

MANIPUR STATE PROFILE OF MANIPUR 2014-15

AT A GLANCE

	PHYSICAL FEATURES (AREA IN Sq.Km.)	22,327
2	Geographical Features	
	A) Latitude	23.80 N to 25.68 N
	b) Longitude	93.03 E to 94.78 E
	c) Altitude (ABOVE MSL)	790 m
	d) Annual rainfall	967.20 mm.
3	Border with Myanmar	353 km.
4	Administrative setup	
	a) No. of Revenue District	9
	b) No. of Subdivision	38
	c) No. of Development Block	34
	d) Autonomous Hill Districts	6
	e) No. of Revenue villages	2,391
	f) Gram -Panchayat	166
	g) Vidhan Sabha SEATS	60
	h) Lok Sabha seats	2
	i) Rajya Sabha SEAT	1
	j) No. of Towns	31
5	POPULATION (AS PER 2001 CENSUS)	
	a) Total Population	2,721,756
	b) Male Population	1,369,764
	c) Female Population	1,351,992
	d) Rural Population	1,899,624
	e) Urban Population	822,132
	f) Sex ratio (female/100-males)	987
	g) Density of Population (per sq.km.)	122
	h) Literacy rate(%)	79.85
	i) Total No. of Workers	9,45,213
	j) Cultivators	3,79,705
	k) Agriculture Laborers	1,13,630
	l) Household Industry	96,920
	m) Other Workers	3,54,958
6	AGRICULTURE MAIN CROPS	
		Rice, Potato, Maize, oilseeds, Pulses, Sugarcane etc.
7	Minerals/ Major minerals Deposit	Chromites, Limestones, Clay, Serpentine.

8	FOREST	
	a) Area under forest	17,418 sq,km
	b) Major forest Product	Teak,Timber,Firewood.
9	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY	
	a) No. of fish farms	19
	b) Fish Product (in MT)	16,650
	c) Fish revenue (Rs.in '000)	505
	d) No.of Ponds and Tanks (in nos)	26,506
10	EDUCATION	
	a) No.of Professional institution	40
	b) No.of Schools	6,973
	c) No.of Collages	90
	d) Nos.of University	2
11	LABOUR AND EMPLOMENT	
	a) No.pf registered trade union	130
	b) No.of Employment Exchange	16
	c) Applicants on line register	4.09,652
12	PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE	Manipuri
13	TOURISM(2011)	
	a) No.of Tourist spot	29
	b) Foreign Visitors	409
	c) Domestic Visitors	1,03,854
14	PER CAPITA INCOME (2014-15)	
	a) At current price	Rs.13,213
	b) At constant price	Rs.7,976
15	INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
	a) Total road length (km)	7,172
	b) Total Railway length (km)	--
	c) Working Air port	1
	d) No.of Industrial Estate	1
	e) No.of Growth Centers	1
	f) No.of Export out post	1
	g) Electricity installed capacity (kw)	11,845
	h) No.of Bank Branches	91
	i) No.of Post office	691
	j) No.of Telephone Exchange	40
16	EXISTING INDUSTRIES	
	a) Large Scale Industries	Nil
	b) Medium Scale Industries	2

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	c) E.M Part I	--
	d) E. M Part II	--

MANIPUR-A- PROFILE

1.GRNERAL PROFILE.

1.1 LOCATION & AREA;--- Manipur with a geographical area of 22,327 SQ.Km. lies in the extreme north eastern part of the country. The state has international boundary of about 355 km with Myanmar in the east and the remaining 402 km. of boundary is shared with Nagaland , Assam and Mizoram in the north west and south respectively. The state lies between 93.20E to 94,47 E of longitude and 23.5 N to 25.41 latitudes. The state has 9(Nine) District,4 (Four)in the valley and 5(Five) in the hills

1.2 PHYSICAL FEATURE;--

Physiographic ally, Manipur may be characterized in two district physical region an outlaying area of rugged hills and narrow valets and the inner area represents the features of flat plain topography with all associated land forms. These two areas are not only district in respect of physical features but are also conspicuous with regard to various floras and faunas. The valley stretch about 60 kms North to south and 32 km. East to West. The hill areas constitute about 90% of the total geographical area. The soils are general classified as ferruginous red soils and mountain and hill soils in nature. The y are poor in lime potash etc. and low phosphorous countents .The soils in the valley are alluvial in origin and are mostly clay to salty clay loam in texture because of the inherent geology; The hills soils are more or less rich in organic Carbon. The total area occupied by all the lakes is about 600 sq.km. The altitude ranges from 40 m at Jiribam to as high as 2,995 m at also peak near Mao above MSL

1.3. SOIL & CLIMATE;-

The soil cover can be divided into two broad types, viz ,the red ferruginous soil in the hill area and the alluvium in the valley. The soil the top soil on the steep slopes are very then, In the plain areas, especially flood plains and deltas, the soil is of considerable thickness. Soil on the steep hill slopes is subjected to high erosion resulting in to formation of sheets and gullies and barren rock slopes, The normal PH value ranges from 5.4 to 6.8.The climate of the state is salubrious with approximate average annual rainfall varying from 933mm at Imphal to 2593 mm at Tamenglong.T he temperature range s from sub-zero to 39.C.Manipur is blessed with a temperate climate the year round. generally contains small rock fragments, sand tropical to sub- temperate. And the climate of the hills ranges from sub- temperate to sub- temperate .The state is drained by the rivers of the Ganga ,Brahmaputra and Chindwin – Irrawady systems. The main rivers are Barak, Imphal , Iril, Kongba etc.It has two main seasons separated by two transition as under;--

- 1) Winter (December to February)
- 2) Pre-Monsoon (March to April)
- 3) Monsoon (May to September)

4) Post-Monsoon (October to November)

1.4 THE PEOPLE;

Manipur is inhabited by three major ethnic groups in Manipur, the Meitei s in the valley, the Nagas and the kuki=chin tribes in the hills. The Meitei pagans(Meitei-Muslims)from a minority community. Besides thes ,other communities from the other states of India have also settled in the state. People are predominantly Mongoloid, and speak Tibeto - burman languages. The Meitei language which is the mother – tongue of the Meitei people is the lingua-franca of the state.

1.5 . FESTIVALS OF MANIPUR;—

Lai – Haraoba, Yaoshang (Dol-Jarta), Ratha Jatra, Ramjan (D), (The premier festival of Manipur Muslims), Kut (Festival of Kuki-chin-Mizo) Gang-Ngai (Festival of Kabui Nagas) Chupha (Festival of Tangkhul Nagas), Christmas (Festival of Christians) ,Cheiraoba (The Manipur New Year), Heikru-hidongba, Ningol chalouba (The Social festival of Manipur, Lui-Ngai, Nikwak jatra.etc.

DISTRICT, MUNICIPALITIES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN THE STATE

SI.NO	DISTRICT	MUNICIPALITIES	COMMUNITY DEV,BLOCKS
	Hill Region		
1	Chaldel	---	Tengnoupal, Chaldel, Chakpikarong
2	Churachanpur	---	Prabung, Thanlon, Henglep, Churachanpur, Samulmlan, Singhat
3	Senapati		Paomata, Mao, -Maram, kangpopi, Saikul
4	Tamrnglong	--	Tamei, Tousem, Tamenglong, Nungba
5	Ukhrul	--	Ukhrul, Phungyar, Kamjong, Kashom-khullen, Chingai
	Valley Region		
6	Imphal West	Imphal	Imphal West - 1 (Lamphalpat) Imphal West II (Wangoi)
7	Imphal East	Jiribam	Imphal East-II (Pomropat) and Jiribam
8	Bishnupur	Bishnupur, Nambo I & Moirang	Bishnupur 7 Moirang
9	Thoubal	--	Thoubal

1.6 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Population of a state/Country is its most important asset and demographic indicator. The population of Manipur as per 2011 census (Prov) was 23.89 lacs which constitute nearly 0.23% of the total population of India, while geographical area is only 0.7% of India. The hill district numbering 5 and covering 90% of the state area accounts for 41.20% while the valley covering only 10% of the total state area accounts for 58.90% of the total Population. The density of Population is 107 persons per sq.km. where it is as high as 629 persons per km. in the valley. District. 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.

Manipur is inhabited by there major ethnic groups the Meitei in the valley and Nagas and kuki-Chin tribes in the hills. Meitei Pangals (Meitei Muslims) from a third community. People are predominantly Mongoloid, and speak Tibetan-Burmese languages. The Meitei language which is the mother-tongue of the Meitei people is the lingua-france of the state. English is the official languets and also the langue's of doing business. There are 33 (Thirty three) Scheduled Tribes in Manipu. There are Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chothee, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui, kacha Naga, Koirao, Kom, Lamgang, Mizo, Lush ai, Maram, Maring, Mao, Monsang, Paite, Ralte, Sema, Simte, Suhte, Tangkhul, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Paumei, Naga, Tarao, Karam and any Kuki tribes. They lived mostly in the hill district 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 Churachanpur district. According to 2011 cences, the Scheduled Tribes population was 7.41 lake (3.79 lakhs males and 467 lakes females) as against 6.32 lakes in 2001 census. There are 7 (Seven) Scheduled castes communities in Manipur.

DISTRICT – WISE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION OF MANIPUR

	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	Scheduled Castes (SC)	% to Total Population
A) Hill	684894	656	99.41
Senapati	122791	238	14.73
Tamenglong	10634	3	14.35
Churachanpur	212482	205	28.76
Chaldel	108779	210	14.86
Ukhrul	134493	0	18.15
B) Valley	56247	59381	15.60



Imphal West	21118	13276	5.84
Imphal East	24712	10409	5.97
Bishnupur	6143	1727	1.66
Thoubal	4274	33969	9.91

DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN THE STATE

Sl.No	District	Municipalities	Community Development Blocks
	Hills District		
1	Chandel	Nil	Tengnoupal, Chandel, Churachanpur
2	Churachanpur	Nil	Parbung, Thanlon, Henglep, Churachanpur, Samulamlan and Singhat
3	Senapati	Nil	Paomata, Maomaram, kangpokpi, Saikul and Saitu.
4	Tamenglong	Nil	Tamei, Tousem, Tamenglong, Nungba
5	Ukhrul	Nil	Ukhrul, Phungyar, Kamjong, Kasom, Khullen, Chingngai,
	Valley Region		
6	Imphal West	Imphal	Imphal West-I (Lamphalpat) and Imphal West-II (Wangoi)
7	Imphal East	Jiribam	Imphal East-I (Prompat), Keiroao Bitra 7 Jiribam
8	Bishanupur	Bishnupur, Nambol, Moirang	Bishnupur and Moirang
9	Thoubal	Thoubal, Kakching, Sugun	Thoubal, Kakching, Sugnu

1.7 MINERAL RESOURCES;---

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

1. Limestone,
2. Asbestos,
3. Chromites,
4. Copper,
5. Nickel,



6. Lignite,
7. Salt.

The total mineral production of Manipur in 1991 and 1992 were 130 tones and 64 tones with a value of Rs.115 thousands and Rs.43 thousands respectively. However, the mineral production in 1994 and 1995 were 643 tones and 785 tones respectively.

The survey of Manipur undertaken by the Geological survey of India in Ukhrul, Churachanpur and Chandel covering 53 percent of the state reveal the availability of limestone, asbestos, chromites, copper, nickel, lignite and salt in Manipur. The places where deposits of these minerals have been found are listed below.

Sl, No	Mineral	Place deposit were found
1	Limestone	Hundung, Phungyar, Meiring mata, Khangoi, Shokvao, lambui & Kasom in Ukhrul
2	Asbestos	Nepali basti, Kwatha, Moreh in Chandel
3	Chromites	Vicinity of Shiroy hill, Ukhrul, Napali Basti in Chandel
4	Coppers	Nigthi and Kwatha in Chandel, Humie in Ukhrul
5	Nickel	Nambashi and kwatha of Chandel
6	Lignite	Kanvai village of Turenloo valley in Churachanpur
7	Salt	Waikhong, Sikhong, Chandrakhong and Keithel Manbi,

A cement factory in Hundung (Ukhrul) Public sector undertaking, of Govt, of Manipur, based on limestone deposit was established but had to closed down due to political unrest. Under the New exploration Licensing Policy of the Government of India, the 24 new oil fields to be put in to operation include Manipur with oil fields spread over 3850sq, km. in Churachanpur, Tamenglong and Jiribam in Imphal East district, The ONGC has applied for a license to extract petroleum from a 220 sq, km. oilfield in jiribam and Churachanpur.

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1.8 EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

The increasing number of educated unemployed youths has become a burning problem of Manipur. Taking in to account the fluid low and order situation ,rising unemployment problem need to be tackle carefully before it is too late. In view of above face ; the only way out for solving unemployment problem in Manipur is to promote and developed self-employment venture/ programmer s and guide job seekers towards self –employment. Hence ,the various promotional & development agencies both central & state Govt, should work hand in hand, so that more registered job seekers are help self-employment. The nos, of persons enrolled in employment t exchange as on 2013 is sho

DISTRICT-Wise No OF APPELICATION ON THE LIVE_ REGISTER

(FOR THE YEAR 2012-13 to 2014-15)

Name of District	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Imphal West	1,57,122	71,309	2,28,431	1,17,509	61,988	1,79,497	1,19,259	63,628	1,82,887
Imphal East	74,410	30,662	1,05,072	78455	31,437	1,09895	79,308	32,266	1,11,574
Thoubal	85,418	23616	1,09034	92,032	24366	1,16,398	92918	25,121	11,8,039
Bishnupur	48,094	16,838	64,932	50386	17,195	67581	50787	17,460	68247
Churachanpur	47299	16,886	64,185	50841	17544	68385	52,062	18,526	70,588
Tamenglong	16,554	5545	22099	18065	5,773	23838	18846	6,012	24,858
Chandel	17,916	8540	26456	19639	8821	28460	20,430	9,313	29743
Senapati	38,237	15,033	53270	41157	15643	56800	42621	16,284	58,905
Ukhrul	19521	8761	28282	20827	9081	29908	19,716	8,434	28,150
Spicial Employment Exchange for Physical Handicaped Persons	1674	808	2482	1721	825	2546	1774	869	2643
University Employment informati on &	2867	3289	6156	2910	3,337	6247	2939	3414	6353

Guidance Bureau Canchipur									
Total	5,09,112	2,01,287	7,10,399	4,93,545	1,96,010	6,89,555	5,00,660	2,01,327	7,01,987

Sources;---- Employment Exchange Govt,of Manipur

To mitigate the problem, The Govt, of Manipur under Prime Minister Economic Package Programmer, recently launched a scheme called 'Special Employment generation Program me (SEGP)

Which would provide self employment to many educated unemployed youths of the state through various entrepreneurship activities in the following areas.

1) Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishery, Medical, Science & Technology, Transport, Sericulture, Veterinary etc.

2) Suggestion;---

To improve the existing ITI's by way of introducing course modules compatible to enhance more skill & quality in training & need based various skill development program me in collaboration with national level institutes. In area like IT sector, electronics. Food processing, Plastic based, Apparel & Fashion design, CAD/CAM/CAE, welding technology, automobile repair, wood work etc. The problem of unemployment continues to be matter of concern to the state.

The following suggestion may be considered;

1. Technological modernization in handlooms and handicraft sector.
2. Promotion of sericulture base enterprises.
3. Promotion of tourisms industry and associated facilities such as hotel ,motels, guest house and adventure sports.
4. Promotion of IT enabled services.
5. Impart skilled training to educated unemployment youths in collaboration with reputed national level institute.

1.9 RESOURCE BASE;---

The industrial development of a region depends also on the availability of various resources such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Mineral etc. And industrial development facilities growth in economic development and providing of gainful employment. It is therefore imperative to make a realistic assessment of available resources both in terms of quantitative & qualitative.

1.10 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The Economic of Manipur state being primarily dependent on agriculture, emphasis has been given on augmenting agriculture 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 jamming or shifting cultivation. Arable land is by and large marginal and hence agriculture had persistently been on subsistence level in Manipur.

AGRICULTURE;--

Agriculture being the main occupation of the people of Manipur, it has an important place in the economic of the state. Agriculture sector contributed a major share to the total state domestic product and provides employment to about 62.25 percent of the total workers in Manipur. In fact, the state domestic product fluctuates depending on the performance of agriculture sector. Despite the crucial importance of this primary sector in the state's economy, the irregular and erratic behavior of monsoon accompanied by inadequate irrigation facilities have resulted in severe fluctuation 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

Agriculture is however, of subsistence type without any diversification. In some place double cropping is also carried out. The main crops grown are paddy, sugarcane, pulses and potato.

The area, yield and productivity statistics for the year 2011-12 to 2014

(A=Area in'000 Ha). (P=Production in'000-Mt)

Sl No	Tear	Production			Requirement			Short Fall		
		Cereals	Pulses	Food Grain	Cereals	Pulses	Food Grains	Cereals	Pulses	Food Grins
1	2011-12	542.37	26.86	569.23	654.89	30.38	685.27	112.52	3.52	116.04
2	2012-13	308.05	28.35	336.40	720.16	42.87	763.03	411.11	14.52	426.63
3	2013-14	661.90	28.65	690.55	826.77	49.21	875.98	164.87	20.56	185.43
4	2014-15	565.53	28.75	594.28	933.36	55.56	988.92	367.83	26.81	394.64

Sources;---- Department of Agriculture Manipur

1.11 HORTICULTURE;----

Manipur has vast potential for commercial plantation of various Horticulture crops Gifted with suitable agro – climatic conditions, Manipur is home to various food and cash crops, fruits and vegetables. The soil is fertile and suited more particularly in the hills for growing of different fruits and vegetables. Organic farming is the most sought after practice in the hill areas. Manipur has plenty of scope and potential to grow various horticultural crops because of varied agro- climatic. The major fruits grown in state are pineapple, lemon, orange, banana, guava, peaches etc. Manipur has vast

potentials for commercial plantation of fruits like lemon, lime, orange, pineapple. Banana fruit, Alma, olive, figs, mandarin etc. The cultivation of horticulture crops is by and large practiced as non – commercial enterprises by farmers in their homestead and orchard, it hardly helps in development of proper market of horticultural crops But in recent year, cultivation of horticultural crops like pineapple, potato, and vegetables are being developed on commercial scale in many places of the state. At present, Horticultural crops are grown by farmers in their homestead gardens and orchids as non- commercial enterprise, Total identified potential area of 2,770.64 ha could not be exploited properly on horticulture commercialization due to lack of holistic approach. Though the per capita requirement of fruit is marginally surplus, The requirement in vegetables is still short and below the national level. And in case of other sectors of horticulture like spices, mushrooms, cash crops etc, the growth rate is very low. In other to increase productivity, the department has out line the following strategy.

Pineapple , passion fruit and mushroom naturally grow. They are also commercially cultivated, Bamboo shoot and ginger are available in plenty. Manipur has vast potentials for commercial plantation of fruits like lemon ,lime, orange ,pineapple, banana ,passion fruit, alma olive figs mandarin etc. The quality of pineapple (both Queen and kew varieties)Is estimated at 2,77,065 hectares. Out of this ,about 75,500 hectares is covered under different crops scheme like Technology mission for integrated development of Horticulture with the objective of improving production and productivity of horticultural crops by harnessing the potential of the region makes this field a viable option for commercialization as well as marketing.

--- To improved the state of infrastructure like marketing network, communication and post harvest management etc.

--- Construction of water harvesting structures/ponds at suitable selected sites an leveling the uneven cultivable area for maximum intensity moisture conservation.

--- The establishment of Agro- based industry

The state is self sufficiently rich in pineapple, and also as good potential for growing citrus fruits. Cabbage and cauliflower are main vegetables primarily consumed locally. Besides, good quality of bamboo shoots and beans are also grown, chilly and ginger are the major spices.

The state is having a very good scope for agro-based industries and most of the food & fruit processing industries are based on horticulture crops in the State.

AREAS AND PRODUCTION IN (MT)(HECTARES,)

During the year

(2)

SL No	Name of District	Imphal East		Imphal West		Bishnupur		Thoubal		Tamenglong		Senapati		Ukhrul		Chandel		C.Cpur		Total		
		Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area
A	Fruits																					
1	Pineapple	126	1255	629	6259	164	1632	2530	25174	970	96515	3383	33661	253	2517	826	8219	2206	21949	1370	136315	
2	Banana	734	9909	775	1046	710	9585	627	8465	1017	13730	660	8910	520	7020	733	9806	924	12474	6700	0-450	
3	Lime/Lemon	168	1512	170	1530	230	2070	218	1962	1094	9846	588	5292	183	1647	559	5031	992	8928	5850	52650	
4	Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3382	27956	154	1232	380	3040	250	2000	984	7872	5150	41200	
5	Passion Fruit	111	1220	120	1319	232	2550	110	1209	732	8045	3182	34970	182	2000	586	6440	2259	24826	9152	100580	
6	OtherFruit	115	8950	900	6300	173	1216	1808	12656	1648	11536	1119	7833	151	1057	185	1297	1762	12334	1348	94416	
	Sup -Total	343	3324	260	2587	456	4269	5293	49465	8856	79864	9086	91898	630	5962	481	4455	9126	88384	5404	515611	
	Area	0	8	3	0	8	9						2	8	0	6				0		
B	Vegetable																					
1	Couflowe	540	5940	515	5665	539	5929	590	6490	86	946	132	1452	81	891	108	1188	159	1749	2750	30250	
2	Cabbage	121	1448	107	1284	120	1432	1180	14042	278	3308	910	10829	617	7342	328	3903	291	3463	7104	84538	
3	Tomato	556	5643	307	3116	628	6374	476	4831	98	995	191	1939	110	1117	237	2406	227	2304	2830	28725	
4	Pea	970	9923	944	9657	908	9289	868	8880	251	2568	528	5401	550	5627	246	2517	540	5565	5809	59426	
5	Others	101	1028	941	9551	666	6760	1326	13459	326	3309	303	3989	324	3289	491	4984	520	5278	6000	60900	
	Sup-Total	429	4627	378	4082	394	4268	4440	47702	1039	11126	2154	23610	168	1826	141	1499	1741	18359	2449	263838	
	Area	6	1	6	9	5	0						2	5	0	7				3	2	
C	Spices																					
1	Chillies	145	1150	123	9776	874	6896	1350	10652	718	5665	1090	8600	325	2564	437	3448	1459	11542	8950	7061	
2	Ginger	260	3120	214	2568	239	2868	214	2568	201	2412	199	2388	138	1656	244	2928	1141	13692	2850	34200	
3	Tarmenic	206	2472	235	2820	217	2604	208	2496	157	1884	228	2736	233	2796	215	2580	208	2496	1907	22884	
4	Others	131	753	132	759	131	753	130	748	118	679	92	529	95	546	97	558	103	592	1029	5917	
	Sup-Total	205	1784	182	1692	146	1312	1902	16463	1194	10640	1609	13253	791	7563	993	9514	2911	28292	1473	133616	
	Area	5	9	0	3	1	1						5	6	3	7				6		
	Total	978	9736	820	8262	997	9849	1163	11363	1108	10162	1284	12976	877	8545	721	6906	1377	13503	9326	913066	

Sources:-- Horticulture Department Govt, of Manipur

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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. The state is having a very good scope for agro-based industries and most of the food & fruit processing industries are based on Horticultural crops in the state.

1.12 FORESTRY;--

According to the state of forest report 2003 by forest survey of India, the forest cover of Manipur is 17,219sq.km which is 77.12% of the total geographical area of the state. Out of the total forest area under reserved forests is 4,172sq.km 8.6% of the total forest area. An area of 4172sq.km or 24,665 of the total forest area recorded as Protected forest and the rest belong to other categories of forests,

The forest consisting of pure bamboos with under 25% of the total crop are grouped under bamboo brakes. Different varieties of bamboo are found in the type of forest. Bamboo brakes and bamboo mixed with scrubs occur in the western, south western and north western part of the state below 789 m altitude. The approximate area under this type of forest is 3268km. Bamboo brakes and Grass brakes class up of the of the total area is as under;---

- 1) Reserve Forest----- 1, 467sq.km.
- 2) Protected forest -----4,172sq.km
- 3) Unclassed Forest-----11,780sq.km.

DISTRICT-WISE FOREST COVER (MANIPUR)

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open Forest	Total Forest	Percent	Change
Bishnupur	496	0	1	14	15	3.02	3
Chaldel	3,313	0	768	1,935	2,703	81.59	15
Churachanpur	4,570	35	1,322	2,800	4,157	90.96	16
Imphal East	669	0	66	162	228	34.08	65
Imphal west	559	0	33	40	73	13.06	34
Senapati	3,271	235	1,004	1,320	2,559	78.23	217
Tamenglong	4,391	367	1,551	1,951	3,869	88.11	60
Thoubal	514	0	5	28	33	6.42	9
Ukhrul	4,544	83	1,068	2,068	3,582	78.83	56
Total	22,327	720	5,818	10,681	17,219	77.12	293

From table about forest cover accounts for 77.22% of state geographical area, which implies that the state is rich in flora & fauna, and most of the hill districts are under forest with Senapati and

Tamenglong being the most dense forest areas. The least district under forest cover is Bishnupur district and other valley districts.

The forest area of the state falls into four distinct zones viz. (i) Burma Border forest (ii) Ukhrul pine forest (iii) forest overlooking the valley and (iv) Barak drainage forest. The main timber species available in Manipur are Tick, uningthou, khasi-pine, Dipterocarpaceae species (Yangou and Khangra) *Micgelia 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.

Forest Products;--- The Major forest Products are Timber, firewood, bamboo, Ca

AREA AND WILD LIFE NATIONAL PARKS IN MANIPUR

Sl.No	Particular	Location of District	Area in Sq.Km
1	Keibul Lamjao National Park	Bishnupur	40.00
2	Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary	Chaldel	184.80
3	Buning Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamenglong	115.80
4	Zeliad wildlife sanctuary	Tamenglong	21.00
5	Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary	Churachanpur	187.50
6	Jiri Makru Wildlife sanctuary	Tamenglong	198.00
7	Shiroi Hill National Park	Ukhrul	41.00

1.13 LIVESTOCK RESOURCE;---

Among 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 laborers 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. The Animal husbandry is another main livelihood of the people in Manipur as majority of the population is non-vegetarians. The state has predominance in cattle and poultry birds. Details of the livestock population of the state is shown in the below;---

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY RESOURCE OF MANIPUR AS PER 19TH LIVESTOCK CENSUS,2012

SL.No	CATEGORY	POPULATION
1	Cattle	263843
2	Buffalo	66369
3	Mithun	10131
4	Sheeps	11463
5	Gaots	65158
6	Horses/Ponies	1101
7	Pigs	277215
8	Dogs	161818
9	Rabbits	2039
	POULTRY	2422320
1	Fowls	1851109
2	Ducks	551433
3	Others	19778

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

SL.NO	Items with Units	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Milk in thousand tonnes	79.24	81.70	82.17
2	Eggs in lakh Nos	1162.19	1165.31	1130.96
3	Meat in thousand tones	25.02	24.998	26.565

Source'----- Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Department ,Govt.of Manipur

As seen above there is a steady rise in the production of vety. Products which also indicates corresponding increase in demand ,In fact, the demand for it is ever increasing due rise in population, increase in standard of living etc, Lack of cold storage facility in the state mainly due to severe power shortage is another hindrance for vety, based industry development in the state.

1.14 SERICULTURE;---

Sericulture is a bio- agro based industry and has been practiced since time immemorial in the country. Manipur is traditionally famous for its cottage industries especially in spinning & weaving. And sericulture is a traditional industry of Manipur state. The states climatic condition are favorable for this industry. All the four varieties of silk available in the world are produced in the state, viz, oak, Tasar ,Eri ,Muga and mulberry silks. Manipur has reserve of natural oak. All the type of the feed plants grow in the state luxuriously. Eri silk is the monopoly of Assam and Manipur. The present area coverage of Muga silk worm rearing in the state is about 250 hectares.

Sericulture Production Details During year 2011-12 up to 2014-15

Sl.No	2011-12	Dfls Reaed (Lakh Nos)	Cocoon Production (MT/Lakh.Nos)	Raw Silk (MT)
1	Mu;berry	17.70	796.00(MT)	84.00
2	Eri	30.14	289.45(MT)	240.00
3	Oak Tasar	3.04	75.00(Lac,No)	2.45
4	Muga	1.42	20.00(Lac,No)	0.51
	2012-13			
1	Mulberry	17,7	1035.00(MT)	115.00
2	Eri	35.5	375.00(MT)	300.00
3	Oak Tasar	3.05	86.67(Lac,No)	2.80
4	Muga	1.04	25.61(LacNo)	0.64
	2013-14			
1	Mulberry	21.70	1056.08(MT)	144.00
2	Eri	45.86	450.00(MT)	360.00
3	Oak Tasar	4.29	130.00(LacNO)	4.30
4	Muga	1.28	40.00(Lac No)	1.00
	2013-14			
1	Mulberry	24.49	1194.91 (MT)	149.75
2	Eri	46.12	468.83(MT)	361.31
3	Oak Tasar	4.80	126.11(Lac No)	4167.19
4	Muga	1.35	36.00(Lac No)	862.50

Source;---Directorate of Sericulture Govt, of Manipur

1.15 FISHERY;---

Fish is the main food item of the majority of the people in the state, particularly the Meitei'J who are mainly concentrated in the valley. The state has no marine fisheries, It has vast potential of fisheries resource comprising ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy area, swampy area, 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 2013 About 15,000 ha of water area have been brought under fish culture operation. ha, in Fish is the most popular and favorite fish of Manipur. The potential area for fish exploitation consists of ponds, tanks, lakes, marshy area, reservoirs, low lying areas etc. The different type of fish available in the state are silver carp, grass carp, Rahu, Catla, Common carp Pengba.

District – Wise Fish Exploitation in Manipur

(PRODUCT IN MT)

SL.NO	DISTRICT	2012-13	2013-14	
	Valley Region			
1	Imphal West	6390	7097	7402
2	Imphal East	3980	4736	5013
3	Thoubal	4855	6475	7056
4	Bishnupur	7962	8728	9310
	Hill Region			
5	Chandel	692	698	756
6	Churachanpur	126	148	172
7	Senapati	189	206	289
8	Tamenglong	172	184	197
9	Ukhrul	136	289	305

Source;--- Directorate of Fisheries ,Govt,of Manipur

(18)

1.16 POWER;---

The pattern of power consumption in the state upto the year 2013-14 to 2014-15 is shown in the below category-wise number of consumers;--

Sl.No	Category	(2013-14) Nos.of consumers	(2014-15)
1	Domestic(Table 5.1,)	195192+19341	199841+19802
2	Commercial	11514	11909
3	Industrial (L.T)	2162	2505
4	Industrial (H.T)	22	31
5	Irrigational/Agricultural	62	62
6	Public water works	170	180
7	Public Lighting	466	421
8	Bulk supply & Other	694	818

DIMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER IN MANIPUR

Year	Peak Hour Requirement (MW)	Peak Hour Demands Net(MW)	Energy Requirement (MW)(40)	Energy Demand Net (MW) (40)
2011-12	171	115	615	625.98
2012-13	201	119	722	646.256
2013-14	229	130	824	681.089
2014-15				

Source;---Electricity Department . Govt, of Manipur

Table 5.1 No.of Consumers and Connected load of MSPDCL

Sl. No	Category	No.of Consumers(NO .1)	Connecte d Load(KW)	No.of Consumer s (NO)	Connecte d Load(KW)	No.of Consumer s (No.)	Connecte d Load (KW)
1	Kutir Jyoti	19341	34	19802	1707	20273	1783
2	Domestic	195192	301792	199841	311256	204601	321017
3	Commercial	11514	32809	11909	34443	12317	36158
4	Public Lighting	466	1006	421	1066	380	1130
5	PWW	170	20265	180	22289	190	23924
6	Agriculture and irrigation	62	947	62	1304	63	1795
7	Temp.Supply	13	3869	6	3908	2	68

8	Small and College Industries	2084	15909	2458	15931	2898	16074
9	Medium Industries	78	7820	47	7839	29	7857
10	Large Industries	22	2550	31	2583	44	2616
11	Bulk Supply	694	48858	818	52648	965	56731
12	Total	229636	434193	235575	451209	241762	469153

Source; Format 1 & additional information

Commission Analysis;---

As seen from the table 5.1 the connected load does not commensurate with the number service connections especially in respect of public lighting (Average 2.97KW) Medium industries (Average 271KW) and large Industry (Average 59KW). As fixed charge have to be worked out connected load there is need for physical verification of the connected load of all LT cartage service connections and HT unmetered connections to bill the fixed charge based on connected load after regularization of unauthorized loads if any. Directive No.11 was al reissued in Tariff order 2010 -11 inter alia for detailed survey and investigation of load assess. The licensee seems to have not understood the compact of the directive fully. A plan of action sh be chalked out in all divisions, for physical verification of connected load of all service connected section wise by mobilizing all staff including AE/JEs sub devotion wise .A quarterly progress report.

Transmission charge;---

The evacuation of power among the state is done by PGCIL (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited). The transmission charge is fixed by CE RC (Central Electricity Regulation Commission)as per Regulation on Annual Fixed Charges/point of Connection charge (POCC 0and sharing of losses.

SHORT FALL;---

In Manipur ,the denand of power has always surpassed the supply in the state.Thyis has been proved by the demand and supply relationship shown below;--

SL.No	Peak Power Requirement (MW)	Peak Demand met (MW)	Energy Requirement (MW)	Energy Demand met (MW)
2005-06	117	103.8	544	591.04
2006-07	134	96	589	499.68
2007-08	145	97	641	644.51
2008-09	157	100	702	616.58
2009-10	170	110	766	538.319
2010-11	184	110	838	640.138
2011-12	171	115	615	625.98



2012-13	201	119	722	646.-89
2013-4	229	130	824	681.089

Load Growth and Load Drawl Pattern;--

The load growth in the state is very fast and is mainly from domestic and micro Industries. the peak period falls in the evening. Winter loads are more than summer loads.

Level of energy Consumption'---

As per Census of the year 2011 (as on 1/3/2011), the population of the State is 25,70,390. The year-wise per capita energy consumption of the State is show is below.

Particular	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Per Capita Energy Consumption of Manipur (KWh)	207	241	248	262	236

Note;-- Increase in population has been assumed @ 2% per annum for calculation of Per capita energy consumption.

GENERATION'===

The Power Department has given first priority to the Generation of schemes to make up the peak shortages .As a policy matter the Department has taken up many generation schemes under short-tim and long-term measures.

Completed Projects;---

The hydro Power potential of Manipur assessed by the Department is about 2200Mw. However, it could not be harnessed fully due to paucity of fund and many other reasons. The hydro projects already constricted and in operation in the state are tabulated below;--

Sl.No	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Sector	Remark
1	Loktak Hydro HE Project	3x35.000	Central	Running
2	Leimakhong stage—1MH Project	2x 0.300	State	Running
	Total	105.600		

Hydro Power Sector Policy;---

The Manipur State Hydro Power Policy 2012 which was adopted of October 2012 has been amended in some of its clauses in order to facilitate development of hydro power projects in the state through public/private participation.

1.17 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS;----

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.

1.18 ROADS;---

Highway/Road are the arteries and veins of a state for overall growth. There are three National highways in Manipur viz

- (i) NH-39; Numaligarh- Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal-Moreh (429)
- (ii) NH-53; Badarpur-Silchar-Jiribam-Imphal
- (iii) NH-150; Tipaimukh to Jessami via Imphal(523)kms
- (iv) NH-39, is the life line of the state which connects it with rest of the country. Road is the only means of transport and the Govt, always accord high priority for construction of roads to develop the state economy.

The national highways covering 967 kms constituted 11.18% of total road length & state highways constitute for 7.72%. The state has a total road length of 8,648km, of which surfaced roads covers 4,573 kms & unsurfaced roads 4,075kms. The roads density of the state is 45kms, compared to all India 62kms. The valley districts are better served by roads than the hill districts, e.g. Churachandpur district, being the biggest district is having lowest inter-District road density at 2km/100sq.km. and highest is Imphal district at 120km/100sq.km. and highest is Imphal district at 120 km /100sq.km. Recently, the center cleared the North East express highway project proposed by NEC that would inter link NE capitals. In spite of Govt. plan to improve and enforce road connectivity. The pathetic condition of existing roads is still detrimental for industrial development.

Since transport is the only means available, cost of incoming/outgoing goods is naturally high. This problem is further compounded by imposition various legal and illegal tax throughout the NHs. This is also one factor, why industrialization is slow in the state. The Saurashtra -Silchar super highway project is being extended to Moreh. With the proposed Moreh Sot (Thailand) highway coming up, Manipur will become India's Gateway to South-East Asia.

1.19 AIR COMMUNICATION;---

Imphal is the second largest airport in the region. Imphal is connected to Kolkata, New Delhi, Guwahati, Aizawl, Dimapur and Silchar by Indian Airlines, Jet Airways, Indigo, Air Decan and Kinfisher. Imphal – New Delhi (Daily) Imphal-Kolkata (Daily) Imphal Guwahati (Daily) Imphal Aizawl (Thrice a week) Imphal-Silchar (Daily) Imphal-Dimapur (Daily).

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Railways;--

NH-39 links Imphal with railhead at Dimapur in Nagaland, 215 km. to the north, NH-53 links Imphal with railhead at Jiribam, 225 km. to the south-west. With the coming of Jiribam to Tupul railway line which is under survey, Imphal will be much closer to the rest of India.

1.20 COMMUNICATION;---

A head to transport system, the communication system comprises postal services, Telegraph services, and Telephone and Mobile services. Over years, the state witnessed a steady growth in communication system. BSNL is the major service provider in the state. There are nos telephone connection, 1803 PCO with a tale density of district wise. Imphal west & east were most better served accounts for % state total, and poorest 7 lowest served is Tamenglong & Ukhrul districts which accounts for only respectively.

With the coming of mobile phone, many private service provided also operates in the state, beside BSNL. However, the quality of service both fixed line mobile is still not satisfactory, in terms of efficiency reliability, punctuality.

MAJOR MARKETING CENTERS;---

Imphal, the capital city of the state is the only marketing center. The entire economic activities are concentrate in Imphal, The others through small in size are Thoubal, Kakching, Churachanpur, Bishnupur, Moirang and Moreh a border town trade center.

OTHER SUPPORTING ORGANISATION;---

- (I) NEDFI, NABARD, SIDBI, NSIC,
- (II) NSIC;--- Since its establishment in 1955, NSIC has been working to fulfill its mission of promoting, aiding and fostering the growth of small scale industries and related small scale services/business enterprises in the country. Over a period of five decades of transition, growth and development, NSIC has proved its strength within the country and abroad by promoting modernization, up gradation of technology, quality consciousness, strengthening linkages with large medium enterprises and enhancing exports- projects and products from small industries.
KVIC;--
- (iii) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a statutory body created by an act of Parliament in April, 1957. It is engaged in the task of promoting and development Khadi and Village Industries with a view to creating employment opportunities in rural economy. It function under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME, Govt, of India.
OBJECTIVES ;-- The broad objectives that the KVIC has set before it are;--

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- A, The social objective of providing employment
- B. The economic objective of producing saleable articles
- c. The wider objective of creating self- reliance amongst the poor and building up of a strong rural community sprit.

KVIC SCHEMES;--

- i. PMEGP (Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programmer)
- ii. REGP
- iii. PRODIP
- iv. SFURTI
- v. RISC
- vi. EXPORT INCENTIVE SCHEME
- vii. INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME

LKADI SCHEMES;;-

- 1. INSURANCE FOR KHADI ARTISANS
- 2. SCHEME FOR ENHANCING PRODUCTIVITY & COMPITITIVENSS OF KHADI INDUSTRY SCHEME FOR KHADI ARTISANS
- 3. WORKSHED SCHEME FOR KHADI ARTISANS.

KVIC TRANING CENTERS;---

- 1. NATURE OF TRAINING COURCES<DURATION & QUALIFICATION
- 2. MULTI DISCIPLINARY TRAINING CENTERS
- 3. SPICALISED TRANING CENTERS
- 4. REGP TRAINING CENTERS

PMEGP for the Year –wise 2010-11 to 2014-15

SL.NO	REAR	NO.of application received	No.of application sponsored to bank	No.of application Rejected/ returned	Amount disabused(Rs . in lakh)	No.of application pending
1	2010-11	6329	555	--	304.55	351
2	2011-12	14771	1203	--	630.40	639
3	2012-13	14771	898	--	1098.38	238
4	2013-14	22282	1724	--	1591.34	991
5	2014-15	22282	2949	--	1627.26	2206

Source ;-- Khadi and Village Commit ion, Govt f India

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The various service rendered are as under;--

1. Bank credit Facilitation, Export Credit insurance ,Marketing, Performance & credit Rating, Technology support ,Raw Material Assistance ,Exports , Buyer & Sellers meet, Bill discounting, Government purchase , Exhibitions, Software technology park, Small enterprise establishment Programmer ,Inform diary.

MSME DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE ,IMPHAL,;---

The Govt. of India,in recognition of the potential of SSI sector both in creation of wealth and employment and need for country wide frame work of policies & measures for their promotion & development have played active role in supplementing the efforts of the state Govt. The office of the development commissioner (MSME) was established in the year 1954 on the basis of recommendation of food foundation. The MSME-Development organization, headed by Adds, Secretary of DC (MSME) works as an attached office of Ministry of MSME and is the apex body for promotion & development of MSME in the country.

MSME-DI, Imphal is one of the field officers as MSME-Development organization, catering to the needs & requirements of MSME sector in the state of Manipur. It was established in the year 1971 as branch institute and later in the year 1906,uograded to full -fledged Directorate office.

ASSISTANCE AND RENDERED BY MSME-DI,IMPHAL

1. Technical consultant service
2. Managerial consultancy service
3. Economic Information services
4. Preparation & compilation of State & District Industrial survey report
5. Seminar/Awareness/Workshop programmer on Energy conservation, CLCSS Cluster Development.
6. Biotechnology, IPR,WTO
7. Ancillarisation and sub-contract exchange services
8. Industrial Motivation campaign
9. Enterprenship Development program me (EDP)
10. Entrepreneurship Skill development programmer (ESDP)
11. Management Development Programs (MDP)
12. Skill Development Programs (SDP)
13. Common Facility Workshop
14. ISO -9001/14001/HACCP Certification re-imbusement
15. Bar-Code re-imbusement
16. Export promotion & Training of Packaging for export

17. Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme
18. Cluster Development Programs MSE/CDP Scheme.

EXISTING INDUSTRIAL STATE

Manipur an industrially backward state but also offers opportunities for trade expansion due to its close proximity to Myanmar, the gate – way to south-east Asia. One of the biggest challenged faced by the state towards industrialization is the limited size of the local markets .A comparative share of industry in NSDP in NER, shows Manipur comes next to Assam at 38.27% due to high share of construction sub-sector.and mast of the existing industries are not lobar intensive. Which could hardy accommodate many unemployed youths of the state. And there is wide regional disparity in industrial development with most of the industries concentrate is valley districts, which accounts for only 10% of total state geographical area.

Major traditional industries of Manipur.

1. Forest Industries
2. Plantation & Horticulture
3. Handloom & Handicraft based industries
4. Mineral based industries

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain ,inadequate infrastructure facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not development much in the industrial sector of its economy. 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 6.26 percent according to the advance estimates for the year 2007-8. 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 within 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. Industrial based and employment opportunities in the state through provision of various growths inducing factor based on locally available resources. It is based on locally available based on Agro- Horticulture, Minerals ,Food processing, Tourisms. The state Government has made persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state the by 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 found for maintenance & mismanagement, in spite of providing package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmer.

1. Manipur Cycle Corporation Ltd.(MCCL)
2. Manipur cement ltd (MCL)
3. Manipur Spinning Mill Cooperation Ltd(MSMCL)



4. Manipur Pulp & Allied products Ltd.(MPAPL)
5. Manipur Food industries cooperation 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(MANICO)

As a result, the Government has decided to wind up the companies except the last three corporations.

1.20 The Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)

Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy, contributing substantially in the form of production, gainful employment and exports, It has continued to play a vital role in the fulfillment of socio-economic objectives'. For speedy growth of small scale industries, the Government has already brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. It is evident from the about table that average employment per unit of manufacturing

The Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and export and also played vital role in fulfillment of socio-economic objectives. The small scale Industries have not development to the desire extent in the state in spite of providing various incentives ,concessions etc, by the government. The nos ,of enterprises registered during 2006-7 in the state is given below.

DISTRICT- WISE NUMBER OF MSME, EM (II) INVESTMENT, PRODUCTION VALUE AND EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR 2007-8 to 2014-15

Year	No of units EM,PT,II	Investment (Rs,in lakhs)	Production (Rs.in lakhs)	Employ NO	No Of EM,Pt .I	Investment (Rs,in lakhs)	Production (Rs.in lakhs)	Employ oNo.
2007-8	4	7,81	63.50	44	3	4,09	50.23	21
2008-9	18	16,80	165.85	145	23	6,20	43.69	24
2009-10	5	2,81	32.82	26	23	15,95	56.67	56
2010-11	20	56.50	713.21	209	25	21.00	150.19	144
2011-12	2	6.25	--	10	--	2.87	23.60	--
2012-13	47	143.58	754.23	298	--	--	--	--
2013-14	39	134.49	943.50	336	61	--	--	--

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2014-15	7	0	0	0	0	--	--	--
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SOURCE ;;N/C

EM.PART (II) filled for the Year 2007-8up to 2014-15

Sl.No	Tear	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	
1	2007-8	53	1	--	54	
2	2008-9	131	6	1	138	
3	2009-10	76	4	1	81	
4	2010-11	117	5	--	122	
5	2011-12	109	10	1	120	
6	2012-13	--	--	--	--	
7	2013-14	--	--	--	--	
8	2014-15	17	--	--	17	
9	2015-16	--	--	--	--	
		486	26	3		

Over the tear units getting registered have reduced and this is a point of worry. Reduction in registration could be because (I) facilities are not made available to SSI registered units and (II) new units are not coming up because of low & order problems.

Sl.No.	Year	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2007-8	53	1	0	54
2	2008-9	131	6	1	138
3	2009-10	76	4	1	81
4	2010-11	117	5	0	122
5	2011-12	109	10	1	120
6	2012-13	27	4	0	31
7	2013-14	33	4	0	37
8	2014-15	17	4	0	21
9	2015-16	0	0	0	0

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**INDUSTRY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEUR MEMORANDUM(PART II) FILLED FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 2007-8 TO 2013-14 BY NATURE OF INDUSTRY(AS TWO DIGITS LEVEL NIC -2004)**

SL	NIC 2004	DESCRIPTION	2007- 8	2008- 9	2009- 10	2010 -11	2011 -12	201 2-13	2013- 14	Total
1	01	Agriculture, hunting and Related service activities	2	-	-	4	3	2	6	17
2	02	Forestry, Logging and relative service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	05	Fishing, Aquaculture and service activities incidental to Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	10	Mining of Coal and Lignite ,Extraction Pert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	11	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural gas; service activities incidental to oil, and gas extraction, excluding surveying	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
6	12	Mining of Uranium and Thorium ores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
7	13	Mining of Metal Ores	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	-	3	1	1	5	3	2	15
9	15	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	7	18	9	7	20	12	24	97
10	16	Mfg of Tobacco Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	17	Mfg of Textiles	3	22	12	18	19	33	32	139
12	18	Mfg of wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of fur	1	6	5	8	5	18	13	56
13	19	Mfg of Leather & leather Product	-	2	1	1	1	4	1	10
14	20	Mfg of Wood and Wood Products	1	6	2	18	4	4	7	42
15	21	Mfg of Paper and paper Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
16	22	Publishing Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	3	8	2	2	3	1	5	24
17	23	Mfg of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear fuel	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
18	24	Mfg of Chemicals and Chemical Products	1	2	1	2	2	-	3	11
19	25	Mfg of Rubber and Plastics Products	-	3	1	1	2	1	4	12
20	26	Mfg of other Non – metallic Mineral Products	7	5	6	9	5	9	11	52
21	27	Mfg of Basic Metals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
22	28	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products	1	3	1	3	3	10	7	28
23	29	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	1	1	-	1	3	-	2	8
24	30	Mfg of office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25	31	Mfg of electrical Machinery and	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4

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		apparatus n.e.c.								
26	32	Mfg of Radio, television and communication Equipment and Apparatus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
27	33	Mfg of medical .Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and clocks	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
28	34	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi- Trailers	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
29	35	Mfg of other transport Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30	36	Mfg of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	15	30	22	27	23	51	37	205
31	37	Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
32	40	Electricity, Gas , Steam and Hot water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
33	41	Collection, Purification and Distribution of water	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
34	45	Construction	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	0
35	50	Repair7 maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail sale of Automotive fuel	3	5	3	5	2	6	4	28
36	51	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
37	52	Repair & Maintenance of personal & household good ,Retail trade	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	14
38	55	Hotels and Restaurants	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
39	60	Land transport, transport Via pipelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
40	61	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
41	62	Air Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
42	63	Supporting & auxiliary transport & travel agencies activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
43	64	Post & Telecommunications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
44	65	Financial intermediation, except insurance & Pension funding	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5
45	66	Insurance and Pension funding. Except compulsory social security	-	----	-	-----	-	-	-	0
46	67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
47	70	Real estate activities	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
48	71	Renting of Machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5
49	72	Computer and related activities	5	4	2	6	8	7	4	36
50	73	Research and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
51	74	Other business activities	-	2	1	-	2	3	2	10



52	75	Public administration and difference, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
53	80	Education	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
54	85	Health and social work	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
55	90	Sewage and refuse Disposal, sanitation and similar activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
56	91	Activities of Membership organization n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
57	92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	1	11	4	1	2	2	2	23
58	93	Other service activities	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	5
59	95	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
60	96	Undifferentiated service – producing activities of private households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0
61	97	Extra Editorial organization and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
62	99		-	-	-	----	-	-	-	0
		TOTAL	54	137	81	122	122	181	180	877

Source;-- DIC / Compiled & Prepared by;-- Nucleus Cell, Directorate of Commerce & Industries ,Govt, of Manipur

As seen above , the growth of enterprises is not uniform in the state i.e there is a disparity between the valley & Hill district which accounts for only 8% of total units register during 2013-14. There are 23 training centers in the commerce in the Industries Department imparting knowledge in the trades of cane & bamboo, weaving, tailoring, carpentry, carpet weaving, brass and belt metal, foundry ,wood carving, block printing, dolls & toys, embroidery ,wool knitting and black smithy. There are three types of training courses (i) Elementary course of one year(ii) Advance course of one year and (iii) Short term course of six months.

1. Industries in Manipur;
2. Major central Public sector undertaking (PSU)
No such undertaking were set up in the state..
3. Major State Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)
The PSUs established, run and manage by the state Govt.are
1 . MCCL, MCL, MSMCL, MPAPL, MFIC, MSDPL, MHHDC, MANITRON, MANICO, Due to various reasons, the Government has decided to wind up the above entities except the last three corporations.
4. Export promotion Industrial Parks

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No such park exist in the state.

5. Industrial Estate

There is only one industrial estate in the entire state located at Takyelpat Imphal West.

6. Industrial Growth Center

The Govt . of Manipur decided to up one growth center at Napet Palli in Imphal East district but not implemented yet die to land acquisition problem.

5. Mini Industrial estate.

There is no estate in the state.

6. Specialized Industrial Park

- i. Food Park at Nilakuthi
- ii. Software Technology Park of India (STPI) at Mantripukhri.

7. Major Training centers & Research Institutes

- 1, Centered Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) at Taktelpat ,Imphal
2. Institute of Bio-recourse & sustainable Development (IBSD) at Takyelpat Imphal
3. North East India science & technology (NEIST) at Takyelpat Imphal
4. Weaver service center (WSC) Porompat,Imphal East
5. Food Processing Training center at porompat ,imphal East
6. Institute of Co-operative Management (IMC) at Lamphalpat ,Imphal
7. DOEACC,at Akampat,Imphal
8. Manipur Institute of Management studies (MIMS) ,at Canchipur,,Imphal
9. Sport Authority of India (SAI) at Takyelpat,Imphal
10. Central Agriculture University (CAU) at Eroishamba,Imphal
11. Regional Taser Rearch Institute

There is R&D and testing centers related to Industrial development in the state.

8. Potential Industries in the State;---

Agro-based ,Horticulture based ,Bio-technology based, Herbs& Medicinal Plant cultivation, Extraction & Processing, Information Technology,handloom7 handicrafts.

9. Potential for Exports;---

Pineapple fresh packed ,pulp, juice, slices, tit-bit toffee concentrate and power
Passion fruit ,fresh packed, juice and concentrate
Bamboo shoots fresh in brine/canned , dry ,fermented bamboo shoot.
Mushrooms canned and dry
Lemon juice and concentrate

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Orange Juice and concentrate
Ginger Oil, Oleoresin and ginger lime (RTS)

10. Thrust Industries;

Industries identified as thrust area;--

1. Food Processing industries
2. Tourism industries
3. Agro-base industries
4. Mineral base industries
5. Handloom and Handicrafts
6. Sericulture industries
7. Floriculture industries
8. Electronics and information technology
9. Bio-technology industries
10. Khadi and village Industries sector
11. Bamboo base and Timber base industries
12. Pharmaceutical & chemical industries
13. Export & import through indo-Myanmar with commercial links in south-east Asian region.

The constraints to industrialization on the Manipur were

1. Inadequate availability, unreliability and poor quality of infrastructure like power, transport, roads communication credit and banking system
2. Shyness of capital & reluctance of managed people to invest
3. Under development of entrepreneurial & technical skills
4. Limited size of domestic market and lack of access to market outside the region
5. Insurgency problem which discourages investment impediment to growth of industries.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT<PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Economic backwardness of the region is compounded by the following district features peculiar to most of the state in the N.E. Region.

The region is geographically isolated from main centers of trade and industry and efforts to create economic and physical infrastructure by the states themselves are inadequate.

Surface transport and communication infrastructure is weak and hampers the movement of raw material and finished goods within the state and outside the Region.

SOME CREDIT RELATED PROBLEMS ALSO MERITS SPECIAL FOCUS.

1. Priority sector lending target are met by commercial banks and refinancing (NABARD, SIDBI,) of government sponsored schemes.
2. Effective spread of bank branches is low due to poor law and order situation some banks do not operate for security reason.

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3. Many specialized schemes of SIDBI are not operable here.
4. Bankers response is lukewarm to various Govt, sponsored schemes
5. No redressed in the case of sickness.
6. Poor repayment culture also harden the bankers attitude to advance credit to MSEs.

Potential areas for service industry;----

1. Repairing & Maintenance of IT equipments
2. Servicing in Automobile industries
3. Hotel & Motel/Hospitality/Tourism
4. Coaching Institutes
5. Repair & maintenance of 2/3/4 wheeler
6. Repairing & maintenance of Households electronic gadgets
7. Medical transcription
8. Repairing & maintenance of Genets, Pumps, motors, Aces, Fridge.
9. Xerox & DTP center and Internet café
10. Computer Training center
11. Ten house
12. Hospitality Services.
13. Rice Milling/Potato chip making ,
14. Ginger candy & dehydration, Spices and condiments.

As seen about Leather, Forest based and Textile based industries register maximum units .Although the unit register is decrease over the previous years, the corresponding production records a high of Rs 294.82 lacs and same time employment is also slightly decrease.

Potential for new MSMEs;---

Handloom handicrafts, Jeweler ,Construction materials, food processing, Fruit & Vegetable preservations, Bio-technology, Medical plant processing, IT industry ,Mushroom cultivation & processing, Processing and packaging of snack foods Cattle feeds, Domestic utensils, Pet bottles, Packaged drinking water, Wooden door/furniture, paper bags/envelope. Readymade garments ,Surgical cotton & bandages, Agriculture implements & appliances. Cyber cafes, Iron & Steel industries, Cane & Bamboo, readymade Garments, Embroidery Photostat copying, TV/Radio servicing. Stone carving and crushing, Brick making ,wood carving and craft, printing press , Motor works, Agricultural implements, Tin-smithy, Fish dry making, Agarbati bamboo sticks, Rice Milling, DTP Center, Photocopy and Videographer, Tourism & Hospitality , heath clinic etc.

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CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The past experienced reveals that, the development of Micro ,Small Enterprises through adoption of cluster approached has been quite successful both in National & International area. The focused development of clusters in the country has been strongly advocated by the Abide Husain committee & other experts in the line. In tune this, the following clusters were adopted & implemented by various organization in Manipur state.

The District Industries Center (DIC) ,Imphal West as an implementing agency has conducted the base ling survey and diagnostic study of Handloom Industry at 20)Twenty) different area of Imphal West district and prepared 20 (twenty) project reports for implementation of Handloom Cluster in the District.

The District Industries Center (DIC) Imphal west as an implementing agency has conducted the baseline survey and diagnostic study of Handloom Industry at 20 deferent area of imphal west distinct and prepared 20 twenty project report s for implementation of Handloom cluster in the district. The about 20 twenty handloom cluster project were approved by the state level project committee and the state Government has also recommended the same to the development commissioner for handloom for sanctioning of the projects. At present, Development Commissioner for Handloom has sanction 8(Eight) Handloom Cluster out of 20 handloom cluster project prepared by the district industries center (DIC) imphal west. The district industries center (DIC) imphal west is now implementing 10 (ten) handloom clusters (2 handloom cluster project prepared by the directorate of comm..& ind, Manipur, sanction for the year 2007-8 7 8 handloom cluster project prepared by the district industries center (DIC) imphal west,sanction for the year 2008-0 at deferent parts of imphal west district. The name of the handloom cluster & year of sanction being implemented are as fowow;---

A. Naoram leikai Handloom Cluster	2007-8
B. Kabrabam HandloomCluster	2007-8
C. Kodongpokpi Handloom Cluster	2008-9
D. Upper Naoira Pankhanglakpa Area HandloomCluster	2008-9
E. Heigrujam & Sajirpk Hamdloom Cluster	2008-9
F. Lilong Chajing Handloom Cluster	2008-9
G. Taobungkhok & Changangei Handloom Cluster	2008-9
H. Karong Haltom Cluster	2008-9
I. Chajing karam Meirenhong Haoriebi handloom cluster	2008-9
J. Konthoujam handloom cluster	2008-9

The project cost of each cluster on average is Rs.60 Lakhs.

B. The District Industries Center (DIC) Imphal East district implemented 10 nos handloom cluster project at the following defferet places

(35)

1. Sawombung Kabui khunjao
- Bashikhong HL Cluster
- Andro HL Cluster
- Wankhai konsam HL Cluster
- Khurai Ahongei HL luster
- Ucgetkol HL Cluster
- Dimdailong HL Cluster
- Ucheckon Makha Cluster
- Sekta HL Cluster
- Ningthem Pukhri Mapal HL Cluster

Each of the above cluster is design to benefit around 500 weavers and the maximum project cost if 60 lakhs.

C. NABARM.;--

Regional office Imphal, had taken 2 nos cluster programme is Ukhrul and Imphal West district. The details of programme are given below;---

1. Potter Cluster Nungbi Kajing Village Ukhrul(262) (STs)
2. Handloom Cluster Moidangpok handloom cluster ,Imphal West Weaving (186)OBCs

D. The KVIC, State Office also identified and implemented the following cluster under SFURTI scheme as under;;-

Name of Cluster

1. District where implemented at Thoubal (Carpentry) Location of Cluster Keirembikhok , Wangjing & Langathel Nos of Benefited 41 nos, Cost of the Project Rs. 100lakhs
2. District where implement at Chandel Location of Culster Tuishimi, Kangsenga , rilram, Laijing ,kharou Sadang Liwa Khode Khullen Nos of artisans benefited 356 nos Cost of the project Rs. 22 Lakhs

E. The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has undertaken cluster Development programmer (CDP) under the Ministry of DC-MSME, Govt, of India in the eastern state. Two cluster in Manipur have been covered under this programme These are 1 greater Jewellery cluster Imphal , Manipur 2 Kouna cluster Thoubal , Manipur.

Greater Imphal Jewellery Cluster.; About the Cluster. the cluster is located of Imphal East 7 Imphal West, which is 3km away from Imphal , the capital city of Manipur comprising of two (2) pockets i.e. Wahengbam and Malom, there are 260 households in the cluster, out of which only 171 household units are engaged in the jeweler activities. Total no. of artisans are 505 , i.e. 345 (68 percent) are male and 160 are female (32 percent) in the cluster, The existing products in the cluster are Ring, Ear Ring , Chain , Necklaces. Bracelet and Banal



F. Handicraft Section of the State Industries Dept, identified & implement the following handicraft s product based Cluster in the state are given below

Imphal West;--- Keishampat,

Wahengbam Leikai,

Bokul Makhong

,Sagolband

are Productr;; Jewrlery & dance & Customs ,Cane & Bamboo ,Emboidary

Detail of Identified Cluster;----

SL.No (1)	Name of Cluster Imphal West District)	
	Taibungkhok & Chagagai Handloom Cluster	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Bed Cover ,Khudeiarangba, Panicky Sari and Cushion curtain, Quill etc.
	No.of functional units in the cluster	22 units of handloom weaver cluster
	Turnover of the cluster	5,72,82,000.00
	Value of exports from the clusters	61,11,500
	Employment in cluster	9547
	Average investment in plant & machinery	Rs,954,70,000
(2)	Greater Imphal Jewelry Coordination committee.	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Ear Ring, Ring, necklace ,Bangle, Chain, Marriage set (Jewelers)etc.
	No. of functional units in the cluster	171 (Household)
	Turnover of the cluster	34,92,000.00
	Employment in cluster	750 persons
	Average investment in plant & machinery	!) Electric Roller & Wiring Machine/ 2) Dice cutting machine
(3)	Khangabok kouna cluster	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Mat, Cushions, Bags, Purse, Decorative items.
	No.of functional units in the Cluster	380.Household units
	Turnover of the cluster	1,22,80,000
	Value of exports from the cluster	50,000 p.a.
	Average investment in plant & machinery	Kouna Drying machine (Rs.80.000)
	Employment in the Cluster	900.
4)	Food Processing units Cluster (Imphal East District)	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Pineapple squash,jam,jelly,Vegetable Pickles etc

(32)

	No,of functional units in the cluster	37 units
	Turnover of the Cluster	336 Lakhs
	Value of export from the luster	220 Lakhs
	Employment in Cluster	150Nos
	Average investment in plant & machinart	476 Lakhs
5)	Yagoininthou Forest Based Furniture Cluster.(Bishnupur District)	Prop;- L. Ananda Singh (M. 9615046635)
	Manufacture in the Cluster	Wooden Furniture enterprise
	No.of functional units in the cluster	25 nos
	Turnover of the cluster	25.000 lac.
	Employment in cluster	250 nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	50.000 lac.
6)	Churachanpur Hondloom cluster	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Tragditional ;--Saipi, Khup, Thangnang, Thanso Shawl, Khongkoi ,Zig,Zak, Longi, Towel etc.
	No.of functional unit s in the Cluster	33 units
	Turover of the Clusters	Rs,3,00.000 Lakhs
	Values of exports from the cluster	Not yet
	Employment in cluster	500 Nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	11.66 Lakhs (1st & II phase
7)	Loktak Projict Handloom Cluster,Churachanpur	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Pheyngaut (gent) lalngumin
	No.of functional units in the Clusters	36 units
	Turnover of the clusters	3 lakhs
	Employment in cluster	500 nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	5.79 lakhs III phase

1.15 FISHERY;---

Fish is the main food item of the majority of the people in the state, particularly the Meitei'J who are mainly concentrated in the valley. The state has no marine fisheries, It has vast potential of fisheries resource comprising ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy area, swampy area, 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 2013 About 15,000 ha of water area have been brought under fish culture operation. ha, in Fish is the most popular and favorite fish of Manipur. The potential area for fish exploitation consists of ponds, tanks, lakes, marshy area, reservoirs, low lying areas etc. The different type of fish available in the state are silver carp, grass carp, Rahu, Catla, Common carp Pengba.

District – Wise Fish Exploitation in Manipur

(PRODUCT IN MT)

SL.NO	DISTRICT	2012-13	2013-14	
	Valley Region			
1	Imphal West	6390	7097	7402
2	Imphal East	3980	4736	5013
3	Thoubal	4855	6475	7056
4	Bishnupur	7962	8728	9310
	Hill Region			
5	Chandel	692	698	756
6	Churachanpur	126	148	172
7	Senapati	189	206	289
8	Tamenglong	172	184	197
9	Ukhrul	136	289	305

Source;--- Directorate of Fisheries ,Govt,of Manipur

(18)

1.16 POWER;---

The pattern of power consumption in the state upto the year 2013-14 to 2014-15 is shown in the below category-wise number of consumers;--

Sl.No	Category	(2013-14) Nos.of consumers	(2014-15)
1	Domestic(Table 5.1,)	195192+19341	199841+19802
2	Commercial	11514	11909
3	Industrial (L.T)	2162	2505
4	Industrial (H.T)	22	31
5	Irrigational/Agricultural	62	62
6	Public water works	170	180
7	Public Lighting	466	421
8	Bulk supply & Other	694	818

DIMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER IN MANIPUR

Year	Peak Hour Requirement (MW)	Peak Hour Demands Net(MW)	Energy Requirement (MW)(40)	Energy Demand Net (MW) (40)
2011-12	171	115	615	625.98
2012-13	201	119	722	646.256
2013-14	229	130	824	681.089
2014-15				

Source;---Electricity Department . Govt, of Manipur

Table 5.1 No.of Consumers and Connected load of MSPDCL

Sl. No	Category	No.of Consumers(NO .1)	Connecte d Load(KW)	No.of Consumer s (NO)	Connecte d Load(KW)	No.of Consumer s (No.)	Connecte d Load (KW)
1	Kutir Jyoti	19341	34	19802	1707	20273	1783
2	Domestic	195192	301792	199841	311256	204601	321017
3	Commercial	11514	32809	11909	34443	12317	36158
4	Public Lighting	466	1006	421	1066	380	1130
5	PWW	170	20265	180	22289	190	23924
6	Agriculture and irrigation	62	947	62	1304	63	1795
7	Temp.Supply	13	3869	6	3908	2	68

8	Small and College Industries	2084	15909	2458	15931	2898	16074
9	Medium Industries	78	7820	47	7839	29	7857
10	Large Industries	22	2550	31	2583	44	2616
11	Bulk Supply	694	48858	818	52648	965	56731
12	Total	229636	434193	235575	451209	241762	469153

Source; Format 1 & additional information

Commission Analysis;---

As seen from the table 5.1 the connected load does not commensurate with the number service connections especially in respect of public lighting (Average 2.97KW) Medium industries (Average 271KW) and large Industry (Average 59KW). As fixed charge have to be worked out connected load there is need for physical verification of the connected load of all LT cartage service connections and HT unmetered connections to bill the fixed charge based on connected load after regularization of unauthorized loads if any. Directive No.11 was al reissued in Tariff order 2010 -11 inter alia for detailed survey and investigation of load assess. The licensee seems to have not understood the compact of the directive fully. A plan of action sh be chalked out in all divisions, for physical verification of connected load of all service connected section wise by mobilizing all staff including AE/JEs sub devotion wise .A quarterly progress report.

Transmission charge;---

The evacuation of power among the state is done by PGCIL (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited). The transmission charge is fixed by CE RC (Central Electricity Regulation Commission)as per Regulation on Annual Fixed Charges/point of Connection charge (POCC 0and sharing of losses.

SHORT FALL;---

In Manipur ,the denand of power has always surpassed the supply in the state.Thyis has been proved by the demand and supply relationship shown below;--

SL.No	Peak Power Requirement (MW)	Peak Demand met (MW)	Energy Requirement (MW)	Energy Demand met (MW)
2005-06	117	103.8	544	591.04
2006-07	134	96	589	499.68
2007-08	145	97	641	644.51
2008-09	157	100	702	616.58
2009-10	170	110	766	538.319
2010-11	184	110	838	640.138
2011-12	171	115	615	625.98



2012-13	201	119	722	646.-89
2013-4	229	130	824	681.089

Load Growth and Load Drawl Pattern;--

The load growth in the state is very fast and is mainly from domestic and micro Industries. the peak period falls in the evening. Winter loads are more than summer loads.

Level of energy Consumption'---

As per Census of the year 2011 (as on 1/3/2011), the population of the State is 25,70,390. The year-wise per capita energy consumption of the State is show is below.

Particular	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Per Capita Energy Consumption of Manipur (KWh)	207	241	248	262	236

Note;-- Increase in population has been assumed @ 2% per annum for calculation of Per capita energy consumption.

GENERATION'===

The Power Department has given first priority to the Generation of schemes to make up the peak shortages .As a policy matter the Department has taken up many generation schemes under short-tim and long-term measures.

Completed Projects;---

The hydro Power potential of Manipur assessed by the Department is about 2200Mw. However, it could not be harnessed fully due to paucity of fund and many other reasons. The hydro projects already constricted and in operation in the state are tabulated below;--

Sl.No	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Sector	Remark
1	Loktak Hydro HE Project	3x35.000	Central	Running
2	Leimakhong stage—1MH Project	2x 0.300	State	Running
	Total	105.600		

Hydro Power Sector Policy;---

The Manipur State Hydro Power Policy 2012 which was adopted of October 2012 has been amended in some of its clauses in order to facilitate development of hydro power projects in the state through public/private participation.

1.17 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS;----

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.

1.18 ROADS;---

Highway/Road are the arteries and veins of a state for overall growth. There are three National highways in Manipur viz

- (i) NH-39; Numaligarh- Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal-Moreh (429)
- (ii) NH-53; Badarpur-Silchar-Jiribam-Imphal
- (iii) NH-150; Tipaimukh to Jessami via Imphal(523)kms
- (iv) NH-39, is the life line of the state which connects it with rest of the country. Road is the only means of transport and the Govt, always accord high priority for construction of roads to develop the state economy.

The national highways covering 967 kms constituted 11.18% of total road length & state highways constitute for 7.72%. The state has a total road length of 8,648km, of which surfaced roads covers 4,573 kms & un surfaced roads 4,075kms. The roads density of the state is 45kms, compared to all India 62kms. The valley districts are better served by roads than the hill districts, e.g. Churachanpur district, being the biggest district is having lowest inter-District road density at 2km/100sq.km. and highest is Imphal district at 120km/100sq.km. and highest is Imphal district at 120 km /100sq.km. Recently, the center cleared the North East express highway project proposed by NEC that would inter linked NE capitals. In spite of Govt. plan to improve and enforced road connectivity. The pathetic condition of existing roads is still detrimental for industrial development.

Since transport is the only means available, cost of incoming/outgoing goods is naturally high. This problem is further compounded by imposition various legal and illegal tax throughout the NHs. This is also one factor, why industrialization is slow in the state. The Saurashtra -Silchar super highway project is being extended to Moreh .With the proposed Moreh Sot (Thailand) highway coming up, Manipur will become India's Gateway to South-East Asia.

1.19 AIR COMMUNICATION;---

Imphal is the second largest airport in the region. Imphal is connected to Kolkata, New Delhi, Guwahati, Aizawl, Dimapur and Silchar by Indian Airlines, Jet Airways, Indigo, Air Decan and Kinfisher. Imphal – New Delhi (Daily) Imphal-Kolkata (Daily) Imphal Guwahati (Daily) Imphal Aizawl (Thrice a week) Imphal-Silchar (Daily) Imphal-Dimapur (Daily).

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Railways;--

NH-39 links Imphal with railhead at Dimapur in Nagaland, 215 km. to the north, NH-53 links Imphal with railhead at Jiribam, 225 km. to the south-west. With the coming of Jiribam to Tupul railway line which is under survey, Imphal will be much closer to the rest of India.

1.20 COMMUNICATION;---

A head to transport system, the communication system comprises postal services, Telegraph services, and Telephone and Mobile services. Over years, the state witnessed a steady growth in communication system. BSNL is the major service provider in the state. There are nos telephone connection, 1803 PCO with a tale density of district wise. Imphal west & east were most better served accounts for % state total, and poorest 7 lowest served is Tamenglong & Ukhrul districts which accounts for only respectively.

With the coming of mobile phone, many private service provided also operates in the state, beside BSNL. However, the quality of service both fixed line mobile is still not satisfactory, in terms of efficiency reliability, punctuality.

MAJOR MARKETING CENTERS;---

Imphal, the capital city of the state is the only marketing center. The entire economic activities are concentrate in Imphal, The others through small in size are Thoubal, Kakching, Churachanpur, Bishnupur, Moirang and Moreh a border town trade center.

OTHER SUPPORTING ORGANISATION;---

- (I) NEDFI, NABARD, SIDBI, NSIC,
- (II) NSIC;--- Since its establishment in 1955, NSIC has been working to fulfill its mission of promoting, aiding and fostering the growth of small scale industries and related small scale services/business enterprises in the country. Over a period of five decades of transition, growth and development, NSIC has proved its strength within the country and abroad by promoting modernization, up gradation of technology, quality consciousness, strengthening linkages with large medium enterprises and enhancing exports- projects and products from small industries.
KVIC;--
- (iii) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a statutory body created by an act of Parliament in April, 1957. It is engaged in the task of promoting and development Khadi and Village Industries with a view to creating employment opportunities in rural economy. It function under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME, Govt, of India.
OBJECTIVES ;-- The broad objectives that the KVIC has set before it are;--

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- A, The social objective of providing employment
- B. The economic objective of producing saleable articles
- c. The wider objective of creating self- reliance amongst the poor and building up of a strong rural community sprit.

KVIC SCHEMES;--

- i. PMEGP (Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programmer)
- ii. REGP
- iii. PRODIP
- iv. SFURTI
- v. RISC
- vi. EXPORT INCENTIVE SCHEME
- vii. INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME

LKADI SCHEMES;;-

- 1. INSURANCE FOR KHADI ARTISANS
- 2. SCHEME FOR ENHANCING PRODUCTIVITY & COMPITITIVENSS OF KHADI INDUSTRY SCHEME FOR KHADI ARTISANS
- 3. WORKSHED SCHEME FOR KHADI ARTISANS.

KVIC TRANING CENTERS;---

- 1. NATURE OF TRAINING COURCES<DURATION & QUALIFICATION
- 2. MULTI DISCIPLINARY TRAINING CENTERS
- 3. SPICALISED TRANING CENTERS
- 4. REGP TRAINING CENTERS

PMEGP for the Year –wise 2010-11 to 2014-15

SL.NO	REAR	NO.of application received	No.of application sponsored to bank	No.of application Rejected/ returned	Amount disabused(Rs . in lakh)	No.of application pending
1	2010-11	6329	555	--	304.55	351
2	2011-12	14771	1203	--	630.40	639
3	2012-13	14771	898	--	1098.38	238
4	2013-14	22282	1724	--	1591.34	991
5	2014-15	22282	2949	--	1627.26	2206

Source ;-- Khadi and Village Commit ion, Govt f India

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The various service rendered are as under;--

1. Bank credit Facilitation, Export Credit insurance ,Marketing, Performance & credit Rating, Technology support ,Raw Material Assistance ,Exports , Buyer & Sellers meet, Bill discounting, Government purchase , Exhibitions, Software technology park, Small enterprise establishment Programmer ,Inform diary.

MSME DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE ,IMPHAL,;---

The Govt. of India,in recognition of the potential of SSI sector both in creation of wealth and employment and need for country wide frame work of policies & measures for their promotion & development have played active role in supplementing the efforts of the state Govt. The office of the development commissioner (MSME) was established in the year 1954 on the basis of recommendation of food foundation. The MSME-Development organization, headed by Adds, Secretary of DC (MSME) works as an attached office of Ministry of MSME and is the apex body for promotion & development of MSME in the country.

MSME-DI, Imphal is one of the field officers as MSME-Development organization, catering to the needs & requirements of MSME sector in the state of Manipur. It was established in the year 1971 as branch institute and later in the year 1906,uograded to full -fledged Directorate office.

ASSISTANCE AND RENDERED BY MSME-DI,IMPHAL

1. Technical consultant service
2. Managerial consultancy service
3. Economic Information services
4. Preparation & compilation of State & District Industrial survey report
5. Seminar/Awareness/Workshop programmer on Energy conservation, CLCSS Cluster Development.
6. Biotechnology, IPR,WTO
7. Ancillarisation and sub-contract exchange services
8. Industrial Motivation campaign
9. Enterprenship Development program me (EDP)
10. Entrepreneurship Skill development programmer (ESDP)
11. Management Development Programs (MDP)
12. Skill Development Programs (SDP)
13. Common Facility Workshop
14. ISO -9001/14001/HACCP Certification re-imbusement
15. Bar-Code re-imbusement
16. Export promotion & Training of Packaging for export

17. Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme
18. Cluster Development Programs MSE/CDP Scheme.

EXISTING INDUSTRIAL STATE

Manipur an industrially backward state but also offers opportunities for trade expansion due to its close proximity to Myanmar, the gate – way to south-east Asia. One of the biggest challenged faced by the state towards industrialization is the limited size of the local markets .A comparative share of industry in NSDP in NER, shows Manipur comes next to Assam at 38.27% due to high share of construction sub-sector.and mast of the existing industries are not lobar intensive. Which could hardy accommodate many unemployed youths of the state. And there is wide regional disparity in industrial development with most of the industries concentrate is valley districts, which accounts for only 10% of total state geographical area.

Major traditional industries of Manipur.

1. Forest Industries
2. Plantation & Horticulture
3. Handloom & Handicraft based industries
4. Mineral based industries

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain ,inadequate infrastructure facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not development much in the industrial sector of its economy. 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 6.26 percent according to the advance estimates for the year 2007-8. 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 within 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. Industrial based and employment opportunities in the state through provision of various growths inducing factor based on locally available resources. It is based on locally available based on Agro- Horticulture, Minerals ,Food processing, Tourisms. The state Government has made persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state the by 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 found for maintenance & mismanagement, in spite of providing package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmer.

1. Manipur Cycle Corporation Ltd.(MCCL)
2. Manipur cement ltd (MCL)
3. Manipur Spinning Mill Cooperation Ltd(MSMCL)



4. Manipur Pulp & Allied products Ltd.(MPAPL)
5. Manipur Food industries cooperation 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(MANICO)

As a result, the Government has decided to wind up the companies except the last three corporations.

1.20 The Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)

Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy, contributing substantially in the form of production, gainful employment and exports, It has continued to play a vital role in the fulfillment of socio-economic objectives'. For speedy growth of small scale industries, the Government has already brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. It is evident from the about table that average employment per unit of manufacturing

The Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and export and also played vital role in fulfillment of socio-economic objectives. The small scale Industries have not development to the desire extent in the state in spite of providing various incentives ,concessions etc, by the government. The nos ,of enterprises registered during 2006-7 in the state is given below.

DISTRICT- WISE NUMBER OF MSME, EM (II) INVESTMENT, PRODUCTION VALUE AND EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR 2007-8 to 2014-15

Year	No of units EM,PT,II	Investment (Rs,in lakhs)	Production (Rs.in lakhs)	Employ NO	No Of EM,Pt .I	Investment (Rs,in lakhs)	Production (Rs.in lakhs)	Employ oNo.
2007-8	4	7,81	63.50	44	3	4,09	50.23	21
2008-9	18	16,80	165.85	145	23	6,20	43.69	24
2009-10	5	2,81	32.82	26	23	15,95	56.67	56
2010-11	20	56.50	713.21	209	25	21.00	150.19	144
2011-12	2	6.25	--	10	--	2.87	23.60	--
2012-13	47	143.58	754.23	298	--	--	--	--
2013-14	39	134.49	943.50	336	61	--	--	--

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2014-15	7	0	0	0	0	--	--	--
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SOURCE ;;N/C

EM.PART (II) filled for the Year 2007-8up to 2014-15

Sl.No	Tear	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	
1	2007-8	53	1	--	54	
2	2008-9	131	6	1	138	
3	2009-10	76	4	1	81	
4	2010-11	117	5	--	122	
5	2011-12	109	10	1	120	
6	2012-13	--	--	--	--	
7	2013-14	--	--	--	--	
8	2014-15	17	--	--	17	
9	2015-16	--	--	--	--	
		486	26	3		

Over the tear units getting registered have reduced and this is a point of worry. Reduction in registration could be because (I) facilities are not made available to SSI registered units and (II) new units are not coming up because of low & order problems.

Sl.No.	Year	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2007-8	53	1	0	54
2	2008-9	131	6	1	138
3	2009-10	76	4	1	81
4	2010-11	117	5	0	122
5	2011-12	109	10	1	120
6	2012-13	27	4	0	31
7	2013-14	33	4	0	37
8	2014-15	17	4	0	21
9	2015-16	0	0	0	0

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**INDUSTRY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEUR MEMORANDUM(PART II) FILLED FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 2007-8 TO 2013-14 BY NATURE OF INDUSTRY(AS TWO DIGITS LEVEL NIC -2004)**

SL	NIC 2004	DESCRIPTION	2007- 8	2008- 9	2009- 10	2010 -11	2011 -12	201 2-13	2013- 14	Total
1	01	Agriculture, hunting and Related service activities	2	-	-	4	3	2	6	17
2	02	Forestry, Logging and relative service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	05	Fishing, Aquaculture and service activities incidental to Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	10	Mining of Coal and Lignite ,Extraction Pert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	11	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural gas; service activities incidental to oil, and gas extraction, excluding surveying	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
6	12	Mining of Uranium and Thorium ores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
7	13	Mining of Metal Ores	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	-	3	1	1	5	3	2	15
9	15	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	7	18	9	7	20	12	24	97
10	16	Mfg of Tobacco Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	17	Mfg of Textiles	3	22	12	18	19	33	32	139
12	18	Mfg of wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of fur	1	6	5	8	5	18	13	56
13	19	Mfg of Leather & leather Product	-	2	1	1	1	4	1	10
14	20	Mfg of Wood and Wood Products	1	6	2	18	4	4	7	42
15	21	Mfg of Paper and paper Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
16	22	Publishing Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	3	8	2	2	3	1	5	24
17	23	Mfg of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear fuel	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
18	24	Mfg of Chemicals and Chemical Products	1	2	1	2	2	-	3	11
19	25	Mfg of Rubber and Plastics Products	-	3	1	1	2	1	4	12
20	26	Mfg of other Non – metallic Mineral Products	7	5	6	9	5	9	11	52
21	27	Mfg of Basic Metals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
22	28	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products	1	3	1	3	3	10	7	28
23	29	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	1	1	-	1	3	-	2	8
24	30	Mfg of office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25	31	Mfg of electrical Machinery and	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4

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		apparatus n.e.c.								
26	32	Mfg of Radio, television and communication Equipment and Apparatus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
27	33	Mfg of medical .Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and clocks	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
28	34	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi- Trailers	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
29	35	Mfg of other transport Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30	36	Mfg of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	15	30	22	27	23	51	37	205
31	37	Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
32	40	Electricity, Gas , Steam and Hot water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
33	41	Collection, Purification and Distribution of water	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
34	45	Construction	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	0
35	50	Repair7 maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail sale of Automotive fuel	3	5	3	5	2	6	4	28
36	51	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
37	52	Repair & Maintenance of personal & household good ,Retail trade	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	14
38	55	Hotels and Restaurants	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
39	60	Land transport, transport Via pipelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
40	61	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
41	62	Air Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
42	63	Supporting & auxiliary transport & travel agencies activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
43	64	Post & Telecommunications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
44	65	Financial intermediation, except insurance & Pension funding	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5
45	66	Insurance and Pension funding. Except compulsory social security	-	----	-	-----	-	-	-	0
46	67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
47	70	Real estate activities	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
48	71	Renting of Machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5
49	72	Computer and related activities	5	4	2	6	8	7	4	36
50	73	Research and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
51	74	Other business activities	-	2	1	-	2	3	2	10



52	75	Public administration and difference, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
53	80	Education	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
54	85	Health and social work	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
55	90	Sewage and refuse Disposal, sanitation and similar activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
56	91	Activities of Membership organization n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
57	92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	1	11	4	1	2	2	2	23
58	93	Other service activities	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	5
59	95	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
60	96	Undifferentiated service – producing activities of private households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0
61	97	Extra Editorial organization and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
62	99		-	-	-	----	-	-	-	0
		TOTAL	54	137	81	122	122	181	180	877

Source;-- DIC / Compiled & Prepared by;-- Nucleus Cell, Directorate of Commerce & Industries ,Govt, of Manipur

As seen above , the growth of enterprises is not uniform in the state i.e there is a disparity between the valley & Hill district which accounts for only 8% of total units register during 2013-14. There are 23 training centers in the commerce in the Industries Department imparting knowledge in the trades of cane & bamboo, weaving, tailoring, carpentry, carpet weaving, brass and belt metal, foundry ,wood carving, block printing, dolls & toys, embroidery ,wool knitting and black smithy. There are three types of training courses (i) Elementary course of one year(ii) Advance course of one year and (iii) Short term course of six months.

1. Industries in Manipur;
2. Major central Public sector undertaking (PSU)
No such undertaking were set up in the state..
3. Major State Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)
The PSUs established, run and manage by the state Govt.are
1 . MCCL, MCL, MSMCL, MPAPL, MFIC, MSDPL, MHHDC, MANITRON, MANICO, Due to various reasons, the Government has decided to wind up the above entities except the last three corporations.
4. Export promotion Industrial Parks

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No such park exist in the state.

5. Industrial Estate

There is only one industrial estate in the entire state located at Takyelpat Imphal West.

6. Industrial Growth Center

The Govt . of Manipur decided to up one growth center at Napet Palli in Imphal East district but not implemented yet die to land acquisition problem.

5. Mini Industrial estate.

There is no estate in the state.

6. Specialized Industrial Park

- i. Food Park at Nilakuthi
- ii. Software Technology Park of India (STPI) at Mantripukhri.

7. Major Training centers & Research Institutes

- 1, Centered Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) at Taktelpat ,Imphal
2. Institute of Bio-recourse & sustainable Development (IBSD) at Takyelpat Imphal
3. North East India science & technology (NEIST) at Takyelpat Imphal
4. Weaver service center (WSC) Porompat,Imphal East
5. Food Processing Training center at porompat ,imphal East
6. Institute of Co-operative Management (IMC) at Lamphalpat ,Imphal
7. DOEACC,at Akampat,Imphal
8. Manipur Institute of Management studies (MIMS) ,at Canchipur,,Imphal
9. Sport Authority of India (SAI) at Takyelpat,Imphal
10. Central Agriculture University (CAU) at Eroishamba,Imphal
11. Regional Taser Rearch Institute

There is R&D and testing centers related to Industrial development in the state.

8. Potential Industries in the State;---

Agro-based ,Horticulture based ,Bio-technology based, Herbs& Medicinal Plant cultivation, Extraction & Processing, Information Technology,handloom7 handicrafts.

9. Potential for Exports;---

Pineapple fresh packed ,pulp, juice, slices, tit-bit toffee concentrate and power
Passion fruit ,fresh packed, juice and concentrate
Bamboo shoots fresh in brine/canned , dry ,fermented bamboo shoot.
Mushrooms canned and dry
Lemon juice and concentrate

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Orange Juice and concentrate
Ginger Oil, Oleoresin and ginger lime (RTS)

10. Thrust Industries;

Industries identified as thrust area;--

1. Food Processing industries
2. Tourism industries
3. Agro-base industries
4. Mineral base industries
5. Handloom and Handicrafts
6. Sericulture industries
7. Floriculture industries
8. Electronics and information technology
9. Bio-technology industries
10. Khadi and village Industries sector
11. Bamboo base and Timber base industries
12. Pharmaceutical & chemical industries
13. Export & import through indo-Myanmar with commercial links in south-east Asian region.

The constraints to industrialization on the Manipur were

1. Inadequate availability, unreliability and poor quality of infrastructure like power, transport, roads communication credit and banking system
2. Shyness of capital & reluctance of managed people to invest
3. Under development of entrepreneurial & technical skills
4. Limited size of domestic market and lack of access to market outside the region
5. Insurgency problem which discourages investment impediment to growth of industries.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT<PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Economic backwardness of the region is compounded by the following district features peculiar to most of the state in the N.E. Region.

The region is geographically isolated from main centers of trade and industry and efforts to create economic and physical infrastructure by the states themselves are inadequate.

Surface transport and communication infrastructure is weak and hampers the movement of raw material and finished goods within the state and outside the Region.

SOME CREDIT RELATED PROBLEMS ALSO MERITS SPECIAL FOCUS.

1. Priority sector lending target are met by commercial banks and refinancing (NABARD, SIDBI,) of government sponsored schemes.
2. Effective spread of bank branches is low due to poor law and order situation some banks do not operate for security reason.

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3. Many specialized schemes of SIDBI are not operable here.
4. Bankers response is lukewarm to various Govt, sponsored schemes
5. No redressed in the case of sickness.
6. Poor repayment culture also harden the bankers attitude to advance credit to MSEs.

Potential areas for service industry;----

1. Repairing & Maintenance of IT equipments
2. Servicing in Automobile industries
3. Hotel & Motel/Hospitality/Tourism
4. Coaching Institutes
5. Repair & maintenance of 2/3/4 wheeler
6. Repairing & maintenance of Households electronic gadgets
7. Medical transcription
8. Repairing & maintenance of Genets, Pumps, motors, Aces, Fridge.
9. Xerox & DTP center and Internet café
10. Computer Training center
11. Ten house
12. Hospitality Services.
13. Rice Milling/Potato chip making ,
14. Ginger candy & dehydration, Spices and condiments.

As seen about Leather, Forest based and Textile based industries register maximum units .Although the unit register is decrease over the previous years, the corresponding production records a high of Rs 294.82 lacs and same time employment is also slightly decrease.

Potential for new MSMEs;---

Handloom handicrafts, Jeweler ,Construction materials, food processing, Fruit & Vegetable preservations, Bio-technology, Medical plant processing, IT industry ,Mushroom cultivation & processing, Processing and packaging of snack foods Cattle feeds, Domestic utensils, Pet bottles, Packaged drinking water, Wooden door/furniture, paper bags/envelope. Readymade garments ,Surgical cotton & bandages, Agriculture implements & appliances. Cyber cafes, Iron & Steel industries, Cane & Bamboo, readymade Garments, Embroidery Photostat copying, TV/Radio servicing. Stone carving and crushing, Brick making ,wood carving and craft, printing press , Motor works, Agricultural implements, Tin-smithy, Fish dry making, Agarbati bamboo sticks, Rice Milling, DTP Center, Photocopy and Videographer, Tourism & Hospitality , health clinic etc.

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CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The past experienced reveals that, the development of Micro ,Small Enterprises through adoption of cluster approached has been quite successful both in National & International area. The focused development of clusters in the country has been strongly advocated by the Abide Husain committee & other experts in the line. In tune this, the following clusters were adopted & implemented by various organization in Manipur state.

The District Industries Center (DIC) ,Imphal West as an implementing agency has conducted the base ling survey and diagnostic study of Handloom Industry at 20)Twenty) different area of Imphal West district and prepared 20 (twenty) project reports for implementation of Handloom Cluster in the District.

The District Industries Center (DIC) Imphal west as an implementing agency has conducted the baseline survey and diagnostic study of Handloom Industry at 20 deferent area of imphal west distinct and prepared 20 twenty project report s for implementation of Handloom cluster in the district. The about 20 twenty handloom cluster project were approved by the state level project committee and the state Government has also recommended the same to the development commissioner for handloom for sanctioning of the projects. At present, Development Commissioner for Handloom has sanction 8(Eight) Handloom Cluster out of 20 handloom cluster project prepared by the district industries center (DIC) imphal west. The district industries center (DIC) imphal west is now implementing 10 (ten) handloom clusters (2 handloom cluster project prepared by the directorate of comm..& ind, Manipur, sanction for the year 2007-8 7 8 handloom cluster project prepared by the district industries center (DIC) imphal west,sanction for the year 2008-0 at deferent parts of imphal west district. The name of the handloom cluster & year of sanction being implemented are as fowow;---

A. Naoram leikai Handloom Cluster	2007-8
B. Kabrabam HandloomCluster	2007-8
C. Kodongpokpi Handloom Cluster	2008-9
D. Upper Naoira Pankhanglakpa Area HandloomCluster	2008-9
E. Heigrujam & Sajirpk Hamdloom Cluster	2008-9
F. Lilong Chajing Handloom Cluster	2008-9
G. Taobungkhok & Changangei Handloom Cluster	2008-9
H. Karong Haltom Cluster	2008-9
I. Chajing karam Meirenhong Haoriebi handloom cluster	2008-9
J. Konthoujam handloom cluster	2008-9

The project cost of each cluster on average is Rs.60 Lakhs.

B. The District Industries Center (DIC) Imphal East district implemented 10 nos handloom cluster project at the following defferet places

(35)

1. Sawombung Kabui khunjao
- Bashikhong HL Cluster
- Andro HL Cluster
- Wankhai konsam HL Cluster
- Khurai Ahongei HL luster
- Ucgetkol HL Cluster
- Dimdailong HL Cluster
- Ucheckon Makha Cluster
- Sekta HL Cluster
- Ningthem Pukhri Mapal HL Cluster

Each of the above cluster is design to benefit around 500 weavers and the maximum project cost if 60 lakhs.

C. NABARM.;--

Regional office Imphal, had taken 2 nos cluster programme is Ukhrul and Imphal West district. The details of programme are given below;---

1. Potter Cluster Nungbi Kajing Village Ukhrul(262) (STs)
2. Handloom Cluster Moidangpok handloom cluster ,Imphal West Weaving (186)OBCs

D. The KVIC, State Office also identified and implemented the following cluster under SFURTI scheme as under;--

Name of Cluster

1. District where implemented at Thoubal (Carpentry) Location of Cluster Keirembikhok , Wangjing & Langathel Nos of Benefited 41 nos, Cost of the Project Rs. 100lakhs
2. District where implement at Chandel Location of Culster Tuishimi, Kangsenga , rilram, Laijing ,kharou Sadang Liwa Khode Khullen Nos of artisans benefited 356 nos Cost of the project Rs. 22 Lakhs

E. The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has undertaken cluster Development programmer (CDP) under the Ministry of DC-MSME, Govt, of India in the eastern state. Two cluster in Manipur have been covered under this programme These are 1 greater Jewellery cluster Imphal , Manipur 2 Kouna cluster Thoubal , Manipur.

Greater Imphal Jewellery Cluster.; About the Cluster. the cluster is located of Imphal East 7 Imphal West, which is 3km away from Imphal , the capital city of Manipur comprising of two (2) pockets i.e. Wahengbam and Malom, there are 260 households in the cluster, out of which only 171 household units are engaged in the jeweler activities. Total no. of artisans are 505 , i.e. 345 (68 percent) are male and 160 are female (32 percent) in the cluster, The existing products in the cluster are Ring, Ear Ring , Chain , Necklaces. Bracelet and Banal



F. Handicraft Section of the State Industries Dept, identified & implement the following handicraft s product based Cluster in the state are given below

Imphal West;--- Keishampat,

Wahengbam Leikai,

Bokul Makhong

,Sagolband

are Productr;; Jewrlery & dance & Customs ,Cane & Bamboo ,Emboidary

Detail of Identified Cluster;----

SL.No (1)	Name of Cluster Imphal West District)	
	Taibungkhok & Chagagai Handloom Cluster	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Bed Cover ,Khudeiarangba, Panicky Sari and Cushion curtain, Quill etc.
	No.of functional units in the cluster	22 units of handloom weaver cluster
	Turnover of the cluster	5,72,82,000.00
	Value of exports from the clusters	61,11,500
	Employment in cluster	9547
	Average investment in plant & machinery	Rs,954,70,000
(2)	Greater Imphal Jewelry Coordination committee.	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Ear Ring, Ring, necklace ,Bangle, Chain, Marriage set (Jewelers)etc.
	No. of functional units in the cluster	171 (Household)
	Turnover of the cluster	34,92,000.00
	Employment in cluster	750 persons
	Average investment in plant & machinery	!) Electric Roller & Wiring Machine/ 2) Dice cutting machine
(3)	Khangabok kouna cluster	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Mat, Cushions, Bags, Purse, Decorative items.
	No.of functional units in the Cluster	380.Household units
	Turnover of the cluster	1,22,80,000
	Value of exports from the cluster	50,000 p.a.
	Average investment in plant & machinery	Kouna Drying machine (Rs.80.000)
	Employment in the Cluster	900.
4)	Food Processing units Cluster (Imphal East District)	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Pineapple squash,jam,jelly,Vegetable Pickles etc

(32)

	No,of functional units in the cluster	37 units
	Turnover of the Cluster	336 Lakhs
	Value of export from the luster	220 Lakhs
	Employment in Cluster	150Nos
	Average investment in plant & machinart	476 Lakhs
5)	Yagoininthou Forest Based Furniture Cluster.(Bishnupur District)	Prop;- L. Ananda Singh (M. 9615046635)
	Manufacture in the Cluster	Wooden Furniture enterprise
	No.of functional units in the cluster	25 nos
	Turnover of the cluster	25.000 lac.
	Employment in cluster	250 nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	50.000 lac.
6)	Churachanpur Hondloom cluster	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Tragditional ;--Saipi, Khup, Thangnang, Thanso Shawl, Khongkoi ,Zig,Zak, Longi, Towel etc.
	No.of functional unit s in the Cluster	33 units
	Turover of the Clusters	Rs,3,00.000 Lakhs
	Values of exports from the cluster	Not yet
	Employment in cluster	500 Nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	11.66 Lakhs (1st & II phase
7)	Loktak Projict Handloom Cluster,Churachanpur	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Pheyngaut (gent) lalngumin
	No.of functional units in the Clusters	36 units
	Turnover of the clusters	3 lakhs
	Employment in cluster	500 nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	5.79 lakhs III phase

1.15 FISHERY;---

Fish is the main food item of the majority of the people in the state, particularly the Meitei'J who are mainly concentrated in the valley. The state has no marine fisheries, It has vast potential of fisheries resource comprising ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy area, swampy area, 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 2013 About 15,000 ha of water area have been brought under fish culture operation. ha, in Fish is the most popular and favorite fish of Manipur. The potential area for fish exploitation consists of ponds, tanks, lakes, marshy area, reservoirs, low lying areas etc. The different type of fish available in the state are silver carp, grass carp, Rahu, Catla, Common carp Pengba.

District – Wise Fish Exploitation in Manipur

(PRODUCT IN MT)

SL.NO	DISTRICT	2012-13	2013-14	
	Valley Region			
1	Imphal West	6390	7097	7402
2	Imphal East	3980	4736	5013
3	Thoubal	4855	6475	7056
4	Bishnupur	7962	8728	9310
	Hill Region			
5	Chandel	692	698	756
6	Churachanpur	126	148	172
7	Senapati	189	206	289
8	Tamenglong	172	184	197
9	Ukhrul	136	289	305

Source;--- Directorate of Fisheries ,Govt,of Manipur

(18)

1.16 POWER;---

The pattern of power consumption in the state upto the year 2013-14 to 2014-15 is shown in the below category-wise number of consumers;--

Sl.No	Category	(2013-14) Nos.of consumers	(2014-15)
1	Domestic(Table 5.1,)	195192+19341	199841+19802
2	Commercial	11514	11909
3	Industrial (L.T)	2162	2505
4	Industrial (H.T)	22	31
5	Irrigational/Agricultural	62	62
6	Public water works	170	180
7	Public Lighting	466	421
8	Bulk supply & Other	694	818

DIMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER IN MANIPUR

Year	Peak Hour Requirement (MW)	Peak Hour Demands Net(MW)	Energy Requirement (MW)(40)	Energy Demand Net (MW) (40)
2011-12	171	115	615	625.98
2012-13	201	119	722	646.256
2013-14	229	130	824	681.089
2014-15				

Source;---Electricity Department . Govt, of Manipur

Table 5.1 No.of Consumers and Connected load of MSPDCL

Sl. No	Category	No.of Consumers(NO .1)	Connecte d Load(KW)	No.of Consumer s (NO)	Connecte d Load(KW)	No.of Consumer s (No.)	Connecte d Load (KW)
1	Kutir Jyoti	19341	34	19802	1707	20273	1783
2	Domestic	195192	301792	199841	311256	204601	321017
3	Commercial	11514	32809	11909	34443	12317	36158
4	Public Lighting	466	1006	421	1066	380	1130
5	PWW	170	20265	180	22289	190	23924
6	Agriculture and irrigation	62	947	62	1304	63	1795
7	Temp.Supply	13	3869	6	3908	2	68

8	Small and College Industries	2084	15909	2458	15931	2898	16074
9	Medium Industries	78	7820	47	7839	29	7857
10	Large Industries	22	2550	31	2583	44	2616
11	Bulk Supply	694	48858	818	52648	965	56731
12	Total	229636	434193	235575	451209	241762	469153

Source; Format 1 & additional information

Commission Analysis;---

As seen from the table 5.1 the connected load does not commensurate with the number service connections especially in respect of public lighting (Average 2.97KW) Medium industries (Average 271KW) and large Industry (Average 59KW). As fixed charge have to be worked out connected load there is need for physical verification of the connected load of all LT cartage service connections and HT unmetered connections to bill the fixed charge based on connected load after regularization of unauthorized loads if any. Directive No.11 was al reissued in Tariff order 2010 -11 inter alia for detailed survey and investigation of load assess. The licensee seems to have not understood the compact of the directive fully. A plan of action sh be chalked out in all divisions, for physical verification of connected load of all service connected section wise by mobilizing all staff including AE/JEs sub devotion wise .A quarterly progress report.

Transmission charge;---

The evacuation of power among the state is done by PGCIL (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited). The transmission charge is fixed by CE RC (Central Electricity Regulation Commission)as per Regulation on Annual Fixed Charges/point of Connection charge (POCC 0and sharing of losses.

SHORT FALL;---

In Manipur ,the denand of power has always surpassed the supply in the state.Thyis has been proved by the demand and supply relationship shown below;--

SL.No	Peak Power Requirement (MW)	Peak Demand met (MW)	Energy Requirement (MW)	Energy Demand met (MW)
2005-06	117	103.8	544	591.04
2006-07	134	96	589	499.68
2007-08	145	97	641	644.51
2008-09	157	100	702	616.58
2009-10	170	110	766	538.319
2010-11	184	110	838	640.138
2011-12	171	115	615	625.98



2012-13	201	119	722	646.-89
2013-4	229	130	824	681.089

Load Growth and Load Drawl Pattern;--

The load growth in the state is very fast and is mainly from domestic and micro Industries. the peak period falls in the evening. Winter loads are more than summer loads.

Level of energy Consumption'---

As per Census of the year 2011 (as on 1/3/2011), the population of the State is 25,70,390. The year-wise per capita energy consumption of the State is show is below.

Particular	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Per Capita Energy Consumption of Manipur (KWh)	207	241	248	262	236

Note;-- Increase in population has been assumed @ 2% per annum for calculation of Per capita energy consumption.

GENERATION'===

The Power Department has given first priority to the Generation of schemes to make up the peak shortages .As a policy matter the Department has taken up many generation schemes under short-tim and long-term measures.

Completed Projects;---

The hydro Power potential of Manipur assessed by the Department is about 2200Mw. However, it could not be harnessed fully due to paucity of fund and many other reasons. The hydro projects already constricted and in operation in the state are tabulated below;--

Sl.No	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Sector	Remark
1	Loktak Hydro HE Project	3x35.000	Central	Running
2	Leimakhong stage—1MH Project	2x 0.300	State	Running
	Total	105.600		

Hydro Power Sector Policy;---

The Manipur State Hydro Power Policy 2012 which was adopted of October 2012 has been amended in some of its clauses in order to facilitate development of hydro power projects in the state through public/private participation.

1.17 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS;----

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.

1.18 ROADS;---

Highway/Road are the arteries and veins of a state for overall growth. There are three National highways in Manipur viz

- (i) NH-39; Numaligarh- Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal-Moreh (429)
- (ii) NH-53; Badarpur-Silchar-Jiribam-Imphal
- (iii) NH-150; Tipaimukh to Jessami via Imphal(523)kms
- (iv) NH-39, is the life line of the state which connects it with rest of the country. Road is the only means of transport and the Govt, always accord high priority for construction of roads to develop the state economy.

The national highways covering 967 kms constituted 11.18% of total road length & state highways constitute for 7.72%. The state has a total road length of 8,648km, of which surfaced roads covers 4,573 kms & un surfaced roads 4,075kms. The roads density of the state is 45kms, compared to all India 62kms. The valley districts are better served by roads than the hill districts, e.g. Churachanpur district, being the biggest district is having lowest inter-District road density at 2km/100sq.km. and highest is Imphal district at 120km/100sq.km. and highest is Imphal district at 120 km /100sq.km. Recently, the center cleared the North East express highway project proposed by NEC that would inter linked NE capitals. In spite of Govt. plan to improve and enforced road connectivity. The pathetic condition of existing roads is still detrimental for industrial development.

Since transport is the only means available, cost of incoming/outgoing goods is naturally high. This problem is further compounded by imposition various legal and illegal tax throughout the NHs. This is also one factor, why industrialization is slow in the state. The Saurashtra -Silchar super highway project is being extended to Moreh .With the proposed Moreh Sot (Thailand) highway coming up, Manipur will become India's Gateway to South-East Asia.

1.19 AIR COMMUNICATION;---

Imphal is the second largest airport in the region. Imphal is connected to Kolkata, New Delhi, Guwahati, Aizawl, Dimapur and Silchar by Indian Airlines, Jet Airways, Indigo, Air Decan and Kinfisher. Imphal – New Delhi (Daily) Imphal-Kolkata (Daily) Imphal Guwahati (Daily) Imphal Aizawl (Thrice a week) Imphal-Silchar (Daily) Imphal-Dimapur (Daily).

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Railways;--

NH-39 links Imphal with railhead at Dimapur in Nagaland, 215 km. to the north, NH-53 links Imphal with railhead at Jiribam, 225 km. to the south-west. With the coming of Jiribam to Tupul railway line which is under survey, Imphal will be much closer to the rest of India.

1.20 COMMUNICATION;---

A head to transport system, the communication system comprises postal services, Telegraph services, and Telephone and Mobile services. Over years, the state witnessed a steady growth in communication system. BSNL is the major service provider in the state. There are nos telephone connection, 1803 PCO with a tale density of district wise. Imphal west & east were most better served accounts for % state total, and poorest 7 lowest served is Tamenglong & Ukhrul districts which accounts for only respectively.

With the coming of mobile phone, many private service provided also operates in the state, beside BSNL. However, the quality of service both fixed line mobile is still not satisfactory, in terms of efficiency reliability, punctuality.

MAJOR MARKETING CENTERS;---

Imphal, the capital city of the state is the only marketing center. The entire economic activities are concentrate in Imphal, The others through small in size are Thoubal, Kakching, Churachanpur, Bishnupur, Moirang and Moreh a border town trade center.

OTHER SUPPORTING ORGANISATION;---

- (I) NEDFI, NABARD, SIDBI, NSIC,
- (II) NSIC;--- Since its establishment in 1955, NSIC has been working to fulfill its mission of promoting, aiding and fostering the growth of small scale industries and related small scale services/business enterprises in the country. Over a period of five decades of transition, growth and development, NSIC has proved its strength within the country and abroad by promoting modernization, up gradation of technology, quality consciousness, strengthening linkages with large medium enterprises and enhancing exports- projects and products from small industries.
KVIC;--
- (iii) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a statutory body created by an act of Parliament in April, 1957. It is engaged in the task of promoting and development Khadi and Village Industries with a view to creating employment opportunities in rural economy. It function under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME, Govt, of India.
OBJECTIVES ;-- The broad objectives that the KVIC has set before it are;--

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- A, The social objective of providing employment
- B. The economic objective of producing saleable articles
- c. The wider objective of creating self- reliance amongst the poor and building up of a strong rural community sprit.

KVIC SCHEMES;--

- i. PMEGP (Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programmer)
- ii. REGP
- iii. PRODIP
- iv. SFURTI
- v. RISC
- vi. EXPORT INCENTIVE SCHEME
- vii. INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME

LKADI SCHEMES;;-

- 1. INSURANCE FOR KHADI ARTISANS
- 2. SCHEME FOR ENHANCING PRODUCTIVITY & COMPITITIVENSS OF KHADI INDUSTRY SCHEME FOR KHADI ARTISANS
- 3. WORKSHED SCHEME FOR KHADI ARTISANS.

KVIC TRANING CENTERS;---

- 1. NATURE OF TRAINING COURCES<DURATION & QUALIFICATION
- 2. MULTI DISCIPLINARY TRAINING CENTERS
- 3. SPICALISED TRANING CENTERS
- 4. REGP TRAINING CENTERS

PMEGP for the Year –wise 2010-11 to 2014-15

SL.NO	REAR	NO.of application received	No.of application sponsored to bank	No.of applicatio n Rejected/ returned	Amount disabused(Rs . in lakh)	No.of application pending
1	2010-11	6329	555	--	304.55	351
2	2011-12	14771	1203	--	630.40	639
3	2012-13	14771	898	--	1098.38	238
4	2013-14	22282	1724	--	1591.34	991
5	2014-15	22282	2949	--	1627.26	2206

Source ;-- Khadi and Village Commit ion, Govt f India

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The various service rendered are as under;--

1. Bank credit Facilitation, Export Credit insurance ,Marketing, Performance & credit Rating, Technology support ,Raw Material Assistance ,Exports , Buyer & Sellers meet, Bill discounting, Government purchase , Exhibitions, Software technology park, Small enterprise establishment Programmer ,Inform diary.

MSME DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE ,IMPHAL,;---

The Govt. of India,in recognition of the potential of SSI sector both in creation of wealth and employment and need for country wide frame work of policies & measures for their promotion & development have played active role in supplementing the efforts of the state Govt. The office of the development commissioner (MSME) was established in the year 1954 on the basis of recommendation of food foundation. The MSME-Development organization, headed by Addis, Secretary of DC (MSME) works as an attached office of Ministry of MSME and is the apex body for promotion & development of MSME in the country.

MSME-DI, Imphal is one of the field officers as MSME-Development organization, catering to the needs & requirements of MSME sector in the state of Manipur. It was established in the year 1971 as branch institute and later in the year 1906,uograded to full -fledged Directorate office.

ASSISTANCE AND RENDERED BY MSME-DI,IMPHAL

1. Technical consultant service
2. Managerial consultancy service
3. Economic Information services
4. Preparation & compilation of State & District Industrial survey report
5. Seminar/Awareness/Workshop programmer on Energy conservation, CLCSS Cluster Development.
6. Biotechnology, IPR,WTO
7. Ancillarisation and sub-contract exchange services
8. Industrial Motivation campaign
9. Enterprenship Development program me (EDP)
10. Entrepreneurship Skill development programmer (ESDP)
11. Management Development Programs (MDP)
12. Skill Development Programs (SDP)
13. Common Facility Workshop
14. ISO -9001/14001/HACCP Certification re-imbusement
15. Bar-Code re-imbusement
16. Export promotion & Training of Packaging for export

17. Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme
18. Cluster Development Programs MSE/CDP Scheme.

EXISTING INDUSTRIAL STATE

Manipur an industrially backward state but also offers opportunities for trade expansion due to its close proximity to Myanmar, the gate – way to south-east Asia. One of the biggest challenged faced by the state towards industrialization is the limited size of the local markets .A comparative share of industry in NSDP in NER, shows Manipur comes next to Assam at 38.27% due to high share of construction sub-sector.and mast of the existing industries are not lobar intensive. Which could hardy accommodate many unemployed youths of the state. And there is wide regional disparity in industrial development with most of the industries concentrate is valley districts, which accounts for only 10% of total state geographical area.

Major traditional industries of Manipur.

1. Forest Industries
2. Plantation & Horticulture
3. Handloom & Handicraft based industries
4. Mineral based industries

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain ,inadequate infrastructure facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not development much in the industrial sector of its economy. 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 6.26 percent according to the advance estimates for the year 2007-8. 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 within 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. Industrial based and employment opportunities in the state through provision of various growths inducing factor based on locally available resources. It is based on locally available based on Agro- Horticulture, Minerals ,Food processing, Tourisms. The state Government has made persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state the by 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 found for maintenance & mismanagement, in spite of providing package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmer.

1. Manipur Cycle Corporation Ltd.(MCCL)
2. Manipur cement ltd (MCL)
3. Manipur Spinning Mill Cooperation Ltd(MSMCL)



4. Manipur Pulp & Allied products Ltd.(MPAPL)
5. Manipur Food industries cooperation 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(MANICO)

As a result, the Government has decided to wind up the companies except the last three corporations.

1.20 The Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs)

Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy, contributing substantially in the form of production, gainful employment and exports, It has continued to play a vital role in the fulfillment of socio-economic objectives'. For speedy growth of small scale industries, the Government has already brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. It is evident from the about table that average employment per unit of manufacturing

The Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and export and also played vital role in fulfillment of socio-economic objectives. The small scale Industries have not development to the desire extent in the state in spite of providing various incentives ,concessions etc, by the government. The nos ,of enterprises registered during 2006-7 in the state is given below.

DISTRICT- WISE NUMBER OF MSME, EM (II) INVESTMENT, PRODUCTION VALUE AND EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR 2007-8 to 2014-15

Year	No of units EM,PT,II	Investment (Rs,in lakhs)	Production (Rs.in lakhs)	Employ NO	No Of EM,Pt .I	Investment (Rs,in lakhs)	Production (Rs.in lakhs)	Employment No.
2007-8	4	7,81	63.50	44	3	4,09	50.23	21
2008-9	18	16,80	165.85	145	23	6,20	43.69	24
2009-10	5	2,81	32.82	26	23	15,95	56.67	56
2010-11	20	56.50	713.21	209	25	21.00	150.19	144
2011-12	2	6.25	--	10	--	2.87	23.60	--
2012-13	47	143.58	754.23	298	--	--	--	--
2013-14	39	134.49	943.50	336	61	--	--	--

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2014-15	7	0	0	0	0	--	--	--
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SOURCE ;;N/C

EM.PART (II) filled for the Year 2007-8up to 2014-15

Sl.No	Tear	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	
1	2007-8	53	1	--	54	
2	2008-9	131	6	1	138	
3	2009-10	76	4	1	81	
4	2010-11	117	5	--	122	
5	2011-12	109	10	1	120	
6	2012-13	--	--	--	--	
7	2013-14	--	--	--	--	
8	2014-15	17	--	--	17	
9	2015-16	--	--	--	--	
		486	26	3		

Over the tear units getting registered have reduced and this is a point of worry. Reduction in registration could be because (I) facilities are not made available to SSI registered units and (II) new units are not coming up because of low & order problems.

Sl.No.	Year	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2007-8	53	1	0	54
2	2008-9	131	6	1	138
3	2009-10	76	4	1	81
4	2010-11	117	5	0	122
5	2011-12	109	10	1	120
6	2012-13	27	4	0	31
7	2013-14	33	4	0	37
8	2014-15	17	4	0	21
9	2015-16	0	0	0	0

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INDUSTRY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEUR MEMORANDUM(PART II) FILLED FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2007-8 TO 2013-14 BY NATURE OF INDUSTRY(AS TWO DIGITS LEVEL NIC -2004)

SL	NIC 2004	DESCRIPTION	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	01	Agriculture, hunting and Related service activities	2	-	-	4	3	2	6	17
2	02	Forestry, Logging and relative service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	05	Fishing, Aquaculture and service activities incidental to Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	10	Mining of Coal and Lignite ,Extraction Pert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	11	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural gas; service activities incidental to oil, and gas extraction, excluding surveying	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
6	12	Mining of Uranium and Thorium ores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
7	13	Mining of Metal Ores	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	-	3	1	1	5	3	2	15
9	15	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	7	18	9	7	20	12	24	97
10	16	Mfg of Tobacco Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	17	Mfg of Textiles	3	22	12	18	19	33	32	139
12	18	Mfg of wearing Apparel; dressing and Dyeing of fur	1	6	5	8	5	18	13	56
13	19	Mfg of Leather & leather Product	-	2	1	1	1	4	1	10
14	20	Mfg of Wood and Wood Products	1	6	2	18	4	4	7	42
15	21	Mfg of Paper and paper Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
16	22	Publishing Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	3	8	2	2	3	1	5	24
17	23	Mfg of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear fuel	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
18	24	Mfg of Chemicals and Chemical Products	1	2	1	2	2	-	3	11
19	25	Mfg of Rubber and Plastics Products	-	3	1	1	2	1	4	12
20	26	Mfg of other Non – metallic Mineral Products	7	5	6	9	5	9	11	52
21	27	Mfg of Basic Metals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
22	28	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products	1	3	1	3	3	10	7	28
23	29	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	1	1	-	1	3	-	2	8
24	30	Mfg of office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25	31	Mfg of electrical Machinery and	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4

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		apparatus n.e.c.								
26	32	Mfg of Radio, television and communication Equipment and Apparatus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
27	33	Mfg of medical .Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and clocks	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
28	34	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi- Trailers	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
29	35	Mfg of other transport Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
30	36	Mfg of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	15	30	22	27	23	51	37	205
31	37	Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
32	40	Electricity, Gas , Steam and Hot water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
33	41	Collection, Purification and Distribution of water	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
34	45	Construction	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	0
35	50	Repair7 maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail sale of Automotive fuel	3	5	3	5	2	6	4	28
36	51	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
37	52	Repair & Maintenance of personal & household good ,Retail trade	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	14
38	55	Hotels and Restaurants	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
39	60	Land transport, transport Via pipelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
40	61	Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
41	62	Air Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
42	63	Supporting & auxiliary transport & travel agencies activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
43	64	Post & Telecommunications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
44	65	Financial intermediation, except insurance & Pension funding	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5
45	66	Insurance and Pension funding. Except compulsory social security	-	----	-	-----	-	-	-	0
46	67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
47	70	Real estate activities	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
48	71	Renting of Machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5
49	72	Computer and related activities	5	4	2	6	8	7	4	36
50	73	Research and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
51	74	Other business activities	-	2	1	-	2	3	2	10



52	75	Public administration and difference, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
53	80	Education	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
54	85	Health and social work	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	7
55	90	Sewage and refuse Disposal, sanitation and similar activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
56	91	Activities of Membership organization n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
57	92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	1	11	4	1	2	2	2	23
58	93	Other service activities	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	5
59	95	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
60	96	Undifferentiated service – producing activities of private households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0
61	97	Extra Editorial organization and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
62	99		-	-	-	----	-	-	-	0
		TOTAL	54	137	81	122	122	181	180	877

Source;-- DIC / Compiled & Prepared by;-- Nucleus Cell, Directorate of Commerce & Industries ,Govt, of Manipur

As seen above , the growth of enterprises is not uniform in the state i.e there is a disparity between the valley & Hill district which accounts for only 8% of total units register during 2013-14. There are 23 training centers in the commerce in the Industries Department imparting knowledge in the trades of cane & bamboo, weaving, tailoring, carpentry, carpet weaving, brass and belt metal, foundry ,wood carving, block printing, dolls & toys, embroidery ,wool knitting and black smithy. There are three types of training courses (i) Elementary course of one year(ii) Advance course of one year and (iii) Short term course of six months.

1. Industries in Manipur;
2. Major central Public sector undertaking (PSU)
No such undertaking were set up in the state..
3. Major State Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)
The PSUs established, run and manage by the state Govt.are
1 . MCCL, MCL, MSMCL, MPAPL, MFIC, MSDPL, MHHDC, MANITRON, MANICO, Due to various reasons, the Government has decided to wind up the above entities except the last three corporations.
4. Export promotion Industrial Parks

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No such park exist in the state.

5. Industrial Estate

There is only one industrial estate in the entire state located at Takyelpat Imphal West.

6. Industrial Growth Center

The Govt . of Manipur decided to up one growth center at Napet Palli in Imphal East district but not implemented yet die to land acquisition problem.

5. Mini Industrial estate.

There is no estate in the state.

6. Specialized Industrial Park

- i. Food Park at Nilakuthi
- ii. Software Technology Park of India (STPI) at Mantripukhri.

7. Major Training centers & Research Institutes

- 1, Centered Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) at Taktelpat ,Imphal
2. Institute of Bio-recourse & sustainable Development (IBSD) at Takyelpat Imphal
3. North East India science & technology (NEIST) at Takyelpat Imphal
4. Weaver service center (WSC) Porompat,Imphal East
5. Food Processing Training center at porompat ,imphal East
6. Institute of Co-operative Management (IMC) at Lamphalpat ,Imphal
7. DOEACC,at Akampat,Imphal
8. Manipur Institute of Management studies (MIMS) ,at Canchipur,,Imphal
9. Sport Authority of India (SAI) at Takyelpat,Imphal
10. Central Agriculture University (CAU) at Eroishamba,Imphal
11. Regional Taser Rearch Institute

There is R&D and testing centers related to Industrial development in the state.

8. Potential Industries in the State;---

Agro-based ,Horticulture based ,Bio-technology based, Herbs& Medicinal Plant cultivation, Extraction & Processing, Information Technology,handloom7 handicrafts.

9. Potential for Exports;---

Pineapple fresh packed ,pulp, juice, slices, tit-bit toffee concentrate and power
Passion fruit ,fresh packed, juice and concentrate
Bamboo shoots fresh in brine/canned , dry ,fermented bamboo shoot.
Mushrooms canned and dry
Lemon juice and concentrate

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Orange Juice and concentrate
Ginger Oil, Oleoresin and ginger lime (RTS)

10. Thrust Industries;

Industries identified as thrust area;--

1. Food Processing industries
2. Tourism industries
3. Agro-base industries
4. Mineral base industries
5. Handloom and Handicrafts
6. Sericulture industries
7. Floriculture industries
8. Electronics and information technology
9. Bio-technology industries
10. Khadi and village Industries sector
11. Bamboo base and Timber base industries
12. Pharmaceutical & chemical industries
13. Export & import through Indo-Myanmar with commercial links in south-east Asian region.

The constraints to industrialization on the Manipur were

1. Inadequate availability, unreliability and poor quality of infrastructure like power, transport, roads communication credit and banking system
2. Shyness of capital & reluctance of managed people to invest
3. Under development of entrepreneurial & technical skills
4. Limited size of domestic market and lack of access to market outside the region
5. Insurgency problem which discourages investment impediment to growth of industries.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT<PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Economic backwardness of the region is compounded by the following district features peculiar to most of the state in the N.E. Region.

The region is geographically isolated from main centers of trade and industry and efforts to create economic and physical infrastructure by the states themselves are inadequate.

Surface transport and communication infrastructure is weak and hampers the movement of raw material and finished goods within the state and outside the Region.

SOME CREDIT RELATED PROBLEMS ALSO MERITS SPECIAL FOCUS.

1. Priority sector lending target are met by commercial banks and refinancing (NABARD, SIDBI,) of government sponsored schemes.
2. Effective spread of bank branches is low due to poor law and order situation some banks do not operate for security reason.

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3. Many specialized schemes of SIDBI are not operable here.
4. Bankers response is lukewarm to various Govt, sponsored schemes
5. No redressed in the case of sickness.
6. Poor repayment culture also harden the bankers attitude to advance credit to MSEs.

Potential areas for service industry;----

1. Repairing & Maintenance of IT equipments
2. Servicing in Automobile industries
3. Hotel & Motel/Hospitality/Tourism
4. Coaching Institutes
5. Repair & maintenance of 2/3/4 wheeler
6. Repairing & maintenance of Households electronic gadgets
7. Medical transcription
8. Repairing & maintenance of Genets, Pumps, motors, Aces, Fridge.
9. Xerox & DTP center and Internet café
10. Computer Training center
11. Ten house
12. Hospitality Services.
13. Rice Milling/Potato chip making ,
14. Ginger candy & dehydration, Spices and condiments.

As seen about Leather, Forest based and Textile based industries register maximum units .Although the unit register is decrease over the previous years, the corresponding production records a high of Rs 294.82 lacs and same time employment is also slightly decrease.

Potential for new MSMEs;---

Handloom handicrafts, Jeweler ,Construction materials, food processing, Fruit & Vegetable preservations, Bio-technology, Medical plant processing, IT industry ,Mushroom cultivation & processing, Processing and packaging of snack foods Cattle feeds, Domestic utensils, Pet bottles, Packaged drinking water, Wooden door/furniture, paper bags/envelope. Readymade garments ,Surgical cotton & bandages, Agriculture implements & appliances. Cyber cafes, Iron & Steel industries, Cane & Bamboo, readymade Garments, Embroidery Photostat copying, TV/Radio servicing. Stone carving and crushing, Brick making ,wood carving and craft, printing press , Motor works, Agricultural implements, Tin-smithy, Fish dry making, Agarbati bamboo sticks, Rice Milling, DTP Center, Photocopy and Videographer, Tourism & Hospitality , heath clinic etc.

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CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The past experienced reveals that, the development of Micro ,Small Enterprises through adoption of cluster approached has been quite successful both in National & International area. The focused development of clusters in the country has been strongly advocated by the Abide Husain committee & other experts in the line. In tune this, the following clusters were adopted & implemented by various organization in Manipur state.

The District Industries Center (DIC) ,Imphal West as an implementing agency has conducted the base ling survey and diagnostic study of Handloom Industry at 20)Twenty) different area of Imphal West district and prepared 20 (twenty) project reports for implementation of Handloom Cluster in the District.

The District Industries Center (DIC) Imphal west as an implementing agency has conducted the baseline survey and diagnostic study of Handloom Industry at 20 deferent area of imphal west distinct and prepared 20 twenty project report s for implementation of Handloom cluster in the district. The about 20 twenty handloom cluster project were approved by the state level project committee and the state Government has also recommended the same to the development commissioner for handloom for sanctioning of the projects. At present, Development Commissioner for Handloom has sanction 8(Eight) Handloom Cluster out of 20 handloom cluster project prepared by the district industries center (DIC) imphal west. The district industries center (DIC) imphal west is now implementing 10 (ten) handloom clusters (2 handloom cluster project prepared by the directorate of comm..& ind, Manipur, sanction for the year 2007-8 7 8 handloom cluster project prepared by the district industries center (DIC) imphal west,sanction for the year 2008-0 at deferent parts of imphal west district. The name of the handloom cluster & year of sanction being implemented are as fowow;---

A. Naoram leikai Handloom Cluster	2007-8
B. Kabrabam HandloomCluster	2007-8
C. Kodongpokpi Handloom Cluster	2008-9
D. Upper Naoira Pankhanglakpa Area HandloomCluster	2008-9
E. Heigrujam & Sajirpk Hamdloom Cluster	2008-9
F. Lilong Chajing Handloom Cluster	2008-9
G. Taobungkhok & Changangei Handloom Cluster	2008-9
H. Karong Haltom Cluster	2008-9
I. Chajing karam Meirenhong Haoriebi handloom cluster	2008-9
J. Konthoujam handloom cluster	2008-9

The project cost of each cluster on average is Rs.60 Lakhs.

B. The District Industries Center (DIC) Imphal East district implemented 10 nos handloom cluster project at the following defferet places

(35)

1. Sawombung Kabui khunjao
- Bashikhong HL Cluster
- Andro HL Cluster
- Wankhai konsam HL Cluster
- Khurai Ahongei HL luster
- Ucgetkol HL Cluster
- Dimdailong HL Cluster
- Ucheckon Makha Cluster
- Sekta HL Cluster
- Ningthem Pukhri Mapal HL Cluster

Each of the above cluster is design to benefit around 500 weavers and the maximum project cost if 60 lakhs.

C. NABARM.;--

Regional office Imphal, had taken 2 nos cluster programme is Ukhrul and Imphal West district. The details of programme are given below;---

1. Potter Cluster Nungbi Kajing Village Ukhrul(262) (STs)
2. Handloom Cluster Moidangpok handloom cluster ,Imphal West Weaving (186)OBCs

D. The KVIC, State Office also identified and implemented the following cluster under SFURTI scheme as under;:-

Name of Cluster

1. District where implemented at Thoubal (Carpentry) Location of Cluster Keirembikhok , Wangjing & Langathel Nos of Benefited 41 nos, Cost of the Project Rs. 100 lakhs
2. District where implement at Chandel Location of Cluster Tuishimi, Kangsenga , rilram, Laijing , kharou Sadang Liwa Khode Khullen Nos of artisans benefited 356 nos Cost of the project Rs. 22 Lakhs

E. The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has undertaken cluster Development programmer (CDP) under the Ministry of DC-MSME, Govt, of India in the eastern state. Two cluster in Manipur have been covered under this programme These are 1 greater Jewellery cluster Imphal , Manipur 2 Kouna cluster Thoubal , Manipur.

Greater Imphal Jewellery Cluster.; About the Cluster. the cluster is located of Imphal East 7 Imphal West, which is 3km away from Imphal , the capital city of Manipur comprising of two (2) pockets i.e. Wahengbam and Malom, there are 260 households in the cluster, out of which only 171 household units are engaged in the jeweler activities. Total no. of artisans are 505 , i.e. 345 (68 percent) are male and 160 are female (32 percent) in the cluster, The existing products in the cluster are Ring, Ear Ring , Chain , Necklaces. Bracelet and Banal



F. Handicraft Section of the State Industries Dept, identified & implement the following handicraft s product based Cluster in the state are given below

Imphal West;--- Keishampat,

Wahengbam Leikai,

Bokul Makhong

,Sagolband

are Productr;; Jewrlery & dance & Customs ,Cane & Bamboo ,Emboidary

Detail of Identified Cluster;----

SL.No (1)	Name of Cluster Imphal West District)	
	Taibungkhok & Chagagai Handloom Cluster	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Bed Cover ,Khudeiarangba, Panicky Sari and Cushion curtain, Quill etc.
	No.of functional units in the cluster	22 units of handloom weaver cluster
	Turnover of the cluster	5,72,82,000.00
	Value of exports from the clusters	61,11,500
	Employment in cluster	9547
	Average investment in plant & machinery	Rs,954,70,000
(2)	Greater Imphal Jewelry Coordination committee.	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Ear Ring, Ring, necklace ,Bangle, Chain, Marriage set (Jewelers)etc.
	No. of functional units in the cluster	171 (Household)
	Turnover of the cluster	34,92,000.00
	Employment in cluster	750 persons
	Average investment in plant & machinery	!) Electric Roller & Wiring Machine/ 2) Dice cutting machine
(3)	Khangabok kouna cluster	
	Manufactured in Cluster	Mat, Cushions, Bags, Purse, Decorative items.
	No.of functional units in the Cluster	380.Household units
	Turnover of the cluster	1,22,80,000
	Value of exports from the cluster	50,000 p.a.
	Average investment in plant & machinery	Kouna Drying machine (Rs.80.000)
	Employment in the Cluster	900.
4)	Food Processing units Cluster (Imphal East District)	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Pineapple squash,jam,jelly,Vegetable Pickles etc

(32)

	No,of functional units in the cluster	37 units
	Turnover of the Cluster	336 Lakhs
	Value of export from the luster	220 Lakhs
	Employment in Cluster	150Nos
	Average investment in plant & machinart	476 Lakhs
5)	Yagoininthou Forest Based Furniture Cluster.(Bishnupur District)	Prop;- L. Ananda Singh (M. 9615046635)
	Manufacture in the Cluster	Wooden Furniture enterprise
	No.of functional units in the cluster	25 nos
	Turnover of the cluster	25.000 lac.
	Employment in cluster	250 nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	50.000 lac.
6)	Churachanpur Hondloom cluster	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Tragditional ;--Saipi, Khup, Thangnang, Thanso Shawl, Khongkoi ,Zig,Zak, Longi, Towel etc.
	No.of functional unit s in the Cluster	33 units
	Turover of the Clusters	Rs,3,00.000 Lakhs
	Values of exports from the cluster	Not yet
	Employment in cluster	500 Nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	11.66 Lakhs (1st & II phase
7)	Loktak Projict Handloom Cluster,Churachanpur	
	Manufactured in the Cluster	Pheyngaut (gent) lalngumin
	No.of functional units in the Clusters	36 units
	Turnover of the clusters	3 lakhs
	Employment in cluster	500 nos
	Average investment in plant & machinery	5.79 lakhs III phase