30
5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	9,500	0.02	8,400	0.02
6. Bamboo	Nos.	13,34,385	5.90	17,09,290	5.85
7. Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
8. Broom	Kg.	3,34,200	0.53	3,63,400	0.63
9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
10. Dalchini	Qtl.	0	0	0	0
11. Others	-	-	16.34	-	10.11
Sub-Total	-	-	42.86	-	39.75
- Not Available					Concltd.

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(j)**Revenue Receipts and Expenditure from fisheries**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Revenue surplus (+)/deficit (-)
1	2	3	4
1990-91	5.20	297.38	(-) 292.18
1991-92	5.11	326.70	(-) 321.59
1992-93	4.73	331.63	(-) 326.90
1993-94	4.92	388.00	(-) 383.08
1994-95	5.63	395.06	(-) 389.43
1995-96	6.75	512.54	(-) 505.79
1996-97	4.36	561.99	(-) 557.63
1997-98	5.99	619.54	(-) 613.55
1998-99	5.69	590.21	(-) 585.52
1999-00	11.38	1,035.70	(-)1,024.32
2000-01	6.09	766.27	(-) 760.18
2001-02	3.62	882.25	(-) 878.63
2002-03	7.90	838.46	(-) 830.56
2003-04	4.68	892.07	(-) 887.39
2004-05	6.50	966.11	(-)959.61
2005-06	2.27	1,281.43	(-)1,279.16
2006-07	5.57	1,040.84	(-)1,035.27
2007-08	5.61	1,187.88	(-)1,182.27
2008-09	11.95	1,289.94	(-)1,277.99
2009-10	8.16	1,735.72	(-)1,727.56
2010-11	9.72	2,387.00	(-)2,377.28
2011-12 (RE)	10.70	2,674.20	(-)2,663.50
2012-13 (BE)	11.77	2,808.74	(-)2,796.97

RE:- Revised Estimates, BE:- Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.
2. Annual Financial Statements, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 7(a)**Performance Under Khadi & Village Industries in North-Eastern Region, 2003-04**

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Production	Sales	Employment (nos. in lakhs)	Earnings
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	468.54	583.21	0.01	185.42
Assam	8017.93	9981.51	1.21	3446.50
Manipur	6029.24	6069.88	0.62	2690.18
Meghalaya	3202.03	3297.21	0.26	1998.65
Mizoram	4057.80	4218.02	0.25	1661.08
Nagaland	4773.70	5200.28	0.30	3155.35
Sikkim	441.18	532.45	0.07	134.85
Tripura	3603.89	4255.19	0.30	1252.43

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2002, NEC Shillong.

Table No. 7(b)**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	(i) Public services in local bodies, department & offices engaged in administration	1	-	314	5338
	(ii) do	1	-	314	3140
	(iii) Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles on Handlooms	1	-	120	1440
	(iv) do	1	-	120	2640
	(v) do	1	-	120	2880
	(vi) Manufacture of television receiver, reception operators radio broad-casting, radio telephony/telegraphy video recording on reproduction operation, turn-tables record players, cassette-players, loud speakers amplifiers and sound amplifiers & prerecorded audio/video records/tapes	1	-	85	1275

Contd.

Table No. 7(b)**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	(i) Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles on Handlooms	1	-	120	360
	(ii) Manufacture of Television receivers, reception operators radio broad-casting, radio telephony/telegraphy video recording on reproduction operation, turn-tables record players, cassette-players, and other sound reproducing operators, loud speakers amplifiers and sound amplifiers & pre recorded audio/ video records/ tapes	1	-	85	1275
	(iii) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	2750
	(iv) - do -	1	-	250	5750
	(v) - do -	1	-	250	6000
	(vi) - do -	1	-	250	4500
	(vii) Rearing of silk worms production of silkworm cocoons	1	-	307	3091
	(viii) - do -	1	-	307	7675
	(ix) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	4000
	(x) - do -	1	-	250	5500
	(xi) - do -	1	-	250	5750
	(xii) - do -	1	-	250	3750
2002-03	(i) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	2000
	(ii) - do -	1	-	250	500
	(iii) - do -	1	-	250	5250
	(iv) Activities of Trade Union	1	-	16	96

Contd.

Table No. 7(b)**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2003-04	(i) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	3750
	(ii) - do -	1	-	250	1000
	(iii) General construction (including alteration, addition, repair and maintenance) of non-residential building carried out on own account basis or on a fee or contract basis	1	-	1077	7539

Concl'd.

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

Table No. 7(c)**Gross/Net Value Added from Industries (Factories Sector) in respect of Manipur during 2000-01 to 2007-08**

Characteristics	Unit	Year					
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Factories	No.	59	61	44	45	55	69
Productive capital	Rs. in crores	7.18	9.31	5.20	4.40	14.00	19.72
Invested capital	„	7.41	8.90	7.84	8.00	13.00	20.06
Persons engaged	No.	814	1127	1225	1231	1835	NA
Workers	„	695	992	1048	1090	1607	NA
Value of output	Rs. in crores	17.73	18.96	20.42	18.00	35.00	58.25
Gross value added	„	2.39	3.39	5.04	4.00	7.00	12.02
Depreciation	„	0.49	0.83	0.77	1.00	1.00	1.07
Net value added	„	1.90	2.56	4.27	3.00	6.00	10.96

Source: 1. Statistical Abstract of India, 2007.

2. Annual Survey of Industries 2007-08, Government of India

Table No. 7(d)**District-wise Sericultural Statistics of Manipur 2010-11 to 2013-14**

District/State	2010-11					2011-12				
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				No. of farms	Cocoon Production			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	10	75.76	20.62	41.48	0.00	10	53.80	3.55	34.50	0.00
Tamenglong	4	18.78	7.46	0.28	0.00	4	23.12	3.84	1.25	0.00
Churachandpur	14	47.55	3.55	7.49	2.82	14	81.37	4.22	6.75	3.66
Chandel	6	42.57	3.92	3.97	0.00	6	52.91	8.06	9.25	0.00
Ukhrul	7	65.42	4.85	2.60	0.00	7	68.03	5.95	1.25	0.00
Imphal East	26	106.92	58.98	2.98	9.38	26	195.20	86.40	5.00	11.83
Imphal West	13	41.46	18.10	0.28	1.88	13	60.03	18.72	7.00	3.24
Bishnupur	6	117.31	80.58	0.24	0.00	6	104.49	73.15	10.00	0.00
Thoubal	9	192.23	65.59	0.23	0.62	9	148.08	85.56	5.00	1.27
Manipur	95	708.00	263.65	60.00	14.70	95	787.03	289.45	80.00	20.00

District/State	2012-13					2013-14				
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				No. of farms	Cocoon Production			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	10	91.00	4.62	31.42	0.00	10	73.49	5.39	41.34	0.00
Tamenglong	4	13.41	4.99	1.35	0.00	4	33.58	5.87	1.96	0.00
Churachandpur	14	84.00	5.49	15.99	4.68	14	109.98	6.45	21.51	5.75
Chandel	6	18.06	10.48	8.65	0.00	6	70.56	12.41	13.13	0.00
Ukhrul	7	78.30	7.74	1.35	0.00	7	88.57	9.04	1.96	0.00
Imphal East	26	514.50	111.35	13.87	15.15	26	260.35	131.57	19.56	19.00
Imphal West	13	38.00	24.33	6.48	4.15	13	82.73	28.56	9.50	5.25
Bishnupur	6	62.01	95.00	2.16	0.00	6	137.71	111.39	3.07	0.00
Thoubal	9	135.72	111.00	5.40	1.63	9	199.03	130.22	7.82	2.00
Manipur	95	1035.00	375.00	86.67	25.61	95	1056.00	440.90	119.85	32.00

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 7(e)

**Amount of Grants and Loans distributed to various Industries,
Under R.E.G.P. (V.I.) in respect of Khadi and Village Industries Board,
Manipur during 2005-06 to 2007-08.**

Name of Industries	Amount Distributed					
	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Grants (M.M.)	Loans	Grants (M.M.)	Loans	Grants (M.M.)	Loans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. P.C.P.I.	18.44	-	4.60	-	7.50	-
2. Gur & Khansari	2.21	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gobar Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. N.E.O. & Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Leather Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Medicinal Forest Plant	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Lime	22.88	-	22.70	-	19.20	-
8. Bee-Keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. V.O.I.	-	-	2.30	-	4.50	-
10. Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cane & Bamboo	0.90	-	1.65	-	2.70	-
12. Carp. & Black	33.79	-	15.36	-	31.40	-
13. Fruit Preservation	3.00	-	3.65	-	-	-
14. Fibre	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Hand Made Paper	3.57	-	9.91	-	4.929	-
16. Textile	6.24	-	1.28	-	10.20	-
17. Service	11.81	-	2.40	-	1.20	-
18. Electronics	-	-	0.20	-	2.80	-
19. Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Polyester	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Milk Base Products	8.40	-	1.80	-	0.90	-
22. Poultry Feeds	2.55	-	-	-	-	-
23. Alluminium	-	-	10.90	-	-	-
Total	113.79	-	66.75	-	85.329	-

Source : Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

Table No. 7(f)**Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey
in Manipur for the year 2010-11.**

Name of District	No. of Bee Keepers	Production of Honey in Kgs.	Price per Kgs. (Rs.)	Value (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	769	8,950	180/-	16.11
2. Tamenglong	278	3,225	180/-	5.81
3. Churachandpur	938	10,965	180/-	19.74
4. Chandel	519	6,067	180/-	10.92
5. Ukhrul	1,090	12,702	180/-	22.86
6. Imphal East	1,771	20,696	180/-	37.25
7. Imphal West	1,591	18,520	180/-	33.34
8. Bishnupur	744	8,640	180/-	15.55
9. Thoubal	1,483	17,790	180/-	31.14
Total	9,183	1,07,066	180/-	192.72

**Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey
in Manipur for the year 2011-12.**

Name of District	No. of Bee Keepers	Production of Honey in Kgs.	Price per Kgs. (Rs.)	Value (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	769	8,950	180/-	16.11
2. Tamenglong	278	3,225	180/-	5.81
3. Churachandpur	940	10,995	180/-	19.79
4. Chandel	526	6,137	180/-	11.05
5. Ukhrul	1,090	12,702	180/-	22.86
6. Imphal East	1,771	20,696	180/-	37.25
7. Imphal West	1,591	18,520	180/-	33.34
8. Bishnupur	744	8,640	180/-	15.55
9. Thoubal	1,483	17,301	180/-	31.14
Total	9,192	1,07,166	180/-	192.90

Source : Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

Table No. 8(a)**District-wise Installed Capacity and electricity Generated during 2010-11**

District / State	Installed Capacity (MW)			Generated (Million KWH)		
	Total	Hydro	Diesel	Total	Hydro	Diesel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	36.900	0.900	36.000	0.9093	0.9093	0
Tamenglong	0.048	0	0.048	0	0	0
Churachandpur	0.448	0	0.448	0	0	0
Chandel	0.400	0.400	0	0	0	0
Ukhrul	1.500	1.500	0	0	0	0
Imphal East	0.476	0	0.476	0	0	0
Imphal West	5.248	0	5.248	1.0208	0	1.0208
Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoubal	0	0	0.000	0	0	0
Manipur	45.020	2.800	42. 220	1.9301	0.9083	1.0208

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 8(a)**District-wise Installed Capacity and electricity Generated during 2011-12**

District / State	Installed Capacity (MW)			Generated (Million KWH)		
	Total	Hydro	Diesel	Total	Hydro	Diesel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	36.900	0.900	36.000	0.7395	0.7395	0
Tamenglong	0.048	0	0.048	0	0	0
Churachandpur	0.448	0	0.448	0	0	0
Chandel	0.400	0.400	0	0	0	0
Ukhrul	1.500	1.500	0	0	0	0
Imphal East	0.476	0	0.476	0	0	0
Imphal West	5.248	0	5.248	0.8755	0	0.8755
Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoubal	0	0	0.000	0	0	0
Manipur	45.020	2.800	42. 220	1.6150	0.7395	0.8755

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 8(b)**Progress of Rural Electrification in Manipur**

Year	Number of Villages		Percentage of Villages	
	Electrified	Not electrified	Electrified	Not electrified
1	2	3	4	5
1997-98	1940	242	88.91	11.09
1998-99	1990	192	91.20	8.80
1999-00	2001	181	91.70	8.30
2000-01	2001	181	91.70	8.30
2001-02	2001	319	86.25	13.75
2002-03	2007	313	86.51	13.49
2003-04	1899	421	81.85	18.15
2004-05	1903	417	82.03	17.97
2005-06	1930	390	83.19	16.81
2006-07	1942	379	83.71	16.29
2007-08	1966	354	84.74	15.26
2008-09	1986	334	85.60	14.40
2009-10	2002	522	79.32	20.68
2010-11	2071	453	82.05	17.95
2011-12	2258	266	89.46	10.54

Source: 1. Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.
2. Annual Administrative Report, Department of Power, Manipur, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

Table No. 8(c)**Power Scenario of Manipur**

Year	Installed Capacity (kw)	Electricity Generated (lakh kwh)	Energy purchased (lakh kwh)	Electricity consumed (mill. kwh)	Inhabited villages according to census	Number of villages electrified	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990-91	12,070	15.30	2,193.90	175.832	2,182	1,487	68.15
1991-92	12,023	28.30	2,515.00	198.206	2,182	1,637	75.02
1992-93	12,222	38.38	2,525.20	198.420	2,182	1,697	77.77
1993-94	12,422	32.68	2,763.51	216.510	2,182	1,525	69.89
1994-95	12,622	29.67	2,712.76	213.738	2,182	1,590	72.87
1995-96	12,371	21.66	2,550.26	247.315	2,182	1,748	80.11
1996-97	12,371	10.71	3,037.99	286.377	2,182	1,888	86.56
1997-98	12,622	6.80	3,463.14	322.180	2,182	1,940	88.91
1998-99	11,845	7.57	3,756.68	179.889	2,182	1,990	91.20
1999-00	11,845	8.29	3,926.73	173.066	2,182	2,001	91.70
2000-01	11,845	4.29	3,556.24	176.936	2,182	2,001	91.70
2001-02	11,845	6.67	3,798.26	167.562	2,320	2,001	86.25

2002-03	47,252	35.77	4,271.84	165.645	2,320	2,007	86.51
2003-04	47,052	42.80	4,313.49	165.383	2,320	1,899	81.85
2004-05	47,252	14.325	5,712.60	141.254	2,320	1,903	82.03
2005-06	47,252	3.140	5,209.86	299.815	2,320	1,930	83.19
2006-07	47,252	31.053	4,412.16	221.882	2,320	1,942	83.71
2007-08	46,212	6.02	4,252.31	334.964	2,320	1,966	84.74
2008-09	44,820	6.46	6,159.38	301.602	2,320	1,986	85.60
2009-10	45.420	20.105	4651.21	290.369	2,524*	2002	79.32
2010-11	45.020	19.301	-	-	-	-	-
2011-12	45.020	16.150	-	-	-	-	-

* as on 21-01-2009

- Not available

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 8(d)
Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl. No	Name of Banks	Arunachal Pradesh			Assam			Manipur		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	1	1	66	67	68	1	1	1
2.	Andhra Bank	-	-	-	4	5	7	-	-	-
3.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	-	-	-	368	367	367	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axis Bank	1	1	1	26	30	34	2	2	4
6.	Bank of Baroda	1	1	1	20	23	24	3	3	3
7.	Bank of India	1	1	1	14	22	39	-	1	2
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	1	4	7	8	-	-	1
9.	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Cachar Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	1	1	2	24	28	35	-	-	1

12.	Central Bank of India	1	1	6	114	122	128	-	4	5
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	-	-	-	6	6	8	-	-	-
15.	Dena Bank	-	-	-	5	6	6	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	-	-	-	6	10	12	-	-	-
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	2	4	4	28	32	40	1	3	3
19.	HSBC	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-
20.	ICICI Bank	1	1	1	22	32	37	1	-	5
21.	IDBI Ltd.	1	1	1	4	9	14	-	-	1
22.	Indian Bank	1	2	2	29	32	34	-	1	-
23.	Indian Overseas Bank	-	1	1	22	24	26	1	-	2
24.	Indusind Bank	-	-	-	6	6	8	-	-	-
25.	ING Vysya Bank	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
26.	Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
28.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-
29.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	-	-	-	42	42	42	-	-	-
30.	Lakhimi Gaonua bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	28
32.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	1	1	7	7	8	-	-	-
36.	Pragyotish Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	1	1	8	8	8	2	2	4
38.	Punjab National Bank	1	-	-	60	64	65	2	2	2
39.	South Indian Bank	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
40.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
41.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
42.	State Bank of India	44	49	51	280	292	300	22	28	29
43.	Subansiri Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Syndicate Bank	1	1	1	10	14	19	-	-	-
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.	United Commercial Bank	2	2	2	107	109	130	2	2	4
47.	Union Bank of India	1	1	1	62	63	63	-	-	-
48.	United Bank of India	3	3	3	190	191	195	15	16	16
49.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Vijaya Bank	4	5	5	15	15	15	2	3	4
51.	Yes Bank	1	1	1	4	4	4	-	-	-
Total:		88	98	106	1563	1647	1754	85	98	115

Contd.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-13, RBI.

Table No. 8(d)
Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Meghalaya			Mizoram			Nagaland		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	2	2	-	-	-	4	4	4
2.	Andhra Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axis Bank	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	4	6
6.	Bank of Baroda	3	3	5	1	1	1	4	4	5
7.	Bank of India	2	3	4	-	1	2	-	1	2
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
9.	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Cachar Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

11.	Canara Bank	3	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1
12.	Central Bank of India	5	6	9	1	1	2	2	2	5
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Dena Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	1	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	2
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	5	9	13	1	4	6	3	3	3
19.	HSBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	ICICI Bank	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	4	6
21.	IDBI Ltd.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
22.	Indian Bank	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1
23.	Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
24.	Indusind Bank	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
25.	ING Vysya Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Lakhimi Gaonua bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	55	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-	-	-	60	62	64	-	-	-
34.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	10
35.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Pragyotish Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
38.	Punjab National Bank	8	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
39.	South Indian Bank	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
40.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	State Bank of India	94	96	96	27	32	32	52	56	58
43.	Subansiri Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Syndicate Bank	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.	United Commercial Bank	4	5	5	1	1	2	2	3	4
47.	Union Bank of India	5	5	5	-	-	1	1	1	1
48.	United Bank of India	13	14	15	2	2	2	2	2	2
49.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Vijaya Bank	3	4	4	2	2	2	5	5	5
51.	Yes Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Total:		223	240	256	102	116	127	96	108	124

Contd.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-2013, RBI.

Table No. 8(d)
Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Sikkim			Tripura		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	21	22	23	24	27	26
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	1	1	1	1	2
2.	Andhra Bank	1	1	1	-	1	1
3.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axis Bank	3	3	3	3	4	5
6.	Bank of Baroda	1	1	1	2	3	3
7.	Bank of India	1	1	1	1	2	6
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	1	-	1	1

9	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Cachar Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	2	4	4	3	5	7
12.	Central Bank of India	15	15	16	3	4	6
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1
15.	Dena Bank	1	1	2	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	4	4	4	3	3	3
19.	HSBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	ICICI Bank	2	2	3	1	5	5
21.	IDBI Ltd.	1	2	3	1	1	2
22.	Indian Bank	1	1	1	2	2	3
23.	Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	2	2	3	4
24.	Indusind Bank	1	1	2	2	2	2
25.	ING Vysya Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1
29.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Lakhimi Gaonua bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	2	2	1	1	1
36.	Pragyotish Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	-	-	1	1	2
38.	Punjab National Bank	1	1	1	1	1	2
39.	South Indian Bank	-	-	-	1	1	1
40.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	State Bank of India	31	32	32	42	45	49
43.	Subansiri Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Syndicate Bank	1	1	1	1	1	3
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	116	116	116
46.	United Commercial Bank	2	4	4	9	12	13
47.	Union Bank of India	7	7	8	5	6	7
48.	United Bank of India	2	2	2	45	51	53
49.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Vijaya Bank	1	1	1	1	2	2
51.	Yes Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total:		85	91	98	249	278	303

Concl'd.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-2013, RBI.

Table No. 8(e)**Deposits & Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of North Eastern Region of India
(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in crores)

State	2012			2013		
	Deposit	Credit	Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)	Deposit	Credit	Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	5755	1327	23.06	6790	1470	21.65
Assam	58504	20230	34.58	66960	22503	33.61
Manipur	3761	1228	32.65	4607	1398	30.35
Meghalaya	9703	2458	25.33	11971	2802	23.41
Mizoram	2265	901	39.78	2782	972	34.94
Nagaland	4827	1508	31.24	5373	1711	31.84
Tripura	7406	1957	26.42	8534	2287	26.80
Sikkim	3608	1200	33.26	4303	1211	28.14
North Eastern Region	95829	30809	32.15	111320	34354	30.86
All India	4615800	3551757	76.95	5246957	4054040	77.26

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits & Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks, March 2012-13, RBI.

Table No. 8(f)**Districtwise Tele Communication facilities in Manipur 2009-10**

(in nos.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Telegraph Office	Telephone Exchange	Combined Office	Telephone Working (DEL)	P.C.Os. (Local/STD/Trunk)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Senapati	Nil	10	Nil	1862	159
2.	Tamenglong	Nil	2	Nil	514	59
3.	Churachandpur	Nil	4	Nil	2754	145
4.	Chandel	Nil	3	Nil	1298	228
5.	Ukhrul	Nil	1	Nil	746	100
6.	Imphal East	Nil	6	Nil	3093	511
7.	Imphal West	1	12	Nil	15648	2132
8.	Bishnupur	Nil	7	Nil	2238	133
9.	Thoubal	Nil	8	Nil	3088	199
	Manipur State	1	53	Nil	31214	3666

Source : Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal.

Table No. 9(a)

Number of Educational Institutions in the North-Eastern States of India, 2003-04

Sl. No.	Institutions	(Number)						
		Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	University*	1	5	2	1	1	1	1
2.	Board of Secondary Education	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
3.	Arts/Science & Commerce Colleges	9	320	58	48	27	34	14
4.	Engineering Colleges	-	2	3	2	-	-	2
5.	Medical Colleges	1	7	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Agricultural Colleges	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Veterinary Colleges	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Teacher Training Colleges	-	41	5	4	1	4	1
9.	Law College	-	20	3	3	2	3	1
10.	Other College	-	3	2	-	-	-	3
11.	High/Higher Secondary Schools	214	5374	706	711	512	379	652
12.	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Middle School	495	8143	831	1759	939	480	185
14.	Primary School	1371	30068	2552	5851	1481	1520	684
15.	Pre-primary School	22	199	1	-	-	-	5127
16.	Schools for vocational Professional (1)	2	27	7	7	1	3	4
17.	Schools for special education (2)	1	8	1	1	2	3	1

* 2004-05

(1) include institution imparting instructions in Diploma/Certificate Courses at School level in Agricultural/Forestry, Medicine, Teachers Training, Industrial (Art & Crafts), Music & Fine Arts.

(2) include institution imparting instructions in Diploma/Certificate Courses at School level for handicapped and reformatory/certified.

Source : Statistical Abstract of India, 2007.

Table No. 9(b)

**District-wise number of fair price shops and S.K.Oil Sub-Dealers
in Manipur under PDS**

District/State	Fair Price Shop Agents	S.K. Oil Sub-Dealers
1	2	3
Senapati	128	128
Tamenglong	119	37
Churachandpur	168	137
Chandel	123	135
Ukhrul	129	144
Imphal East	474	478
Imphal West	621	610
Bishnupur	292	735
Thoubal	497	344
Manipur	2551	2747

Source : 1. Annual Administrative Report 2006-07,
Food & Civil Supplies Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(c)

**Loans and Grants Distributed by the State Govt. to economically weaker sections
in Manipur during 1995-96 to 2003-04**

Year	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	3,333	39,99,600	272	1,79,897
1996-97	3,333	39,99,600	240	85,006
1997-98	3,541	42,49,200	232	98,360
1998-99	3,452	41,38,000	219	1,49,575
1999-00	3,974	47,64,800	283	2,03,760
2000-01	3,982	47,84,400	257	90,974
2001-02	4,172	62,58,500	288	1,82,336
2002-03	4,242	49,98,000	384	2,40,360
2003-04	10,254	1,22,90,700	554	3,98,880

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur.

Table No. 9(d)

District-wise number of tourist spots and tourist during 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	District/State	2012-13				2013-14			
		No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist			No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
			Foreign	Domestic	Total		Foreign	Domestic	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Senapati	5	-	584	584	5	209	347	556
2.	Tamenglong	3	-	3,412	3,412	3	08	2,576	2,584
3.	Churachandpur	6	-	5,601	5,601	6	298	4,266	4,564
4.	Chandel	3	-	14,604	14,604	3	30	15,217	15,247
5.	Ukhrul	4	-	4,687	4,687	4	62	3,675	3,737
6.	Imphal East	12	108	19,145	19,253	12	132	17,939	18,071
7.	Imphal West	9	660	83,770	84,430	9	1,136	77,012	78,148
8.	Bishnupur	10	-	-	-	10	44	-	44
9	Thoubal	5	-	-	-	5	13	-	13
	Manipur	57	768	1,31,803	1,32,571	57	1,932	1,21,032	1,22,964

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

Note : As per guideline issued by the Ministry of Tourism, visitors who visits only during daytime and does not stay over-night are not considered as tourist. The number of visitors both domestic and foreign visiting Khongjom/Moirang/Phubala/Churachandpur/Moreh Toueist Home are recorded as nil as the same are presently occupied by security personnels.

Table No. 9(e)

Percentage of population below poverty line, India vis-à-vis Manipur

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Manipur	India	Manipur	India	Manipur	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	52.7	56.4	37.1	49.2	50.0	54.9
1977-78	59.8	53.1	37.6	47.4	54.8	51.8
1983-84	42.6	45.6	26.4	42.2	38.1	44.8
1987-88	39.4	39.1	17.3	40.1	32.9	39.3
1993-94	45.0	37.3	7.7	32.4	33.8	36.0

1999-00	40.0	27.1	7.5	23.6	28.5	26.1
2004-05	22.3	28.3	3.3	25.7	17.3	27.5

Table No. 9(f)

Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur as on 31st March, 2009.

Sl. No.	Category	Job-seekers			
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Under Matric	1,569	82,193	83,762	44.13
2.	Matriculate	2,189	60,166	62,356	32.85
3.	Intermediate	905	24,539	25,444	13.40
4.	Graduates	705	13,395	14,600	7.69
5.	Medicine/Technology	13	574	587	0.31
6.	Engineering/ graduate	-	-	-	-
7.	Agriculture /graduate	-	-	-	-
8.	Agri-Engineering/Technology	40	251	291	0.15
9.	Post-Graduates	114	1,505	1,619	0.85
10.	Diploma Holder in Engineering Tech.	167	961	1,128	0.60
11.	Others	7	27	34	0.02
	Total	5,709	1,84,111	1,89,820	100.00

Source : Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(g)

Employment in Public and Private Sectors of North Eastern States as on 31st March, 2007-08.

(' 000 Nos.)

States	Public Sector				Private Sector			Grand Total
	Centr al Govt	State Govt	Quasi-Govt.		Local Bodies	Large Estts.	Small Estts.	
			Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	69.0	309.0	86.0	49.0	13.0	638.0	9.0	1173.0
Manipur	4.0	61.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	80.0
Meghalaya	16.6	38.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	7.0	2.0	82.6
Mizoram	0.8	33.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	-	40.8
Nagaland	4.0	62.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	76.0

Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	7.0	121.0	3.0	7.0	9.0	13.0	-	160.0

Large Estts. :- Establishments employing 25 or more workers. – Not available

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 2011.

Table No. 9(h)

**Number of Establishment in Public Sector in Manipur from
1990-91 to 2005-06,2008-09 and 2010-11.**

Year	Establishment				
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Central Quasi Govt.	State Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	-	515	-	10	12
1991-92	-	537	-	11	12
1992-93	-	569	-	25	10
1993-94	-	622	-	40	10
1994-95	-	655	-	43	10
1995-96	-	672	-	48	10
1996-97	-	689	-	50	10
1997-98	-	692	-	51	10
1998-99	-	700	-	51	11
1999-00	-	700	-	51	11
2000-01	-	705	-	51	11
2001-02	-	708	-	51	11
2002-03	-	716	-	124	12
2003-04	-	717	-	124	12
2004-05	-	466	-	94	6
2005-06	42	735	74	122	12
2008-09	-	746	-	48	12
2010-11	-	735	-	42	12

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(i)**Number of Employees in Public Sector in Manipur as on 31st March, 2010-11.**

District	Employees								
	Central Govt.			State Govt.			Quasi Govt. Central		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Senapati	-	-	-	2,066	512	2,578	-	-	-
Tamenglong	-	-	-	2,243	237	2,480	-	-	-
Churachandpur	-	-	-	2,996	985	3,981	-	-	-
Ukhrul	-	-	-	3,295	654	3,949	-	-	-
Chandel	-	-	-	2,638	398	3,036	-	-	-
Imphal East	-	-	-	7,931	2,612	10,543	-	-	-
Imphal West	-	-	-	13,582	4,825	18,407	-	-	-
Bishnupur	-	-	-	2,286	1,457	3,743	-	-	-
Thoubal	-	-	-	4,551	1,007	5,558	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	41,588	12,687	54,275	-	-	-

District	Employees								
	Quasi Govt. State			Local Bodies			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Senapati	33	5	38	1,157	750	1,907	3,256	1,267	4,523
Tamenglong	35	5	40	473	239	712	2,751	481	3,232
Churachandpur	47	12	59	830	444	1,274	3,873	1,441	5,314
Ukhrul	26	12	38	682	546	1,228	4,003	1,212	5,215
Chandel	7	1	8	605	430	1,035	3,250	829	4,079
Imphal East	265	49	314	9	1	10	8,205	2,662	10,867
Imphal West	632	315	947	323	49	372	14,537	5,189	19,726
Bishnupur	4	2	6	8	1	9	2,298	1,460	3,758
Thoubal	5	1	6	45	14	59	4,601	1,022	5,623
Total	1,054	402	1,456	4,132	2,474	6,606	46,774	15,563	62,337

- Not available

Source : Directorate of Employment, Manipur

Table No. 10(a)

**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 5th ECONOMIC CENSUS (2005)
IN RESPECT OF MANIPUR
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)**

Sl. No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1.	a) Total Number of establishments	57581	47151	104732
	b) Rural-Urban Share of establishments (%)	54.98	45.02	100.00
2.	Percentage of establishments			
	a) Agricultural	9.99	5.39	7.92
	b) Non-Agricultural	90.01	94.61	92.08
3.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) with premises	42646	37458	80104
	ii) without premises	14935	9693	24628
	iii) having 10 or more workers	557	624	1181
	b) Rural-Urban share of establishments			
	i) With premises	74.06	79.44	76.48
	ii) Without premises	25.94	20.56	23.52
	iii) having 10 or more workers	1.0	1.4	1.1
4.	Annual average Growth Rate(%) in establishments over Economic Census 1998	4.84	3.69	4.30
5.	a) Number of persons employed	120355	115721	236076
	b) Rural-Urban Percentage share in employment	50.98	49.02	100.00
6.	Percentage of hired workers to the total persons employed	32.33	45.75	38.91
7.	Percentage of total adult female workers to the total persons employed.	34.34	32.30	33.34
8.	Annual average Growth rate (%) in the total Employment over Economic Census 1998	3.46	1.63	2.52

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

Table No. 10(b)**Economic Census 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 At-A-Glance**

Sl. No.	Item	Economic Census				
		1977	1980	1990	1998	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Number of Enterprises	10,858	34,745	61,264	80,489	1,04,732
1.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	25,527	46,571	59,998	83,649
1.2	Establishments	10,858	9,218	14,693	20,491	21,083
2.	Persons usually working in	60,604	1,04,959	1,57,368	2,00,726	2,36,076
2.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	-	70,955	83,542	1,24,489
2.2	Establishments	60,604		86,413	1,17,184	1,11,587
3.	Average number of workers per enterprises	-	-	2	2	2
4.	Average number of workers per establishment	-	-	6	6	5
5.	Hired workers in all establishments	55,817	55,715	76,520	1,03,921	91,853
6.	Number of enterprises according to principal characteristics	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Seasonal	-	2,911	3,765	140	3,515
6.2	Without premises	-	6,800	12,223	12,506	24,628
6.3	With power/fuel	-	4,605	9,045	12,387	24,571
6.4	Social group of owner	-	-	-	-	-
6.4.1	Scheduled castes	-	870	2,138	1,841	3,881
6.4.2	Scheduled tribes	-	5,544	9,756	9,311	14,697
6.5	Type of ownership	-	-	-	-	-
6.5.1	Private	-	-	10,666	15,787	16,941
6.5.2	Co-operative	-	-	180	159	-
6.5.3	Public	-	-	-	4,545	4,142

NC:- Not Covered

- Not Available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 10(c)**Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) by group of items of Consumption
in Manipur (64th Round of National Sample Survey)**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Group of Items of Consumption	64 th Round			
		July 2007 – June 2008			
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cereal	202.50	24.02	202.03	20.04
2.	Pulses & Pulses Products	15.43	1.83	19.19	1.91
3.	Milk & Milk Products	15.57	1.85	24.89	2.47
4.	Other food items	197.58	23.44	229.24	22.74
	Total Food items	431.08	51.14	475.35	47.16
5.	Clothing	44.01	5.22	46.59	4.62
6.	Fuel and lighting	98.73	11.71	116.86	11.59
7.	Other non-food items	269.10	31.93	369.18	36.63
	Total Non-Food items	411.84	48.86	532.63	52.84
	Total Consumption Expenditure	842.92	100.00	1007.98	100.00

Source : Household Consumer Expenditure in India, NSS 64th Round (July 2007-June 2008)
National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme
Implementation, Government of India, Report No. 530(64/1. 0/1)

Table No. 10(d)**Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) by sub-group of items and sector,
North Eastern States and All India (64th Round of National Sample Survey, 2007-08)**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	North Eastern States/All India	Rural			Urban		
		Food	Non-food	Total Expenditure	Food	Non-food	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	562.26	525.22	1087.48	NA	NA	NA
2.	Assam	478.63	320.16	798.79	677.46	774.46	1451.92
3.	Manipur	431.08	411.84	842.92	475.35	532.63	1007.98
4.	Meghalaya	469.66	434.68	904.34	NA	NA	NA
5.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	764.30	1035.93	1800.23
6.	Nagaland	731.84	603.62	1335.46	NA	NA	NA
7.	Sikkim	474.94	441.94	916.88	NA	NA	NA
8.	Tripura	472.68	329.00	801.68	NA	NA	NA
	North Eastern States	500.10	422.67	922.77	640.20	819.60	1459.80
	All-India	404.33	368.03	772.36	582.43	889.11	1471.54

NA : Not Available

Source : Household Consumer Expenditure in India, NSS 64th Round (July 2007-June 2008)
National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme
Implementation, Government of India, Report No. 530(64/1. 0/1)

Table No. 11**Number of Crimes (IPC Cases) in Manipur during 2006 and 2007**

Sl. No.	Heads of Crime	2006	2007
1	2	3	4
1.	Murder	205	240
2.	Attempt to Murder	265	377
3.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	4	2
4.	Rape	40	20
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	129	150
5.1	Female	49	83
5.2	Male	80	67
6.	Dacoity	2	3
7.	Robbery	8	12
8.	Burglary	55	69
9.	Theft	292	454
9.1.	Auto thefts	105	152
9.2	Other thefts	187	302
10.	Rioting	60	73
11.	Cheating	82	93
12.	Counterfeiting	9	4
13.	Arson	117	64
14.	Molestation	33	70
15.	Motor Accident	521	536
16.	Extortion	204	245
17.	Other IPC cases	860	847
Total		2886	3259

Source : Police Department, Manipur

Table No. 12**District-wise Fish farm, Fish Production and Fishery Revenue for Manipur 2006-2007**

District/State	Fisheries Division (Nos.)	Fish farm (Nos.)	Fish Production (’00 Tonnes)	Fishery Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	2	1	-	-
2. Tamenglong	2	2	-	-
3. Churachandpur	2	2	-	-
4. Chandel	2	2	-	-
5. Ukhrul	2	1	-	-
6. Imphal East	2	3	-	-
7. Imphal West	2	2	-	-
8. Bishnupur	2	3	-	-
9. Thoubal	2	2	-	-
10.Total	18	18	185	5.20

- Not available

Source : Department of Fisheries, Manipur

Table No. 13**Performance of Excise Department, Manipur**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Revenue collected*	Prohibition	
		Cases detected (nos.)	Compound fees/fines collected
1	2	3	4
2003-04	294.55	1476	11.88
2004-05	305.45	1294	10.69
2005-06	319.16	1332	12.09
2006-07	362.60	945	6.64
2007-08 (Dec.2007)	276.99	799	5.42

*Relates to revenue collected by the Excise Department, Manipur in the form of excise duty levied from liquor procured by the Military and Para-Military forces deployed in Manipur.

Source : Department of Excise, Manipur

Table No. 14**National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in North Eastern States of India**
(As on 31st July 2004)

(Area in sq. kms.)

State/All India	National Park		Wildlife sanctuaries		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2468	11	7606	13	10075
Assam	5	1978	16	888	21	2866
Manipur	1	40	5	707	6	747
Meghalaya	2	267	3	34	5	302
Mizoram	2	200	5	775	7	975
Nagaland	1	202	3	20	4	222
Sikkim	1	1784	6	265	7	2049
Tripura	-	-	4	603	4	603
All-India	90	36882	502	120051	592	156934

Source : Statistical Abstract of India, 2005 and 2006

Table No. 15**Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in North Eastern States of India, 2003-04**
(As on 31st March)

('000 number)

State/All India	Public sector					Private Sector		Grand total (Col. 2 to Col. 8)
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	Larger Estts.	Smaller Estts.	
			Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	76.0	313.5	69.5	53.1	13.0	563.6	8.4	1097.2
Manipur	4.5	61.9	4.2	3.4	4.0	2.0	0.6	80.6
Meghalaya	16.6	37.7	7.8	7.7	2.8	7.2	2.1	81.9
Mizoram	0.8	33.5	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	-	41.5
Nagaland	4.4	59.0	2.4	1.9	0.3	2.0	1.5	71.5
Tripura	2.0	92.6	4.2	2.8	8.9	12.5	0.4	123.3
All India	3027.4	7221.9	3302.8	2519.1	2125.6	7233.9	1012.0	26442.7

Larger Estts.-Establishments employing 25 or more workers.

Smaller Estts.- Establishments employing 10 to 24 workers.

Appendix

Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at Imphal Khwai Bazar for the year 2012

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Specification	Unit	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Milled Rice	local	Kg.	24.00	24.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
2.	Arthar Dal	imported	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
3	Moong Dal	-do-	Kg.	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
4	Masur Dal	-do-	Kg.	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
5	Urd Dal	-do-	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
6	Milk Fluid	local	Litre	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
7	Mustard Oil	imported	Kg.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Meat	pork	Kg.	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	190.00
9	Meat	beef	Kg.	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	180.00	190.00
10	Egg	import	Dozen	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
11	Potato	-do-	Kg.	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00
12	Onion	-do-	Kg.	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	18.00
13	Brinjal	local	Kg.	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	12.00	12.00
14	Cauliflower	-do-	Kg.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
15	Cabbage	-do-	Kg.	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
16	Pinapple	-do-	Kg.	20.00	20.00	N.A.	20.00	20.00	20.00
17	Sugar	open market	Kg.	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
18	Salt	import	Kg.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
19	Dry chillies	local	Kg.	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	240.00
20	Firewood	splitted	40 Kg.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	250.00

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Specification	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Milled Rice	local	Kg.	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	22.00	22.00	21.67
2.	Arthar Dal	imported	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
3	Moong Dal	-do-	Kg.	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
4	Masur Dal	-do-	Kg.	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
5	Urd Dal	-do-	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
6	Milk Fluid	local	Litre	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	29.83
7	Mustard Oil	imported	Kg.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Meat	pork	Kg.	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	187.50
9	Meat	beef	Kg.	190.00	180.00	190.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	176.00
10	Egg	import	Dozen	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	51.00
11	Potato	-do-	Kg.	25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.08
12	Onion	-do-	Kg.	25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	20.08
13	Brinjal	local	Kg.	15.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	22.41
14	Cauliflower	-do-	Kg.	20.00	35.00	40.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	27.08
15	Cabbage	-do-	Kg.	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.83
16	Pinapple	-do-	Kg.	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.33
17	Sugar	open market	Kg.	35.00	35.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	36.00
18	Salt	import	Kg.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
19	Dry chillies	local	Kg.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	228.33
20	Firewood	splitted	40Kg.	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	229.16

N A – Not Available

Source :- District Statistical Office, Imphal West District.