



**GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR**

# **ECONOMIC SURVEY**

**MANIPUR**

**2015-16**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR  
LAMPHEPAT**



सत्यमेव जयते

## Francis Ngajokpa

Minister

Rural Development & Panchayati Raj  
Economics & Statistics  
Chairman - MSRRDA  
Manipur



Imphal, the 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2016.

### FOREWORD

It gives me a great pleasure to know that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manpiur is bringing out the 20<sup>th</sup> issue of publication entitled, "Economic Survey, Manipur, 2015-16". The publication is significant in understanding the economy better as it presents an analysis of the performances of the various sectors and highlights the development status of the economy.

The cooperation extended by other Departments/Offices and other agencies in furnishing the required information for the publication is highly appreciated. As source agencies, their continued cooperation in future is solicited.

I also appreciate the team of officers and staff of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur for their endeavour and commendable role in bringing out the publication.

( Francis Ngajokpa )



M.H.KHAN, IAS  
Principal Secretary  
(Economics & Statistics)  
Government of Manipur

Imphal, the 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2016

### MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur is bringing out the publication 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2015-16'. The publication will prove to be useful in understanding the scenario of the economy of Manipur as it provides information on various social and economic aspects of the State.

I take this opportunity to thank all the source agencies for their valuable cooperation in furnishing the data required for the publication and hope they will continue to extend their cooperation in future too. The efforts put in by the team of officers and staff of the Directorate in giving shape to the present issue is also highly appreciated. Feedback/suggestions from users are invited for improvement in future issues.

( M.H. KHAN )

## P R E F A C E

The '**Economic Survey, Manipur, 2015-16**' presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the 20<sup>th</sup> issue of the series.

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

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

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

Suggestions for improvements in its future issue are most welcome.

Dated/Imphal  
22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2016

Peijonna Kamei  
Director  
Directorate of Econ. & Statistics,  
Manipur

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# **PART – I**

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL OBSERVATION

Manipur, one of the states situated in the North Eastern Region of India, is an isolated hill-girt state stretching between 92°58'E to 94°45'E longitudes and 23°50'N to 25°42'N latitudes. It is a charming place encircled by nine hill ranges on all sides with a small and beautiful oval shaped valley at the centre. The State has 352 kms. long international border with Burma (Myanmar) to the south-east and 502 kms. long border with the adjacent states of Nagaland on the north, Cachar District of Assam on the west and Chin Hills (Myanmar) and Mizoram on the south and the south-west and Surma Tract and upper Chindwin of Myanmar (Burma) on the East. The altitude of the State above the mean sea level varies from 790 metres to 2020 metres. It has sub-tropical temperate climate. The annual rainfall of Manipur, as recorded by ICAR, Lamphelpat is 1657.2 mm. in 2015. The State has a salubrious climate.

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.1 According to final figures of the 2011 population census, the population of the state is 28.56 lakhs registering a population density of 128 per sq.km. The population has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001 to 2011. Out of the 28.56 lakh population, 3.41 % are scheduled castes communities and 40.88 % are of scheduled tribes. There is apparent disparity in the level of income and consumption between the rich and the poor, between the urban elite and the rural poor, between the haves and have-nots and between the public living in the hills and in the valley.

1.2.2 The state has 51 towns (28 statutory towns and 23 census towns) and 2,582 village (2515 Habited and 67 Un-inhabited) as per 2011 census (final). Imphal is the capital city of Manipur. About 48 kms. away from Imphal towards south-east lies the Loktak Lake, the largest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region of India. This lake which covers an area of 216 sq.kms., is the biggest natural source of fish supply which is one of the important food items of the people of the state.

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



#### **1.4 Demographic Features:**

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

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

1.4.1 The population growth rate of Manipur is found to be higher than that of India. The population growth rate of Manipur in 2011 is 24.50 % as against All India growth rate of 17.70 %.

1.4.2 In terms of literacy, Manipur ranks fifth among the North Eastern States of India as per the final figures of the 2011 census. The literacy rate has increased from 70.50 % in 2001 to 76.94 % in 2011. Among the males, it has increased from 80.30% in 2001 to 83.58 % in 2011, whereas among females, it has increased from 60.50% in 2001 to 70.26 % in 2011.

#### **1.5 State Domestic Product :**

The State Domestic Product and the per capita income reflect overall performance of the state's economy during a given period.

1.5.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Manipur for 2013-14 at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 14,323 crores as against Rs. 12,697 crores for the year 2012-13 registering an increase of 12.82 %. At constant (2004-05) prices, GSDP in 2013-14 is estimated at Rs. 8,330 crores as against Rs. 7,843 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 6.22 %. The average annual exponential growth rates between 2004-05 to 2013-14 are worked out to be 11.40 % and 5.38 % for current and constant prices respectively.

1.5.2 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2013-14 is estimated at Rs. 12,559 crores as compared to Rs. 11,131 crores for 2012-13 registering an increase of 12.83 % over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked out to be Rs. 41,573 in 2013-14 as compared to Rs. 37,656 in 2012-13 indicating an increase of 10.40 %.

1.5.3 And the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 is placed at Rs. 7,263 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 6.23 %. The per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 is estimated at Rs. 24,042 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 3.94 %.

## **1.6 Price Situation :**

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

1.6.1 In order to assess the price situation in the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur collects on a regular basis, the retail prices of consumer goods and services from all the District Headquarters market. In addition to the retail prices, the Directorate also collects wholesale prices of some selected commodities for Imphal (Khwai) market. The wholesale price of rice (medium) per quintal in 2014 was recorded to be Rs.2875. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2014 was recorded to be Rs. 8,083 which is about 2.81 times those prevalent in 2004.

1.6.2 The retail price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The retail price of rice (fine) stood at Rs.30.54 per kg. during the year 2014. In the case of arhar dal, the price during the year 2014, is Rs. 180.00 per kg.

## **1.7 Budgetary Position :**

State Budget shows the complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. Aggregate receipt is estimated to be Rs. 32,258.46 crores in 2015-16 (BE) including Rs. 8657.86 crores of revenue receipts and Rs. 23600.61 crores of capital receipts (including Public Account). The revenue receipts is estimated to decrease by 13.10 % in 2015-16 (BE) over the previous year 2014-15 (RE) and capital receipt also is estimated to increase by 1.15 %. The overall decrease in receipts is accounted to be 3.12 %. The aggregate

expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2015-16 is anticipated to be Rs.31715.27 crores which is about 2.61 % less than that of 2014-15. The overall saving anticipated during the financial year 2015-16 is Rs. 543.19 crores.

## **1.8 Plan Size :**

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

1.8.1 Out of the total Proposed outlay of Rs.8,154 crores of the Eleventh Plan, the highest priority is given to Social Services with Rs. 3,246.56 crores which is 39.60% of the total outlay followed by Energy with Rs. 1,498.71 crores and Irrigation & Flood Control with Rs. 772.38 crores.

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

For the Twelfth five year plan (2012-17), projected outlay of Rs. 20,457.91 crores has been proposed. General Economic Services gets with Rs. 394.45 and Top Priority at

social services with Rs. 10,554.26 crores and Irrigation & Flood Control with Rs. 3,159.41 crores.

## **1.9 Agriculture and Allied Sector:**

Agriculture sector has a vital place in the economy of the state. It contributes a major share to the State Domestic Product. 52.81 % of the workers in Manipur are engaged as cultivators and Agricultural labourers. However, the performance of agriculture in the state mainly depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions. Permanent cultivation is generally practised in the valley districts while terrace cultivation is practised in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hills. Rice is the staple food and is grown in hill and plain areas and it accounts for about 98 % of the total foodgrain production of the State in 2012-13. The production of rice in 2014-15 is estimated at 4.82 lakh tonnes which is more than the preceding year's rice output of 4.77 lakh tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2014-15 is estimated to be 11.32 thousand tonnes as against 11.55 thousand tonnes in the preceding year.

### **1.9.1 Horticulture:**

Manipur is suitable for the development of horticulture. Besides, there is ample scope for bringing more land under fruit cultivation in the hill areas. Even in the plains, soil conditions are conducive to production of citrus fruits, banana, guava, peaches, apricot, papaya etc. There is sufficient scope for cultivation of pineapples in the medium high range of the hills in Manipur. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, orange, lemon, banana, guava, peaches etc. Now-a-days apples are grown in the hills of Manipur. For the promotion of healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticultural marketing. The average annual production of fruits and vegetables during the year 2013-14 was 5.16 lakh MT and 2.64 lakh MT respectively.

### **1.9.2 Livestock:**

According to the livestock census conducted in 2012, there were 6.93 lakhs livestock in Manipur. Of these 2.64 lakhs were cattle, 0.66 lakhs were buffaloes and 2.77 lakhs were pigs. The poultry population was recorded to be 24.80 lakhs. The main livestock productions in the state are milk, egg and meat. The total milk production in 2014-15 was 82.17 thousand

tonnes which was 0.58 % greater than the production of 81.70 thousand tonnes in 2013-14. The estimated production of eggs in 2014-15 was numbering at 1,130.96 lakhs showing a decrease of 2.95 % over the production of 1,165.31 lakhs in 2013-14. The estimated meat production for the year 2014-15 was 26.57 thousand tonnes which was more than 45.83 % over the production of 18.22 thousand tonnes in 2013-14.

### **1.9.3 Forest:**

The state has vast area of forest covering as much as 17,418 sq.kms. which forms about 78% of the total geographical area of the state. The actual area under forest is about 15% higher than the recorded forests area of the state. Of the total forests area, reserved forests and protected forests accounts for 1,467 sq.kms. and 4,171 sq.kms. during 2012-13. The remaining 11,780 sq.kms. is treated as 'Unclassed forest'. The important major forests products are timber, firewoods, bamboos, cane etc. The production of timber other than teak has shown a decline from 2.98 thousand cubic metres in 2012-13 to 5.22 thousand cubic metres in 2013-14.

### **1.9.4 Fisheries:**

Though the state has no marine fishery, it has vast inland fishery resources like ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. The target source of fish is the Loktak Lake. The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2014-15 was estimated to be 32.00 thousand tonnes as against the 28.00 thousand tonnes in 2013-14.

### **1.10 Rural Development:**

Manipur lives in villages. The rural population constitutes about 70.79 % of the total population according to the final figure of the Population Census, 2011. Enhancement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning of the state. In order to achieve this goal a number of programmes viz., MREGS (Mahatama Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme), SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana), SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana), IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana), PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) etc. have been implemented in the state. These programmes

ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through Self-employment ventures. Under MGNREGS 5.12 lakhs canal Job Card has been issued during 2014-15. Houses Constructed and upgraded under IAY and Roads Constructed under PMGSY is shown in table no. 6.4 and 6.5.

### **1.11 Manufacturing:**

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

1.11.1 Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy of the state. It is contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and export, thus playing a vital role in fulfilling the socio-economic objectives. For speedy growth of small-scale industries, Government had brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. By the end of March 2006, the number of registered permanent SSI stood at 10,264. During the year, 2014-15, the number of registered establishments in MSME (Part II) is 198 with an investment of Rs. 2643.32 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to at least 2245 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.183.72 crores.

### **1.12 Indo Myanmar Border Trade :**

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

### **1.13 Sericulture:**

Manipur has 4 (four) varieties of Silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar. To provide employment particularly to womenfolk, Manipur Sericulture Project was initiated with the assistance of the Government of Japan through Government of India, 94.71% plantation was achieved. With the help of Central Silk Board, the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) has been implemented since 2003-04. The production of cocoon during the year 2013-14 is Mulberry ó 1056.00, Eri-440.90 MT, Tasar-119.85 lakh nos. and Muga-32.00 lakh nos.

### **1.14 Power:**

Though power plays a vital role in the development of the state, Manipur is facing the problem of power shortage. The state continues to be deficit in electric energy. Purchase of power from outside the state has been rising at a higher rate. During the year 2014-15, the total installed capacity of power in the state was 29,490 according to Manipur State Power Limited Company and the total electricity generated was 6.52 lakh kw.

1.14.1 Under Rural Electrification programme, 1766 villages have been electrified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011 which is about 69.97 % of the total number of villages. During 2011-12, 2,258 villages have been electrified which in 89.46 % of the total numbers of villages as shown in table no. 8 (b) of Pt-II.

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

### **1.15 Transport and Communication:**

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

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

### **1.16 Banking:**

The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of a state can hardly be exaggerated. The number of offices of commercial banks in Manipur during 2013 was 115 including 50 in Rural, 35 in Semi-Urban and 30 in Urban area. The deposit in all



scheduled commercial Banks during the year 2013 is Rs. 5,35,500 lakhs and 1,46,900 lakhs respectively. The average population per bank offices of the state was about 39 thousands according to the Report on Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks brought out by the Reserve Bank of India. The per capita deposits and per capita credit were to the tune of Rs.19,167 and Rs.5,258 respectively in 2013.

### **1.17 Education:**

Education, being the base for the development of human resources, improving those infrastructures related with it continued to be one of the main objectives of the state Government. Implementation of various programmes, schemes/projects has been taken up to achieve overall quality education. The total number of educational institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities) in the state during the year 2002-2003 stood at 4284 showing an increase of 2.41 % over that of the previous year. The total number of educational institutions (excluding Colleges and Universities) in the state is 3979 during the year 2009-2010. The enrolment of school students has increased by 17.09 % during 2002-2003 over that of the previous year. While the overall literacy rate was 59.89 % in 1991, 70.50 % in 2001, it has increased to 76.94 % in 2011 census. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:10 during the year 2009-2010.

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

### **1.18 Public Distribution System:**

Public Distribution System is operating through a network of fair price shops in the state to provide the essential commodities at a reasonable price fixed by the Government. The total number of fair price shops functioning in the state by the end of March, 2007 was 2,551. During 2013-14, under Targeted Public Distribution System, 87.73 thousand tonnes of rice 13.27 thousand tonnes of wheat and 3.00 thousand tonnes of sugar were distributed. Construction of 2,500 tonnes capacity Godown under SPA has also been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur Districts.

### **1.19 Health Services:**

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the state Government. Medical and Health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 550

hospitals/dispensaries with a total manpower of 888 (2005-06) doctors and 1,055 (2005-06) nurses, midwives and dias. The number of beds available was 1609 in 2010-11. Out of 1193.3 thousands patients treated in 2014-15, 65.3 thousands were indoor patients while 1128.0 thousands were outdoor patients.

### **1.20 Water Supply:**

The National Water policy aims at providing safe drinking water and basic sanitation to all sections of the society with special attention to the needs of the people of the rural and urban areas. Under the Rural water Supply Programme (centrally sponsored scheme of Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), 2749 habitations are covered as on 1.4.2014. Out of which only 72.79 % of the habitations were fully covered while 22.99 % were partially covered. To bridge the gap between the demand and supply of safe drinking water in the urban areas, a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal city phase I has been formulated. During the Ninth Plan, the extension of existing Kangchup plant has been commissioned under Externally Aided Project (EAP) with French assistance.

### **1.21 Sanitation:**

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

### **1.22 Tourism:**

The state has immense scope for promotion of tourism. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only habitat of Brown Antlered Deer, on the bank of Loktak lake, INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang, Siroi National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-East of India, Khongjom War Memorial at Khongjom are the major tourist spots

of the state. Efforts are being made to develop an eco-tourism park at Nongmaiching and Sadu Chiru waterfalls as tourist spots. During the year 2014-15, 2,900 foreign tourist and 1,34,584 domestic tourist came to the state.

### **1.23 Empowerment of women:**

To empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional machineries at various levels and adequate resources has been created. There is substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. From a mere 0.04 female literacy rate in 1901, it rose to 60.50 % as per 2001 census and 70.26 % in 2011 census.

### **1.24 Employment Situation:**

Employment situation in the state is not much encouraging as compared to other states of India. As per the employment exchange statistics, the number of persons newly registered in 17 employment Exchanges in the state during the year 2014-15 was 23,861 persons. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 7,25,529 persons as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015.

1.24.1 Economic Census is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the Geographical boundaries of the country. Six Economic Censuses have been conducted in the year 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013.

As per the provisional results of the Sixth Economic Census 2013, there are 2,17,673 establishments in the State engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 62.94 % are in the rural areas and 37.06 % in the urban areas. Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is found to be 3,87,880 of which 2,42,447 and 1,45,433 workers are respectively engaged in economic activities operated in rural and urban areas of the state.

### **1.25 Poverty:**

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

## **1.26 Pattern of Consumption:**

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

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

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

## CHAPTER II DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

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

### 2.1 Area and population:

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

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

North Eastern States/All India	Area (sq. km.)	Population		Decennial Growth Rate (2001-11)	Density (per sq. km.) 2011
		2001 Census	2011 Census		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,97,968	13,83,727	26.03	17
2. Assam	78,438	2,66,55,528	3,12,05,576	17.07	398
3. Manipur	22,327	22,93,896	28,55,794	24.50	128
4. Meghalaya	22,429	23,18,822	29,66,889	27.95	132
5. Mizoram	21,081	8,88,573	10,97,206	23.48	52
6. Nagaland	16,579	19,90,036	19,78,502	- 0.58	119
7. Sikkim	7,096	5,40,851	6,10,577	12.89	86
8. Tripura	10,486	31,99,203	36,73,917	14.84	350
North Eastern States	2,62,179	3,89,84,877	4,57,72,188	17.40	175
All India	32,87,469	102,87,37,436	121,08,54,977	17.70	368

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

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

Geo-climatically, the state may be clubbed into 2 (two) regions such as the hill and the valley. The valley region is very small with an area of 2,238 sq. kms. which is 10 percent of the total State area, but this is one of the most thickly populated region of the state. The hill constitutes 20,089 sq. kms. i.e., 90 percent of the total State area and therefore, it is approximately 9 times the size of the valley area. The density of population per sq. km. in the

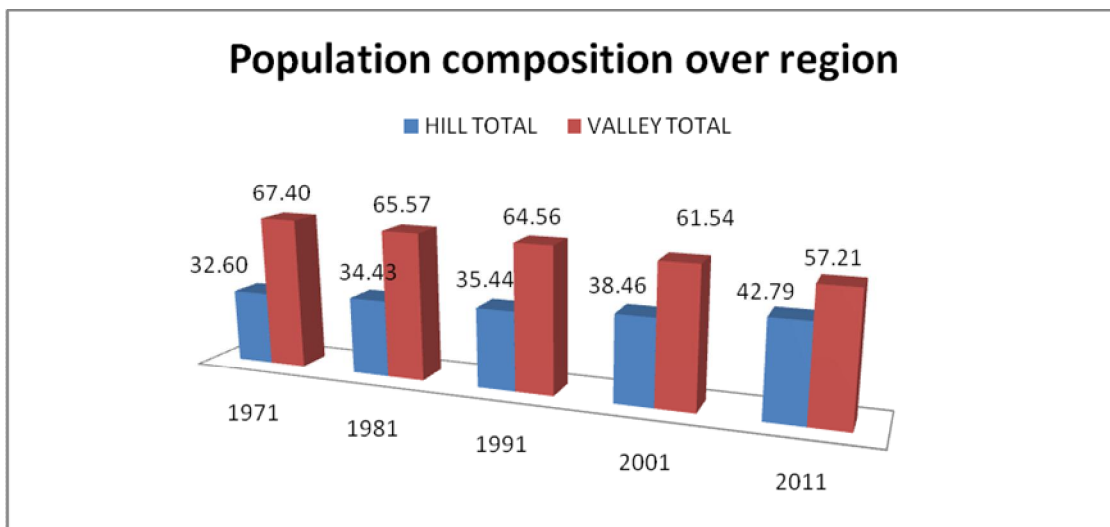
hill is 61 as against 730 in the valley. District-wise break-up of area and population of Manipur as per the final result of 2011 Census is presented in Table No. 2.2.

Table No. 2.2  
Area and Population of Manipur by Districts according to 2011 Census

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

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

The scenario of increase or decrease in the shares of population is graphically presented in the following histogram.



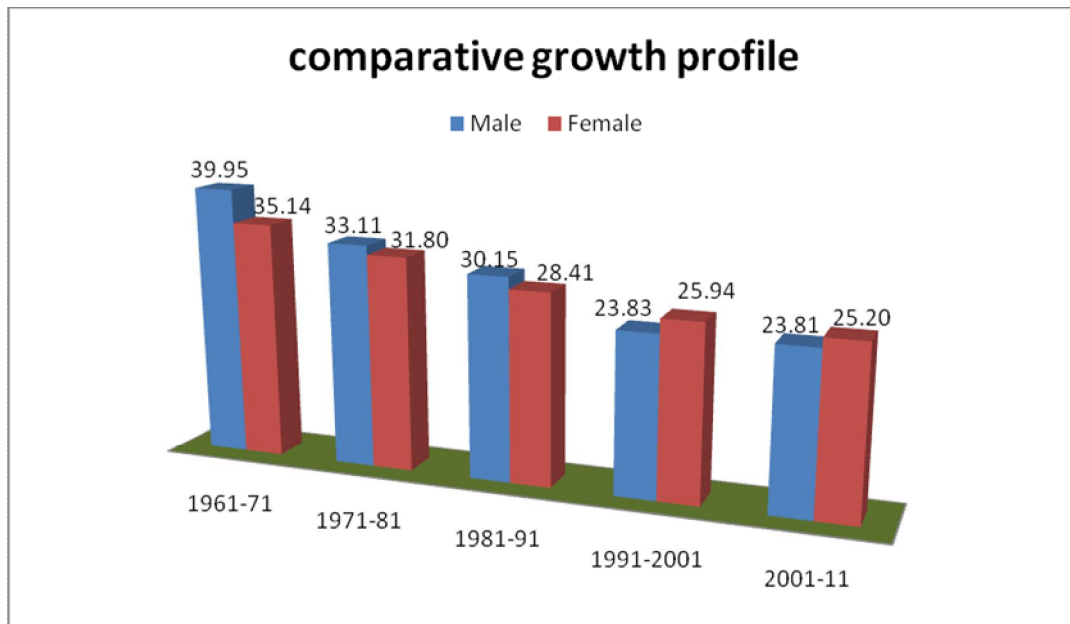
The population of Manipur as per the 2011 Census was 28.6 lakhs consisting of 14.4 lakhs males and 14.2 lakhs females. In absolute term, the population of Manipur has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate in 2011 over 2001 was found to be 24.50 percent. The population trend of Manipur from the year 1961 onwards can be seen in Table No. 2.3.

Table No. 2.3  
Census Population of Manipur from 1961 to 2011

Year	Person		Male		Female	
	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in %	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in %	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961	7,80,037	-	3,87,058	-	3,92,979	-
1971	10,72,753	37.53	5,41,675	39.95	5,31,078	35.14
1981	14,20,953	32.46	7,21,006	33.11	6,99,947	31.80
1991	18,37,149	29.29	9,38,359	30.15	8,98,790	28.41
2001	22,93,896	24.86	11,61,952	23.83	11,31,944	25.94
2011	28,55,794	24.50	14,38,586	23.81	14,17,208	25.20

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

A comparative picture of the growth profile is presented in the diagram given below:



## 2.2 Growth of Population:

In 1961, the population of Manipur was 7.80 lakhs which rose to 28.56 lakhs in 2011. Table No. 2.4 presents the decennial growth rates of Manipur as compared to those of all India.

Table No. 2.4  
Population Growth of Manipur vis-à-vis India during the period from 1961 to 2011

Census Year	Total Population (in lakhs)		Decennial growth (percent)	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	7.80	4,392.34	-	-
1971	10.73	5,481.60	(+) 37.53	(+) 24.80
1981	14.21	6,833.29	(+) 32.46	(+) 24.66
1991	18.37	8,463.03	(+) 29.29	(+) 23.85
2001	22.94	10,287.37	(+) 24.86	(+) 21.56
2011	28.56	12,108.55	(+) 24.50	(+) 17.70

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The decade 1961-1971 registered highest growth rate which was recorded to 37.53 %. Thereafter, the decadal growth rate decreased to 32.46 % in 1971-1981, and it further declined 24.50 % in 2001-2011. The district wise absolute growth in the total population in 2011 over 2001 is shown in Table No. 2.5.

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

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India



The average annual arithmetic, geometric and exponential growth rates are shown in Table No. 2.6.

Table No. 2.6  
Population growth rate from Population Censuses

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate					
	Manipur			All-India		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1951-61	3.50	3.05	3.00	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71	3.75	3.23	3.19	2.48	2.24	2.22
1971-81	3.25	2.85	2.81	2.47	2.23	2.20
1981-91	2.93	2.60	2.57	2.39	2.16	2.14
1991-01	2.49	2.25	2.22	2.15	1.97	1.95
2001-11	2.45	2.22	2.19	1.77	1.64	1.63

Considering the literacy rates, low sex ratios, higher mean age at marriage, changes in consumption patterns, various health interventions, people's awareness of small family norms, lesser immigrations etc., it was naturally expected to have a lesser growth rate in the decade 2001-2011. The decade 2001-2011 registered a growth rate of 24.50 % as against 17.70 % of All-India.

Table No. 2.7 indicates the district-wise decennial growth rates of population since 1991.

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

Region/District/ State	Population (x00 nos.)			Decennial Growth (%)	
	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. Hill</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>8,821</b>	<b>12,221</b>	<b>35.46</b>	<b>38.54</b>
Senapati	2,084	2,836	4,791	36.08	68.94
Tamenglong	863	1,115	1,407	29.20	26.19
Churachandpur	1,762	2,279	2,741	29.34	20.27
Chandel	710	1,183	1,442	66.62	21.89
Ukhrul	1,093	1,408	1,840	28.82	30.68
<b>B. Valley</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>14,118</b>	<b>16,337</b>	<b>19.04</b>	<b>15.72</b>
Imphal East	3,305	3,949	4,561	0.28	15.50
Imphal West	3,808	4,444	5,180	16.70	16.56
Bishnupur	1,808	2,084	2,374	15.27	13.92
Thoubal	2,939	3,641	4,222	23.89	15.96
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>18,372</b>	<b>22,939</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>24.86</b>	<b>24.50</b>

In most of the districts, growth rate has declined during the decade 2001-2011 except Senapati, Ukhrul and Imphal East districts. The most populous district of the State according to 2011 Census is Imphal West District while the least populated is Tamenglong District. The valley districts accounts for 61.54 % of State population in 2001 while the Hill Districts constitutes 38.46 %. In 2011 Census, the valley area of the State shares 57.2 percent of the State total population whereas the hill area account for 42.8 %. There is high tendency of

migration of people from the hills to valley areas but migration from the valley to the hill areas are very much less in general

### 2.3 Future Population:

The population of Manipur was 28,55,794 as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. The population for the subsequent years is projected based on the population of the earlier censuses. Accordingly, the population is expected to be of the order of 35,44,899 as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 while the mid-year population is estimated at 35,90,495 as on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2021. Table No. 2.8 presents the estimated population of Manipur for the years from 2011 (as on 1<sup>st</sup> October) to 2021.

Table No. 2.8 Estimated population of Manipur as on 1<sup>st</sup> March and 1<sup>st</sup> October.

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

### 2.4 Density of Population:

Density of population refers to the number of persons living per sq. km. of geographical area, which indicates whether a region or country is thickly populated or thinly populated. In 1961, the density of population of Manipur was recorded at 35 and in 1971, it was only 48 persons per sq. k.m. which rose to 64 in 1981 and further to 82 in 1991. According to 2011 Census, density of population of Manipur was 128 persons per sq. km. as against 103 persons per sq. km. in 2001 Census. Among the districts, Imphal West District had the highest density which is followed by Thoubal. The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District with only 32 persons per sq. km. in 2011.

The following Table No. 2.9 presents the Census-wise population density of Manipur. The districtwise picture is presented for the latest census i.e., 2011 Census

Table No. 2.9 Population Density of Manipur

Census Year/State/District	Area (in Sq. Km )	Population (in lakhs)	Density (per sq. km.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	22,347	7.80	35
1971	22,356	10.73	48
1981	22,327	14.21	64
1991	22,327	18.37	82
2001	22,327	22.94	103
2011	22,327	28.56	128
Senapati	3,271	4.79	146
Tamenglong	4,391	1.41	32
Churachandpur	4,570	2.74	60
Chandel	3,313	1.44	44
Ukhrul	4,544	1.84	40
Imphal East	709	4.56	643
Imphal West	519	5.18	998
Bishnupur	496	2.37	479
Thoubal	514	4.22	821

## 2.5 Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is one of the important indicators for studying the status of women in a State/Country. It also provides an idea on the probable future population of the State/Country. The sex ratio is the number of females per thousand males. In 1961, the number of females per thousand males in the Rural and Urban areas of Manipur stood at 1,018 and 985 respectively. In the following period, the sex ratio decreased to 951 in 1991 and 969 in 2011 in the case of rural areas while for the urban areas, the ratio decreased to 969 in 1981 but rose to 1026 in 2011. The combined sex ratio of the State was 1,015 which declined 958 in 1991 but in 2011, it was 985 which was found to be slightly higher than the all India Sex-Ratio which stood at 943. Among the districts of Manipur, the highest Sex Ratio is recorded at Imphal West District (1,031) and the least in Chandel District (933).

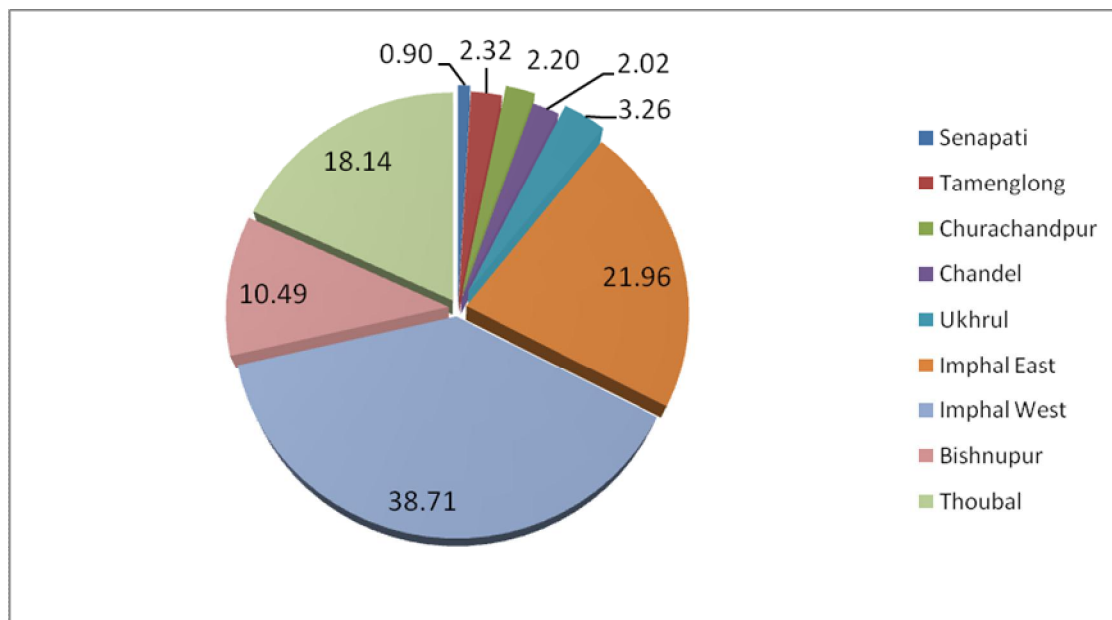
Table No. 2.10 present the Census-wise rural-urban sex ratio of Manipur. The districtwise scenario is presented for the latest census i.e., 2011 Census

Table No. 2.10 Sex Ratio of population

Year/State/District	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	1,018	985	1,015
1971	980	981	980
1981	971	969	971
1991	951	975	958
2001	963	1,009	974
2011	969	1,026	985
Senapati	936	1,010	937
Tamenglong	940	968	943
Churachandpur	973	1,004	975
Chandel	932	943	933
Ukhrul	941	954	943
Imphal East	995	1,051	1,017
Imphal West	1013	1,042	1,031
Bishnupur	994	994	999
Thoubal	999	1,008	1,002

## 2.6 Rural and Urban Population:

It is true to say that Manipur lives in rural areas. Although major share of the total population in Manipur is found in rural areas, the percentage of urban population has been increasing right from the beginning of the century. District-wise urban population considering statutory as well as census towns in 2011 is shown in the pie chart given below:



According to 2011, 70.79 % of the total population are found in rural areas while 29.21 % are settled in the urban areas. Similar pattern are observed at the regional level also. However, the concentration of population in the rural areas is much higher in the hill region (92.70 %) as compared to the valley region (54.40 %). The percentage of urban population to the District population is found to be highest in Imphal West Districts ( 62.33%) among the Valley Districts and in Ukhrul District (14.78 %) among the Hill Districts. And the least concentration of urban population is found in Senapati District with only 1.56 % and the second least in Churachandpur District with 6.70%. The following Table No. 2.11 shows the absolute growth in the Rural-Urban population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.11 Rural-Urban Population of Manipur

Year/State/District	Population			% of total population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	7,12,320	67,717	7,80,037	91.32	8.68
1971	9,31,261	1,41,492	10,72,753	86.81	13.19
1981	10,45,493	3,75,460	14,20,953	73.58	26.42
1991	13,31,504	5,05,645	18,37,149	72.48	27.52
2001	17,17,928	5,75,968	22,93,896	74.89	25.11
2011	20,21,640	8,34,154	28,55,794	70.79	29.21
Senapati	4,71,672	7,476	4,79,148	98.44	1.56
Tamenglong	1,21,288	19,363	1,40,651	86.23	13.77
Churachandpur	2,55,786	18,357	2,74,143	93.30	6.70
Chandel	1,27,335	16,847	1,44,182	88.32	11.68
Ukhrul	1,56,811	27,187	1,83,998	85.22	14.78
A. HILL	11,32,892	89,230	12,22,122	92.70	7.30
Imphal East	2,72,906	1,83,207	4,56,113	59.83	40.17
Imphal West	1,95,113	3,22,879	5,17,992	37.67	62.33
Bishnupur	1,49,894	87,505	2,37,399	63.14	36.86
Thoubal	2,70,835	1,51,333	4,22,168	64.15	36.02
B. VALLEY	8,88,748	7,44,924	1,633,672	54.40	45.60

The census figures generally indicate that the average annual arithmetic growth rate of urban population had been higher than rural population except in 1991-2001.

Table No. 2.12 Rural-Urban growth of population

Period	Average annual arithmetic growth rate of population in %			Rural-Urban Growth differential
	Rural	Urban	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-71	3.07	10.89	3.75	(-) 7.82
1971-81	1.23	16.54	3.25	(-)15.31
1981-91	2.74	3.47	2.93	(-) 0.73
1991-01	2.90	1.39	2.49	(+) 1.51
2001-11	1.77	4.48	2.45	(-) 2.71

A decrease in the average arithmetic growth rate of total population in the 2001-11 census to 2.45 percent over 2.49 percent in 1991-2001 Census is observed from Table No. 2.12 .

## 2.7 Urbanisation:

Urbanisation stands for growth of towns and non-agricultural activities. It is generally associated with the growth of industrialization, trade and commerce. Table No. 2.13 shows the growth in urban population of Manipur. According to 2011 census, a total of 8,34,154

Table No. 2.13 Urbanisation in Manipur

Year	No. of Towns	Urban population	Percentage to total Population	
			Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	1	67,717	8.68	91.32
1971	8	1,41,492	13.19	86.81
1981	32	3,75,460	26.42	73.58
1991	31	5,05,645	27.52	72.48
2001	33	5,75,968	25.11	74.89
2011	51	8,34,154	29.21	70.79

population were found in the urban area constituting 51 towns (28 statutory and 23 census towns) in the state as against 1 (one) town in 1961 . It appears that the process of urbanization has been very slow in the state which perhaps indicates a slower occupational shift.

A comparative picture between Manipur and North Eastern States of India, as regards urbanization shows that Manipur is second among the North Eastern States of India in terms of urban population according to 2011 Census as can be seen from Table No. 2.14.

Table No. 2.14 Percentage of Rural/Urban population, 2011 Census

North Eastern States/All India	Population			Percentage to total State /India Population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Assam	26807034	4398542	31205576	85.90	14.10
2. Tripura	2712464	961453	3673917	73.83	26.17
3. Manipur	2021640	834154	2855794	70.79	29.21
4. Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	317369	1383727	77.06	22.94
5. Meghalaya	2371439	595450	2966889	79.93	20.07
6. Mizoram	525435	571771	1097206	47.89	52.11
7. Nagaland	1407536	570966	1978502	71.14	28.86
8. Sikkim	456999	153578	610577	74.85	25.15
North Eastern States	37368905	8403283	45772188	68.81	18.36
All-India	833748852	377106125	1210854977	68.81	31.14

The percentage of urban population of North Eastern States of India and all India according to population censuses from 1971 is shown in Table No. 2.15.

Table No. 2.15  
Percentage of Urban Population according to Population Censuses

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

## 2.8 Literacy Rate:

The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. Higher literacy emancipates economic and social backwardness. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 59.9 percent in 1991 to 76.94 percent in 2011 as evident from Table No. 2.16.

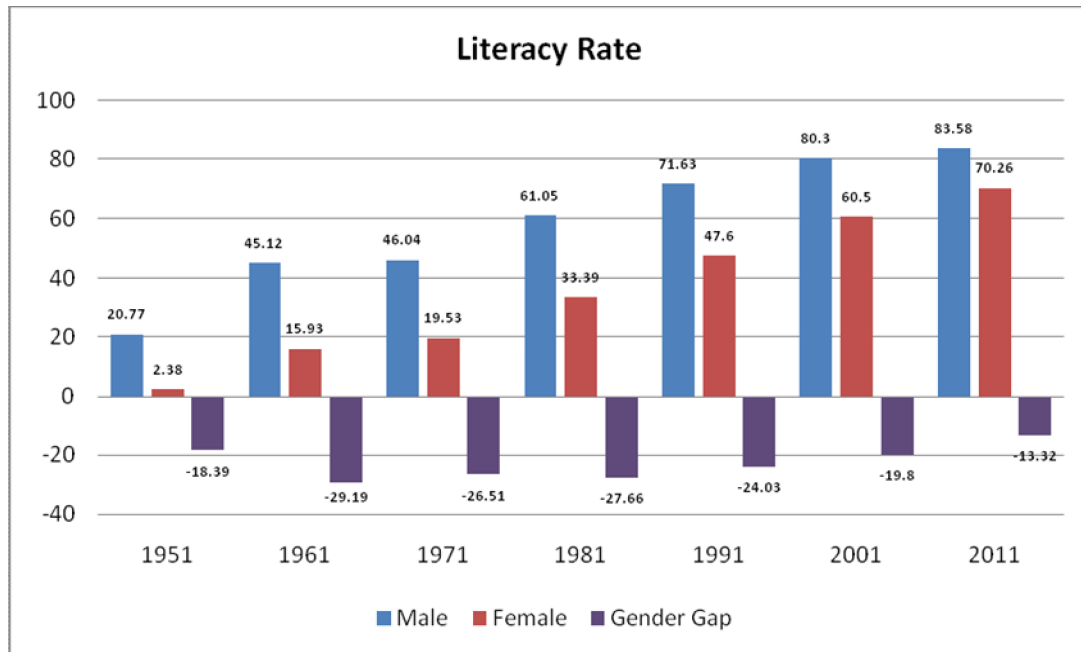
Table No. 2.16 Male-Female literacy rate of Manipur

Year	Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	45.12	15.93	30.42
1971	46.04	19.53	32.91
1981	53.29	29.06	41.35
1991	71.63	47.60	59.89
2001 *	80.30	60.50	70.50
2011	83.58	70.26	76.94
Senapati	69.21	57.67	63.60
Tamenglong	76.09	63.69	70.05
Churachandpur	86.97	78.50	82.78
Chandel	77.78	63.96	71.11
Ukhrul	85.25	76.95	81.35
Imphal East	88.77	75.32	81.95
Imphal West	92.24	80.17	86.08
Bishnupur	85.11	66.68	75.85
Thoubal	85.00	64.09	74.47

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

Male literacy rate rose from 20.77% to 83.58% and that of females from 2.38% to 70.26%.

The gender gap of Manipur as far as literacy rate is concerned has started narrowing as shown below:



The literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above where the rates for the censuses from 1981 onwards relate to the population aged seven years and above. Table No. 2.17 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011 Census.

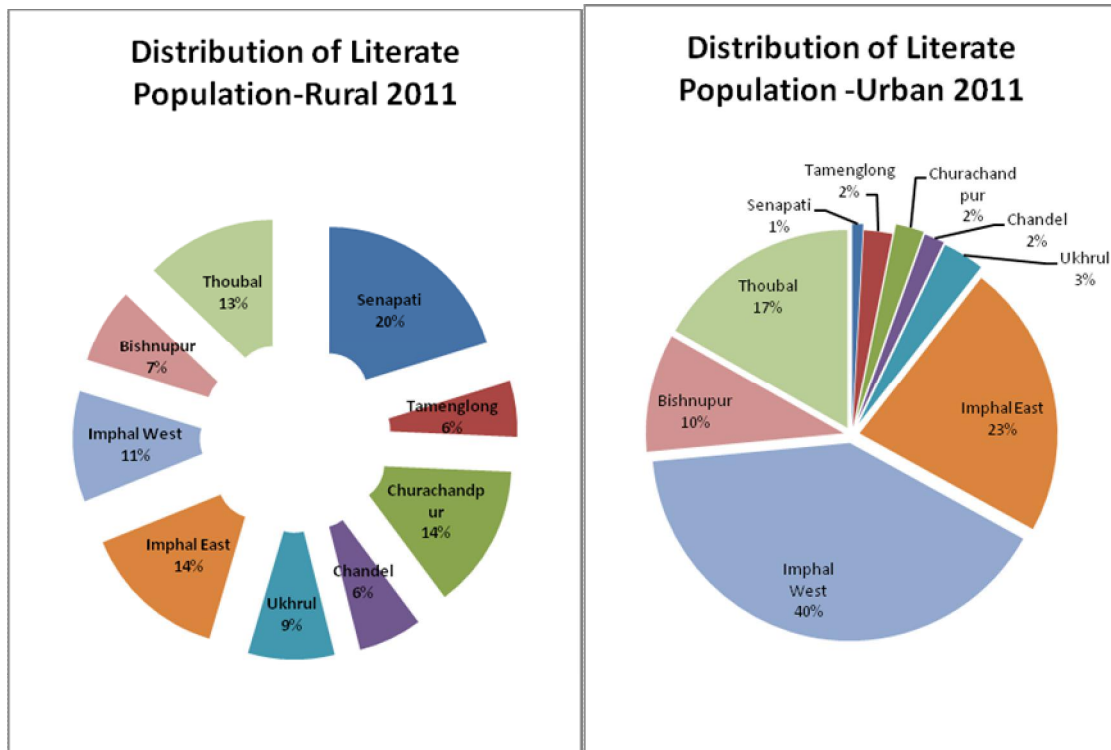
Table No. 2.17  
Literacy Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India, 2011 Census

State/India	Literacy Rate (Percentage)		
	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38
2. Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19
3. Manipur	83.58	70.26	76.94
4. Meghalaya	77.95	72.89	74.43
5. Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33
6. Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55
7. Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42
8. Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22
All India	80.89	64.64	72.99

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



The district wise distribution of literate population of Manipur in 2011 shows that 20% of the rural literate population are in Senapati and 40% of urban literates are in Imphal West.



The literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above where the rates for the censuses from 1981 onwards relate to the population aged seven years and above. Table No. 2.17 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011 Census. It would be seen that the literacy rate of Manipur are found to be better as compared to that of all India both for males and females.

Table No. 2.17  
Literacy Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India, 2011 Census

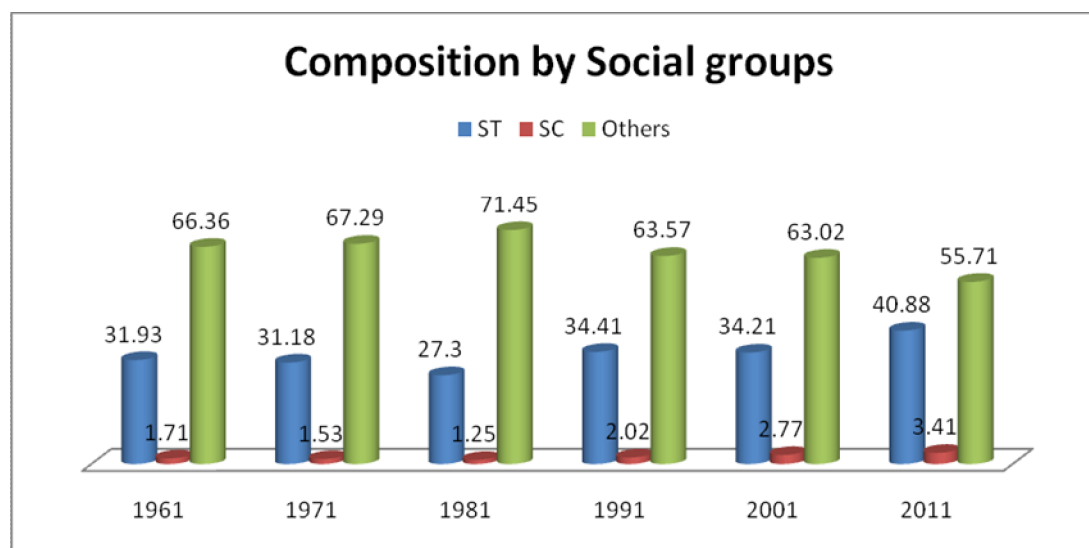
State/India	Literacy Rate (Percentage)		
	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38
2. Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19
3. Manipur	83.58	70.26	76.94
4. Meghalaya	77.95	72.89	74.43
5. Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33
6. Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55
7. Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42
8. Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22
All India	80.89	64.64	72.99

## 2.9 Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population :

According to 2011 Census, the ST population was 11.67 lakhs as against 7.41 lakhs in 2001 Census. The total SC population was 97 thousand in 2011 census as against 60 thousands in 2001 Census. The Scheduled Tribes in Manipur are Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui (substituted as Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei), Kacha Naga (substituted as Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme), Koirao (substituted as Koirao, Thangal), Koirang, Kom, Lamgang, Mizo, Lushai, Maram, Maring, Mao, Monsang, Moyon, Paite, Purum, Ralte, Sema, Simte, Sahte, Tangkhul, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Poumei Naga, Tarao, Kharam, any kuki tribes and Mate. And the Scheduled Castes communities in Manipur are Loi, Yaithibi, Dhobi, Muchi or Rabidas, Namsudra, Patni and Sutradhar. Table No. 2.18 followed by the chart presents the SC and ST population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.18 Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Manipur by sex

Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			% to total state population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S.C.	S.T.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1961	6,886	6,490	13,376	1,23,162	1,25,887	2,49,049	1.71	31.93
1971	8,556	7,820	16,376	1,66,490	1,67,976	3,34,466	1.53	31.18
1981	9,075	8,678	17,753	1,96,455	1,91,522	3,87,977	1.25	27.30
1991	18,806	18,299	37,105	3,22,720	3,09,453	6,32,173	2.02	34.41
2001	29,934	30,103	60,037	3,74,319	3,66,822	7,41,141	2.77	34.20
2011	48,863	48,465	97,328	5,88,279	5,79,143	11,67,422	3.41	40.88



According to the 2011 Census, about 95 percent of the scheduled tribe population are found in the hill districts of Manipur while the remaining 5 percent are in the valley districts. In the case of the scheduled caste population, about 98 percent are concentrated in the valley districts as against 2 percent in the hill districts. The distribution of the scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population in the districts of Manipur and in the North Eastern States of India is shown in Table No. 2.19 and Table No. 2.20

Table No. 2.19  
Districtwise distribution of ST and SC Population in Manipur, 2011 Census

Region/ District/State	Scheduled Tribe (ST)				Scheduled Castes (SC)				% to total population	
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	ST	SC
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Hill	560665	540844	1110509	95.12	1278	975	2253	2.31	90.87	0.18
Senapati	214519	204691	419210	35.91	536	464	1000	1.03	87.49	0.21
Tamenglong	68226	66400	134626	11.53	17	5	22	0.02	95.72	0.02
Churachandpur	126328	128459	254787	21.82	244	199	443	0.46	92.94	0.16
Chandel	63622	64658	128280	10.99	321	219	540	0.56	88.97	0.55
Ukhru	87970	85636	173606	14.87	160	88	248	0.26	94.35	0.25
B. Valley	27614	29299	56913	4.88	47585	47490	95075	97.69	3.48	5.82
Imphal East	13500	14157	27657	2.37	8055	7784	15839	16.27	6.06	3.47
Imphal West	11560	12601	24161	2.07	8308	8222	16530	16.98	4.66	3.19
Bishnupur	1625	1662	3287	0.28	11085	11028	22113	22.72	1.38	9.31
Thoubal	929	879	1808	0.15	20137	20456	40593	41.71	0.43	9.62
Manipur	588279	579143	1167422	100.00	48863	48465	97328	100.00	40.88	3.41

Table No. 2.20 Percentage of SC and ST in North Eastern States of India, 2011 Census.

State/All India	Total Population (in 000)	Percentage to total Population	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1384	-	68.79
2. Assam	31206	7.15	12.45
3. Manipur	2856	3.41	40.88
4. Meghalaya	2967	0.58	86.15
5. Mizoram	1097	0.11	94.43
6. Nagaland	1979	-	86.48
7. Sikkim	1068	2.65	19.33
8. Tripura	3674	17.83	31.76
India	1210856	16.63	8.61

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

## 2.10 Population by Religion :

Attempts are made to provide a picture of the religious pursuits of the people of Manipur. The Hindus who constitute about 46 (forty-six) percent of the total population are mostly settling in the valley districts. The Muslims who constitute about 9 percent of the total population are also settling in the valley areas. Most of the tribes are Christians and they are mostly settling in the hills. Other small communities like Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and others etc. constitute 10 percent of the State's population.

The distribution of the people following different religions in Manipur are shown in the Table No. 2.21.

Table No. 2.21 Distribution of Population by Religion in Manipur (1961-2001)

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

\* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District  
Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

### 2.11 Age Composition:

The population stabilization requires the stabilization of the age-composition of the population. The changes in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The age-sex distribution of the population has also been changing. The population in the younger age-group 0-14 years had decreased from 43.1 percent in 1961 to 30.2 percent in 2011. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years increased from 51.1 percent in 1961 to 62.5 percent in 2011 Census.

With the improved health care in the State, the life expectancy of the people has also increased resulting in the higher proportion of senior citizens in the State. The population in the age group of 60 years and above has increased from 5.8 percent in 1961 to 7.3 percent in 2011. The distribution of population by age-group is presented in Table no. 2.22 below:

Table No. 2.22

Percentage Distribution of population in different age groups

Year	Age group			
	0-14	15-59	60 and above	All ages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	43.1	51.1	5.8	100.0
1971	42.5	51.4	6.1	100.0
1981	39.3	54.7	6.0	100.0
1991	35.2	57.7	6.1	100.0
2001*	32.6	60.5	6.9	100.0
2011	30.2	62.5	7.3	100.0

\* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District  
Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

## 2.12 Birth, Death and Mortality Rates:

With the implementation of various socio-economic upliftment programmes, birth and death rates have been continuously decreasing since independence. In the rural areas of Manipur, the birth rate of population per annum is 14.6 in 2007 and the death rate is 4.4 in the same period. The urban birth rate registered a decline from 15.7 in 2008 to 15.1 in 2013 where the urban death rate falls from 5.4 to 4.2 in the same period. During the period between 2007 to 2013, the highest infant mortality rate of 18 in the rural areas and 12 in the urban areas was recorded in 2009 and 2011 respectively. In 2013, the IMR for the rural, urban and combined was the same i.e., 10. The Rural and Urban break-up in respect of the birth rates, death rates, natural growth rates and infant mortality rates in Manipur are presented in Table No. 2.23 given below and North Eastern States of India, vis-à-vis All India are presented in part-II.

Table No. 2.13 Estimated Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Manipur (2007 to 2013)

Item	Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Birth rate:							
Rural	14.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2	14.4	14.5
Urban	15.2	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.0	15.2	15.1
Combined	14.6	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	14.6	14.7
2. Death rate:							
Rural	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
Urban	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Combined	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
3. Natural Growth rate:							
Rural	10.2	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.5
Urban	10.3	10.3	10.5	11.3	10.2	11.0	10.9
Combined	10.2	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.6
4. Infant Mortality rate:							
Rural	13	16	18	15	11	10.0	10.0
Urban	9	8	11	9	12	11.0	10.0
Combined	12	14	16	14	11	10.0	10.0

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

## 2.13 Economic Classification:

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

### 2.13.1 Main and Marginal Workers:

The workers can be broadly classified in two categories viz. (1) Main Workers and (2) Marginal Workers. Main workers are those who worked for a major period of the year (183

or more days) and the marginal workers are those who worked for less than 183 days in a year. The composition of workers indicates that the proportion of main workers to total population in the State was recorded at 34 percent in 2011. The proportion of marginal workers to total population was 12 percent in 2011 Census. Table No. 2.24 presents the workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 2.24 Distribution of workers and non-workers of Manipur

Category	1991	% to total	2001 *	% to total	2011	% to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Main Workers:						
Male	4,14,812	44.21	4,30,227	39.27	6,15,135	43
Female	2,93,471	32.65	2,29,137	21.39	3,59,028	25
Person	7,08,283	38.55	6,59,364	30.43	9,74,163	34
Marginal Workers:						
Male	9,958	1.06	96,989	8.85	1,24,273	9
Female	56,663	6.31	1,88,860	17.63	2,06,174	15
Person	66,621	3.63	2,85,849	13.19	3,30,447	12
Total Workers:						
Male	4,24,770	45.27	5,27,216	48.12	7,39,408	51
Female	3,50,134	38.96	4,17,997	39.02	5,65,202	40
Person	7,74,904	42.18	9,45,213	43.62	13,04,610	46
Non-Workers:						
Male	5,13,589	54.73	5,68,418	51.88	6,99,178	49
Female	5,48,656	61.40	6,53,157	60.98	8,52,006	60
Person	10,62,245	57.82	12,21,575	56.38	15,51,184	54
Total Population:						
Male	9,38,359	100.00	10,95,634	100.00	14,38,586	100
Female	8,98,790	100.00	10,71,154	100.00	14,17,208	100
Person	18,37,149	100.00	21,66,788	100.00	28,55,794	100

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

### 2.13.2 Composition of Workers:

The district-wise distribution of workers according to economic classification as per 2011 census are presented in Table No. 2.25 and Table No. 2.26.

Table No. 2.25 Distribution of workers by category in 2011 Census

District/State	Total Workers (Main + Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	233622	175127	11210	2185	42307
2. Tamenglong	70675	48849	1924	1710	18192
3. Churachandpur	122655	64834	8282	5067	44472
4. Chandel	76238	43255	8315	3040	21628
5. Ukhrlul	87929	56815	3852	2233	25029
6. Imphal East	194848	36355	20250	21826	116417
7. Imphal West	213387	37107	12870	19918	143492
8. Bishnupur	109937	34358	15109	11567	48903
9. Thoubal	195319	77331	33106	21017	63865
Manipur	1304610	574031	114918	91356	524305

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

Table No. 2.26 Workers and Non-workers of Manipur by Districts (2011 Census)

District/State	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers	Non-Workers	P.C. of workers to total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati *	185725	47897	233622	245526	48.76
2. Tamenglong	55979	14696	70675	69976	50.25
3. Churachandpur	89779	32876	122655	151488	44.74
4. Chandel	53753	22485	76238	67944	52.88
5. Ukhrlul	67724	20205	87929	96069	47.79
6. Imphal East	145343	49505	194848	261265	42.72
7. Imphal West	166009	47378	213387	304605	41.20
8. Bishnupur	76423	33514	109937	127462	46.31
9. Thoubal	133428	61891	195319	226849	46.27
Manipur	974163	330447	1304610	1551184	45.68

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

A comparative picture of Workers and Non-Workers of the North-Eastern States of India is presented in Table No. 2.27. Among the North-Eastern States of India, the percentage of workers to the total population is highest in Sikkim with 50.47 % while it is lowest in Assam with 38.36 %. In respect of Manipur, the percentage of workers and non-workers to total State population are 46 % and 54 % respectively.

Table No. 2.27  
Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India, 2011

State	Main Workers (in Nos.)				
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arunachal Pradesh	2,48,120	20,259	4,728	2,05,614	4,78,721
Assam	31,38,554	9,03,294	2,42,071	44,03,204	86,87,123
Manipur	4,66,768	45,609	45,924	4,15,862	9,74,163
Meghalaya	4,11,270	1,14,642	11,969	3,83,694	9,21,575
Mizoram	2,02,514	26,464	5,459	1,80,593	4,15,030
Nagaland	4,20,379	22,571	9,525	2,88,704	7,41,179
Sikkim	82,707	11,582	2,888	1,33,220	2,30,397
Tripura	2,46,707	2,01,863	19,296	6,09,153	10,77,019
North-Eastern States	51,15,963	13,44,449	3,40,522	66,05,122	1,34,06,056
All India	9,59,42,413	8,61,68,706	1,23,32,802	16,81,21,650	36,25,65,571

Contd.

State	Marginal Workers (in Nos.)				
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Arunachal Pradesh	54,603	15,912	3,637	34,784	1,08,936
Assam	9,23,073	9,42,052	2,49,250	11,68,192	32,82,567
Manipur	1,07,263	69,309	45,432	1,08,443	3,30,447
Meghalaya	83,405	83,722	8,519	88,398	2,64,044
Mizoram	27,089	15,323	2,393	26,870	71,675
Nagaland	1,17,323	40,391	13,313	61,916	2,32,943
Sikkim	34,694	14,404	2,255	26,388	77,741
Tripura	49,240	1,51,755	22,200	1,69,307	3,92,502
North-Eastern States	1,381,606	1,330,846	346,476	1,675,421	4,734,449
All India	2,28,66,367	5,81,64,984	60,05,366	3,22,86,580	11,93,23,297

Contd.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.



Table No. 2.27  
Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India, 2011

State	Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of workers to total population
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Arunachal Pradesh	5,87,657	7,96,070	13,83,727	42.47
Assam	1,19,69,690	1,92,35,886	3,12,05,576	38.36
Manipur	13,04,610	15,51,184	28,55,794	45.68
Meghalaya	11,85,619	17,81,270	29,66,889	39.96
Mizoram	4,86,705	6,10,501	10,97,206	44.36
Nagaland	9,74,122	10,04,380	19,78,502	49.24
Sikkim	3,08,138	3,02,439	6,10,577	50.47
Tripura	14,69,521	22,04,396	36,73,917	39.99
North-Eastern State	1,81,40,505	2,73,46,279	4,54,86,784	39.88
All India	48,18,88,868	72,89,66,109	1,21,08,54,977	39.80

*Concl.*

### 2.13.3 Work Participation Rate :

As per 2011 Census, the work participation rates of males and females of Manipur were 51 percent and 40 percent respectively as compared with All-India rates of 53 percent of males and 26 percent of females. Table No. 2.28 shows the work participation rate of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011 Census.

Table No. 2.28 Work Participation Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India as per 2011 Census

State/India	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Arunachal Pradesh	48.49	39.49	44.10	50.91	21.31	36.97	34.44	49.06	42.47
Assam	53.06	23.69	38.68	56.79	14.86	36.41	53.59	22.46	38.36
Manipur	52.01	42.73	47.44	49.87	33.17	41.41	51.40	39.88	45.68
Meghalaya	47.04	34.97	41.05	47.68	23.59	35.63	47.17	32.67	39.96
Mizoram	53.91	41.86	48.03	50.89	31.05	40.98	52.35	36.16	44.36
Nagaland	55.67	52.26	54.02	47.95	25.87	37.44	53.42	44.74	49.24
Sikkim	61.03	44.63	53.34	57.52	24.80	41.90	60.16	39.57	50.47
Tripura	55.35	26.28	41.15	56.97	16.00	36.76	55.77	23.57	39.99
All India	53.03	30.02	41.83	53.76	15.44	35.31	53.26	25.51	39.79

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

### 2.14 Composition of population by disability

United Nations (UN) convention on rights of persons with disabilities states that "Persons with disability includes those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective

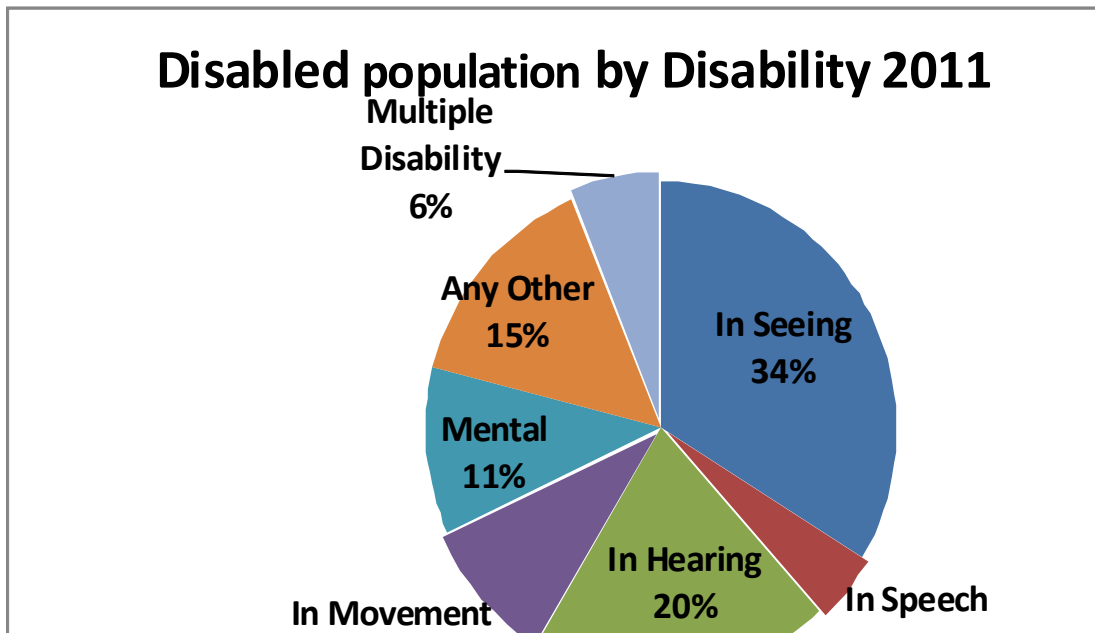
participation in society on an equal basis with others. Article 41 of the Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all the citizens of the country including persons with disability without any discrimination. The following table presents data on disability in Manipur according to census 1981, 2001 and 2011.

Table 2.29: Sector wise Disabled person by type of disability in Manipur

Year	Rural/ Urban/Total	Total No. of Disabled (4 to 10)	Type of Disability						
			Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Move- ment	Mental	Any Other	Multiple Dis- ability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1981	Rural	1835	734	720		381			
	Urban	148	4	124		20			
	Total	1983	738	844		401			
2001 *	Rural	20955	8733	1986	2447	4599	3190		
	Urban	7421	2980	783	547	1578	1533		
	Total	28376	11713	2769	2994	6177	4723		
2011	Rural	36051	12461	1676	7756	3286	3595	5076	2201
	Urban	18059	5765	828	3228	1807	2316	2974	1141
	Total	54110	18226	2504	10984	5093	5911	8050	3342

\* Excludes 3 Sub-Divisions of Senapati District

Graphical presentation of the disabled persons are given below :



### CHAPTER III STATE INCOME AND PRICES

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

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

#### 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP):

The money value of all the goods and services produced by the State during a specified period, generally one year before making any adjustment for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is known as GSDP. The GSDP of Manipur from 2004-05 to 2013-14 at current and constant (2004-05) prices are presented in Table No. 3.1.

Table No. 3.1 Revised Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Year	At current prices		At constant (2004-05) prices	
	GSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2004-05	5,13,336	-	5,13,336	-
2005-06	5,71,758	11.38	5,45,906	6.34
2006-07	6,13,722	7.34	5,56,775	1.99
2007-08	6,78,253	10.51	5,89,952	5.96
2008-09	7,39,936	9.09	6,28,659	6.56
2009-10	8,25,426	11.55	6,71,986	6.89
2010-11	9,13,719	10.70	6,68,061	(-)0.58
2011-12	11,08,358	21.30	7,32,670	9.67
2012-13(Q)	12,69,665	14.55	7,84,251	7.04
2013-14 (A)	14,32,369	12.82	8,33,042	6.22

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

The above table reveals that the GSDP of Manipur State in absolute terms is continuously increasing over years. The average annual exponential growth rates between 2004-05 to 2013-14 is worked out to be 11.40 % and 5.38 % for current and constant (2004-05) prices respectively. The sector wise allocation of the revised estimates of

GSDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the years 2004-05 to 2013-14 are given in Table No. 3(a) to 3(b) of Part II.

### 3.1.2 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP):

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

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

The NSDP at current prices for the year 2013-14 is estimated at Rs.12,559 crores as compared to Rs.4,603 crores in 2004-05. The revised NSDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices are given in the following Table No.3.2.

Table No. 3.2 Revised Net State Domestic Product of Manipur, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Year	At current prices		At constant (2004-05) prices	
	NSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual growth rate (%)	NSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual growth rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2004-05	4,60,330	-	4,60,330	-
2005-06	5,13,793	11.61	4,90,705	6.60
2006-07	5,50,286	7.10	4,99,219	1.74
2007-08	6,04,907	9.93	5,26,666	5.50
2008-09	6,61,446	9.35	5,65,217	7.32
2009-10	7,37,189	11.45	6,03,949	6.85
2010-11	8,01,958	8.79	5,86,166	(-)2.94
2011-12	9,74,633	21.53	6,41,225	9.39
2012-13(Q)	11,13,139	14.21	6,83,740	6.63
2013-14(A)	12,55,909	12.83	7,26,319	6.23

Q : Quick Estimates

A: Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

As shown in the above table, the NSDP of Manipur at constant prices rose from Rs. 4,603 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 7,263 crores in 2013-14 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 5.07%. The sector-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current and constant prices are shown in Table No. 3(c) and 3(d) of Part II.

### 3.1.3 Sectoral Composition :

The economy of the State can be broadly classified into the following three major sectors.

- (i) Primary sector consists of agriculture including livestock, forestry & logging, fishing and Mining/Quarrying. Agriculture proper and livestock contribute a major share within the primary sector.

(ii) Secondary sector includes manufacturing (Registered and un-registered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply.

(iii) Tertiary sector consists of transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwelling, business services and legal services, public administration and other services.

Sectoral composition of gross and net SDP are presented in Table No. 3.3 and 3.4.

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

Year	At current prices				At constant (2004-05 ) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2004-05	24.75	36.66	38.59	100.0	24.75	36.66	38.59	100.0
2005-06	24.18	36.53	39.29	100.0	23.19	37.03	39.78	100.0
2006-07	24.24	36.32	39.44	100.0	22.76	37.15	40.09	100.0
2007-08	23.77	36.59	39.64	100.0	23.63	36.10	40.27	100.0
2008-09	24.81	33.14	42.05	100.0	24.26	34.70	41.04	100.0
2009-10	26.76	31.48	41.76	100.0	25.78	34.66	39.56	100.0
2010-11	24.32	24.96	50.72	100.0	21.21	29.69	49.10	100.0
2011-12	21.73	25.34	52.93	100.0	19.80	28.16	52.04	100.0
2012-13(Q)	22.07	23.31	54.62	100.0	20.32	26.84	54.48	100.0
2013-14(A)	21.36	22.44	56.20	100.0	19.72	25.80	54.48	100.0

Q : Quick Estimates                      A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

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

Year	At current prices				At constant (2004-05 ) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2004-05	25.09	36.86	38.05	100.0	25.09	36.86	38.05	100.0
2005-06	24.87	36.74	38.39	100.0	23.76	37.29	38.95	100.0
2006-07	24.78	36.54	38.68	100.0	23.13	37.46	39.41	100.0
2007-08	24.40	36.77	38.83	100.0	24.25	36.22	39.53	100.0
2008-09	25.60	32.97	41.43	100.0	24.99	34.57	40.44	100.0
2009-10	27.70	31.10	41.20	100.0	26.71	34.48	38.81	100.0
2010-11	25.36	24.49	50.15	100.0	22.06	29.45	48.49	100.0
2011-12	22.51	24.63	52.86	100.0	20.57	27.50	51.93	100.0
2012-13(Q)	22.64	22.59	54.77	100.0	20.96	26.21	52.83	100.0
2013-14(A)	21.87	21.70	56.43	100.0	20.30	25.15	54.55	100.0

Q : Quick Estimates                      A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

### 3.1.4 Per Capita Income:

Per Capita Income (PCI) is generally considered as the most effective indicator for ascertaining the economic welfare of a state. It enables one to know the average size of the income and the standard of living of the people.

The net PCI of Manipur at current and constant (2004-05) prices in 2013-14 are estimated to be Rs. 41,573 and Rs. 24,042 respectively showing an increase of 10.40 % and 3.94 % over the previous year. The trend of the net PCI of Manipur and India at current and constant (2004-05) prices are presented in Table No. 3.5 below.

Table No. 3.5 Net PCI at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices (Manipur vis-à-vis India)  
(in Rs.)

Year	At Current Prices				At Constant (2004-05) Prices			
	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate	All India	Annual Growth Rate	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate	All India	Annual Growth Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2004-05	18,547	-	24,143	-	18,547	-	24,143	-
2005-06	20,251	9.19	27,131	12.37	19,341	4.28	26,015	7.75
2006-07	21,220	4.78	31,206	15.02	19,250	(-)0.47	28,067	7.89
2007-08	22,820	7.54	35,825	14.80	19,868	3.21	30,332	8.07
2008-09	24,413	6.98	40,775	13.82	20,861	5.00	31,754	4.69
2009-10	26,621	9.04	46,249	13.42	21,810	4.55	33,901	6.76
2010-11	28,336	6.44	54,021	16.80	20,711	(-)5.04	36,202	6.79
2011-12	33,695	18.91	61,855	14.50	22,169	7.04	38,048	5.10
2012-13(Q)	37,656	11.76	67,839	9.67	23,130	4.33	38,856	2.12
2013-14(A)	41,573	10.40	74,380	9.64	24,042	3.94	39,904	2.70

Q : Quick Estimates                      A : Advance Estimates

### 3.1.5 Growth Trend:

The growth of GSDP at current prices is found to be increasing in absolute terms during 2004-05 to 2013-14 as evident from Table No. 3.6.

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

Year	GSDP				NSDP			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	8.86	10.98	13.38	11.38	10.65	11.25	12.60	11.61
2006-07	7.59	6.73	7.75	7.34	6.72	6.50	7.93	7.10
2007-08	8.35	11.31	11.11	10.51	8.25	10.61	10.35	9.93
2008-09	13.90	-1.19	15.71	9.09	14.71	-1.95	16.67	9.35
2009-10	20.33	5.95	10.79	11.55	20.59	5.13	10.83	11.45
2010-11	0.59	-12.21	34.43	10.70	-0.41	-14.33	32.42	8.79
2011-12	8.38	23.15	26.59	21.30	7.88	22.24	28.09	21.53
2012-13(Q)	8.30	5.38	18.22	14.55	14.91	4.74	18.33	14.21
2013-14(A)	9.97	8.60	16.07	12.81	8.98	8.39	14.21	12.83

Q : Quick Estimates                      A : Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

### 3.2 Prices:

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

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

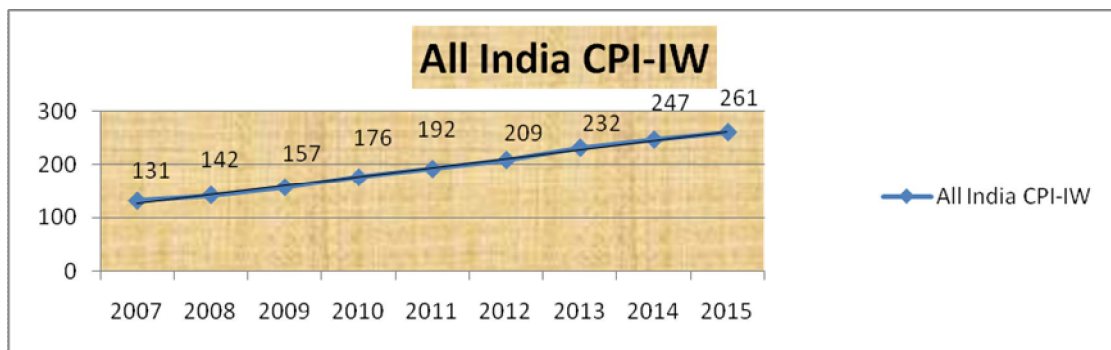
#### 3.2.1 Consumer Price Index Number:

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

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

#### 3.2.2 Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers for Industrial Workers (IW) are of vital importance for millions of employees whose wages are closely linked to the movement of these index numbers. CPI-IW for Manipur is not yet constructed. The All-India Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers is a better indicator of the increase in the price level of the items of common consumption. Trend of the index is shown in the chart below.



The following Table No. 3.7 presents the monthly All India Consumer Price Index Number (General Index) for Industrial Workers.

Table No. 3.7 Monthly All India CPI Number for Industrial Workers

(Base: 2001=100)

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
January	127.0	133.9	147.9	172	188	198	221	237	254
February	128.1	135.0	147.9	170	185	199	223	238	253
March	127.0	136.9	147.9	170	185	201	224	239	254
April	128.1	138.0	150.1	170	186	205	226	242	256
May	128.9	139.1	151.0	172	187	206	228	244	256
June	130.0	140.0	152.9	174	189	208	231	246	261
July	132.0	143.0	160.0	178	193	212	235	252	263
August	133.0	144.9	162.0	178	194	214	237	253	263
Sept.	133.0	146.0	163.0	179	197	215	238	253	266
October	133.9	147.9	165.0	181	198	217	241	253	269
November	133.9	147.9	168.0	182	199	218	243	253	270
December	133.9	147.1	168.9	185	197	219	239	253	269
Annual	131.0	142.0	157.0	176	192	209	232	247	261

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Shimla.

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 247 in 2014 which is about 6.47 percent higher as compared to 2013 level of 232. All-India annual average of Food Group index (FGI) for 2014 stood at 271 which is about 6.69 percent higher as compared to 2013 of 254. All-India CPI/IW number for the years 2010 to 2014 of (2001=100) series are presented in the following Table No. 3.8.

Table No. 3.8 All India CPI Number for Industrial Workers

(Base: 2001=100)

Year	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers			
	General Index	Food	Percentage change over previous year	
			General Index	Food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010	176	190	12.10	13.09
2011	192	204	9.09	7.37
2012	209	223	8.85	9.31
2013	232	254	11.00	13.90
2014	247	271	6.47	6.69

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Shimla.

### 3.2.3 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers (CPIN) for Agricultural Labourers (AL) is constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Simla based on the price data furnished by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Government of India. The Labour Bureau has started compiling a new series for CPIN for AL and Rural Labourers (RL) with 1986-87 as



the base year w.e.f. November, 1995. The annual average indices for General and Food Groups are presented in Table No. 3.9 for Agricultural as well as Rural Labourers.

Table No. 3.9 CPIN for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers.  
(1986-87 = 100)

Category	Year	Manipur		All India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agricultural Labourers (AL)	2009-10	455	443	530	540
	2010-11	527	520	577	582
	2011-12	594	554	622	610
	2012-13	639	562	692	679
	2013-14	718	631	764	750
	2014-15	787	693	808	783
Percentage change in AL	2010-11	15.82	17.38	8.87	7.78
	2011-12	12.71	6.54	7.80	4.82
	2012-13	7.58	1.44	11.25	11.31
	2013-14	12.36	12.28	10.40	10.46
	2014-15	9.61	9.83	5.76	4.40
Rural Labourers (RL)	2009-10	456	444	529	541
	2010-11	529	522	577	582
	2011-12	596	555	623	611
	2012-13	641	562	693	681
	2013-14	720	631	765	751
	2014-15	790	693	811	787
Percentage change in RL	2010-11	16.01	17.57	9.07	7.58
	2011-12	12.67	6.32	7.97	4.98
	2012-13	7.55	1.26	11.24	11.46
	2013-14	12.32	1.23	10.39	10.28
	2014-15	9.72	9.83	6.01	4.79

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment.

- Note: 1. Linking factor at All India Level for Conversion of Current Series on base 1986- 87=100 to old base 1960-61=100 is 5.89 for General Index and 6.38 for Food Index in respect of Indices of Agricultural Labourers.  
2. Agricultural Year= July to June

The above table shows that the increase in annual General Index of AL and RL of Manipur for 2014 (only 10 month) over the previous year 2013 is 13.63 % and 13.57 %. respectively.

### 3.2.4 CPIN for Rural, Urban and Combined (2010=100)

With the discontinuation of the construction of the CPI (UNME) w.e.f., April, 2008 the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, has introduced a new series of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2011 with 2010 as the base year.

The provisional Consumer Price Index is shown at Table No. 3.10

Table No. 3.10. CPI for Rural/Urban/Combined for the month of May 2014.

2010=100

Sl. No.	Sub-Group/Group	Manipur			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Food, beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	144	143	144
2.	Fuel and light	-	-	-	140	136	139
3.	Clothing, bedding and footwear	-	-	-	152	150	151
4.	Housing	-	-	-	-	140	140
5.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	133	129	131
6.	General	116	133	122	141	139	140

- Not Available

Source: Central Statistics Office, MoSPI, Government of India.

### 3.2.5 Farm Harvest Price Index Number:

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur constructed Farm Harvest Price Index Numbers (FHPI) of principal crops of Manipur with 1961-62 as the base year. The FHPI in the year 2012-13 stood at 6,381 as against 6,666 in 2011-12 showing a decrease of 4.27 percent over the previous year. The following Table No. 3.11 shows the indices since 2009-10.

Table No. 3.11 Index Number of Farm Harvest Price of Principal Crops of Manipur (1961-62 =100)

Year	General Index	Food-grains	Cereals	Pulses	Non-Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Misc. Crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2009-10	5,300	5,283	5,270	9,271	5,919	4,976	6,093
2010-11	6,722	6,690	6,679	10,266	7,834	5,225	8,315
2011-12	6,666	6,619	6,598	13,124	8,308	5,424	8,840
2012-13	6,381	6,323	6,298	13,920	8,447	6,469	8,811

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

### 3.2.6 Wholesale Price:

The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase usually for further sale is effected. It measures the rate of inflation but could not reveal the real increase in the burden to be borne by the ultimate consumers/households. The monthly average wholesale prices of some selected commodities are shown in Part II.

The following Table No. 3.12 represents price behaviours of Manipur.

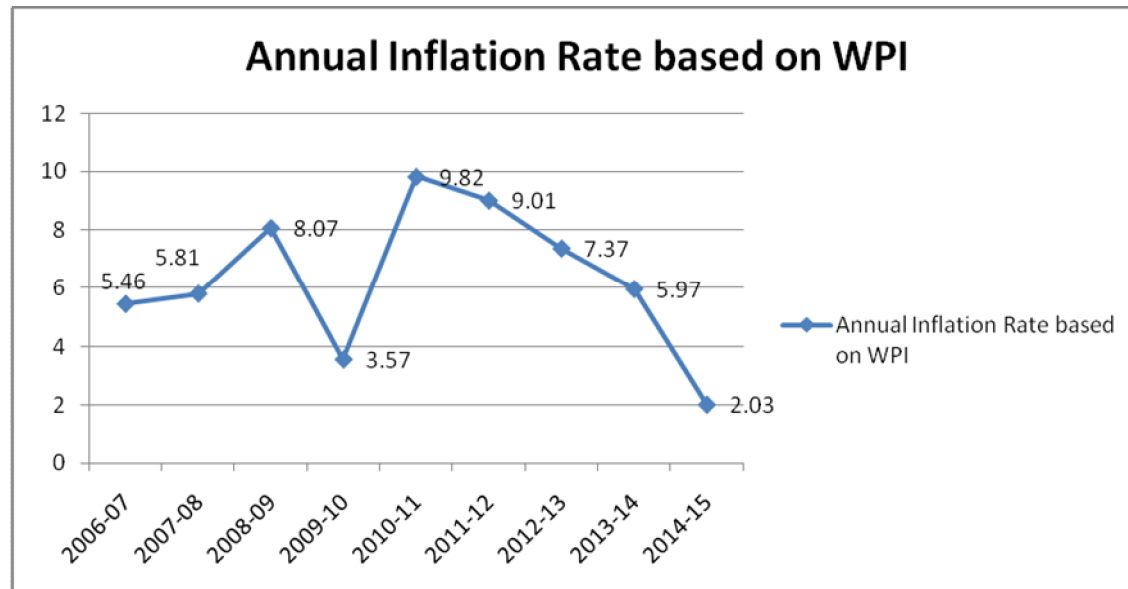
Table No. 3.12 Average Wholesale Prices of some selected commodities

							(in Rs.)
Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2250	2313	2025	2325	2875
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	3375	3475	3158	3593	3640
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	570	490	679	716	588
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1065	1266	1485	1420	1368
5.	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1325	1281	1446	1342	2068
7.	Onion	Qtl.	2625	2188	1596	3046	2676
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	2100	17583	13592
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	6350	7083	7000	7500	8083
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	425	474	475	488	550

NT ó No Transaction

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

A new series for wholesale Price Index Numbers (WPIN) with a base year of (2004-05) has also been compiled. The chart seen below depicts the inflation rate worked out based



on the WPI for all commodities. The All India WPIN of all commodities in the year 2013-14 stood at 177.6 as against 167.6 in 2012-13 depicting an increase of 5.97 % over the previous year. In 2013-14 the Wholesale Price Index Number of fuel & power is found to be 205.4 as

against 171.7 in 2012-13 as evident from Table No. 3.13.

Table No. 3.13 All India Wholesale Price Index Number

2004-05 = 100

Year	Index of Wholesale Price					Annual Inflation rate
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Lubricants	Manufactured Products	All Commodities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2006-07	111.1	115.6	-	107.6	110.1	5.46
2007-08	123.9	121.0	145.8	113.3	116.5	5.81
2008-09	137.5	135.0	171.1	120.2	125.9	8.07
2009-10	154.9	132	174.5	122.4	130.4	3.57
2010-11	182.4	148.3	192.6	130.1	143.2	9.82
2011-12	200.3	169.0	230.4	139.5	156.1	9.01
2012-13	220.0	171.7	244.6	147.1	167.6	7.37
2013-14	241.6	205.4	259.5	151.5	177.6	5.97
2014-15	248.8	203.5	271.8	155.1	181.2	2.03

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India

### 3.2.7 Retail Prices:

The Retail Price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The following Table No. 3.14 presents retail prices of some selected items for the period 2008 to 2014 and the monthly average retail prices of some selected commodities for 2013 and 2014 are shown in Table No. 3(g) and 3(h) of part-II.

Table No. 3.14  
Average Retail Prices of some selected commodities (Imphal Khwai Bazar)

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Rice (fine)	Kg.	19	23	25	25	21.66	24.50	30.54
2.	Sugar	Kg.	22	30	40	40	36.00	39.33	NA
3.	Salt	Kg.	9	11	12	13	14.00	14.83	16
4.	Mustard oil	Kg.	92	85	80	85#	100.00	112.50	115
5.	Milk	Lit.	20	20	24	28	29.83	39.16	40
6.	Potato	Kg.	10	18	17	15	18.08	20.83	18.75
7.	Onion	Kg.	15	18	20	28	20.08	36.25	30
8.	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	200	150	150	200	228.83	183.33	80
9.	Arhar Dal	Kg.	53	70	90	80	80.00	80.00	180
10.	Firewood (Splitted)	40 Kgs	90	90	133	200	299.16	250.00	250

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

## CHAPTER IV STATE BUDGET AND PLANNING

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

### **4.1.1 State Budget:**

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

The accounts of the Government are kept in three parts as shown below.

Part I-Consolidated Fund

Part II - Contingency Fund

Part III-Public Account.

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

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

**Table No. 4.1 Overall Budgetary Position of Manipur**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Receipt/ Disbursement	2009-10 (Accounts)	2010-11 (Accounts)	2011-2012 (Accounts)	2012-13 (Accounts)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>I RECEIPT</b>					
1.	Revenue	387313.46	542994.38	565354.83	681975.79
	Receipt	<u>(14.35)</u>	<u>(18.98)</u>	<u>(25.99)</u>	<u>(32.95)</u>
2.	Capital	2312099.70	2317368.78	1609982.52	1387514.40
	Receipt	<u>(85.65)</u>	<u>(81.02)</u>	<u>(74.01)</u>	<u>(67.05)</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2699413.16</b>	<b>2860363.16</b>	<b>2175337.35</b>	<b>2069490.19</b>
		<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>
<b>II DISBURSEMENT</b>					
1.	Revenue	301439.41	407800.66	500692.49	531652.92
	Expenditure	<u>(11.15)</u>	<u>(14.46)</u>	<u>(22.39)</u>	<u>(26.03)</u>
2.	Capital	2401589.75	2412985.95	1735703.09	1511166.37
	Expenditure	<u>(88.85)</u>	<u>(85.54)</u>	<u>(77.61)</u>	<u>(73.97)</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2703029.16</b>	<b>2820786.61</b>	<b>2236395.58</b>	<b>2042819.29</b>
		<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>
<b>Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)</b>		<b>(-3616.00)</b>	<b>(+)39576.55</b>	<b>(-) 61058.23</b>	<b>(+)26670.90</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Receipt/ Disbursement	2013-14 (Accounts)	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)	Percentage variation in 2015-16 over 2014-15
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>I RECEIPT</b>					
1.	Revenue	728279.44	996326.95	865785.83	(-)13.10
	Receipt	<u>(30.58)</u>	<u>(29.92)</u>	<u>(26.84)</u>	
2.	Capital	1653001.02	2333249.50	2360060.50	(+)1.15
	Receipt	<u>(69.42)</u>	<u>(70.08)</u>	<u>(73.16)</u>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2381280.24</b>	<b>3329576.45</b>	<b>3225846.33</b>	<b>(-)3.12</b>
		<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	
<b>II DISBURSEMENT</b>					
1.	Revenue	571883.18	899012.64	796508.45	(-)11.40
	Expenditure	<u>(24.19)</u>	<u>(27.61)</u>	<u>(25.11)</u>	
2.	Capital	1791879.68	2357411.93	2375018.52	(+)0.75
	Expenditure	<u>(75.81)</u>	<u>(72.39)</u>	<u>(74.89)</u>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2363762.86</b>	<b>3256424.57</b>	<b>3171526.97</b>	<b>(-)2.61</b>
		<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	<b><u>(100.00)</u></b>	
<b>Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)</b>		<b>(+)17517.38</b>	<b>(+)73151.88</b>	<b>(+)54319.36</b>	

RE : Revised Estimates      BE : Budget Estimates

*Note:- Underlined Figures indicate percentages to total.*

Source:- Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

Since 1980-81, there has been significant increase in the State Revenue and Expenditure. The total revenue receipts of the State was found to be increasing from Rs.110.94 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 8657.86 crores in 2015-16 (B.E.) as evident from Table No. 4(a) of Part II. The capital receipt is expected to be Rs. 23,600.61 crores in 2015-16 (B.E.) as against Rs. 563.79 crores in 1980-81. The Revenue Expenditure increased from Rs. 69.70 crores in 1980-81 to 7965.08 crores in 2015-16 (B.E.). The Capital Expenditure in absolute term was increased from Rs. 611.54 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 23750.19 crores in 2015-16 (B.E.). In 1980-81, the revenue expenditure accounts for 10.24 % of the total expenditure which increased to only 25.11 % in 2015-16 (BE).

The overall budget for the year 2015-16 (BE) envisages total receipts of Rs. 32258.46 crores from both revenue and capital accounts. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 31715.27 crores in 2015-16 (BE) showing overall surplus of Rs. 543.19 crores. The surplus/deficit in the Government budget represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure.

The revenue deficit is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts and represents the financing of the revenue expenditure by borrowings etc. In other words, the existence of revenue deficit indicated that the revenue receipts of the State Government were not able to meet its revenue expenditure and therefore the current obligations are met through borrowed funds. From the 2011-12 onwards, the State had revenue surplus which continued during the last 5 (five) years as evident from Table No. 4.2. The substantial increase in the central grants to the state has been instrumental in maintaining the revenue surplus though the budget estimate for 2015-16 shows decrease in Central Grant from the previous year.

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

(Rs.In lakhs)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(RE)	2015-16(BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. Revenue receipts</b>	<b>565354.83</b>	<b>681975.79</b>	<b>728279.44</b>	<b>996326.95</b>	<b>865785.83</b>
1. Tax revenue	152209.64	165065.65	191152.08	234209.40	390923.68
1.1 Share of Central Taxes	115403.00	131783.00	143879.00	175336.00	323808.00
1.2 State Taxes	36806.64	33282.65	47273.08	58873.40	67115.68
2. Non-Tax Revenue	413145.19	516910.14	537127.36	762117.55	474862.15
2.1 Central Grants-in-aid	381992.24	493732.26	511060.37	741800.78	452920.03
2.2 State	31152.95	23177.88	26066.99	20316.77	21942.12
<b>B. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>500692.49</b>	<b>531652.92</b>	<b>571883.18</b>	<b>899012.64</b>	<b>796508.45</b>
1. Social Services	143928.59	152822.11	160365.84	273254.40	228487.17
2. Economic Services	143403.56	150647.79	167409.91	340505.41	279188.81
3. General Services	213360.34	228183.02	244107.43	285252.83	288832.47
<b>C. Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)</b>	<b>(+)64662.34</b>	<b>(+)150322.87</b>	<b>(+)156396.26</b>	<b>(+)97314.31</b>	<b>(+)69277.38</b>

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

Source:- Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

#### 4.1.2 Revenue of State Government:

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

##### 4.1.2.1 Revenue from taxes:

The tax revenue includes taxes on property and capital transactions, commodities and services. Sales tax comprising about 77.68 % of state's own tax revenue in 2012-13 is expected to be 84.93 % in 2015-16 (BE). The revenue from state excise tax is also expected to go up by 14.00 % while taxes on property and capital transaction which is expected to increase by 14.00 % in 2015-16 over the previous year and taxes on commodities and services are expected to increase by 14.00 % in the same period. The total tax revenue is anticipated to increase by about 66.91 % in 2015-16 (BE) over the previous year. Table No. 4.3 provides the tax and non-tax revenue of the State Government.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Receipts	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>I. TAX REVENUE</b>				
<b>A. Taxes on property and capital transaction of which</b>				
(i) Land Revenue	123.61	111.77	127.42	145.26
(ii) Stamps & Registration fee	598.61	790.32	900.96	1027.10
(iii) Other taxes	2334.96	2488.37	2836.74	3233.89
<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>3057.18</b>	<b>3390.46</b>	<b>3865.12</b>	<b>4406.25</b>
<b>B. Taxes on commodities and services, of which</b>				
(i) Sales tax	25852.36	39573.84	50000.00	57000.00
(ii) Taxes on Vehicles	1582.72	1872.57	2231.00	2543.34
(iii) State Excise	993.54	920.09	1048.90	1195.75
(iv) Taxes on goods & passengers	142.62	124.11	141.49	161.29
(v) Taxes & duties on Electricity	3.86	4.52	5.15	5.87
(vi) Other taxes and duties	1650.37	1387.49	1581.74	1803.18
<b>Sub-Total (B):</b>	<b>30225.47</b>	<b>43882.62</b>	<b>55008.28</b>	<b>62709.43</b>
<b>C. States' own tax revenue (A+B)</b>	<b>33282.65</b>	<b>47273.08</b>	<b>58873.40</b>	<b>67115.68</b>
<b>D. Share in Central taxes</b>	<b>131783.00</b>	<b>143879.00</b>	<b>175336.00</b>	<b>323808.00</b>
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>165065.65</b>	<b>191152.08</b>	<b>234209.40</b>	<b>390923.68</b>
<b>II. NON-TAX REVENUE of which</b>				
(i) Grants from the centre	493732.26	511060.37	741800.78	452920.03
(ii) Other non-tax revenue	23177.88	26066.99	20316.77	21942.12
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>516910.14</b>	<b>537127.36</b>	<b>762117.55</b>	<b>474862.15</b>
<b>Grand total of Revenue Receipts(I+II)</b>	<b>681975.79</b>	<b>728279.44</b>	<b>996326.95</b>	<b>865785.83</b>

RE: Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates.

Source:- Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur



#### 4.1.2.2 Non-Tax Revenue:

Non-Tax Revenue of the State consists of interest receipts, dividends and receipts from general services, social and community services and economic services. The budget for 2015-16 (BE) gives details of revenue from the non-tax sources as Rs. 219.42 crores as against Rs.203.17 crores in 2014-15 (RE). Grants from Central Government increased from Rs 5110.60 crores in 2013-14 to Rs. 7418.01 crores in 2014-15 (RE). However, the total grant expected to receive was Rs. 4529.20 crores in 2015-16 (BE). The trends in revenue and capital receipts are presented in Table No.4 (a) of Part II.

The total revenue receipt of the State has been estimated at Rs. 9963.27 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2014-15 as against Rs 7282.79 crores in 2013-14 showing an increase of 36.81 percent over the actual estimates of 2013-14. The budget estimates shows total revenue receipts of Rs. 8657.86 crores in 2015-16. The following Table No.4.4 shows the revenue receipts from 2006-07 to 2015-16.

**Table No.4.4 Revenue Receipts from 2006-07 to 2015-16**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue
	Share in Central Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	Total	Own Non-Tax
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2006-07	43638.00	12151.43	55789.44	18104.19
2007-08	55043.00	14741.67	69784.67	16471.33
2008-09	58081.00	17006.67	75087.67	25346.04
2009-10	59756.00	19603.74	79359.74	23974.38
2010-11	99057.00	26704.96	125761.96	25987.95
2011-12	115403.00	36806.64	152209.64	31152.95
2012-13	131783.00	33282.65	165065.65	23177.88
2013-14	143879.00	47273.08	191152.08	26066.99
2014-15 (RE)	175336.00	58873.40	234209.40	20316.77
2015-16 (BE)	323808.00	67115.68	390923.68	21942.12

Year	Non-Tax Revenue		Total Revenue receipts	Per Capita revenue receipts (in Rs.)
	Grants & Contributions	Total		
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2006-07	212380.33	230484.52	286273.95	11142.64
2007-08	264570.72	281042.05	350826.72	13393.25
2008-09	286828.11	312174.15	387261.82	14504.31
2009-10	283979.34	307953.72	387313.46	14235.18
2010-11	391244.47	417232.42	542994.38	20046.75
2011-12	381992.24	413145.19	565354.83	19588.87
2012-13	493732.26	516910.14	681975.79	19819.44
2013-14	511060.37	537127.36	728279.44	24107.00
2014-15 (RE)	741800.78	762117.55	996326.95	32272.11
2015-16 (BE)	452920.03	474862.15	865785.83	27442.85

RE: Revised Estimates      BE: Budget Estimates

Source:- Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

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

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

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

Note : Underlined Figures are percentages to total revenue receipts.

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of concerned States

### 4.1.3 Expenditure of State Government:

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

#### 4.1.3.1 Developmental Expenditure:

Developmental expenditure comprises economic and social services and grants-in-aid to local bodies. Social services include education, arts and culture, sports, health services, social security and welfare including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes, labour and employment, housing and urban development, natural calamities, information and publicity etc., while Economic Services include agriculture and allied services, industry and mining, rural development, water and power development, transport and communication, science, technology & environment and general economic services. Expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 16.38 percent from Rs.2732.54 crores in 2014-15 (RE) to Rs.2284.87 crores in 2015-16 (BE) and the expenditure on economic services decreases from Rs. 2871.71 crores in 2014-15 (RE) to Rs. 2456.78 crores in 2015-16 (BE). Developmental expenditure is Rs. 6137.60 crores in 2014-15(RE) as against Rs.3277.76 crores in 2013-14 thereby showing an increase of 87.25 percent. The developmental expenditure in 2014-15 (RE) is expected to be Rs.5076.76 crores showing a decrease of 17.28 % from the previous year. Details of the developmental and non-developmental expenditure of accounts are presented in Table No.4.6.

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

Category of Expenditure	Year			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>I DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				
A Economic Services of which				
(i) Agriculture & allied activities	37163.93	34743.26	53919.43	49613.70
(ii) Rural Development & Special Area Programme	19887.47	22857.56	122532.04	82883.22
(iii) Irrigation & flood control	7773.54	7923.62	9961.02	9851.20
(iv) Energy	31966.13	32462.52	47357.53	48203.97
(v) Industry & Minerals	8894.50	9428.26	15318.09	10941.50
(vi) Transport	13746.11	12406.54	13816.71	11476.54
(vii) Science, Technology & Environment	2210.83	4355.40	7722.85	4815.54
(viii) General Economic Services	9683.41	9683.48	16543.64	27892.10
<b>Sub-Total (A) :</b>	<b>131325.92</b>	<b>133860.64</b>	<b>287171.31</b>	<b>245677.77</b>
B Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and PRIs	19321.87	33549.27	53334.10	33511.04

Contd.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Expenditure	Year			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>C Social Services of which</b>				
(i) Education including Arts & Culture	79471.35	87907.39	151410.91	123949.14
(ii) Health & Family welfare	26227.15	29625.70	46399.63	46350.16
(iii) Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	12461.44	10254.09	12781.47	11105.53
(iv) Information & Broadcasting	495.15	448.41	564.53	568.76
(v) Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	31524.99	30177.97	59208.76	44548.18
(vi) Labour & Employment	1246.25	1401.45	1602.73	1646.79
(vii) Natural calamities & others	1395.79	550.83	1286.37	318.61
<b>Sub-Total (C):</b>	<b>152822.12</b>	<b>160365.84</b>	<b>273254.40</b>	<b>228487.17</b>
<b>Total (I) :</b>	<b>303469.91</b>	<b>327775.75</b>	<b>613759.81</b>	<b>507675.98</b>
<b>II NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				
Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
(i) Organs of State	6446.14	9276.36	10867.45	11403.11
(ii) Fiscal Services	3995.72	4442.53	5245.70	5363.95
(iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	46091.82	47522.08	48817.67	50200.63
(iv) Administrative Services	95557.20	105636.05	126155.18	125499.16
(v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	76092.14	77230.41	94166.83	96365.62
<b>Total (II) :</b>	<b>228183.02</b>	<b>244107.43</b>	<b>285252.83</b>	<b>288832.47</b>
<b>Grand Total (I + II)</b>	<b>531652.99</b>	<b>571883.18</b>	<b>899012.64</b>	<b>796508.45</b>
RE: Revised Estimates		BE: Budget Estimates		Concltd.

#### 4.1.3.2 Non-Developmental Expenditure

Non-developmental expenditure includes general administrative services, fiscal services and debt services. Revenue expenditure under Non-developmental expenditure is Rs.2441.07 crores in 2013-14 as against Rs. 2281.83 crores in 2012-13 showing an increase of 6.98 percent. The Non-developmental expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 2852.53 crores in 2014-15 (RE) showing an increase of 16.86 percent over the previous year. In 2015-16(BE) the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2888.32 crores. Under Non-developmental expenditure, the expenditure on interest payments and servicing of debt have been increased from Rs. 475.22 crores in 2013-14 to Rs 488.18 crores in 2014-15(RE) and Rs. 502.01 crores in 2015-16 (BE) . Expenditure on administrative services is anticipated to decrease by 0.52 % in 2015-16 over the previous year and pension and miscellaneous general services is expected to

increase by 2.33 % in 2015-16 (BE) over the previous year 2014-15 (RE). Expenditure on the organs of the State has shown an increase of 4.93 % in 2015-16 (BE) over the previous year 2014-15 (RE). The trends in developmental and non-developmental expenditure (Revenue + Capital) are shown in the Table No. 4(b) of part II of this publication.

#### 4.1.4 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure:

The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 924287.06 lakhs in 2015-16 which shows a decrease of 15.12 % over the previous year. The shares of the plan and non-plan expenditure are presented in Table No.4.7.

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

Year	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)			
	Non-plan	Plan	Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme	Total Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2007-08	181092.83	129972.00	28979.23	340044.06
2008-09	213523.33	160137.13	35247.74	408908.20
2009-10	230370.68	174321.67	55525.36	460217.71
2010-11	298043.15	247052.89	54510.37	599606.41
2011-12	392260.86	233613.12	44359.56	670233.54
2012-13	425820.70	213970.61	42017.84	681809.15
2013-14	450588.48	195880.85	54602.85	701072.18
2014-15 (RE)	527042.81	513462.63	48424.48	1088929.92
2015-16 (BE)	509056.53	395487.50	19743.03	924287.06

Contd.

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

Year	Percentage to total expenditure			
	Non-plan	Plan	Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme	Total Expenditure
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2007-08	53.26	38.22	8.52	100.00
2008-09	52.22	39.16	8.62	100.00
2009-10	52.22	39.16	8.62	100.00
2010-11	50.05	37.88	12.07	100.00
2011-12	58.53	34.85	6.62	100.00
2012-13	62.46	31.38	6.16	100.00
2013-14	64.27	27.94	7.79	100.00
2014-15 (RE)	48.40	47.15	4.45	100.00
2015-16 (BE)	55.08	42.79	2.13	100.00

RE : Revised Estimates      BE : Budget Estimates

Concltd.

Source:- Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

The total revenue expenditure of the State has been estimated at Rs. 7965.08 crores in the Budget Estimates of 2015-16 as against Rs. 8990.12 crores in 2014-15 (R.E.) showing a decrease of 11.40 %. The per capita revenue expenditure is anticipated to increase from Rs. 29120 in 2014-15 and to Rs. 25247 in 2015-16. The total plan and non-plan expenditure under revenue expenditure are shown in Table No. 4.8.

Table No. 4.8 Revenue Expenditure from 2005-06 to 2015-16

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure			
	State Plan		State Non-plan	
	Expenditure	Percentage	Expenditure	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2005-06	31660.22	15.79	159247.33	79.45
2006-07	29382.21	12.17	199464.74	82.61
2007-08	36050.10	15.72	181261.36	79.07
2008-09	35517.78	13.55	213222.60	81.31
2009-10	52984.75	17.58	230450.03	76.45
2010-11	86644.68	21.25	297944.02	73.06
2011-12	82725.16	16.52	392582.93	78.41
2012-13	83764.11	15.75	425033.19	79.95
2013-14	87452.30	15.29	450589.26	78.79
2014-15 (RE)	335357.10	37.30	527041.71	58.63
2015-16 (BE)	281710.91	35.37	509055.43	63.91

Contd.

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure			Index of Growth	Per capita Revenue Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Central Plan		Total Expenditure		
	Expenditure	Percentage			
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2005-06	9543.15	4.76	200450.70	597	7956.86
2006-07	12617.74	5.22	241464.69	719	9398.53
2007-08	11940.85	5.21	229252.31	683	8752.00
2008-09	13487.76	5.14	262228.14	781	9821.36
2009-10	18004.63	5.97	301439.41	898	11079.00
2010-11	23211.96	5.69	407800.66	1215	14711.67
2011-12	25384.40	5.07	500692.49	1492	17309.86
2012-13	22855.62	4.30	531652.92	1584	17824.77
2013-14	33841.62	5.92	571883.18	1704	18762.18
2014-15 (RE)	36613.83	4.07	899012.64	2679	29120.00
2015-16 (BE)	5742.11	0.72	796508.45	2374	25246.96

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

Concl'd.

Source:- Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

## **4.2 Planning:**

The Government prepares Plan in the field of economic, social and general services not only to raise the income of the economy but also for bringing about all-round development of an economy.

### **4.2.1 Five Year Plans:**

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

With the launching of the 1<sup>st</sup> FYP in 1951 for India, the Process of Planned Economic Development also started in Manipur. The 1<sup>st</sup> FYP of the State was launched with a total outlay of Rs. 1.55 crores only. The outlay for the first three FYP for Manipur was only Rs.20.68 crores. The 3<sup>rd</sup> FYP period beginning from the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1966 and ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1969 are known as the period of plan holiday or Annual plan. During this period, three annual plans were prepared with an investment of Rs.10.14 crores. The 4<sup>th</sup> FYP began on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1969 and lasted till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1974 with an investment of Rs.30.25 crores. During the 4<sup>th</sup> FYP period, the process of most of the economic development in Manipur has been initiated. The 5<sup>th</sup> FYP of the State started on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1974. This plan was to continue till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1979 but was terminated a year in advance by March, 1978. The 6<sup>th</sup> FYP beginning on the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1980 covered the five year period of 1980-85. The size of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYP was quite big as compared to the previous plans with an allocation of Rs.240 crores and that of the 7<sup>th</sup> plan was again found to be bigger by about 1.79 times of the 6<sup>th</sup> Plan, with Rs.430 crores spreading over the period 1985-90.

There were 2 (two) annual plans such as 1990-91 and 1991-92 between the intervening periods of the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> plans. The 8<sup>th</sup> plan with an allocation of Rs.979 crores was launched during the period 1992-97. The outlay of the 9<sup>th</sup> (1997-98 to 2001-2002) , 10<sup>th</sup> (2002-2003 to 2006-2007) and 11<sup>th</sup> (2007-2008 to 2001-2012) FYP was Rs.2426.69 crores, Rs. 2804.00 crores and Rs.8154.00 crores respectively . The 12<sup>th</sup> FYP is currently under implementation. Table No. 4.9 shows the growth of plan outlay and expenditure of Manipur since 1<sup>st</sup> Five Year Plan.

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

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

@ Projected Outlay

\*Anticipated Expenditure

Source: Planning Department, Manipur

#### 4.2.2 Plan Size:

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



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

(Rs. in crores)

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

Source: Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur.

During the 9<sup>th</sup> FYP, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.1848.65 crores. And, out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores for the 10<sup>th</sup> FYP, the actual annual expenditure for the years 2002-03 to 2006-07 were Rs.197.27 crores, Rs.286.62 crores Rs. 601.05 crores, Rs. 667.27 crores and Rs. 1045.56 crores respectively. The actual expenditure for the annual plan 2007-08 was Rs.1336.50 crores and the agreed outlay for the annual plan 2008-09 is Rs.1660.00 crores. The sector-wise outlays and expenditures are shown in Table No. 4.11. The State plan outlay and expenditure are shown in Table No. 4(c) of Part II of this publication.

Table No. 4.11 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector

(Rs. in crores)

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

Sectors	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-2007)			
	Outlay	Percentage to total outlay	Expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	96.42	3.44	97.07	3.54
II Rural Development	81.98	2.92	142.06	5.18
III Special Area programmes	22.88	0.82	95.10	3.47
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	368.54	13.14	465.82	16.99
V Energy	236.22	8.42	187.19	6.77
VI Industry & Minerals	332.94	11.87	164.84	6.01
VII Transport	223.48	7.97	263.32	9.61
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science, Technology & Environment	34.65	1.24	48.55	1.77
X General Economic Services	295.22	10.53	69.58	2.54
XI Social Services	1015.22	36.21	1062.96	38.77
XII General Services	96.45	3.44	201.28	7.34
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2804.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2741.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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**Table No. 4.11 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector**

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12)				12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
	Outlay	% to total outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	% to total Anticipated Expenditure	2012-17
					Projected Outlay
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	439.23	5.39	234.04	3.20	630.95
II Rural Development	297.82	3.65	213.13	2.92	929.17
III Special Area programmes	231.43	2.84	233.53	3.20	332.24
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	772.38	9.47	1454.31	19.90	3159.41
V Energy	1498.71	18.38	664.93	9.10	1533.75
VI Industry & Minerals	656.14	8.05	198.35	2.71	427.16
VII Transport	403.16	4.94	667.63	9.14	1105.05
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology & Environment	127.63	1.57	224.41	3.07	1126.80
X General Economic Services	157.98	1.94	175.17	2.40	394.45
XI Social Services	3246.54	39.82	3028.52	41.45	10554.26
XII General Services	322.98	3.96	213.15	2.92	264.67
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8154.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7307.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>20457.91</b>

**Table No. 4.11 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector**

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	2012-13	2013-14		2014-15
	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	72.06	133.85	75.89	109.56
II Rural Development	103.63	136.46	116.81	274.42
III Special Area programmes	54.32	107.37	104.35	101.34
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	541.79	937.00	441.11	871.59
V Energy	93.87	136.37	82.67	213.22
VI Industry & Minerals	40.00	97.70	41.06	107.02
VII Transport	150.19	164.36	230.24	100.52
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology & Environment	89.37	163.85	71.29	164.50
X General Economic Services	199.38	697.82	657.84	2384.41
XI Social Services	621.32	960.77	735.46	1040.91
XII General Services	118.27	114.45	133.28	267.58
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2084.20</b>	<b>3650.00</b>	<b>2690.00</b>	<b>5635.08</b>

Concl'd.

Source:- Department of Planning, Manipur.

### 4.3 Finance Commission:

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

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

Then, with a statutory provision in the constitution regarding appointment of a Finance Commission (FC) to review the working of the finance relation between the centre and the states, the 1<sup>st</sup> FC was accordingly appointed in Nov., 1951, under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Neogy. It submitted its report in Dec., 1952. The recommendations of the Commission were accepted in their entirety by the government which involved the assignment of a large share of income-tax to the states, the allocation of 40 percent of the net proceeds of excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products to the states and the payments of increased and additional grants-in-aid to a number of states.

Another FC was appointed in 1956 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam. The Government accepted the recommendations of this Commission also and gave effect to them with effect from 1957-58. Likewise, for every five year, a new FC gives its recommendations for the next five year coming under the Article 280, which provides for constituting a FC at the expiration of every 5<sup>th</sup> year or at such earlier time, as the President of India considers necessary. The recommendations of those commissions are based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the central and state governments and vide consultation with almost all sections of state holders. The commission usually visits the states, sponsors studies, and holds consultation with experts and their recommendations are usually backed up by detailed reasons disclosing methodology adopted by them.

As done by previous commission, the 13<sup>th</sup> FC (2010-15) also made recommendations based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the Central and the State Governments, as well as substantial information and economic data gathered through consultations, submission and research studies. The commission held 123 (One Hundred and Twenty three) meetings and also meeting with economist and other representation of State Governments. Subsequently, the commission submitted its report in December, 2009. The total transfers recommended for Manipur for the award period (2010-15) was

Rs.13567.5 crores constituting Rs. 6541.2 crores as share in Central Taxes and Duties and Rs. 7026.3 crores as Grants-in-Aid.

#### **4.3.1 Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII):**

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

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

#### **Vertical Devolution:**

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

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

While recommending the states' share in net central taxes, the commission has taken in to account the overall central transfers to states on revenue account in relation to gross revenue receipts of the centre. The Commission recommended an indicative ceiling on overall transfers to States on revenue account at 39.5 per cent of the centre's gross revenue receipts.

**Horizontal Devolution:**

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

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

Table No. 4.12 Criteria and Weights for Tax Devolution

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

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

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

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

Sl. No.	North Eastern States (NES)	Shares of NES in net proceeds of central taxes excluding Service tax (%)	Share of NES in Service tax (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.328	0.332
2.	Assam	3.628	3.685
3.	Manipur	0.451	0.458
4.	Meghalaya	0.408	0.415
5.	Mizoram	0.269	0.273
6.	Nagaland	0.314	0.318
7.	Sikkim	0.239	0.243
8.	Tripura	0.511	0.519

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

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

The amount allocated for Manipur out of the total grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.3,18,581 crores is as indicated below:

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

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

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding.

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

### Local Bodies:

The 10<sup>th</sup> FC (FC-X) had first made a provision for explicitly supporting local bodies through grants subsequent to the passage of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments to the constitution of India in 1993. Since then, there has been a considerable progress in the empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and municipalities.

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

Table No. 4.14 Grants recommended for the Local Bodies of Manipur by the 13<sup>th</sup> FC.

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

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

### Disaster relief:

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

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

### Calamity Relief Fund (CRF):

The CRF is maintained in the public account of the state to be used to meet expenditure for providing immediate relief to victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attacks. The FC-XIII has recommended that the CRF be merged into the State Disaster Response Funds (SDRFs) of the respective states. The commission also recommended the funding of the SDRFs in the ratio of 75:25 by the central and State Governments respectively for the general category states and 90:10 for the special category states. The recommended size of the SDRF for



Manipur is Rs. 39.90 crores. The annual contribution of the Centre and the State Government for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 is shown below Table No. 4.15.

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

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

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

In order to reduce the impact of a disaster on human life and property, trained manpower who can effectively deal with complex situation are required. Therefore, measures are necessary to be taken to build capacity amongst those handling response and creating awareness amongst people. The FC-XIII have recommended a grant of Rs. 525 crores for taking up activities for building capacity in the administrative machinery for better handling of disaster response and for preparation of district and state level disaster management plans as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The allocation for North Eastern States of India is given in Table No. 4.16.

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

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

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

#### State Specific Grants:

On the basis of the representation made by the states in meetings as well as during commission's visit to the states, the commission have made an assessment of the more

pressing needs of the states and recommended grants-in-aid for needs specific to each state. The Government of Manipur has also sought fund for specific areas. The amount recommended by the commission for Manipur for specific activities is Rs. 301 crores as can be seen from the details given below.

Sl. No.	Activities	Amount (Rs. Crores)
1	Development of Kangla fort	8
2	Renovation and maintenance of Raj Bhavan	10
3	Upgradation of Manipur Police Training School to Manipur Police Training College (MPTC).	84
4	Strengthening police infrastructure in Rural and Remote areas.	23
5	Improvement and upgradation of internal roads, sewage and drainage, water, street lighting and basic urban amenities at Moreh.	25
6	Maintenance of the main Sports Complex at Imphal, in line with international standards.	100
7	Construction of administrative infrastructure for Autonomous District Councils.	51

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

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

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

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

## **CHAPTER V AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS**

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

### **5.1.1 Agriculture:**

Agriculture, being the main occupation of the people of Manipur, it has an important place in the economy of the state. Agriculture sector contributes a major share to the total State Domestic Product (SDP). 52.81 % of the total workers in Manipur are cultivators and agricultural labourers according to 2011 Population Census. In fact, the SDP fluctuates depending on the performance of agricultural sector. Despite the crucial importance of this primary sector in the state's economy, the irregular and erratic behaviour of monsoon accompanied by inadequate irrigation facilities have resulted in severe fluctuations in agricultural production. Agriculture becomes a living proposition rather than a commercial proposition. Thus, from the view point of employment and income, agriculture plays a very crucial role in the state's economy.

### **5.1.2 Rainfall:**

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

Table No. 5.1 Monthly Rainfall recorded in 2009 to 2015.

Months	Rainfall in (m.m.)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
January	0.0	6.9	17.5	26.4	0.0	0.0	46.6
February	20.8	0.3	2.8	6.0	1.7	31.2	17.0
March	50.9	128.1	47.6	73.2	31.8	28	21.3
April	78.8	229.5	38.9	151.3	83.6	47.5	213.4
May	156.4	193.7	274.7	102.3	335.1	277.3	60.0
June	69.3	238.4	383.2	213.8	135.5	385	309.6
July	181.1	296.1	298.8	209.0	254.1	85	418.2
August	303.5	103.6	278.4	113.0	414.3	263.9	254.9
September	131.3	262.3	146.6	180.6	291.3	106.7	178.5
October	166.0	195.0	49.3	161.5	90.3	29.0	124
November	15.6	12.6	1.3	88.3	0.0	0.0	13.3
December	0.0	59.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4
<b>Annual</b>	<b>1173.7</b>	<b>1725.7</b>	<b>1539.1</b>	<b>1325.4</b>	<b>1639.1</b>	<b>1253.6</b>	<b>1657.2</b>

Source: ICAR, Manipur, Lamphelpat.

### 5.1.3 Size of Holding:

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

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

Size of holding	Category of farmer	No. of operational holding (ø000)		Area operated (ø000 Hect.)		Average size of Operational holding (Hect.)	
		2000-01	2005-06	2000-01	2005-06	2000-01	2005-06
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Below 1.0	Marginal	75.00	76.5	40.00	40.0	0.53	0.52
1.0-2.0	Small	49.00	48.8	63.00	62.8	1.29	1.29
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	22.00	22.3	55.00	55.3	2.47	2.48
4.0-10.0	Medium	3.00	2.8	14.00	13.5	4.86	4.82
10.0 & above	Large	Neg.	-	Neg.	0.4	11.38	11.13
<b>All holdings</b>		<b>149.00</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>172.00</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.14</b>

Neg.: Negligible

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

#### 5.1.4 Pattern of Land Utilisation:

Land Utilisation statistics for the entire State of Manipur are not available because hill areas are not cadastrally surveyed. The plains of Manipur occupy about 2,238 sq. kms. which accounts for about 10 percent of the total geographical area. A firm information regarding the land utilization of the entire State cannot be built up since land records are available only for the cadastrally surveyed area of the Manipur Valley and a very small pocket of the hills while no complete and regular land utilization survey have been undertaken by the authorities, such as Agriculture/Horticulture/Settlement and Land Records/Revenue Departments. As per the land utilization statistics of 2000-2001, out of the total geographical area, the reporting area is about 1,90,446 hectares. An area of 26,900 hectares of land is not available for cultivation. Fallow land covers 200 hectares and other uncultivated land excluding the fallow land covers 8,055 hectares which account for about 4.23 percent of the total reporting area. The land use classification (Total Crop Area) of Manipur for the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 are presented in Table No. 5.3 and Table no. 5(b) of Part II shows a comparative trend of the land utilization pattern of Manipur with those of all India level .

Table No. 5.3 Land use Classification (Total Crop Area) of Manipur, 2012-13 to 2014-15

(Area in 000 hectares)

District	Classification of Reported area								
	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Senapati	10.91	8.12	19.03	17.44	7.29	24.73	17.44	7.23	24.67
2. Tamenglong	17.65	8.58	26.23	30.87	7.76	38.63	30.87	7.70	38.57
3. Churachandpur	21.63	8.24	29.87	36.33	7.38	43.71	36.33	7.33	43.66
4. Chandel	10.65	7.47	18.12	14.82	6.68	21.5	14.82	6.64	21.46
5. Ukhrul	10.67	9.11	19.78	13.56	8.15	21.71	13.56	8.07	21.63
6. Imphal East	17.14	10.11	27.25	35.67	11.42	47.09	35.67	11.35	47.02
7. Imphal West	19.21	15.37	34.58	32.49	16.96	49.45	32.49	17.36	49.85
8. Bishnupur	13.54	18.03	31.57	26.21	19.88	46.09	26.21	20.98	47.19
9. Thoubal	14.88	18.12	33.00	26.35	20.03	46.38	26.23	20.01	46.24

Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

**5.1.5 Agricultural Production:**

Permanent cultivation is generally practiced in the valley districts, while terrace cultivation is practiced in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hill districts. Rice is the staple food of Manipur and is grown in both the hill and plain areas. Cultivation is almost entirely mono-crop with rice accounting about 98 % of food-grains production.

During 2014-15, the food-grain production excluding pulses was 493.57 thousand tonnes thereby showing a increase of 1.02 % from the previous year of 488.60 thousand tonnes in 2013.14. The estimated requirement of food grains for human consumption excluding livestock/poultry/seed/wastage etc. in the state would be of the order of 608.50 thousand tonnes in 2014-15. The food-grains production and estimated requirement of the State is given in Table 5.4.

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

(ø000 tonnes)

Year	Production			Requirement		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2009-10	366.08	5.26	371.34	519.73	16.54	536.27
2010-11	389.28	5.33	394.61	529.50	16.85	546.35
2011-12	398.45	-	398.45	552.53	17.59	570.12
2012-13	437.60	-	437.60	564.68	17.97	582.65
2013-14	488.60	-	-	577.08	18.37	595.45
2014-15 (P)	493.57	-	-	589.73	18.77	608.50

Year	Short-fall		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2009-10	153.65	11.28	164.93
2010-11	140.22	11.21	151.74
2011-12	154.08	-	154.08
2012-13	127.08	-	127.08
2013-14	88.48	-	-
2014-15 (P)	96.16	-	-

P: Provisional

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

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

The production of rice for Manipur for the year 2014-15 was estimated at 4.82 lakh tonnes as against 4.77 lakh tonnes in 2013-14. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2014-15 was recorded as 5.30 thousand hectares, 2135.85 kgs. per hectare and 11.32 thousand tonnes respectively. Among the districts, Imphal East District had the highest production of rice with 91.40 thousand tones (18.95 %) which was followed by Imphal West with 79.92 thousand tonnes (16.57 %). The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District having only 20.19 thousand tonnes (4.19 %) during the year 2014-15. The area, yield and production under cereal crops are depicted in the following Table No. 5.5.

Table No. 5.5 Estimated area and production of cereal crops

Year/State/ District	Rice			Maize		
	Area ( $\times 1000$ hectares)	Yield (kg./hectare)	Production ( $\times 1000$ tonnes)	Area ( $\times 1000$ hectares)	Yield (kg./hectare)	Production ( $\times 1000$ tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2010-11	168.78	2235.81	377.37	5.01	2376.14	11.91
2011-12	172.83	2240.18	387.17	5.90	1910.59	11.28
2012-13	175.04	2436.59	426.50	5.27	2454.20	11.10
2013-14	176.47	2703.29	477.05	5.15	2242.37	11.55
2014-15(P)	178.20	2706.23	482.25	5.30	2135.85	11.32
Senapati	19.64	2467.32	48.46	1.89	2504.46	4.72
Tamenglong	9.62	2098.75	20.19	-	-	-
Churachandpur	29.83	1626.29	48.51	0.83	1621.00	1.35
Chandel	9.85	3410.26	33.58	-	-	-
Ukhrul	10.16	2540.04	25.81	2.58	2038.69	5.25
Imphal East	26.54	3443.68	91.40	-	-	-
Imphal West	21.20	3770.09	79.92	-	-	-
Bishnupur	21.65	3208.25	69.47	-	-	-
Thoubal	29.71	2184.94	64.91	-	-	-

P: Provisional

- Nil

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Manipur

### 5.1.6 Index Number of Agricultural production:

The index number of agricultural production (Base: Triennium ending 1999-2000=100) was 106.32 in 2006-07. It increased to 111.59 in 2007-08. And the index number of foodgrains production was 110.85 in 2007-08 as against the 106.22 in 2006-07 showing an increase of 4.36 percent over that of the previous year. The index number of non-foodgrains production was substantially increased to 133.14 in 2007-2008 from index number of 111.32 in 2006-07.

The index number of cereals production with the triennium ending 1999-2000 as the base year showed a mixed trend. The index of production under cereals (including Paddy and maize) during 2008-09 were 108.63 as against the 110.85 in 2007-2008 showing a decrease of 2.00 percent over that of the previous year. The index of production under pulses (including gram and other pulses) was 293.39 in 2008-2009. The index of production of oilseeds in the state during the period was 26.42, condiments spices was 113.28, fruits and vegetables was 201.78 and miscellaneous crops (including sugarcane and tobacco) was 23.07. The following Table No. 5.6 presents the index number of agricultural production for the sub-



group of crops. The index numbers of agricultural production of principal crops in the state are given in Table No. 5(c) of Part II.

Table No. 5.6 Index Numbers of agricultural production of Manipur by sub-group of crops.

(Triennium ending 1999-00=100)

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

- Not available

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

### 5.1.7 High Yielding Varieties (HYV) Programme:

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

According to the results of Crop Estimation survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the estimated area under HYVs and Improved varieties (IV) of paddy in 2014-15 is more than the previous year. The total area under HYVs and IVs of paddy constitutes about 37.98 percent of the total area under paddy in 2014-15 as against 36.94 percent in 2013-14.

The adoption of HYVs of paddy in the hill districts perhaps due to surface configuration of the hill areas continued to be negligible while that of IVs is quite encouraging. The proportion in the hill areas for the HYVs and IVs was 14.44 percent in 2014-15 as against 18.60 percent in 2013-14. The percentage of areas under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy during 2005-06 to 2014-15 are shown in Table No. 5.7.

Table No. 5.7 Percentage of area under HYVs, IVs and local varieties of paddy to total area under paddy, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Region	Varieties of Seed	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Hills	HYV+IV	11.75	15.73	16.54	17.60	16.43
	Others	88.25	84.27	83.46	82.40	83.57
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	74.64	63.25	81.12	66.32	79.36
	Others	25.36	36.75	18.88	33.68	20.64
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
State	HYV+IV	43.37	40.31	52.99	44.71	52.30
	Others	56.63	59.69	47.01	55.29	47.70
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Region	Varieties of Seed	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Hills	HYV+IV	16.69	7.22	13.34	18.60	14.44
	Others	83.31	92.78	86.66	81.40	85.56
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	92.81	92.13	86.46	98.63	100.00
	Others	7.19	7.87	13.54	1.37	-
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
State	HYV+IV	58.75	54.71	54.00	63.06	62.02
	Others	41.25	45.29	46.00	36.94	37.98
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

### 5.1.8 Application of Fertilizer:

Chemical fertilizers play an important role in increasing the agricultural production particularly when used with the high yielding varieties which are responsive to recommended doses of fertilizers. The increase in agricultural production was possible as a result of adoption of quality seeds, appropriate doses of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals, coupled with assured irrigation. The improved and certified seeds have been the catalyst for making inputs cost effective. The fertilizer consumption was 59.05 thousand tonnes in 2003-04 and it decreased to 17.12 thousand tonnes in 2011-12 and 23.40 thousand tonnes in 2012-13. The trend in the consumption of fertilizers during 2011-12 to 2014-15 can be seen in Table No. 5.8. Districtwise trend on consumption and distribution of fertilizers are shown in Table No. 5(d) and 5(e) of part II of this publication respectively.

Table No. 5.8 Consumption of fertilizers in Manipur during 2011-12 to 2014-15  
(In  $\times 1000$  tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	M. Phos	S.S.P.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2011-12	13.64	1.79	0.73	-	0.97	17.12
2012-13	18.84	2.25	0.81	-	1.50	23.40
2013-14	27.18	6.09	3.11	-	3.63	40.00
2014-15	22.42	3.90	3.24	-	2.19	31.75
Senapati	0.56	0.09	-	-	-	0.65
Tamenglong	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.17
Churachandpur	0.30	0.03	-	-	-	0.33
Chandel	0.18	0.01	-	-	-	0.19
Ukhrul	0.17	0.01	-	-	-	0.18
Imphal East	4.90	0.80	0.67	-	0.39	6.76
Imphal West	4.75	0.78	0.73	-	0.40	6.66
Bishnupur	5.05	0.97	0.86	-	0.62	7.50
Thoubal	6.34	1.21	0.98	-	0.78	9.31

Source : Agriculture Department, Govt. of Manipur.

### 5.1.9 Commercial Crops:

The development of commercial crops like cotton, kabrangchak, oilseeds and sugarcane is very essential for enhancing the growth of agro-based industries in the State of Manipur. The estimated areas under some important commercial crops are given below in Table No. 5.9.

Table no. 5.9 Estimated area under important commercial crops.

(Area in 000 hectares)

Year	Cotton	Kabrangchak	Oilseeds	Sugarcane
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	0.45	-	1.34	0.28
2012-13	-	-	1.50	0.27
2013-14	-	0.04	1.04	0.08
2014-15	-	0.10	0.94	0.26

- Nil Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

**5.1.10 Irrigation Facilities:**

An important negative aspect of the current strategy for raising agricultural production is increasing reliance on non-perennial irrigation due to the absence of timely and adequate rainfall. Therefore, the various programmes undertaken for providing irrigation facilities produce salutary effects. Out of the estimated area of 172.83 thousand hectares, 24.57 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 14.22 percent to the total area under paddy during 2010-11. The district-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2014-15 is given in Table No. 5.10.

Table No. 5.10 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2014-15 in Manipur.

(Area in 000 hect.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Not Irrigated		Irrigated		Total		Grand Total
		Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Senapati	13.73	1.89	5.91	-	19.64	1.89	21.53
2.	Tamenglong	9.62	-	-	-	9.62	-	9.62
3.	Churachandpur	29.83	0.83	-	-	29.83	0.83	30.66
4.	Chandel	9.18	-	0.67	-	9.85	-	9.85
5.	Ukhul	10.16	2.58	-	-	10.16	2.58	12.74
	Hill-Total	72.52	5.30	6.58	-	79.10	5.30	84.40
6.	Imphal East	24.66	-	1.88	-	26.54	-	26.54
7.	Imphal West	21.20	-	-	-	21.20	-	21.20
8.	Bishnupur	2.99	-	18.66	-	21.65	-	21.65
9.	Thoubal	14.03	-	15.68	-	29.71	-	29.71
	Valley-Total	62.88	-	36.22	-	99.10	-	99.10
	State Total	135.40	5.30	42.80	-	178.20	5.30	183.50

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

## 5.2 Horticulture:

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

### 5.2.1 Area under Fruits & Vegetables:

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

At present, the reliable estimates of the total acreage of the various fruits and vegetables are not available for the state. The following Table No. 5.11 shows estimates on data collected in the Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Table No. 5.11  
Area under some fruits and vegetables in Manipur during 2010-11 to 2014-15.

(Area in 000 hectares)

Name of the crop	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pineapple	1.45	1.38	0.78	0.34	0.69
Orange	2.91	2.54	1.51	1.68	2.21
Lemon	0.63	0.13	0.30	0.42	0.42
Papaya	0.51	0.37	0.31	0.47	0.17
Arum	8.33	7.74	7.10	9.29	8.08
Banana	5.29	6.94	8.81	8.70	9.38
Passion fruit	1.06	0.14	0.35	-	0.35
Bean	6.61	6.42	6.34	4.77	5.52
Cabbage	5.21	5.58	9.10	6.66	6.52
Cauliflower	2.73	1.83	1.18	2.03	1.42
Pea	3.37	3.36	4.48	4.81	4.73
Potato	6.37	5.52	4.51	4.17	2.97

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

The cultivation of horticulture crops is by and large practised as non-commercial enterprise by farmers in their homestead and orchard, it hardly helps in development of proper market of horticultural crops. But in recent years, cultivation of horticultural crops like pineapple, potato and vegetables are being developed on commercial scale in many places of the state. The horticultural production of Manipur for the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14 is given in Table No. 5.12.

Table No. 5.12 Horticulture Production of Manipur for the last few years  
( in lakh MT )

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2008-09	3.48	1.74	0.96
2009-10	2.84	2.13	1.04
2010-11	3.72	1.93	1.07
2011-12	4.06	2.00	1.14
2012-13	4.41	2.20	1.26
2013-14	5.16	2.64	1.33

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur.

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

### 5.2.2 Cropping Pattern:

Rice continues to dominate acreage of all the crops The following Table No. 5.13 gives an idea of the cropping pattern of Manipur.

Table No. 5.13 Cropping Pattern of Manipur  
(Area in 000 hect.)

Year	Name of Crops						
	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Cotton	Sugar cane	Other Misc. crops	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2011-12	178.73 (67.41)	15.97 (6.02)	1.69 (0.64)	0.45 (0.17)	0.28 (0.11)	68.02 (25.65)	265.14 (100.00)
2012-13	180.31 (67.28)	15.60 (5.81)	1.50 (0.56)	* *	0.27 (0.10)	70.93 (26.40)	268.61 (100.00)
2013-14	181.62 (67.04)	15.69 (5.79)	1.04 (0.38)	* *	0.08 (0.03)	72.49 (26.76)	270.92 (100.00)
2014-15	183.50 (67.17)	15.16 (5.55)	0.94 (0.34)	* *	0.26 (0.10)	73.34 (26.84)	273.20 (100.00)

\* Nil

Note: Underlined figures are percentage shares to the respective total.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Area under cereals was 183.50 thousand hectares (67.17 percent) in 2014-15 as against 181.62 thousand hectares (67.04 percent) in 2013-14. The area under pulses was 15.16 thousand hectares or 5.55 percent of the cropped area of the State in 2014-15 as against 15.69

thousand hectares or 5.79 percent in 2013-14. The foodgrains alone accounted for 72.72 percent of the sown area during the year 2014-15. While 0.34 percent area was occupied by oilseeds and the remaining 26.94 percent area was occupied by Cotton, Sugarcane and others.

### **5.3 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry:**

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

The primary objective of animal husbandry development activities is to augment animal based products like milk, meat, egg, wool, hide and skins etc. In order to ensure a steady growth of these livestock and poultry products and also by-products, the department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has taken up development programmes such as

- (i) animal health and disease control,
- (ii) cattle development,
- (iii) pig breeding,
- (iv) poultry development,
- (v) feed and fodder development and
- (vi) dairy development and milk supply schemes.

#### **5.3.1 Livestock Wealth:**

The main categories of livestock reared in Manipur are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, dog, pig, etc. Cattles and buffaloes provide motive power in wet cultivation. Rearing of pigs and poultry are found to be very important sources of income generating activities. The total livestock population according to livestock census, 2012 was recorded to be 6.93 lakhs as against 7.87 lakhs in the livestock census, 2007. Thus, there was a decrease of 11.94 percent in the livestock population of the State. Cattle population constitutes 38.09 percent of the total livestock population. In 2012, the total cattle population was about 2 lakhs as compared to 3 lakhs in 2007 census. The total number of buffaloes was 66 thousand in 2012, as compared to 62 thousands in 2007. The total number of sheep and goats in 2012 census were 76 thousands as compared to 59 thousands in 2007 census. In case of poultry, the total population in 2012 census was 24.80 lakhs as compared to 22.89 lakhs in 2007. Livestock and poultry population of Manipur State according to livestock censuses is given in Table

No. 5.14 and district-wise livestock and poultry population according to 2012 livestock census is presented in Table No. 5(f) of part II.

Table No. 5.14 Livestock & Poultry Population of Manipur

Category	Census Year							
	2003		2007		2012		P.C. Variation	
	No. (in 000)	P.C. to total Livestock	No. (in 000)	P.C. to total Livestock	No. (in 000)	P.C. to total Livestock	2007 over 2003	2012 over 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cattle	418	37.90	342	43.46	264	38.09	(-)18.18	(-)22.81
Buffalo	77	6.98	62	7.88	66	9.52	(-)19.48	6.45
Sheep	6	0.55	8	1.01	11	1.59	33.33	37.50
Goat	33	2.99	51	6.48	65	9.38	54.55	27.45
Horse/Pony	2	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig	415	37.62	314	39.90	277	39.97	(-)24.34	(-)11.78
Mithun	-	-	10	1.27	10	1.44	-	0.00
Other Livestock	152	13.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Livestock	1,103	100.00	787	100.00	693	100.00	(-)28.65	(-)11.94
Total Poultry	2,941	-	2,289	-	2,480	-	(-)22.17	8.34

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

### 5.3.2 Animal Health and Disease Control:

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

### 5.3.3 Livestock Products:

The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. The estimated production of milk in the State in 2013-14 was 81.70 thousand tonnes which was 3.30 percent more than the production of 79.09 thousand tonnes in 2012-13. The production of egg (in number) in 2013-14 was estimated at 1165.31 lakhs showing a decrease of about 0.99 percent over the production of 1176.95 lakhs in 2012-13. The estimated meat production in 2014-15 was





## 5.4 Forestry:

For a hilly State like Manipur, forest products are the most important natural resources for environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance. According to Forest Report, 2013 by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, the forest cover of Manipur is 16,990 sq. kms. as against 17,280 sq. kms. in 2009. The distribution of forest cover according to the FSI is shown in the Table No.5.17.

Table No. 5.17 District wise Forest Area in Manipur  
(State of Forest Report 2013, FSI Dehradun)

District	Geographical Area (in Sq. km.)	Forest Cover				%
		Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open Forest	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	3,271	232	861	1,080	2,173	66.43
Tamenglong	4,391	279	1,766	1,820	3,865	88.02
Churachandpur	4,570	36	1,671	2,579	4,286	93.79
Chandel	3,313	0	734	2,055	2,789	84.18
Ukhrul	4,544	181	980	2,365	3,526	77.60
Imphal East	669	0	53	167	220	32.58
Imphal West	559	0	24	31	55	9.64
Bishnupur	496	0	1	20	21	4.23
Thoubal	514	0	4	51	55	10.70
Total	22,327	728	6,094	10,168	16,990	76.10

Source: Forest Survey of India, Forest Department, 2013

Forest plays threefold roles i.e., protective, productive and aesthetic, each being equally important. Based on the legal status, the forest can be categorised as reserved, protected and unclassed forests. Reserved Forest is one which is permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or to other forest produces and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. In protected forests, these rights are allowed subject to a few mild restrictions. Unclassed Forest consists largely of inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste. During 2012-13, the percentage distribution of reserved forests, protected forests and unclassed forests are 8.42, 23.95 and 67.63 respectively.

Area under forests by legal status is presented in Table No. 5.18.

Table No. 5.18 Area under Forests by legal status

(Area in sq. km.)

Year	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests	Other Forests	Forest not Under the Control of Forest Deptt.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2007-08	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2008-09	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2009-10	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2010-11	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2011-12	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2012-13	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418

Source: Forest Department, Govt. of Manipur.

#### 5.4.1 Classification of Forests:

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

#### 5.4.2 Division of Forests:

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

The main timber species available in Manipur are Teak, Uningthou, Khasi-pine, Dipterocarpes species (Yangou and Khangra), Michelia Champa (Leihao), Terminalia species (Tolhao), Cedrela Toona (Tairen), Schima Walliechii (Usoi) etc. The quality of timber available in Manipur is very suitable for furniture and construction purposes.

#### 5.4.3 Forest Products:

With a view to maintaining ecological balance, the Government has restricted the felling of trees in the forest areas. As a result, the felling of trees is done on limited scale. The

estimated production of timber in 2007-08 (about 8.3 thousand cubic metres which valued at Rs. 68.04 lakhs) is less than the production of 8.9 thousand cubic metres in 2006-07 valued at Rs. 82.59 lakhs. The estimated production of firewood in 2007-08 is 21.52 thousand tonnes (valued at 11.86 lakhs) as compared with 90.32 thousand tonnes produced in 2006-07 (valued at Rs.13.52 lakhs). The value of forest products in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.135.31 lakhs as compared with Rs.144.14 lakhs in 2006-07. Bamboo is accounted for Rs. 5.85 lakhs in the value of minor forest products in 2007-08. The production and value of forest products is given in the Table No.5 (i) of part II of this publication and a picture of the revenue collected from various forest product can be seen from the table given below.

Table No. 5.19. Revenue collected from various forest product in Manipur

Year	Revenue Collected (Rs. Lakhs)
(1)	(2)
2009-10	202.65
2010-11	198.36
2011-12	324.29
2014-15	383.19

Source: Annual Administrative report, Department of Forest.

#### 5.4.4 Economic and Commercial Plantation:

One of the most important activities of forestry sector is raising of suitable plantation and their subsequent maintenance. In addition to the plantation by the Forest Department, the plantation schemes that are being implemented in the State are artificial plantation, a forestation creation of plantation crop, social forestry and recreation forests. Besides, plants that are naturally regenerated are also added over large areas every year to facilitate sustained growth. And also final plantation/restocking over 540 Ha. was taken up during the year 2007-08. A scheme for Rubber Plantation was also taken up to produce rubber as well as uplift the economy of the local people by providing employment to the backward families and to rehabilitate the wastelands. In spite of its vast forest resources, its share in the state income is very negligible and the expenditure is much greater than its revenue. The revenue and expenditure under forestry and wild life are given in Table No. 5.20.

Table No. 5.20 Revenue Receipts and Expenditure on Forestry and Wild life, Manipur  
(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Revenue/Deficit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2011-12	345.60	6,804.13	(-)6,458.53
2012-13	293.74	7,117.76	(-)6,824.02
2013-14	271.27	7,933.09	(-)7,561.82
2014-15(RE)	400.97	11,247.13	(-)10,846.16
2015-16(BE)	433.00	12,987.52	(-)12,554.52

RE=Revised Estimates

BE=Budget Estimates

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

#### **5.4.4.1 Social Forestry:**

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

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

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

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

#### **5.4.5 Soil and Water Conservation:**

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

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

#### **5.4.6 Wild Life Management:**

The wild life (protection) Act, 1972 is provided for setting up National Parks and Sanctuaries for wild life. National Parks and Sanctuaries provide natural habitats for the wild life. The aim is not only to protect and preserve what remains of wild fauna and flora but also

to augment the costly national heritage. Table No. 5.21 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

Table No. 5.21 Area and Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

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

(\* Declared under section 18 WLPA 1972-Process for final constitution is under progress)

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Manipur Forest, Forest Department, Government of Manipur

During 2007, schemes for development and management of wild life and its habitat, control of poaching and illegal trade of wild life, assistance for captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species were taken up.

## 5.5 Fisheries:

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

### 5.5.1 Fishery Resources:

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

The total water area in Manipur State have shrunk from around 1,00,000 ha. in 1990 to around 56,461.5 ha. in 2009-10. About 18,000 ha of water areas have been brought under fish culture operation. The details of fishery resources in the State are given in Table No. 5.22.

Table No. 5.22 Fishery Resources in Manipur

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

Source: Fisheries Department, Manipur

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

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

### 5.5.2 Fish Products:

The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2011-12 was estimated to be 22.20 thousand tonnes as against same production of 20.20 thousand tonnes in 2010-11. The per capita production of fish for 2011-12 was 8.08 kgs as compared to the estimated per capita requirements of 10.50 kgs., registering a shortfall of 2.42 kgs. per head per annum and the per capita production fish for 2010-11 was 8.01 kgs. as compared to the estimated per capita requirements at 10.50 kgs., with a short fall of 2.49 kgs. per head per annum. The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.23 below and Table No. 5(j) of Part II presents the revenue and expenditure under fisheries.

Table No. 5.23 Production of fish and fish seed of Manipur

Year	Fish Production (in 000 tonnes)		Fish seed production (in million)		No. of fish seed Farm	No. of Experi- mental fish farm	Estimated requirement of fish (in 000 tonnes)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2009-10	19.70	19.20	134	127	20	NA	27.50
2010-11	20.20	20.20	134	128	18	NA	35.73
2011-12*	22.20	22.20	134	134	18	NA	37.03
2012-13	25.00	25.00	139	139	18	NA	35.73
2013-14	28.00	28.00	200	200	18	NA	37.03
2014-15	32.00	30.50	200	212	-	NA	-

NA: Not Available

\*Anticipated

Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

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

The Fishery Department, Manipur has taken up a Project -Development of Reservoir Fisheries in Manipur to enhance production of table fish. During 2014-15, the other following schemes for development of Fisheries in the State.

- (i) Mass Scale production of State Fish Pengba
- (ii) Pen Culture in and around Loktak Lake and other Wet land areas
- (iii) Development of Derelict/Swampy waterlogged areas.



## CHAPTER VI RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE

Manipur State is basically rural in terms of its Population. Out of the total State population of 28, 55,794 in 2011, 70.79 % were living in the villages while 29.21 % of total population, live in urban areas.

### **6.1 Rural Development:**

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

#### **6.1.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):**

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

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

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

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) Drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);

- (iii) Irrigation Canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojna of the Government of India.
- (v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) Land Development;
- (vii) Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) Rural connectivity to provide all weather access; and work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The achievement of the scheme during 2014-15 is shown in the table below:

Table No. 6.1 Achievement of the MGNREGS during 2014-15

Sl. No.	District/State	Release of fund (%)	Households casual job cards (No.)	Employment Generated (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	18.84	75927	18.45
2.	Tamenglong	5.58	29433	5.13
3.	Churachandpur	8.96	57422	9.88
4.	Chandel	5.98	34812	4.41
5.	Ukhrul	12.64	47151	11.35
6.	Imphal East	9.13	91315	8.14
7.	Imphal West	13.74	53180	13.63
8.	Bishnupur	11.21	45420	10.84
9.	Thoubal	13.92	77597	14.09
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>512257</b>	<b>95.92</b>

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

#### 6.1.2 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/ Aajeevika:

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), which was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1999 with disbanded erstwhile schemes viz., IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, MWS, SITRA, GKY etc., was restructured into the NRLM. With the launching of the NRLM in June 2011 at the national level, the NRLM has since been renamed as Aajeevika whose mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employed and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grassroots institution of the poor.

The scheme is being implemented in Manipur as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing ratio of 90:10 between the centre and state. The Manipur State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) was constituted under the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 for implementing the

programme. Out of the approved allocation of Rs.770.04 lakhs in 2014-15, Rs. 69.39 lakhs was spent (upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015).

### 6.1.3 Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):

SGRY was launched in 2001-02 by merging the erstwhile scheme of Jawahar Gram Samidhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The total amount of fund and foodgrains released under the scheme under SGRY-I and SGRY-II in Manipur during the year 2007-08 is shown in Table No. 6.2.

Table No. 6.2 Performance under SGRY during 2007-08.

District	Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Foodgrain Released (MT)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Senapati	399.16	1268
Tamenglong	-	-
Churachandpur	-	-
Chandel	-	-
Ukhrul	264.96	1402
Imphal East	323.15	1232
Imphal West	266.21	1847
Bishnupur	258.89	1306
Thoubal	324.43	1501
Manipur	1836.80	8556 *

\* Allotted

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

### 6.1.4 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):

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

Under IAY (Spl) during 2014-15, out of a total target of 2483 house , 1226 houses were under construction in Thanlon Sub-division of Churachandpur District. The percentage of expenditure incurred for the construction was 81.54 as shown at Table 6.3.

Table No. 6.3 IAY (Spl) in Thanlon Subdivision, Churachandpur District.

1.	Target (Number of houses to be constructed)	2483
2.	Houses under construction (No.)	1226
3.	Allocation (Rs. In lakhs)	1676.025

Apart from IAY (Spl), during 2014-15 (upto 31.03.2015), a sum of Rs. 7522.605 lakhs was released and 2,320 houses were constructed. The districtwise performance status of the IAY scheme for the year 2014-15 is given below.

Table No. 6.4 Districtwise financial and physical achievement under the Indira Awaas Yojana as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Sl. No.	District/State	2014-15			
		Total available fund (Rs. In lakh)	Physical Target	Houses under Construction	Houses completed including those of previous years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Senapati	2305.763	1404	0	0
2.	Tamenglong	776.650	391	789	381
3.	Churachandpur	1306.726	814	196	850
4.	Chandel	742.235	398	320	198
5.	Ukhrul	912.579	500	0	0
6.	Imphal East	320.233	435	0	0
7.	Imphal West	225.572	158	115	380
8.	Bishnupur	276.745	144	242	12
9.	Thoubal	656.102	414	714	499
	Total	7522.605	4658	2376	2320

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

#### 6.1.5 Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY):

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

#### 6.1.6 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

The scheme has been introduced in the state during the year 2000-01 by way of substituting the erstwhile Rural Roads Scheme under BMS (Basic Minimum Services). The PMGSY envisages providing new road connectivity to 1225 villages in Manipur by constructing 6000 km (approx) of road including 20% up-gradation of existing roads. The objective would be to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a populations of 250 persons and above.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015, 1064 Road Works with a road length of 4220.84 km. were completed. The Expenditure so far was Rs. 1055.00 crores as evident from Table No. 6.5.

Table No. 6.5 Physical and Financial Progress of PMGSY Works as on 31-03-2015.

Phase	No. of Road Works		Length of Road Works Completed (in km.)	Amount (Rs. in crores)		Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
	Approved	Completed		Sanctioned	Released	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	642	642	425.60	40.00	40.00	32.08
II	130	130	710.64	80.71	64.33	83.48
V (III, IV, V clubbed)	62	62	556.19	152.33	154.33	149.26
VI	143	140	1156.03	363.66	363.97	342.94
VII	69	66	734.40	231.68	231.68	222.16
VIII	52	18	469.70	199.57	100.00	139.89
VIII(II)	38	1	-	54.68	-	2.74
IX	200	5	168.28	577.75	-	82.45
X	208	-	-	630.57	-	-
Total	1554	1064	4220.84	2330.95	954.31	1055.00

Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur

#### 6.1.7 MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALADP)

Under the MLALADP, the State Government provide funds for taking up various developmental works according to the needs of the 60 (Sixty) Assembly Constituencies @ Rs. 100 lakhs per annually. The districtwise fund released during 2014-15 (ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015) is shown in Table no. 6.6.

Table No. 6.6 Districtwise fund released under MLALADP, 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of ACs	Amount released @100.00 lakhs per AC (Rs. In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Senapati	06	600.00
2.	Tamenglong	03	300.00
3.	Churachandpur	06	600.00
4.	Chandel	02	200.00
5.	Ukhrul	03	300.00
6.	Imphal East	11	1100.00
7.	Imphal West	13	1300.00
8.	Bishnupur	06	600.00
9.	Thoubal	10	1000.00
	Total	60	6000.00

Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur

#### 6.1.8 Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP):

IWDP was launched in 1989 and brought into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1995 by the Government of India. Under the programme, the total wasteland area planned to be covered/treated was 6389 hectares, 49,000 hectares, 63,500 hectares and 11,055 hectares during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07

and 2007-08 respectively. The districtwise central and state shares released under the scheme and the area to be covered during 2008-09 is given below:

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

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

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

## 6.2 Panchayat:

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

The Panchayati Raj Institutions were first set-up in Manipur in 1960, by adopting the U.P. Panchayat Act, 1947. The first General Election to Panchayat was held in the year 1964. The Manipur Legislative Assembly passed the Manipur Panchayat Act 1975 and this Act came into force on 10<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1978. Under the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act 1975, the first election to Panchayats was held in May, 1978. The 73<sup>rd</sup> constitution Amendment Act 1992 on Panchayati Raj was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President of India and enforced in all the states w.e.f. 24.4.94.

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

In 2012, election was not held for 1 (one) seat of Pradhan and 13 (thirteen) seats of gram Panchyat. The detail of the election held on September, 2012 is shown in Table No. 6.8.

Table No. 6.8 Number of Member of Zilla Parishads, Pradhans and Gram Panchayat elected in the election held on 2012.

Item	Member of Zilla Parishad	Pradhan of Gram Panchayat	Member of Gram Panchayat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Women			
(Reserved for General)	21	49	525
2. Scheduled Tribe	1	4	33
2.1 Women	1	2	21
2.2 Men	-	2	12
3. Scheduled Caste	2	2	35
3.1 Women	2	2	17
3.2 Men	-	-	18
4. Unreserved	36	105	910
4.1 Women	8	13	207
4.2 Men	28	92	703
5. Total	60	160	1503
5.1 Women	32	66	770
5.2 Men	28	94	733

Note: Election not held 1(one) seat of Pradhan and 13(thirteen) seats of GP Members

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

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

Table No. 6.9 Number of Elected Member of Panchayats of the North Eastern States of India, 2013 and 2014

State	No. of elected representative					
	Gram Panchayat		Intermediate Panchayat		District Panchayat	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	24222	24222	2202	2202	420	420
Arunachal Pradesh	7416	7416	1779	1779	161	177
Manipur	1663	1664	***	***	60	60
Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	@
Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@
Nagaland	@	@	@	@	@	@
Tripura	5295	5295	299	299	82	82
Sikkim	989	989	***	***	110	110

@ Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have traditional councils.

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

Source: Women & Men in India.

### 6.2.1 State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD):

SIRD is an autonomous State Institute of Rural Development which has been converted during 2005-06 from the State Institute of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, an apex Training Institute of RD funded by the Ministry of RD as well as the State Govt on 50:50 share basis . It came into existence in 2000 by converting the erstwhile Manipur Panchayati Raj Training Institute (MPRTI) into SIPARD to have the uniform pattern of the SIRDs as per guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Various training courses are organised by the SIRD to acquaint the rural development functionaries with the Central Sponsored Schemes and ensure proper and effective implementation of the poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. During the year 2010-11 under report upto 28-02-2011, the Institute organized 152 training programmes. During 2014-15 (ending March, 2015), the Institute organized 137 training programmes. Altogether 5,480 PRIs elected representatives, officials and non-official representatives of NGOs etc. participated in the training programmes.

### 6.2.2 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA):

The RGPSA which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj during early 2013 is being implemented by the Directorate of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur. The funding pattern between the Centre and State Government is 90:10.

In order to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), various development and capacity building activities were taken up under the scheme. During 2014-15, construction work of 14 new Gram Panchayat (GP) building @ Rs 15.00 lakhs per GP and repairing of existing 4 GP buildings @ Rs. 3.00 lakhs per GP have been taken up. Construction of a State Panchayat Resource Centre also began with about 25% of total fund allotted.



### 6.3 Co-operation:

Co-operation is the basis of all organised human life. Mutual help and complete inter-dependence are to be met within the societies at all levels. Therefore, the co-operative movement in Manipur has played a significant role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in the rural areas. Initially, this movement was confined mainly to the field of agricultural credit. Later, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro-processing, agro-marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, social services etc.

The number of industrial and non-industrial co-operative societies for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the following Table No. 6.10.

Table No. 6.10 Number of Co-operative Societies in Manipur (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Item	Industrial		Non-Industrial		Total	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Senapati	198	426	231	3	429	429
2. Tamenglong	111	265	159	5	270	270
3. Churachandpur	219	618	190	10	409	628
4. Chandel	54	139	112	25	166	164
5. Ukhrul	295	632	373	36	668	668
6. Imphal East	553	1,321	463	15	1,016	1,336
7. Imphal West	583	1,073	490	0	1,073	1,073
8. Bishnupur	454	1,313	423	25	877	1,313
9. Thoubal	1,604	3,017	343	0	1,947	3,042
10. State Level Co-operative Societies	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Primary Bank in Imphal under direct control of RCS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	4,071	8,804	2,784	119	6,855	8,923

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

The growth of co-operative movement is regarded as one of the important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in the State. Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenon change in its dimensions where it touched every corner of human life and where we can find food co-operatives, production co-operatives, farm and rural co-operatives, handloom co-operatives, marketing co-operatives etc. From experiences gained in the recent past, it is felt that farmers/growers of agricultural/horticultural crops particularly farmers of fruits and vegetables are facing marketing problems. Farmers could not dispose off their produces at the remunerative prices as cold storage and export facilities are yet to be made available. Procurement as well as marketing of agricultural produces may be developed and modernized by strengthening the Manipur Co-operative Marketing Societies at the state level as well as all supply and marketing societies in the five hill districts.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are basically multipurpose. The main functions of the societies are to extend financial supports such as short-term crop loans, medium term and long term loans on agricultural purposes, storage and distribution of consumer items, chemical fertilizers and marketing of agricultural produces. The PACS are known as Gram Panchayat Level Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPLMPCS) in the valley while in the Hill, they are called Large Size Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS). As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015, there are 153 GPLMPCS and 74 LAMPS.

In general, the Cooperatives in Manipur are not functioning satisfactorily due to problems like inadequate funds, inefficient management, lack of coordination etc. Out of the total of 5376, the number of dormant and defunct Societies during 2011-12 are 1428 and 623 respectively. A picture of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur during 2014-15 is shown in Table No. 6.11

Table No. 6.11 Basic information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2014-15.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>I</b>	<b>CREDIT SOCIETIES</b>				
<b>A</b>	<b>State Level Banks (Agricultural Credit)</b>				
i)	Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	13399	4044.60	25721.10
ii)	Manipur State Land Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Non-Agricultural Credit)	1	2772	38.68	183.55
iii)	Manipur SC /ST Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	404	13.19	20.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Primary Banks :(Agricultural Credit) :</b>				
i)	United Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	742	3.31	10.11
ii)	Manipur Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	555	1.24	1.60
iii)	Manipur Agricultural Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Non-Agricultural Credit)	1	591	2.56	2.56

Contd

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
iv)	Imphal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	15949	332.78	19277.82
v)	Manipur Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	3753	14.59	232.19
vi)	Manipur Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	4379	100.49	36.07
vii)	Bishnupur Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1024	3.50	5.00
viii)	Thoubal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	102	2.43	2.43
ix)	Chandel Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	100	1.00	1.00
x)	Manipur Hill & Backward Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	3592	167.46	597.58
xi)	Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	53	0.25	49.20
xii)	Lamka Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1089	15.14	17.69
xiii)	Moirang Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	2715	26.70	266.92
xiv)	Manipur State Housing Dev. Coop. Bank Ltd.	1	515	4.85	4.85
<b>C</b>	<b>Thrift &amp; Credit Cooperative Societies</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>7732</b>	<b>36.02</b>	<b>98.55</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies :</b>				
i)	G.P. Level	153	76719	346.81	469.48
ii)	LAMPS	74	52262	87.30	148.91
iii)	Service	8	340	5.43	0.47
<b>II</b>	<b>NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES</b>				
<b>A</b>	<b>State Level :</b>				
i)	Manipur Milk Producers Union	1	71	4.12	4.12
ii)	Manipur State apex Housing C. S. Ltd.	1	157	161.75	845.83
iii)	Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Fedn.	1	104	5.00	5.55
iv)	Manipur Apex Coop. Marketing Society Ltd.	1	363	74.23	209.72
v)	Manipur State Coop. Consumers Fedn.	1	598	41.17	87.82
vi)	Manipur State SC/ST Dev. Coop. Fedn.	1	49	11.93	21.98
vii)	Manipur State Piggery Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	53	40.98	30.98
viii)	Manipur State Poultry Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	77	1.38	1.38
ix)	All Manipur Apex Transport C.S. Ltd.	1	27	15.52	16.07
x)	All Manipur Tours & Travels Dev. C.S. Ltd.				
xi)	Manipur State Cooperative Union				

*Contd*

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>B</b>	<b>District Level</b>				
i)	District Supply and Marketing Coop.	9	1369	88.38	16.902
<b>C</b>	<b>Primaries :</b>				
i)	Marketing	25	1872	37.80	41.14
ii)	Consumers	114	7649	77.29	147.85
iii)	Housing	170	16931	235.30	1018.08
iv)	Transport	138	4631	27.83	74.07
v)	Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing	478	15845	60.48	84.81
vi)	Fruits & Vegetables	293	5607	40.91	47.09
vii)	Pisciculture	415	16400	81.70	118.68
viii)	Labour Contract	236	9404	15.47	75.65
ix)	Forest labour	24	1397	2.67	6.36
x)	Piggery	129	5242	22.10	27.83
xi)	Poultry	238	9722	78.39	184.23
xii)	Collective Farming	133	9163	10.22	16.92
xiii)	Joint Farming	55	3989	24.99	13.15
xiv)	Miscellaneous	119	2693	13.17	46.93
<b>III</b>	<b>INDUSTRIAL :</b>				
<b>A</b>	<b>State Level :</b>				
i)	Manipur State Sericulture Coop.Fedn.	1	43	23.85	36.58
ii)	Manipur State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	1043	42.15	133.59
iii)	Manipur Fruit Processing & Cold Storage Cooperative Ltd.	1	2697	81.78	52.40
iv)	Manipur Rural Electronics Coop. Fedn.	1	7	8.79	14.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Primaries :</b>				
i)	Handloom Weavers	4929	514998	543.03	1019.00
ii)	Handicrafts	672	49569	28.70	61.50
iii)	Sericulture	182	7222	38.67	69.83
iv)	Electronics	3	72	0.90	2.00
v)	Miscellaneous	227	4443	12.25	24.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8953</b>	<b>882294</b>	<b>7201.23</b>	<b>51703.86</b>

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur

Concl'd.

The following table shows the district wise distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur for the years 2014-15.

Table No. 6.12 District Wise Distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur, 2014-15

Type of Societies	State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS	Districts			
		Imphal West	Imphal East	Thoubal	Bishnupur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State Level Banks	3	0	0	0	0
Other State Level	13	0	0	0	0
Pry. Bank	14	0	0	1	2
GPLMPCS	0	33	34	53	30
LAMPS	0	0	0	0	0
Service	0	6	0	0	2
Thrif & Credit	0	43	23	8	12
District Supply	0	1	1	1	1
Pry. Mktg	0	4	0	3	4
Consumers	0	10	12	23	26
Housing	0	45	40	20	33
Transport	0	51	23	6	38
Dairy & Cattle	0	66	135	21	71
Fruit & Veg.	0	0	23	11	2
Pisciculture	0	76	40	48	85
Labour Contract	0	45	40	48	29
Forest	0	0	0	0	0
Piggery	0	20	19	5	7
Poultry	0	56	30	41	18
Collective Farming	0	34	10	17	56
Jt. Farming	0	0	12	13	13
Weaving	0	360	450	2630	815
Handicraft	0	165	365	40	4
Sericulture	0	3	33	19	18
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Ind	0	55	31	10	49
Misc. Non-Ind	0	0	15	25	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>3043</b>	<b>1315</b>

Contd.

Table No. 6.12 District Wise Distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur, 2014-15

Type of Societies	Districts					
	Churachandpur	Senapati	Ukhrul	Tamenglong	Chandel	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
State Level Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pry. Bank	0	0	0	0	0	3
GPLMPCS	0	3	0	0	0	120
LAMPS	21	21	13	11	8	74
Service	0	0	0	0	0	2
Thrif & Credit	6	1	2	4	0	56
District Supply	1	1	1	1	1	8
Pry. Mktg	2	6	1	3	2	21
Consumers	16	15	6	5	1	104
Housing	3	10	7	7	5	125
Transport	11	4	0	4	1	87
Dairy & Cattle	35	56	71	8	15	412
Fruit & Veg.	110	12	111	18	6	293
Pisciculture	35	42	73	16	0	339
Labour Contract	20	14	0	27	13	191
Forest	2	4	1	13	4	24
Piggery	27	16	22	3	10	109
Poultry	32	16	28	11	6	182
Collective Farming	0	7	0	9	0	99
Jt. Farming	0	0	1	11	5	55
Weaving	178	130	225	98	43	4569
Handicraft	44	8	37	3	6	507
Sericulture	38	21	33	10	7	179
Electronics	0	0	0	3	0	3
Misc. Ind	37	39	0	0	6	172
Misc. Non-Ind	10	3	36	5	25	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>7853</b>

Concl.

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur

## **CHAPTER VII INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS**

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not develop much in the industrial sector of its economy. In the initial stage, Govt. policy in the state was one of revival and revitalization of the traditional handlooms and handicrafts of the local habitats. At present, there is no industries worth mentioning except traditional oriented ones such as khadi and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts. Manipur continue to remain an industrially backward state. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the total gross state domestic product at current prices is found to be 4.15 percent according to the advance estimates for the year 2013-14.

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

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

### **7.1.1 Rapid Industrialization:**

Industrialization implies the creation and growth of factories, mills, power plants and so on. It refers to the development of manufacturing and other related activities. Without rapid industrialization, economic development is almost impossible. The state Government has made persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state thereby generating more employment opportunities, alleviation of poverty and removal of economic disparities. Almost all the Public Sector undertaking like those shown below were facing financial

problems and paucity of fund for maintenance inspite of providing package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmes.

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

As a result, the Government has decided to wind up five companies namely Manipur Cycles Corporation Ltd. (MCCL), Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL), Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. (MSMCL), Manipur Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. (Joint Sector) and Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd. (MPAPL), as they are all loss making industries. Proposals for privatization also failed as there were no buyer of the units. Regarding MDPL, the Government has been consulting the central Government for its viability. As for Manipur Vanaspati & Allied Industries Ltd., the Company was about to wind up but for the stay order issued by the Guwahati High Court. MHHDC, MANITRON and MANIDCO will be revitalized so as enable to stand themselves with one time assistance. Proposals for revival of these three corporations were submitted to the State Government for inclusion in the memorandum to the Twelfth Finance Commission. The staff of the Public Sector undertakings which are under process of winding up were already retrenched. Regarding the MFIC, the process has been reviewed and it shall continue as Implementing Agency of the Food Park Project set up at Nilakuthi.

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



### **7.1.2. Small-Scale Industries:**

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

For speedy growth of small-scale industries, the Government has already brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. There were 8,341 registered permanent Small Scale Industries in 1994-95 with a total employment of 42,613, and investment of Rs. 26.41 Crores and production of Rs.123.16 Crores. The average employment per unit of manufacturing enterprises in Manipur in 1994-95 was 5.15 persons where average investment in plants and machineries per unit was worked out to be Rs.31.66 thousands. The average production per unit was found to be Rs.1.48 lakhs. In 2000-01, the number of units rose to 9,635 with an investment of Rs. 35.05 Crores. The units provided employment to 49,792 persons. The period recorded a production of Rs. 157.66 Crores. By the end of March, 2010 the number of registered permanent Small Scale Industries both SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation ) and NON-SIDO stood at 10,525 with an investment of Rs.69.62 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to 55,491 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.285.16 crores. The information for subsequent period is not available.

The growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) EM FILED (Part-II) during 2007-08 to 2014-15 is shown in the following Table No. 7.1.

Table No. 7.1 Growth of MSME EM FILED (Part-II) in Manipur

Year	No. of Units	No. of Employment	Average no. of Employment per unit	Investment (Rs.in lakh)	Average investment per unit (Rs. in thousands)	Production (Rs. in lakh)	Average per unit production (Rs.in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2007-08	54	573	10.6	203.4	3.76	686.98	12.72
2008-09	137	1035	7.5	1160.37	8.47	2840.00	20.73
2009-10	81	1012	12.5	1397.07	17.25	7289.95	90.00
2010-11	122	1327	10.91	959.40	7.86	2814.57	23.07
2011-12	122	1570	12.9	1492.11	12.23	9071.65	74.36
2012-13	181	1815	10.0	1224.57	6.77	5492.72	30.35
2013-14	180	2152	12.0	1754.43	9.74	6405.16	35.58
2014-15	198	2245	11.3	2643.32	13.35	8060.60	40.71

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

A total of 198 manufacturing units are found registered in Manipur during 2014-15. The district-wise break-up of industrial units, employment, investment and production during 2014-15 are presented in Table No.7.2.

Table No.7.2 Number of MSME EM filed (Part II), employment, investment and production in Manipur, 2014-15

District/State	Number		Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)
	Units	Employment		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Senapati	11	127	16.43	116.91
Tamenglong	11	68	23.20	65.24
Churachandpur	18	131	100.40	172.54
Chandel	2	10	4.00	37.00
Ukhrul	0	0	0.00	0.00
Imphal West	26	303	643.54	1602.93
Imphal East	42	729	1452.00	4647.88
Bishnupur	79	700	180.75	1029.10
Thoubal	9	177	223.00	389.00
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2643.32</b>	<b>8060.60</b>

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

### **7.1.3 Handloom:**

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

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

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

#### **7.1.3.1 Project Package Scheme:**

The project package scheme, being implemented since 1992-93, is one of the major schemes to provide the requisite support to weavers in an integrated and co-ordinated manner. The scheme envisages formulation and implementation of specific need base projects for development by a particular handloom product or development of a particular area of weavers. Altogether 2194 weavers were assisted under this scheme involving a sum of Rs.92.95 lakhs as central share during the year 2001-2002.

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

#### **7.1.3.2 Integrated Handloom Village Development project:**

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

#### **7.1.3.2 Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana :**

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

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

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

- Not Available

Source: Commerce & Industries Department, Manipur

#### 7.1.4 Handicrafts:

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

The State Government has made full efforts for overall development of handloom and handicrafts industries in the state. Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation and Manipur Development Society are the two agencies of the state government taking utmost efforts for production and marketing of handloom and handicrafts products. Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is apex co-operative society taking pivotal role in the co-operative sector for development of handloom & handicrafts in the state. There is also departmental raw-materials bank to meet the requirement of various types and quality of yarn of weavers at reasonable price. The Mechanised Dye House now run under the Deptt. is also making full efforts to make available quality dyed yarn for the weavers of the State. Although there are various schemes for the growth and development of handloom and handicrafts in the state, only few could be implemented due to want of fund.

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

Considering the significance of the role of handloom and handicrafts in India in terms of employment and income generation in addition to the aesthetic value of the products, the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census conducted all over India covered this sector for the first time. The district-wise handicrafts and handloom establishments, in terms of percentage, found in the rural and urban areas of Manipur as per the findings of the 6<sup>th</sup> EC is shown below.

Table No. 7.4 Percentage distribution of handicraft and handloom in Manipur, 2013

Sl. No.	District/State	Percentage of handicrafts & handloom		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	4.44	0.09	2.29
2.	Tamenglong	0.64	1.16	0.82
3.	Churachandpur	11.36	0.60	7.68
4.	Chandel	3.38	0.11	2.26
5.	Ukhrul	2.87	0.24	1.97
6.	Imphal West	26.59	15.03	22.64
7.	Imphal East	10.08	42.14	21.04
8.	Bishnupur	14.64	13.50	14.25
9.	Thoubal	26.00	27.13	26.38

Source: Provisional Results of Sixth Economic Census, 2013

### 7.1.5 District Industries Centre :

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

### 7.1.5.1 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana:

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

Table No. 7.5 Performance under PMRY scheme

Year	Target	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1999-00	1350	1035	891.60	281	197.35
2000-01	1000	113	70.60	100	58.36
2001-02	1100	642	485.77	642	400.18
2002-03	1300	717	539.73	33	21.57
2003-04	1200	606	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	1500	99	84.05	633	-
2006-07	1500	31	-	-	-
2007-08	1700	13	-	-	-

Source: Deptt. of Commerce and Industries, Manipur

### 7.1.5.2 Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)

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

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

### **7.1.5.3 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

This scheme was implemented by the District Industries Centre (DIC) with Khadi & Village Industries Commission as Nodal Agency at the National level. In addition to the DIC other implementing agencies of the scheme are Khadi & Village Industries Commission State office and Manipur Khadi & Village Industries Board. The total target of beneficiaries under the scheme for Manipur during 2008-09 was 195 projects. The total numbers of employment created under the scheme for the year 2014-15 are 3258. During the year under report 838 numbers of projects were sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 2082.67 lakh was released as margin money.

### **7.1.6 Khadi and Village Industries:**

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was established by the Govt. of India in the year 1957. The Khadi and Village Industries is not only providing employment to people in rural and semi-urban areas at low investment per job, but also utilises local skill resources and provides part-time as well as full time work to rural artisans, women and minorities. It was only in the year 1966 that the State Board for the development of Khadi and Village Industries was constituted by the Government of Manipur. The traditional sector of industries fall within the purview of organisations such as Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The KVIC include artisans in tiny industrial units and defines it as any industry located in a village or town inhabited by population not exceeding 10,000 which produces goods and renders services with or without the use of power in which the fixed capital per head does not exceed Rs.15,000. In the State, the KVIC has given special attention for economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women in general.

The production of KVI sector was to the tune of Rs.49.47 crores in the year 2006-07 as against Rs.49.42 crores in 2005-06 showing an increase of 0.10 percent over the previous



year. The total amount earned in the year 2006-07 was Rs.52.14 crores whereas the earning was Rs.52.09 crores in the year 2005-06. And the total number of employees in KVI sectors was 36 thousand in 2006-07. A comparative picture of North Eastern Region is also given in Table No. 7(a) of Part II. The amount of Grants and Loans distributed to various Industries under REGP (VI) in respect of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur during 2013-14 to 2014-15 are shown in Table No. 7(d). Districtwise Number of Bee-Keeper, Outturn Price and value of Honey in Manipur for the year 2014-15 is given below and for 2013-14 is in Table No. 7(e) of part II of this publication.

Table No. 7.6

Districtwise Number of Bee-Keeper, Outturn Price and value of Honey for the year 2014-15

Name of District	2014-15			
	No. of Bee Keepers	Production of Honey in Kgs.	Price per Kgs. (Rs.)	Value (Rs. In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	769	7,890	250.00	19.73
2. Tamenglong	278	2,825	250.00	7.06
3. Churachandpur	942	9,995	250.00	24.99
4. Chandel	535	5,427	250.00	13.57
5. Ukhrul	1,090	11,302	250.00	28.30
6. Imphal East	1,772	18,595	250.00	46.49
7. Imphal West	1,593	16,546	250.00	41.37
8. Bishnupur	744	7,440	250.00	18.60
9. Thoubal	1,483	15,497	250.00	38.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,206</b>	<b>95,517</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>238.85</b>

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

### 7.1.7 Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Promotion :

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

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

Accordingly, the Centre is to provide infrastructural facilities such as telecommunication, export-import information cell, show room-cum-sales counters, conference hall, boarding and lodging facilities, guest-room and restaurants, bank and other relevant Govt. extension counters to facilitate the trades/businessmen/ entrepreneurs in creating a business like congenial atmosphere. However, the Director General of Foreign Trade has permitted the bilateral/border trade along with the Indo-Myanmar border as per the prevailing customary practices for the commodities namely, mustard/rape seed, pulses and beans, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlicks, onion, chillies, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia & cinnamon), bamboo, minor forest products (excluding teak), betel nuts and leaves, food items for local consumption, tobacco, tomato, reed broom, sesame, resin, coriander seeds, soyabeans, roasted sunflower seeds, katha, ginger etc. During the period 2001-02, the volume of export and import was Rs.1.25 crores and Rs.8.30 crores respectively as per the report of the Land Customs Station, Moreh. During the year 2002-03, the value of export and import was Rs.3.66 crores and Rs.1.17 crores respectively. The main items of exports were wheat flour, bleaching powder, fenugreek seeds, Ani seeds, Cumin seeds, Soyabari, dry chillies, agarbati, suman rose powder, Pea, Garlic, Dry Buffalo Offal etc. while the import items were Betel nuts, Turmeric, Red Kidney bean (Rajma), Kuth roots, gram. Resin, reed-brooms, dry ginger etc. Table No. 7.7 shows the quantity and value of import commodities for the year 2010.

Table No.7.7 Quantity and Value of Imports of merchandise in the Indo Myanmar Border Trade during the year 2010

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Dry ginger	MT	-	-
2.	Betel Nut	"	352.0	13069430
3.	Turmeric Powder	"	-	-
4.	Kuth Roots	"	-	-
5.	Surpentina Roots	"	-	-
6.	Round hog	CFT	-	-
	<b>Total Import</b>			<b>13069430</b>

Source: Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Manipur

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

#### **7.1.8 Industrial Growth Centres:**

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

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

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

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

#### **7.1.8.1 Food Processing Industries (FPI):**

Food Processing Industries took a vital role in the development of industries and generation of large employment in the state. During the year 2014-15, a plan fund of Rs. 52.00 lakhs was provided for Food Processing Industries.

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

- i) National Mission on Food Processing
- ii) Training on FPI

#### **7.1.8.2 Food Park:**

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

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

#### **7.1.9 Bamboo Processing Industries:**

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

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

#### 7.1.9.1 Industrial Disputes:

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

**Table no. 7.8 Industrial disputes in Manipur during 2003-04 to 2013-14**

Year	NIC Code no.	No. of Industry	No. of work stoppage		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost (Rs.)
			Strikes	Lock-outs		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2003-04	75113	The Executive Officer, Municipal Council (private Sector)	330	-	330	-
2004-05	75113	-do-	330	-	330	-
2005-06	45202	The Chief Engineer, PWD	1966	-	1966	-
2013-14	-	Minor Irrigation Deptt.,	18 days	-	330	653.40

Note: Information for 2006-07 to 2012-13 are Nil  
Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur.

The above Table No. 7.8 presents the industrial disputes of Manipur during 2003-04 to 2013-2014. Table No. 7(b) of Part II shows the industrywise number of strikes and Lockouts in Manipur during 2001-02 to 2013-14.

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

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

(in nos.)			
State	Disputes	Workers	Mandays lost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-
Manipur	4	19485	112226
Mizoram	2	600	19200
Meghalaya	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-
<b>All India</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>29,13,601</b>	<b>2,96,64,999</b>

- NA

Source: Statistical Abstract, India, 2007.

### 7.1.9 Results of the Annual Survey of Industries:

The summary results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) reveal some idea about different characteristics of registered factory sector in the State. Manipur had a total number of 1,127 employees engaged in 61 registered factories in 2001-02. The total value of output, value of input and net value added were of the order of Rs.18.97 crores, Rs.15.57 crores and Rs.2.57 crores respectively. The important characteristics of Annual survey of industries pertaining to the state during 2012-13 are presented in Table No.7.10 and the salient features of ASI during the year 2008-09 to 2012-13 are shown in Table No. 7(c) of Part II.

Table No. 7.10 Important Characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries of Manipur  
for the year 2012-13

Characteristics	3-digit industry group:NIC-2008									
	130	106	107	108	110	161	162	181	239	other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Factories	4	4	3	3	3	11	3	3	76	18
Fixed Capital	251	300	253	414	77	24	77	174	4019	1972
Working Capital	97	691	1011	785	41	2	-56	-21	294	1845
Invested Capital	323	1691	1307	1388	179	24	240	195	4996	3603
Gross value of Plant & Machinery	0	73	0	0	44	0	21	155	381	18
Total Output	420	4634	1913	6715	286	21	172	392	11659	8702
Total Input	303	4427	1750	6520	243	8	167	250	8291	7626
Gross Value Added	117	207	163	195	43	13	5	142	3368	1076
Depreciation	23	28	38	32	12	1	14	27	484	291
Net-Value Added	94	179	125	163	30	12	-9	115	2885	784

#### Description of the Industry Codes.

103 - Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables

106 - Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products

107 - Manufacture of other food products.

108 - Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.

110 - Manufacture of beverages.

161 - Saw milling and planning of wood.

162 - Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials.

181 - Printing and service activities related to printing

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

Other Industry.

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2012-13

## 7.2 Minerals:

Minerals provide a base for the rapid industrialization. It is imperative, therefore, that proper attention is paid to their development. The State Government has formulated a New Mineral Policy (NMP). It is to develop mineral-based industries by identifying lack of infrastructure, lack of investment and flow of credit from banks and exploration of local resources and manpower to achieve the industrial growth. With the objective of the strengthening organisational set up, streamlining of mineral administrative machineries, augmentation and intensification of mineral exploration, commencement of mining activities

and participation in general water exploration and geo-physical investigations, it is proposed to provide sufficient fund during the Ninth Five Year Plan. To achieve the objectives phasing programme for exploration and investigation of minerals, collaborative efforts for strengthening of the Geology and Mining Division is initiated by creating Mining section. So far 58 percent of the total area of Manipur has been covered by systematic geological mapping and 42 percent still remains to be covered.

### **7.2.1 Mineral Resources:**

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

#### **7.2.1.1 Limestone:**

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

#### **7.2.1.2 Asbestos:**

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

#### **7.2.1.3 Chromite:**

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



#### **7.2.1.4 Copper:**

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

#### **7.2.1.5 Nickel:**

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

#### **7.2.1.6 Lignite:**

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

#### **7.2.1.7 Salt:**

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

### **7.2.2 Mineral Production:**

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

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

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

Year	District	Number of Mines	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in `000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1994-95	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	784	612
1995-96	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	470	519
1996-97	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	62	69
1997-98	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	68	128

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

Among the entire North East states, Manipur is the only state which produced chromite. A comparative picture of the mineral production of NESs is presented in Table No. 7.12.

Table No. 7.12 Mineral Production of North Eastern States of India during 1996-97 to 1997-98

State	Minerals	Unit of Quantity	1996-1997		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	36	114084
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	6	752	557232
	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	1698	1867800
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	4811	15246059
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	3	449	41384
	Minor minerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	62	69
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Mizoram	Minor minerals	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	279	31137
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Nagaland	Minor minerals	-	-	-	-
Tripura	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	154	169400
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

Contd.

State	Mineral	Unit	1997-1998		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	25	86725
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	6	687	509070
	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	1773	2508795
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	5130	17795970
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	3	438	74296
	Minor minerals		0	0	6382
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	68	128
	Minor minerals		0	0	2432
Mizoram	Minor minerals	-	-	-	4793
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	201	22210
	Minor minerals		-	-	332
Nagaland	Minor minerals	-	-	-	279
Tripura	Natural gas	m.c.m.	0	196	277340
	Minor minerals		0	0	462
m.c.m. : Million Cubic Metre			- Not Available		Concl.

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

## 7.2 Sericulture:

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

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Department has implemented 13 plan schemes for the development of four varieties of silk worm i.e. Eri (feeds on castor leaves), Muga (feeds on Som & Soalu leaves), Oak Tasar (feeds on oak leaves) and Mulberry Silk (feeds on mulberry leaves), culture as a subsidiary occupation in the lower belt hill areas of the state. So far, under this scheme 25,486 hectares of land had been brought under plantation of silkworm Food Plants and 21,968 families had been engaged in sericulture industry. Table No.7.13 present the district-wise sericultural production during 2010-11 to 2013-14.

Table No. 7.13

District-wise Sericultural Statistics of Manipur 2010-11 to 2013-14

District/ State	2010-11					2011-12				
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				No. of farms	Cocoon Production			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Senapati	10	75.76	20.62	41.48	0.00	10	53.80	3.55	34.50	0.00
Tamenglong	4	18.78	7.46	0.28	0.00	4	23.12	3.84	1.25	0.00
Churachandpur	14	47.55	3.55	7.49	2.82	14	81.37	4.22	6.75	3.66
Chandel	6	42.57	3.92	3.97	0.00	6	52.91	8.06	9.25	0.00
Ukhrul	7	65.42	4.85	2.60	0.00	7	68.03	5.95	1.25	0.00
Imphal East	26	106.92	58.98	2.98	9.38	26	195.20	86.40	5.00	11.83
Imphal West	13	41.46	18.10	0.28	1.88	13	60.03	18.72	7.00	3.24
Bishnupur	6	117.31	80.58	0.24	0.00	6	104.49	73.15	10.00	0.00
Thoubal	9	192.23	65.59	0.23	0.62	9	148.08	85.56	5.00	1.27
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>708.00</b>	<b>263.65</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>14.70</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>787.03</b>	<b>289.45</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>

Contd.

District/ State	2012-13					2013-14				
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				No. of farms	Cocoon Production			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Senapati	10	91.00	4.62	31.42	0.00	10	73.49	5.39	41.34	0.00
Tamenglong	4	13.41	4.99	1.35	0.00	4	33.58	5.87	1.96	0.00
Churachandpur	14	84.00	5.49	15.99	4.68	14	109.98	6.45	21.51	5.75
Chandel	6	18.06	10.48	8.65	0.00	6	70.56	12.41	13.13	0.00
Ukhrul	7	78.30	7.74	1.35	0.00	7	88.57	9.04	1.96	0.00
Imphal East	26	514.50	111.35	13.87	15.15	26	260.35	131.57	19.56	19.00
Imphal West	13	38.00	24.33	6.48	4.15	13	82.73	28.56	9.50	5.25
Bishnupur	6	62.01	95.00	2.16	0.00	6	137.71	111.39	3.07	0.00
Thoubal	9	135.72	111.00	5.40	1.63	9	199.03	130.22	7.82	2.00
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1035.00</b>	<b>375.00</b>	<b>86.67</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1056.00</b>	<b>440.90</b>	<b>119.85</b>	<b>32.00</b>

Concl'd.

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur.

### 7.3.1 Manipur Sericulture Project:

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

The Phase-I, Manipur Sericulture Project was started with the employment of Project Consultant since June, 1998. The total outlay of this phase is Rs.134.52 crores, of which,

OECF project loan fund covers Rs.116.19 crores (86.37 percent) and the remaining Rs.18.33 crores (13.63 percent) is the state share. In this phase ó 1 stage of implementation 1020 hectares in the mulberry sector and 200 hectares in the eri sector covered and completed by March, 2005.

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

### 7.3.2 Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) :

With the help of the Central Silk Board (CSB), the State Government has implemented the CDP since 2003-04. The Central Silk Board has approved 23 micro-schemes for implementation in Manipur with an output of Rs. 228.04 lakhs during the Tenth Plan Period (2002-07). The number of beneficiaries and amount released under the schemes is shown at Table No. 7.14

**Table No. 7.14 Physical and Financial Performance of the CDP in Manipur**

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

- Not Available

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Department of Sericulture

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

# CHAPTER VIII

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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

### 8.1 Power:

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

The power supply position in Manipur showed a marked improvement with the commissioning of the Loktak Hydro Electric Project in August, 1984. The demand of power was met mainly from Grid Power and a little from diesel and hydro generation. More emphasis was given to utilize Loktak Hydro Power to the maximum extent possible and to curtail the uneconomical generation of power from diesel generating sets. The number of sub-station in the districts of Manipur in 2012-13 to 2014-15 is shown in Table No. 8.1.

Table No. 8.1 District wise No. of sub-station in Manipur during 2012-13 to 2014-15

Districts	No. of Sub-station (MW)					
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	132/33KV	33/11 KV	132/33KV	33/11 KV	132/33KV	33/11 KV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	2	8	2	8	5	8
Tamenglong	1	6	1	6	2	6
Churachandpur	1	5	1	6	3	6
Chandel	0	2	0	2	1	2
Ukhul	0	6	0	6	1	6
Imphal East	2	7	2	7	5	10
Imphal West	1	10	1	10	3	10
Bishnupur	1	5	1	5	2	5
Thoubal	1	4	1	4	2	5
Manipur	9	53	9	54	24	58

The erstwhile Electricity Department, Manipur was unbundled and corporatized into the following two State Owned functionally independent successor entities w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2014, in pursuance of Electricity Act, 2003:

- (I) Manipur State Power Company Limited (MSPCL)
- (II) Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL)

The functions of the two entities are depicted in Table No. 8.2.

Table No. 8.2 Activities of MSPCL & MSPDCL

Entity	Activities
1. MSPCL	(a) Transmission network of 33 KV and above
	(b) All Sub-station of 33/11 KV and above
	(c) All generation units other than those mentioned in MSPDCL
	(d) Inspectorate wing is presently with MSPCL
	(e) State Level Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) is currently with MSPCL
2. MSPDCL	(a) Transmission network of 11 KV and below
	(b) All other distribution activities
	(c) Generation assets at 36 MW Heavy Fuel at Leimakhong, Hydel Plant at Leimakhong, existing DG Sets
	(d) Revenue collection activities

### 8.1.1 Power Generation:

The installed capacity of power in the state has remained the same as 11,845 KW during 1999-00 to 2001-02. However, during 2002-03 the installed capacity increased to 47,252 in 2002-03 KW. During the year 2003-04 the installed capacity reduced to 47,052 KW. Then there was an increase from the years 2004-05 to the tune of 47,252 KW. The installed capacity was 46,212 KW, 44,820 KW, 45,420 KW, 45,020 KW, 45,020 KW, 36,600 KW and 36,600 KW in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

Hydro Power generation depends on supply of water. The total quantity generated in 1999-00 was 8.29 lakh kWh which increased to 42.80 lakh kWh during 2003-04. The generation came down to 14.325 lakh kWh in 2004-05 to 3.140 lakh kWh in 2005-06. The total power generated during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 were 31.05 lakh kwh, 17.30 lakh kwh, 6.460 lakh kwh, 20.105 lakh kwh, 19.301 lakh kwh and 16.150 lakh kwh respectively. The installed capacity and generation of power in the state during 2014-15 are presented in Table No. 8.3. District-wise installed capacity and generation of Power during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Table No. 8(a) of part II.



Table No. 8.3 District-wise Installed capacity and generation of electricity, 2014-15

Year	Installed Capacity (KW)	Electricity generated (in lakh kw)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Senapati	-	-
Tamenglong	-	-
Churachandpur	-	-
Chandel	-	-
Ukhrul	-	-
Imphal East	4,000	4.00
Imphal West	25,490	2.52
Bish nupur	-	-
Thoubal	-	-
Manipur	29,490	6.52

Source: MSPDCL, Manipur.

### 8.1.2 Requirement of Power:

The requirement of power for all categories of consumers viz., domestic, commercial, industrial, water works and public lighting has been gradually increasing year after another. This has been due to the fact that all the development activities like education, health care, telecommunication, electronic media and computerisation etc. have been depending by and large on electricity. Table No. 8.4 shows the year-wise demand and supply of power of the State.

Table No. 8.4 Demand and supply of power of Manipur.

Year	Power (MW)		
	Demand	Part of the Demand Met	Shortfall
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2003-04	189	106	83
2004-05	116	108	8
2005-06	140	115	25
2006-07	155	110	45
2007-08	145	110	35
2008-09	157	100	57
2009-10	170	110	60
2010-11	184	110	74
2011-12	171	115	56
2012-13	201	119	82
2013-14	229	130	99
2014-15	262	232	30

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2014-15, Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL).

It can be seen from the table that the demand of power has always surpassed the supply. As per the 16<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India, the peak demand of power of the state was 156 MW during the year 2001-2002. The demand has increased to 172 MW and 189 MW in the succeeding years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 respectively. The demand met during the same period were 93 MW, 109 MW and 106 MW respectively. The shortfall of the demand has been increasing from 63 MW (40 percent) in 2001-2002 to 64 MW (37 percent) in 2002-03 and 83 MW (44 percent) in 2003-04. In 2007-08, the demand was 145 MW. The 18<sup>th</sup> Electricity Power Survey of India has assessed the requirements of power for Manipur as shown below:

Table No. 8.5 Requirement of Power & Energy in Manipur during 2010-11 to 2014-15

Year	Peak load (MW)	Energy requirement (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2010-11	184	838
2011-12	171	615
2012-13	201	722
2013-14	229	824
2014-15	262	956

Source: Annual Administrative Report, MSPDCL, 2014-15.

It is expected to have an increasing trend in the demand of power due to increase in population, enterprises and modernisation/mechanisation of various economic activities.

### 8.1.3 Availability of Power:

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

Therefore, the shortage of power is the major cause for the slow development in the state. The state continues to be deficit in electric energy. Purchases of power from outside the

state have been rising at a higher rate. The total purchased quantity for 2000-01 was 3,556.24 lakh kWh of the total availability. This has risen to 4,651.21 lakh kWh i.e. 90.86 percent of the availability during 2009-10. As per 18<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Supply (EPS) of Central Electricity Authority, the estimated requirement of power for 2014-15 was 956 MU. Table No. 8.6 provides the power availability in the state since 2007-08 to 2014-15.

Table No. 8.6 Power availability in respect of Manipur State

Year	Power (Lakh KWH)						
	Require- ment	Generated	Purchased	Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project	Total Available (Col. 3 to Col. 5)	Short-fall	Per Capita Availabili- ty*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2007-08	6,410	17.30	5720.30	707.70	6,445.30	35.3	246.06
2008-09	7,020	6.46	5504.25	587.69	6,098.40	921.60	228.41
2009-10	7,660	20.11	4651.21	447.86	5,119.18	2,540.82	188.15
2010-11	8,380	20.11	5672.18	709.09	6401.38	1978.62	230.93
2011-12	6150	15.64	5633.70	610.49	6259.83	109.83	216.77
2012-13	7220	10.08	5783.44	669.04	6462.56	757.44	218.62
2013-14	8240	10.10	6064.02	736.86	6810.98	1429.02	225.45
2014-15	9560	10.10	6425.8	424.2	6860.10	2699.90	222.21

\*Per Capita Availability is calculated by using Estimated Population

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2014-15, Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL).

The generation of all the central sector Power Project of North Eastern Region are shared among the states of the region as per the allocation made by the Govt. of India leaving 20% as unallocated share. During the year 2014-15, the allocated share of power for Manipur from the Central Sector Generating Stations of the North-Eastern Region is as given in Table No. 8.7.

Table No. 8.7 Share of Power for Manipur from Central Sector, 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity MW	Share of Manipur	
			Percent	MW
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Loktak Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	105	30.15	31.62
2.	Kopili-Khangdong Hydro Electric Project (NEEPCO)	275	20.90	19.80
3.	Assam Gas Based Power Plant (AGBPP) kathalguri (NEEPCO)	291	8.11	23.60
4.	Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant Ramchandranagar (NEEPCO)	84	8.31	6.98
5.	Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project	405	8.37	33.90
6.	Doyang Hydro Electric Project(Nagaland)	75	7.87	5.90
7.	TSECL a) Baramura(Tripura)-IV b)Baramura(Tripura)-V	21 21	2.5 2.5	5.25 5.25
8	Pallatana, OTPC	363.3	5.7	21.00

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2014-15, Manipur State Power Company Limited

In order to meet the domestic demand, the state, thus continued to purchase power from neighbouring states through Central sector projects. During the year 1998-99, the state received 174076 MWH power from Loktak Hydro Electric Project, 1,03,874 MWH from KHEP (Kopili Hydro Electric Project), 31,326 MWH power from AGTPP (Agartala Gas Turbine Power Project), 108785 MWH from AGBPP (Assam Gas Based Power Project) and 28,534 MWH power from MESEB (Meghalaya State Electricity Board). The Electricity received by the state from NHPC and NEEPCO was 1,74,076 MWH and 2,43,985 MWH respectively. State-wise energy exchange between the constituents of the North Eastern Region during the year 1998-99 is presented in Table No. 8.8.

Table No. 8.8  
Energy Exchange Between the Constituents of the North Eastern Region  
during the year 1998-99

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

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2000.

#### 8.1.4 Purchase of Power:

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

#### 8.1.5 Transmission and distribution:

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

##### 8.1.5.1 Transmission System:

During the year 2001-02 installation of 11 (eleven) nos. of 11/0.4 KV distribution sub-stations with a total capacity of 1029 KVA, up-gradation of 4 (four) numbers of 11/0.4 KV distribution sub-stations with an additional capacity of 668 KVA, erection of 6 Kms of 11 KV line and erection of 10.54 Kms of LT lines were completed. 49 nos. of 33 KV

electronic energy meters and 53 nos. of 11 KV electronic energy meters were installed at 33 KV and 11 KV feeders respectively. During the year 2007-08, installation of 132/33 KV Sub-Stations at Jiribam (2 x 20 MVA capacity) along with associated 132 KV lines (2Kms) is scheduled to be completed and commissioned. Up to the end of 2009-10 there were 7 nos. of 132/33 KV Sub-Station with a total capacity of 211.30 MVA and 43 nos. of 33/11 KV Sub-Station with a total capacity of 270.55 MVA.

#### 8.1.5.2 Rural Electrification:

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

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

District/State	Number of village			Percentage of villages	
	Electrified	Not-electrified	Total	Electrified	Not-electrified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Senapati	368	244	612	60.13	39.87
Tamenglong	113	58	171	66.08	33.92
Churachandpur	248	296	544	45.59	54.41
Chandel	296	54	350	84.57	15.43
Ukhrul	132	66	198	66.67	33.33
Imphal East	252	6	258	97.67	2.33
Imphal West	157	27	184	85.33	14.67
Bishnupur	72	2	74	97.30	2.70
Thoubal	128	5	133	96.24	3.76
<b>MANIPUR</b>	<b>1766</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>2524</b>	<b>69.97</b>	<b>30.03</b>

Source: 1. Electricity Department, Government of Manipur

2. Annual Administrative Report Department of Power, 2011-12

#### 8.1.5.3 Pattern of Power Consumption:

The overall consumption of electricity increased from 1972.06 lakh kWh in 2008-09 to 2200.30 lakh kWh in 2009-10. The pattern of consumption of power in the state shows that

the domestic consumption was highest compared to others. In 2009-10, it rose to 1274.85 lakh kWh. In 2009-10, domestic consumption accounted for 57.94 percent of the total followed by 28.54 percent and 7.28 percent consumption by public water work and bulk water supply work and commercial & small power sector respectively. The District wise numbers of Commercial and Industry consumer of Manipur is shown at table 8.10. An idea about the pattern of power consumption in the state from 2006-07 to 2011-12 may be had from the Table No. 8.11.

Table No. 8.10 District wise No. of commercial and Industry consumers in Manipur (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014)

District	Number of Consumer	
	Commercial	Industry
(1)	(2)	(3)
Senapati	371	100
Tamenglong	210	7
Churachandpur	734	178
Chandel	562	2
Ukhrul	370	14
Imphal East	1,630	657
Imphal West	6,111	593
Bishnupur	535	230
Thoubal	891	403
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>11,514</b>	<b>2,184</b>

Table No. 8.11 District-wise Electricity Consumption of Power, 2014-15

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public Lighting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Senapati	23.00	3.71	7.16	0.32
Tamenglong	2.13	0.18	0.02	0.02
Churachandpur	34.39	1.21	0.34	0.06
Chandel	3.23	0.99	0.004	0.37
Ukhrul	2.98	0.31	0.05	0.04
Imphal East	63.52	5.74	13.25	0.47
Imphal West	80.00	21.32	6.02	1.40
Bishnupur	20.74	1.44	0.80	1065
Thoubal	26.66	0.93	1.48	0.10
<b>MANIPUR</b>	<b>256.65</b>	<b>35.83</b>	<b>29.12</b>	<b>4.43</b>

Contd.

Year	Irrigation & Agriculture	Public Water Work	Total
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Senapati	0.00	11.99	46.18
Tamenglong	0.00	0.33	2.68
Churachandpur	0.00	8.47	44.47
Chandel	0.00	7.09	11.68
Ukhrul	0.00	1.86	5.24
Imphal East	0.13	32.11	115.22
Imphal West	0.00	37.69	146.43
Bishnupur	1.74	3.43	29.80
Thoubal	0.54	10.86	40.57
<b>MANIPUR</b>	2.41	113.83	442.27

Concl.d.

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

#### 8.1.5.4 Energy Consumption:

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

In urban areas, a growing demand for modern household fuels such as LPG, electricity and Kerosene is creating additional concern. The percentage distribution of households using different fuels for cooking are presented in Table No. 8.12 below:

Table No. 8.12 Percentage of households using different fuels for cooking in Manipur and All India, 2002.

Item	Manipur	All India
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cowdung	0.00	4.57
Electricity	0.05	0.10
Coal/Coke/ Charcoal	1.25	1.51
L.P.G.	50.05	36.81
Fire wood and chips	48.10	50.73
Gobar Gas	0.05	0.10
Kerosene	0.50	4.26
Others	-	1.92

Source: Compendium of Environment Statistics, India 2010, New Delhi



### 8.1.6 Power Development:

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

#### 8.1.6.1 Hydro Power Development:

Hydro-electric power plays a major role in the field of power development in the state. But the performance of the hydro-power stations has been seasonably variable. The mini/micro hydel projects are suitable for remote areas where the sub-transmission system is hard to reach. The state government started taking up various Micro Hydel, Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects and Mini/Micro Hydro Electric projects. The 3 (three) Micro Hydel projects viz. Gelnel Stage II MHP (2x100kw), Tuipokpi MHP (2x250 kw) and Maklang MHP (3x500 kw) were proposed for implementation under capital subsidy programme during the year 2001-2002. The Maklang Micro Hydel Project is scheduled to be completed during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Under Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects, Irang (4x15 MW), Barak (3x30MW) and Maklang Tuyungbi (3x15 MW) were proposed for survey and investigation during the Tenth Five Year Plan. A comparative picture of the mini/micro hydel projects upto 25 MW capacity ending 2009-10 is indicated in Table No. 8.13 below:

Table No. 8.13 Small Hydro Power projects upto 25 MW Capacity in the NES of India

North Eastern State/All India	Project set-up		Project under Implementation	
	Number	Capacity(MW)	Number	Capacity (MW)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	68	45.24	56	41.82
2. Assam	3	2.11	4	15.00
3. Manipur	8	5.45	3	2.75
4. Meghalaya	4	31.03	3	1.70
5. Mizoram	16	17.47	3	15.50
6. Nagaland	10	28.67	4	4.20
7. Sikkim	14	39.11	4	13.20
8. Tripura	3	16.01	-	-
<b>All India</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>2045.61</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>668.86</b>

Source: Compendium of Environment Statistics, India 2010, New Delhi

### **8.1.6.2 Water-Power Development:**

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

## **8.2 Irrigation:**

The state, although small in geographical area is comparatively rich in water resources especially in surface water. There are number of lakes in the valley such as Loktak, Ikopat, Kharungpat, Lamjaopat and Pumlelpat. In addition to this, the state has two major river basins viz the Barak river basin and the Manipur river basin. The average annual yield of the two major basins of the state has been broadly estimated to be 1.8487 million hectare metre (14.98 million acre feet.)

### **8.2.1 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:**

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

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

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

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

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

The Khuga multipurpose project was sanctioned for Rs. 15.00 crores in 1980 by the Planning Commission. The Project will create 1500 ha of annual irrigation Supply of 5 MGD of raw water for water supply and generate 1.50 Mw of power. The Project works were taken up in 1982-83. Owing to rescission of the 1<sup>st</sup> contract and fixation of 2<sup>nd</sup> contract in 1986, law & order situations, financial constraints, ethnic clashes etc., completion of the Project has been delayed and rescheduled in 2010-11. The head work component has been completed and commissioned on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2010 with a partial irrigation potential of 10000 ha. The progressive expenditure upto March, 2012 is Rs. 401.03 crores. The outlay for 2012-13 is Rs. 40.90 crores i/c CA (AIBP) of Rs. 34.00 crores.

The Thoubal Multipurpose Project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1980 for Rs.47.25 crores. The project when completed will create irrigation potential of 33,390 ha, 10 MGD of drinking water and generate 7.50 MW of hydro-power. The barrage component has been completed in 1991. The dam has been completed to the extent of 87%, Spillway to the extent of 79%, main and branch canal to the extent of 74%. Now the project

is targeted for completion by March, 2015 in all respect. The progressive expenditure upto March, 2012 is Rs. 890.54 crore including CA (AIBP) of Rs. 482.84 crores.

The Dolaithabi Project was sanctioned for Rs.18.86 crores by the Planning Commission and sanctioned by the state Government in 1992. The Project was originally planned for completion by 1996-97. However, owing to rescission of the original contract, financial constraint etc. the work is now targeted for completion during 2014. The latest approved revised cost of the project is Rs. 360.05 crores.

Land acquisition for barrage has been completed and 80% for canals was completed. Foundation excavation for main barrage has been completed and 38% of concrete work including super structures has been completed upto February, 2013.

Additional irrigation potential of 61,950 ha, 15.00 MGD of water supply and 10.75 MW of power will be accrued to the state on completion of the ongoing projects. Out of these 4MGD of raw water is also supplied from Khuga Multipurpose Project to the State PHED. Table No. 8.14 shows the overall benefits to be accrued to state on completion of the said projects in the Twelfth Plan.

Table No. 8.14 Irrigation potential/benefit to be accrued to the state during the 12th Plan

Sl. No.	Projects	CCA (in Ha.)	Ultimate Benefits		
			Annual Irrigation (in Ha.)	Water Supply (in MGD)	Power Generation (in MW)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Chakpi Multipurpose Project	9860.00	15260.00	3.00	7.50
2	Regional Jiri Irrigation Project	5750.00	9770.00	1.20	-
3	Iril Multipurpose Project	5500.00	8300.00	10.00	15.00
4	Sekmai Multipurpose Project	9000.00	13600.00	1.80	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>30110.00</b>	<b>46930.00</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>22.50</b>

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2014-15, Irrigation and Flood Control Deptt.

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

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

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

### **8.2.2 Minor Irrigation:**

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

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

#### **8.2.2.1 River Lift Irrigation:**

River Lift Irrigation is very significant during the rabi and first crops of paddy. Under this scheme, 6 (six) numbers of pumping sets are targeted to be provided in the command area of 450 hectare in the hills whereas 20 (twenty) numbers of pumping sets will be provided in the command area of 4000 hectare in the valley. During the Eleventh Plan, the

projected outlay is Rs.940.12 lakhs with the target to create irrigation potential of 5,000 hectare and proposed outlay for annual plan 2009-10 is Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

#### **8.2.2.2 Surface Flow Scheme:**

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

#### **8.2.2.3 Construction of Tube wells:**

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

#### **8.2.3 Flood Control :**

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

The Manipur River which is the main drainage channel of Manipur valley then flows towards Burma through the southern hills. The major river in this basin are (i) Imphal/Manipur, (ii) Iril, (iii) Thoubal, (iv) Nambul, (v) Nambol, (vi) Wangjing,(vii) Sekmai, (viii) Khuga (ix) Merakhong and (x) Kongba etc. The main river viz the Imphal River originates from the hills near Kangpokpi about 45 kms. from Imphal and is joined by the Iril river at Lilong, 10 kms. south of Imphal and by Thoubal river at the Irong Ichin near Mayang

Imphal, the Sekmai river at Sekmajin. After this, the Imphal River is known as Manipur River. The Khuga River joins the Manipur River near Ithai, upstream of Ithai Barrage. The Manipur River is connected with the Loktak Lake through a natural cut called Khordak. The Loktak Lake is the biggest water expanse in the State. The lake occupies prominent place in the hydrological system of the State. The average area of the lake is 216 sq. kms. All the rivers originating from western hill viz. the Nambul, the Merakhong, the Nambol, the Thongjaorok, the Ningthoukhong, the Potsangbam, the Khujairok and the Moirang rivers etc. drain into this lake along with a number of other smaller streams and streamlets. Other major lakes such as Ikokpat, Kharungpat, Lamjaopat, Pumlelpat which are on the left side of the Manipur river are also connected with this river through a number of natural drainages. All these major lakes act as flood reservoir of the rivers of the Manipur basin.

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

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

The main objectives of the Eleventh Plan is the completion of the ongoing schemes viz. Nambul River flood control project Phase I (Part I & II), Phase II (Part II, III & IV) and five drainage Projects and construction of new River embankment and improvements of the existing embankments etc. and continuation of the ongoing schemes of Nambul river flood control project Phase (I, II, III & IV) Waishel flood control scheme (11.40-19.60 km.) Merakhong River flood control project (16.50) and Wangjing River flood control Project

(17.26 km.). In addition to these, new 9 (nine) flood control schemes and Resectioning of 6 (six) Drainage schemes are also to be included during the plan period. The proposed outlay for the eleventh plan is Rs. 55.00 crores and the enhanced outlay for the annual plan 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is Rs. 13.00 crores, Rs. 63.00 crores and Rs. 17.00 crores respectively. The budget provision of 2010-11 is Rs. 32.00 crores.

#### **8.2.4 Command Area Development Programme:**

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

The scope and objective of the CAD Programme is to integrate all the activities crucial for increasing agricultural productivity and production in the command area of irrigation projects leading to better utilisation of irrigation potentials created by Major & Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects. The main works are construction of field element, field drains, land leveling etc. and conducting adaptive trials, training of farmers in irrigation, water management, enforcement of Warabandi for suitable distribution of irrigation water to the farmer's field etc. Initially, CAD programme was implemented in the Loktak Lift Irrigation Project having a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 24.00 thousand ha in the year 1982-83. The next CAD programme was taken up in the Command Area of Sekmai Barrage Project in 1986-87. Similarly, the third programme for Imphal Barrage has also been started from 1993-94. The CAD programme for Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component) are taken up under CADP in the commands of Minor Irrigation Scheme in the year 1995-96. Later, the Government of India has also included one medium Irrigation project and 8(eight) clusters of Minor Irrigation projects in the year 2000-01 and implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme have already been stated since 2003-04. Details of the development projects, its CCA & ultimate irrigation potentials are presented in Table No.8.15.



Table No. 8.15 Command Area Development Projects

( in '000 ha. )

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Culturable Command Area	Ultimate irrigation potential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Loktak Lift Irrigation	24.000	40.000
2.	Sekmai Barrage Project	5.000	8.500
3.	Imphal Barrage Project	4.800	6.000
4.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	17.350	30.000
5.	Singda Dam Project	2.400	4.100
6.	Khuga Dam project (KDP-I)	10.000	15.000
7.	Khoupum Dam project(KDP-2)	0.600	1.000
8.	Haipi and Lamlang MI project	0.945	1.607
9.	Aihang, Sitalok and Serou MI Project	1.464	2.599
10.	Ethei Maru MI Project	2.000	3.400
11.	Saikot, Masemlok and Wangoo MI Project	1.123	1.986
12.	MI project phase ó II	22.685	38.566
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>92.367</b>	<b>152.758</b>

Source: Draft Annual Plan, Planning Deptt., Manipur.

Out of above projects, Loktak Lift Irrigation, Sekmai Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose (Barrage Component of 2400 Ha. CCA), Singda Dam Multipurpose, Imphal Barrage and 8 (eight) M.I. scheme/projects have been completed under CADWM programme. During the Annual Plan 2007-08 & 2014-15, 4 cluster of new MI Scheme and during 2010-11, two new major projects have been included in the CADWM programme and the project details is shown at Table No. 8.16.

Table No. 8.16 Details of 4 Cluster of New MI Schemes started during the year 2007-08 & 2014-15 and two major project in 2014-15.

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Culturable Command Area (CCA)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Cluster of 28 M.I. Schemes in Imphal East and Imphal West District	6665	113305.50
2.	Cluster of 213 M.I. Schemes in Imphal East, Imphal West & Churachandpur Districts of Manipur	10659	17054
3.	Cluster of 125 M.I. Schemes in Thoubal, Ukhrul & Chandel Districts of Manipur	9043	14468
4.	Cluster of 169 M.I. Schemes in Bishnupur, Tamenglong & Senapati Districts of Manipur	9766	15625
5.	Khuga Multipurposed Project in Churachandpur & Bishnupur District	9575	14755
6.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component Phase-II) in Thoubal, Imphal East & Senapati Districts	2485	3800

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2014-15, Department of Command Area Development

The above 3(three) MI schemes have already created irrigation potential scattered in the districts of Manipur and the last two new major projects are been started in the district of Churachandpur, Bishnupur and Thoubal, Imphal East and Senapati districts respectively.

### **8.3 Transport and Communication:**

Transport and Communication is the basic infrastructure needed for generation of economic activity and for bringing about prosperity and well being in the state. A well developed transport and communication system plays a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Development activities of this sector generated large employment opportunities. Manipur is served by two means of transport viz., roads and airways. The existing facilities of transport and communication are not adequate which continued to be a major constraint in the development process of the state.

#### **8.3.1 Road:**

Roads are the lifeline of the people of the state as the only means of transport for the state is the surfaced communication and road link in the accessible terrains. As such road has a special importance as vital infrastructure for economic development of the state. High priority is given in the plans and programme for construction of roads to develop the economy.

##### **8.3.1.1 National Highway:**

National Highway is a highway which is declared as such under the National Highway Act, 1956. The National Highway system is the primary road grid of the state.

Highways and roads are regarded as arteries and veins of a state which are essential for its growth. The main artery of communication is the National High-way No.39 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighboring state of Nagaland. It runs through Mao in the extreme north of Manipur to the International border town of Moreh in the south-east. Dimapur is the railhead for road traffic to the state and in fact, this road is for so long her life line. The road passes through the hilly area of Senapati District and part of Nagaland Hill touching Kohima in between. The transport cost on this road is very high in view of frequent landslides on the hill tracts, restriction of transport services during night time due to unexpected events and one way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur.

Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. long National Highway No. 53 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Jirighat in Manipur Assam border. It passes through dense forests and difficult terrains of Tamenglong District which remained, by far, the most inaccessible district in the state. The opening of this road brings the District closer to other parts, helps in exploring untapped resources of the district and give incentives for more production and general development besides being a second life-line for the state. For this, State of Manipur, the road needs further development in order to be the main life-line of the state.

### 8.3.1.2 State Highways and Major District Roads:

The state Highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and take care of collection and distributary functions. The total length of State Highways was 1623 kms. at the end of March, 1998 and it has decreased to 675 kms. by the end of March, 1999 showing a decrease of 58.41 percent over the previous year. The total length of State Highways in the state has remained unchanged till the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2002. The total length of the National Highways and State Highways as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 was 967 kms and 668 kms respectively.

The road length maintained by the Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) was 8.648 thousand kms. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005. The classification of this road length (8.648 kms.) according to category of road viz. National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Inter Village Roads and OMNP are presented in Table No.8.17.

Table No. 8.17 Length of Road in Manipur

Classification of Road (1)	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March (In kms.)			
	1995 (2)	1999 (3)	2000 (4)	2001 (5)
National Highways	434.00	957	957	957
State Highways	1,158.00	675	675	675
Major District Roads	1,029.00	964	964	964
Other District Roads	797.00	1,013	1,013	1,013
Inter Village Roads	2,518.00	3,563	3,563	3,563
Other Minimum Needs Programme (OMNP)	132.00	-	-	-
<b>All Roads</b>	<b>6,068.00</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>7,172</b>
Surfaced	4,333.00	4,427	4,427	4,427
Un-surfaced	1,735.00	2,745	2,745	2,745

Contd.

Table No. 8.17 Length of Road in Manipur

Classification of Road	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010-11
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
National Highways	957	967	967	967	1101.0
State Highways	675		668	668	1228.0
Major District Roads	964	964	964	964	1272.0
Other District Roads	1,013	1,013	1,013	1013	1218.0
Inter Village Roads	3,563	5,036	5,036	5036	9008.0
Other Minimum Needs Programme (OMNP)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All Roads</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>8,638</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>8,648</b>	-
Surfaced	4,427	4,573	4,573	4,573	-
Un-surfaced	2,745	4,075	4,075	4,075	-
- Not available					Concltd.

Source: P.W.D. Manipur

During the period from 1998-99 to 2001-2002 the length of National High-way, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Road and Inter Village Roads remained stagnant at 957 kms., 675 kms. 964 kms., 1013 kms and 3563 kms. respectively. The length of National Highways, state High-ways, Major District Roads, Others Districts Road and Inter village Roads as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 were 967 kms., 668 kms., 964 kms., 1013 kms. and 5036 kms. respectively. Of the total road length the surfaced and unsurfaced road length were 52.88 percent and 47.12 percent respectively.

### 8.3.2 Road transport:

Road transport is the most dominant mode of transport in the state. There is consumersø preference for this mode of transport as it has advantages of timeliness in the movement of goods and passengers.

#### 8.3.2.1 Manipur State Road Transport Corporation:

In view of the geographical feature of Manipur, Road Transport is the only cheap and quick means of transport for the state. Consequently, there is need for greater thrust towards providing safe, comfortable, cheap and adequate facilities for transportation of passengers and essential commodities. With this in view, the existence of a State Road Transport Corporation Ltd. and its improvement is essential in the public interest.

The Manipur State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) plays an important social role in covering areas/routes which are not considered attractive and profitable for the private sector road transport enterprises. The fleet position for the year 2001-2002 were 25 buses, 29 trucks, and 3 (three) light vehicles.

Greater mobility of people has a crucial role in the economic and social growth of the country. Public sector role in passenger transport has been increasing since enactment of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 which provided efficient, economic, adequate and coordinating public transport on business principles. MSRTC has played a very important role in bringing national integrity and communal harmony by operating its services in the remote areas.

### 8.3.3 Motor Vehicle:

Motor transport is primarily responsibility of the state Government. The number of motor vehicle registered in the state as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 was 2,65,544 showing an increase of 19.49 percent over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 in the state, 71.43 percent were two wheeler, 5.04 percent were three wheelers (Auto Rickshaw), 15.52 percent were light motor vehicles (Cars, Jeeps, Taxi) and 5.78 percent were heavy motor vehicles (buses, trucks) and the remaining 2.23 percent were Tractor, Mini/Medium Bus & others including trailers. The details of motor vehicles in operation in the state are presented in Table No. 8.18.

Table No. 8.18. Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Manipur

Type of Vehicles	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March				
	2010*	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bus	1483	2045	2666	2677	2700
Truck	6769	10577	10809	12530	12633
Auto Rickshaw	8604	10088	10633	12615	13377
M/M Bus	476	660	1064	1104	1331
Car	11377	17100	19388	22962	23938
Jeep	5058	11440	13109	13443	13803
Tractors	2040	2547	2190	2298	2317
Two Wheelers	101762	130100	138702	150854	189691
Taxi	1027	1526	1994	2477	2582
Others+Trailers	502	1383	706	1274	2272
<b>Total</b>	<b>139098</b>	<b>187466</b>	<b>201261</b>	<b>222234</b>	<b>264644</b>

\* Excluding Tamenglong and Chandel Districts

Source: Directorate of Transport, Govt. of Manipur.

### 8.3.4 Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services etc. There has been a steady growth in the postal and telecommunication facilities in the state. There were 1394 post offices and 1 telegraph office in the year 2010-11. The population served per post office was 3644 at the end of March 2006. The following Table No. 8.19 gives a picture of the postal facilities in the state of Manipur.

Table No. 8.19 Postal Facilities in Manipur

(in nos.)				
Year	Post Office	Population served Per Post Office	Telegraph Office	Combined Post and Telegraph
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2000-01	692	3342	2	47
2001-02	691	3457	2	47
2002-03	694	3442	2	47
2003-04	697	3501	3	47
2004-05	697	3572	3	47
2005-06	697	3644	3	47
2006-07	697	NA	2	NA
2007-08	697	NA	1	NA
2008-09	697	NA	1	NA
2009-10	697	NA	1	NA
2010-11*	1394	NA	1	NA
2011-12	1394	NA	1	NA
2012-13	1394	NA	1	NA
2013-14	1394	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not Available

\* upto 31-12-2011

Source: 1. Directorate of Postal Services, Manipur.

2. Office of the Telecom District Manager, Imphal.

There were 48245 telephone connection in the state as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 showing an increase of 3.94 percent over the previous year, 2004-2005. However, from 2006-07 onward the number of telephone connection shows a decline. There were 47631 connection in the year 2006-07 and again in the year 2007-08 there were 34507 connection which depicts a decrease of 27.55% over the previous year 2006-07. However, in the year 2009-10 there were 32613 connection against 31241 connection in the previous year 2008-09 with an increased of 4.39 percent. But, in the year 2010-11, there were 28458 connections decreasing 12.74 percent over the previous year 2009-10 which were 32613. The growth of telecommunication facilities in the state is shown in Table No. 8.20 and the districtwise telecommunication facilities in Manipur for the year 2013-14 is shown in Table No. 8.21

Table No. 8.20 Telecommunication facilities in Manipur

Year	No. of public call offices *	No. of telephone connection
(1)	(2)	(3)
2000-01	1145	29453
2001-02	1142	33945
2002-03	1606	41468
2003-04	1565	44192
2004-05	1698	46417
2005-06	1803	48245
2006-07	2119	47631
2007-08	2269	34507
2008-09	3666	31241
2009-10	3816	32613
2010-11	2013	28458
2011-12	-	28150
2012-13	-	20666
2013-14	932	20047

\* Includes Local/STD/Trunk

Source: Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal.

Table No. 8.21 District wise Telecommunication facilities in Manipur, 2013-14.

(in nos.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Telegraph Office	Telephone Exchange	Telephone Working (DEL)	P.C.Os. (Local/STD/Trunk)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Senapati	-	9	1003	70
2.	Tamenglong	-	2	442	7
3.	Churachandpur	-	3	1127	29
4.	Chandel	-	4	961	55
5.	Ukhrul	-	1	525	35
6.	Imphal East	-	6	1989	208
7.	Imphal West	1	14	11109	403
8.	Bishnupur	-	5	395	5
9.	Thoubal	-	6	2496	120
	<b>Manipur State</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20047</b>	<b>932</b>

- Nil

Source: Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal.

#### 8.4 Banking:

A bank is an institution which deals mainly in credit by way of accepting deposits of money for the purpose of lending or investment, from the public repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawable by cheque, draft, and order or otherwise. The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of the state can hardly be exaggerated. Growth of industry and trade has necessitated the development of banks and other financial institutions.

##### 8.4.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks:

Commercial Banks constitute the most important segment of the banking organizations. Their main functions are to accept deposits and to provide short term loans. They also discount bills of exchange and perform a number of subsidiary and general utility functions. In India, Scheduled Commercial Banks are categorized into five different groups according to their ownership and/or nature of operation. These bank groups are (i) State Bank



of India and its associates, (ii) Nationalised Banks, (iii) Regional Rural Banks, (iv) Foreign Banks and (v) Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks (in the private sector).

The total number of scheduled commercial banking offices in Manipur was 115 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 of which State Bank of India accounted for 29 offices .Manipur Rural Banks had the highest number of offices in the state with a total of 28 offices, followed by the UBI with 28 and ICICI Bank and CBI with 5 each respectively in the state. The number of various commercial banking offices operating in the state excluding Scheduled Cooperative Banks is shown in Table No. 8.22. A comparative statement showing the number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the North Eastern States of India is presented at Table No. 8(d) of part II.

Table No. 8.22 Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks & their offices in Manipur  
(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March )

Name of Banks	Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>A. State Bank of India and its associates</b>							
State Bank Of India	18	17	20	20	22	28	29
<b>B. Nationalized Banks</b>							
1. Allahabad Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Axis Bank	-	-	1	1	2	2	4
3. Bank of Baroda	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. Central Bank of India	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
5. ICICI Bank	-	-	1	1	1	2	5
6. Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
7. Punjab and Sind Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
8. Punjab National Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9. United Commercial Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
10. United Bank Of India	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
11. Vijaya Bank	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
12. Bank of India	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
13. HDFC Bank	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
14. Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15. Canara Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16. IDBI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>C. Public Sector Banks (A+B)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>D. Regional Rural Bank</b>							
Manipur Rural Bank	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
<b>E. All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>115</b>

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2012-13, RBI.

The Banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years. There was only 37 (thirty seven) numbers of scheduled commercial bank offices during the year 1981. The number was more than double during the year 1991 and it was recorded as 87 (eighty seven). As on 31st March 2012 there was only 98 (ninety eight) scheduled commercial banking offices in the state. Out of the total number of 98 offices, 44.21 percent were in the rural areas, 24.21 percent in the semi-urban areas and 31.58 percent in the urban areas. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009, the average population per bank offices of the state was 39.09 thousands. The distribution of scheduled commercial bank offices of Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.23.

Table No. 8.23 Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices of Manipur  
(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Year	Number of Offices			
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2005	40	15	23	78
2006	36	19	23	78
2007	34	20	23	77
2008	33	20	23	76
2009	35	21	25	81
2010	35	20	26	81
2011	36	21	28	85
2012	43	30	25	98
2013	50	35	30	115

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2012-13, RBI.

#### 8.4.2 Growth of Deposits and Credit:

The aggregate deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State during the year 2011 was Rs.3,53,700 lakhs. The volume of the deposits to these banks in the year 2012 was Rs.4,23,500 lakhs which shows an increase of 19.73 percent from that of previous year. The volume of total credit deployed by these banks was Rs.1,15,900 lakhs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 which increased to Rs.1,27,400 lakhs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012. Thus, an increase of 9.92% was observed in March, 2012 over that of March, 2011. The trends in deposit and credit of scheduled commercial banks of the state over the past few years may be seen in the Table No. 8.24 and a comparative picture of deposits and credits of North-Eastern Region are presented in Table No. 8.(e) of part II.

Table No. 8.24 Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State bank of India		Nationalised Banks		Regional Rural Banks	
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2003	30300	5900	31100	10600	2500	1400
2004	39400	8500	39400	13600	3100	1600
2005	42800	19300	50700	18100	3700	2400
2006	56200	32800	60500	20200	4700	3500
2007	68700	42300	70200	30800	5100	3600
2008	90500	50300	87000	32800	5500	3300
2009	108700	55800	114500	32700	7200	3000
2010	115200	68300	139500	40100	8200	3000
2011	146900	63100	168500	48800	9500	3300
2012	187100	71800	189000	51000	13300	3600
2013	246200	77500	214500	62300	13600	4600

Year	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks		All Scheduled Commercial Banks		Credit Deposit Ratio (percent)
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2003	-	-	63900	18000	28.17
2004	-	-	81900	23800	29.06
2005	-	-	97200	39800	40.95
2006	-	-	121400	61500	50.66
2007	-	-	144000	76900	53.40
2008	-	-	183000	86400	47.21
2009	6400	100	236800	91600	38.68
2010	13400	700	276300	112100	40.57
2011	28800	700	353700	115900	32.77
2012	34100	1000	423500	127400	30.08
2013	61200	2500	535500	146900	27.43

- Not available

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2012-13, RBI.

It will be seen from the above table that the credit deposit ratio (CDR) of scheduled commercial banks in Manipur as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012 has been worked out at 30.08 percent. as against the ratio of 32.77 percent showing a decrease over the previous years.

The per Capita deposits of these banks in the state as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 was Rs.19167 as against Rs.15360 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012. The Per Capita Credit of these banks in the state was Rs.5258 on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 showing an increase of 13.81 percent over the previous year. The banking scenario of Manipur are shown in Table No. 8.25.

Table No. 8.25 Banking Scenario of Manipur (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of Bank offices	Deposits	Credit	Deposits per Bank	Credit per Bank	Per capita deposits (in Rs.)	Per capita credit (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2002	79	61100	15500	773.42	196.20	2519.08	639.05
2003	79	63900	18000	831.00	232.00	2351.00	658.00
2004	77	81900	23800	1065.00	309.00	2856.00	829.00
2005	78	97200	39800	1246.00	510.00	3386.00	1386.00
2006	78	121400	61500	1556.00	787.00	4126.00	2087.00
2007	77	144000	76900	1823.00	975.00	4781.00	2556.00
2008	76	183000	86400	2408.00	1137.00	5953.00	2811.00
2009	80	236800	91600	2960.00	1145.00	7573.00	2929.00
2010	81	254700	108400	3144.44	1338.27	11413.00	4630.00
2011	85	315400	111900	3710.59	1316.47	14443.00	4733.00
2012	98	423500	127400	4870.00	1460.00	15360.00	4620.00
2013	115	535500	146900	5300.00	1450.00	19167.00	5258.00

Note: Out of 95 Scheduled Commercial Banks, only 101 nos. of Banks reported for this table.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2012-13, RBI.

## **CHAPTER IX SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Development of social infrastructure is a crucial need for the welfare state. State Government of Manipur has been making several efforts continuously for all-round development prioritising the sectors like education, public health, water supply, social welfare, employment etc., for uplifting the quality of life of the people of the state.

### **9.1 Education:**

Education is a life long process by which an individual acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights. It starts from the cradle and ends at the grave for an individual. And life experiences are given to child through the informal agencies like family, social groups (clubs, associations, political parties, literary circle, debating societies, library, mass media radio, television, cinema, museum, tour etc.) and also through the agencies of formal education such as schools, colleges, universities etc. However, education is one of the principal factors influencing the quality of the state's labour force. It has an important role in the socio-economic development of the State. Its contribution to economic growth and its impact on population controls life expectancy, infant mortality, improving nutritional status and strengthening civil institutions is well recognised. As per National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

#### **9.1.1 Progress of Education:**

There has been a great deal of accomplishment in the field of education since 1950-51. The number of educational institutions has increased from 538 in 1950-51 to over 4222 by the end of 2004-2005. Out of these 4222 institutions, 4089 were schools, 62 colleges and two universities. Table No. 9.1 shows the number of recognised educational institutions of various type and a comparative picture of the total number of recognised educational institutions in North-East States (2012-13) are presented in Table No. 9(a) of part II.

Table No. 9.1 Number of recognised educational institutions by types

Year	Number of Institutions							All Institutions
	Univer- sity	College for			School for			
		General Education	Profe- ssional education	Total	General Education	Profe- ssional & Other education	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	-	1	-	1	537	-	537	538
1960-61	-	2	1	3	2029	314	2343	2346
1970-71	-	12	14	26	2979	389 *	3369	3394
1980-81	-	24	41	65	3576	511	4087	4152
1990-91	1	29	33	62	4307	2492	6799	6862
1995-96	2	50	38	88	3622	77 *	3699	3789
2000-01	2	61	13	74	3970	78 *	4048	4124
2005-06	-	-	-	-	4344	104	4448	4448**
2006-07	-	-	-	-	4007	104	4111	4111**
2007-08	-	-	-	-	4006	104	4110	4110**
2008-09	-	-	-	-	4045	104	4149	4149**
2009-10	-	-	-	-	3875	104	3979	3979**

\* Due to cancellation of non-formal education

\*\* Excluding Colleges and University.

Source: Directorate of Education (S) & (U). Government of Manipur.

Since 1950-51, the number of institutions imparting occupational and technical education has shown a phenomenal increase. Among these, different types of institutions like those connected with agriculture, arts and commerce, engineering, medicine, physical education, teachers training etc. are emphatically included. The University level education is imparted in subjects such as arts, sciences, vocational courses and specialised subjects etc. Universities also offer good higher research facilities. It has been observed that significant progress had been made in the spheres of education in the state. The literacy rate in Manipur has gone up from 11 percent in 1951 to 76.94 percent in 2011. In the state, the rate of male literacy was as high as 83.58 percent while rate of the female literacy stood at 70.26 percent in 2011. Despite the rise in literacy rate, the absolute number of illiterates has increased due to fast growing population. Districtwise number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate according to 2011 census are presented in Table No. 9.2.

Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literates and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2011 census

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of literate			No. of illiterate		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>1908476</b>	<b>1039858</b>	<b>868618</b>	<b>947318</b>	<b>398728</b>	<b>548590</b>
1.	Senapati	264477	148012	116465	214671	99311	115360
2.	Tamenglong	85006	47403	37603	55645	24968	30677
3.	Churachandpur	195935	104013	91922	78208	34807	43401
4.	Chandel	90302	51053	39249	53880	23526	30354
5.	Ukhrul	129829	70148	59631	54169	24570	29599
6.	Imphal East	324664	173314	151350	131449	52780	78669
7.	Imphal West	392626	205985	186641	125366	49069	76297
8.	Bishnupur	156333	87313	69020	81060	31469	591
9.	Thoubal	259304	152617	116687	152864	58228	94636

Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literate and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2011 census

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy rate		
		Person	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>76.94</b>	<b>83.58</b>	<b>70.26</b>
1.	Senapati	63.60	69.21	57.67
2.	Tamenglong	70.05	76.09	63.69
3.	Churachandpur	82.78	86.97	78.50
4.	Chandel	71.11	77.78	63.96
5.	Ukhrul	81.35	85.52	76.95
6.	Imphal East	81.95	88.77	75.32
7.	Imphal West	86.08	92.24	80.17
8.	Bishnupur	75.85	85.11	66.68
9.	Thoubal	74.47	85.00	64.09

Concltd.

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur.

### 9.1.2 School Education :

As per the National Policy on Education 1986, a target had been set for the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Under this policy, three aspects of elementary education viz. (i) universal access and enrolment (ii) universal retention of children upto 14 years of age and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education are to be achieved.

Several programmes like National Programme of Nutrition support to primary education (mid-day meal scheme) and promotion of girls' education were also undertaken in the state. Under mid-day meal scheme, the state is providing 3kgs. of rice per student per month to the students of class I to V reading in 2997 Govt. and aided schools having primary classes. Under the scheme (Expanded Operation Black Board) of the Govt. of India, minimum teaching learning materials, like teachers equipment, teaching learning materials, games materials, play materials, books for library, furniture etc. were procured for 398 upper primary schools of the state during 2002-03. The total enrolment at the primary stage (Class I to V) decreased from 199.23 thousands in 2008-09 to 136.03 thousands in 2009-10. Of these, the relative share of girls' enrolment increased from 48.43 percent in 2008-09 to 50.85 percent in 2009-10. Total enrolment at the Elementary stage (Class I to VIII) in 2009-10 is 291.12 thousands as against 389.99 thousands in 2008-09. The relative share of girls' enrolment was 51.08 percent in 2009-10 as against 47.98 percent in 2008-09. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of students enrolled by stages.

**Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stage/classes**

Year	Schools					
	Primary (Class I to V)			Middle/Upper Primary (Class VI to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2001-02	1,09,206	1,03,986	2,13,192	80,271	71,181	1,51,452
2002-03	1,83,711	1,71,642	3,55,353	64,098	60,488	1,24,586
2003-04	1,14,378	1,04,391	2,18,769	95,533	85,915	1,81,448
2004-05	1,14,820	1,11,466	2,26,286	96,316	86,711	1,83,027
2005-06	1,01,204	1,11,844	2,13,048	96,165	86,605	1,82,770
2006-07	1,13,484	1,10,575	2,24,059	96,656	88,645	1,85,301
2007-08	1,10,634	1,06,493	2,17,127	96,807	89,202	1,96,009
2008-09	1,02,949	96,674	1,99,623	99,932	90,437	1,90,369
2009-10	66,853	69,178	1,36,031	75,566	79,526	1,55,092

Contd.



Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stages/classes

Year	Schools		
	Elementary (Class I to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2001-02	1,89,477	1,75,167	3,64,644
2002-03	2,47,809	2,32,130	4,79,939
2003-04	2,09,911	1,90,306	4,00,217
2004-05	2,11,136	1,98,177	4,09,313
2005-06	1,97,369	1,98,449	3,95,818
2006-07	2,10,140	1,99,220	4,09,360
2007-08	2,07,441	1,95,695	4,03,136
2008-09	2,01,881	1,87,111	3,89,992
2009-10	1,42,419	1,48,704	2,91,123

Concl'd.

The school level education is primarily looked after by the State Government. The high school stage of education comprising of classes from class IX to X are under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur. And Higher Secondary Schools Education comprising of class XI to XII comes under the control of Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur. The total number of high and higher secondary schools in the state were 786 by the end of 2009-10. The enrolment of students for high and higher secondary classes has increased by 13.70 percent during 2009-10 over the previous year 2008-09. And the average number of students per teacher in 2009-10 was 10 for high/higher secondary schools as seen from Table No.9.4.

Table No. 9.4 Number of high/higher secondary schools, students and teachers in Manipur

Year	High/Higher Secondary School	Student			Teacher	Students per Teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
		(3)	(4)	(5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2006-07	744	1,37,543	1,26,226	2,63,769	13,392	14
2007-08	743	2,78,668	1,29,218	4,07,886	14,706	14
2008-09	763	1,47,041	1,34,573	2,81,614	10,060	19
2009-10	786	1,65,140	1,55,069	3,20,209	14,869	10

The Board of Secondary Education and the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur conducts the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) Examinations respectively. Table No. 9.5 shows the result of H.S.L.C. Examinations in the state from 2010-11 to 2013-14.

Table No. 9.5 Results of H.S.L.C. Examinations of Manipur

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination					
	Number of Student					
	Male			Female		
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2010-11	18458	13869	75.00	16485	10856	66.00
2011-12	14190	10753	76.00	14011	9563	68.00
2012-13	15729	12315	78.00	15311	10826	71.00
2013-14	15976	11624	73.00	15451	10342	67.00

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination			Percentage ratio of passed Female to Male student
	Number of Student			
	Total			
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2010-11	34943	24725	71.00	0.88
2011-12	30050	21147	70.00	0.89
2012-13	33579	24267	72.00	0.91
2013-14	33876	22985	68.00	0.92

- Not Available

Source : Board of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur.

#### 9.1.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

On 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2004, an outlay of Rs. 4,601.13 lakhs was approved for implementation of SSA in Manipur. The objective of the SSA Project is to ensure universal education for children in the age group of 6-14 years. During 2004-05, the grant released by the Central and State Government was Rs. 17.25 crores and 3.68 crores respectively. Under the scheme, text book were provided to 2,34,299 girls and ST/SC children in class I-VIII in 2005-06. During 2006-07, 3,21,951 girls, ST/SC children in class I-VIII were given text books worth Rs. 150 per child. Again during the year 2007-08, free text books worth Rs. 3.96 crores have

been provided to 2,76,120 students of ST/SC and all girls in the Government and Aided Schools of 68,159 school children are covered out of a total of 74,368 class I-VIII.

### 9.1.3 Higher Education/Colleges:

Higher education plays a crucial role in the national development process. The matters relating to higher education are looked after by Directorate of Higher Education (U). The total number of colleges for General Education in the state at the end of 2005 was 62 (all types including private colleges). All these colleges had teaching facilities for higher degree courses. Table No. 9.6 shows the number of colleges, students enrolled and number of teachers.

**Table No. 9.6 Number of Colleges, Students and Teachers for general education of Manipur**

Year	College	Student			Teacher	Students per teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	2	1,771	243	2,014	71	28
1970-71	12	7,767	2,385	10,152	368	28
1980-81	24	12,847	7,712	20,559	1,045	20
1990-91	29	22,427	16,597	39,024	1,025	38
1995-96	50	26,655	18,678	45,333	2,541	18
1996-97	50	23,560	20,017	43,577	2,695	16
1997-98	51	24,249	20,600	44,849	2,898	15
1998-99	50	24,411	21,407	45,818	2,898	16
1999-00	58	15,489	16,312	31,801	2,841	11
2000-01	25 *	10,053 *	8,611 *	18,664 *	1,267 *	15
2002-03	62	11,135	10,539	21,674	NA	NA
2003-04	62	8,727	8,003	16,730	NA	NA
2004-05	62	8,711	7,494	16,205	NA	NA

NA: Not Available

\* Excluding Private Colleges

Source: Directorate of Education (U). Govt. of Manipur.

The above table shows an increasing trend in the number of colleges, students enrolment as well as in the number of teachers. The average number of students per teacher in 2000-01 was 15 for colleges.

### 9.1.4 Technical Education :

Technical education is basically meant to produce trained manpower in adequate numbers for speedy economic development of the state. Training have been diversified and

programmes modified to take care of the needs of the modern development in technology. At the end of the Sixth Plan, the state had only a polytechnic having diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering etc. But the existing arrangements for educating at degree level is by reserving specified number of seats in different Engineering Colleges of the country through the Ministry of Human Resource Development. One Engineering College (Govt. College of Technology) was started during the annual plan 1998-99 in 3 (three) courses viz., Civil, Computer Science, Electronic & Communication Engineering with per intake capacity of 30 (thirty) each further the produce of technically trained manpower for the upliftment of economic development of the state. Still, inspite of all these, progress of technical education is at a slow pace and the state is lagging behind and is quite below the level of the other states in the development of technical education.

#### **9.1.5 Industrial Training Institute:**

There are 7 (seven) Industrial Training Institutes in the state which are imparting various engineering and non-engineering training courses based on locally suitable self-employment activities under two schemes viz., Craftsman training and Apprenticeship training. Under the aegis of the Government of India (DGET), training are also imparted in the new diversified fields so as to meet the technological advancement. During the Tenth Plan, 5 (five) Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be set up at Imphal East, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Chandel.

#### **9.1.6 Non-Formal Education :**

To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education and fulfillment of the constitutional objectives, Non-Formal Education (NFE) for the elementary age group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), has been working for the upliftment of the quality of education in the elementary stage of education as well as the goal of the universalisation of elementary education by adopting proper strategies non-formal educational schemes for drop-out and non-starters in the age group of 0-14. The SCERT has also been entrusted with the implementation of the schemes of vocationalisation of education at plus two stage for self-employment as one of the main objectives. This scheme is equally shared by Central and State Governments. It is basically aimed at providing the institutional infrastructure necessary both for coverage of non-enrolled and non-attending children and

strengthening the academic inputs of the action programme of non-formal education. During the Ninth Plan period, 3122 non-formal education centres have been functioning through 55 NFE projects with the total enrolment of 90,000 learners all over the state. Under the vocationalisation of education 8 schools were covered and 3 booklets were published. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs.900.00 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan (2002-03).

#### **9.1.7 Adult Education:**

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was established in 1988 by the Government of India with the aim of successful implementation of strategies of eradicating illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Following prescribed detailed guidelines for the implementation of total literacy campaign, the state Government has taken a policy decision to implement Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in a phase manner. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) it was targeted to eradicate 2.12 lakhs illiterate population in the age group of 15 to 35 years and retention of literacy skills for the new literates by the introduction of complete course of the programmes of Basic Literacy and post literacy followed by continuing Education Programme in phases through Jana Shikshan Nitayamas (JSN) centres. Out of this 2.12 lakhs population, 1.92 lakhs are to be covered under centre based projects and the remaining 0.20 lakhs population are to be taken care of by the Post-Literacy and continuing phase wise education programmes through JSN centres. It is proposed to eradicate 1,92,914 (87,257 males & 1,05,657 females) illiterate populations in the age group of 15 to 35 years during the Tenth plan (2002-2007). It also aim at the retention of literacy skills as well as improvement of skill of the neo-literates.

A State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Manipur was constituted as per the directive given by the NLM Authority, Government of India. In 2004-05, the TLC was launched in all the nine (9) districts of Manipur, through the District Literacy Societies (DLSs). The project is funded on sharing basis by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in respect of the Valley and Hill districts respectively. There are three literacy phases in the TLC programme. In each phase, a primer/book need to be completed by adult learners. The teacher are volunteers mostly educated unemployed youths, club members, women societies members, church members, retired teachers etc. The

districtwise physical achievement of the TLC as on March, 2007 is shown in Table No. 9.7.

**Table No. 9.7 Physical achievement of TLC**

District/State	Target	Enrolment	Persons completed Primer		
			I	II	III
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Senapati	67000	66560	66560	62682	39086
Tamenglong	16000	16027	14821	13162	9468
Churachandpur	20200	20213	20051	17682	15108
Chandel	18200	18600	18400	11486	10211
Ukhrul	15000	15000	15000	12963	11716
Imphal East	32000	32200	32200	30601	20930
Imphal West	30000	30200	30200	29526	18026
Bishnupur	20300	20300	20300	18464	13419
Thoubal	39400	40000	40000	28192	26534
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>258100</b>	<b>259100</b>	<b>257532</b>	<b>224758</b>	<b>164498</b>

NB : TLC- Programme was concluded during 2006-07 in all District of the State.

#### 9.1.7.1 Post Literacy Programme (PLP)

The PLP was launched in Manipur during 2006-07 with the following objectives :

- (i) Remedy the deficiency of learning in the literacy phases or, in other words, build up literacy skills satisfactory standards;
- (ii) Retention, re-enforcement, stabilization and upgrading of literacy skills and improvement of functional skills;
- (iii) Application in living and working situations but this need to be encouraged by positive measure. Through application of literacy, people begin to participate in the development process.

The programme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in the Valley and Hill districts respectively. The target groups of the programme are :-

- (i) Drop outs of TLC,
- (ii) Uncovered (gap between figures of TLC survey and enrolment),
- (iii) Neo-literates and
- (iv) New entrants/school drop out who are in the age group of 15 years and above.

The physical achievement of post literacy programme at the conclusion of the programme in 2009 is given below :-

Table No. 9.8 Physical achievement of Post Literacy Programme

District	Target	Enrolment	PL-1 Completer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senapati	67000	70141	50998
Tamenglong	16000	11683	2426*
Churachandpur	20200	20670	15635
Chandel	18200	18314	10974
Ukhrul	15000	15125	13506
Imphal East	32000	33065	22910
Imphal West	30000	30604	18881
Bishnupur	20300	20108	16534
Thoubal	39400	37620	25260
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>258100</b>	<b>257330</b>	<b>174698 @</b>

\* MOP learners of P-III completed

@ Excluding Tamenglong

## 9.2 Science and Technology:

Science and Technology plays a vital role in the process of development and transformation of a traditional agrarian economy into a modern Industrial economy. Development in the fields of Science and Technology in Manipur is carried out under the auspices of the State Government. The Government has been consistently laying emphasis on the development of Science and Technology as a major instrument for achieving national goals of self-reliance and Socio-economic development.

Set up in January, 1985, the Science and Technology Department has been a Nodal Agency in the State for planning, co-ordinating and promoting science and technology for achieving the socio-economic objectives through meaningful applications in numerous developmental programmes. In view of the growing significance of Information Technology, the Department of Science and Technology was renamed as Department of Science & Technology and Information Technology. The Department has reverted to its original name of Department of Science & Technology from 5-9-2009.

Not only being an implementing agency, the department of Science & Technology also encourages the use of non-conventional sources of energy to minimise the excessive use of forest products. The Department also provides a feasible alternative for supplying energy to locations which cannot be provided with conventional sources of energy. Altogether, 16

(sixteen) schemes were implemented by the department under 3 (three) major schemes viz. (i) Scientific Research, (ii) Development of non-conventional sources of energy and (iii) Integrate Rural Energy planning.

### **9.2.1 Scientific Research:**

Under scientific research centre, the Department had undertaken several scheme viz. (i) Science Centres and Science popularisation, (ii) S & T. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, (iii) Human Resource Development, (iv) Research and Development, (V) State Remote Sensing Centre and (vi) State Computer centre etc., to give a main thrust of all-round activities in the popularisation of science for welfare of various communities. To develop scientific temper among the students and people of the state, the Department had already set up 8 (eight) District Science Centres, 30 (thirty) District level science Model laboratories. Besides, the programmes like science symposia, science quiz/essay/seminars/workshops, national children's science congress, science excursion etc. were very effective in raising the level of science popularisation among the younger generation.

One Tissue Culture Laboratory at Manipur University and one Food Testing Laboratory at D.M. College of science were set up under the Research and Development scheme. Another project on "Micro-Propagation of certain orchids of Manipur using tissue culture techniques" was also completed by making the products available to the progressive growers. And it was found effective with remarkable progress in production of orchids during 1997-98.

The State Remote Sensing Centre had taken up a project on "Natural Resources" and completed the projects on "Application of Remote Sensing Techniques in Geological Studies in Manipur" and "Integrated Mission for sustainable development of Imphal District". The Remote Sensing Centre has Installed ARC/INFO, GIS software to supplement the existing image processing computer facility. The State Computer Centre plays the role of introducing innovative and appropriate computer application for Government departments with the objective of improving efficiency and productivity. Training on Computer operations and use of software were provided in various departments. Facility of AUTOCAD drafting was successfully introduced in departments like PWD. An Online INTRANET based Govt./Public information system has been set up. The Department is also providing computers and Modems under the scheme of computer for homes and computers were offered to schools at



low cost for use under school Computers Education. During 2009-10, the Manipur Remote Sensing Application Centre (MARSAC) has taken up schemes like Land Use/Land Cover of Manipur, Wasteland Mapping of Manipur, Land Degradation Mapping of Manipur, Urban Information system for Imphal and Kakching municipalities etc.

### **9.2.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:**

Under this Non-Conventional sources of energy, 5 (five) schemes namely bio-gas/bio-energy, solar energy, solar thermal system, wind energy and improved chulhas were taken up in the state. Bio-gas as a domestic cooking fuel is found suitable in Manipur. During the Tenth Plan, 800 bio-gas plants were to be constructed.

Solar energy like photovoltaic system (SPV system) are found to be a technically acceptable solutions for providing lighting to remote and non-electrified villages of the State. During 2007-08, Solar Home Lighting System was taken up in 39 villages and 100 Nos. Solar Street Lighting Systems was installed for Heirok area and in 2008-09, 4 Nos. was installed for Imphal Airport.

Solar Thermal system is to provide hot water systems to Govt./Private agencies and is found suitable in the State. 1000 LPD Solar Heaters in govt. buildings and 50 LPD Solar Water Heaters are also made available to the public at subsidized rate. Wind energy is another source of non-conventional energy. During 2007-08, promotion of 3 Wind Solar Hybrid Power of 10 kw each and installation of 10kw Wind Solar Hybrid was done during 2008-09. During 2009-10 2 Wind Solar Hybrid power plants 10kw each were commissioned at Ukhrul district.

Under Hydro energy sector, 1 pico hydel project 5 kw was commissioned at Senapati district, trial run for micro hydel project 25 kw at Ukhrul district was carried out and renovation & modernisation of Gelnel small hydro project 400 kw at Senapati district was completed during 2009-10. The outlay and expenditure during 2009-10 was Rs. 300.00 (RE) and Rs. 300.00 lakhs (actual) respectively.

### **9.2.3 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP):**

The implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) covered 5 blocks, 7 blocks and 12 blocks during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96 respectively and 7 blocks in 1997-98. The programme covered 19 IREP Blocks upto 1998-99. Various energy devices like bio-gas, Improved chulha, solar lantern tube-light with electronic choke and solar cooker and

pressure cooker, improved crematorium, compact fluorescent lamp etc., were made available to the beneficiaries for efficient use of energy.

During the year 2009-10, the IREP Scheme funds are proposed to be provided to the Zilla Parishads of Valley Districts as part of the devolution of powers to the Institutions of Zilla Parishads and to the Deputy Commissioners for the Hill Districts. The items taken up during the year are LED Reading Light system totaling 10000 units in 4 valley districts of Manipur which will help public, particularly students.

The actual expenditure for 2009-10 under the IREP scheme was Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

### **9.3 Ecology and Environment :**

It is now universally accepted that environmental pollution on one hand and deforestation and population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on the earth. The situation can improve only if people from all walks of life realize the importance of environmental protection.

In view of right measures to check the environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the state by implementing various programmes, the Ecology & Environment office, under Forest and Environment Deptt., has been doing a foreman service. It launches various awareness programmes among the people.

For a meaningful enforcement of the Acts and Rules laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, the Department is implementing 5 (five) schemes viz., (i) Environmental education/Awareness Programme; (ii) Environmental Research and Monitoring; (iii) Eco-Development Programme; (iv) Prevention and control of population and (v) Direction and Administration. During the Ninth Plan, the financial assistance has been given to about 400 NGOS/Clubs/Academic Institutions/Organisations for organizing environmental education/awareness programmes to promote the local environment conscious citizens. The Department also took up various environmental monitoring works of some major rivers viz. Imphal, Nambul, Iril etc. and wetlands like Loktak Lake, Phumlenpat, Ikokpat etc. Besides, the real quality of Kangla Moat is also being monitored. The State Botanical Garden has been set up at Khonghampat. The Department is also providing grant-in-aid to the Manipur Pollution Control Board which is playing a major role in preventing air and water pollution in the state. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the department proposes improvement of seven ecological parks in seven districts. It is also

taking up the schemes/projects on Solid Waste management and laboratory augmentation with French and Austria assistance under Externally Aided Project (EAP). A sum of Rs. 495.00 lakhs is agreed for the Tenth Plan of which Rs. 253.00 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

#### **9.4 Food and Civil Supplies:**

In a welfare state like Manipur, one of the important task is to make the essential commodities available to the common man at reasonable prices through the public distribution system. Besides food grains, the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies also arranges distribution of kerosene and sugar at controlled prices. Department has changed its name to Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

##### **9.4.1 Public Distribution System :**

Public distribution System is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty alleviation. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Govt. takes the responsibilities for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains at subsidised rates whereas the State Govt. on their part will operate a network of fair price shops through which the essential commodities in the prescribed quantity at prices fixed by the Government will be provided to the target group. The Department. has been making all necessary efforts to procure adequate quantities of foodgrains and other commodities to ensure its availability to the public. It procured PDS rice and levy sugar from the central pool against the allocation made by the Government of India for every month within a validity period. During the year 2006-07, 58.57 thousand tonnes of rice and 7.18 thousand tonnes of levy sugar and 8.35 thousand tonnes of wheat were procured.

The distribution of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene through the Public Distribution System (PDS) was continued during the year 2006-07 in the State. During the year 2006-07, 50.75 thousand tonnes of rice, 5.75 thousand tonnes of wheat and 6.51 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar were distributed through PDS in the State as against 21.08 thousand tonnes of rice, 11.06 thousand tonnes of wheat and 4.30 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar in 2005-06. The annual trend of the distribution of essential commodities are given in Table No. 9.9.

**Table No. 9.9 Distribution of different Commodities**

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Distribution		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2005-06	21.08	11.06	4.30
2006-07	50.75	5.75	6.51
2007-08	81.69	4.03	2.02
2008-09	81.69	7.47	3.35
2009-10	81.69	7.47	5.08
2010-11	81.69	7.47	3.83
2011-12	87.68	13.27	16.57
2012-13	87.68	13.27	9.67
2013-14	87.73	13.27	3.00

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

**9.4.2 Targeted Public Distribution System:**

With a view to making PDS more responsive to the needs of the poor, the Govt. of India introduced TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System) from 1st June, 1997 and the same have been implemented in Manipur w.e.f. 1st Sept. 1997. This system attempts to target families below poverty line (BPL) at heavily subsidised rates. The identification of BPL families is within the limit of 40.86 percent of the total State's household. The district-wise number of households below and above poverty line is shown in Table No. 9.10.

Table No. 9.10 Families below poverty line and above poverty line of the Manipur State during 2014-15

District	Number of Households		
	Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Senapati	11,362	36,016	47,378
2. Tamenglong	4,395	11,270	15,665
3. Churachandpur	9,881	23,109	32,990
4. Chandel	4,180	11,869	16,049
5. Ukhrul	6,240	14,264	20,504
6. Imphal East	17,651	40,318	57,969
7. Imphal West	21,438	45,001	66,439
8. Bishnupur	10,298	21,150	31,448
9. Thoubal	16,955	37,596	54,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,02,400</b>	<b>2,40,593</b>	<b>3,42,993</b>

Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food &amp; Public Distribution.

The Government of India had allotted 35136 MT of BPL rice and 34320 MT of APL rice quota during the year 2001-2002 to Manipur State. The State Government had lifted 21691.055 MT of BPL rice against the allocation which was distributed to 1,30,000 BPL families at the rate of 10 kgs. per family per month. But since April, 2002 the distribution was fixed at 35 kgs. per family per month.

The number of authorised fair price Shops in the state in 2001-02 was 2551. The distribution of food grains through the public distribution system during 2001-02 was 35 kgs. per family per month in the BPL group. In view of the difficult terrain and sparse population in the hill areas, it is still felt that there is urgent need for opening more fair price shops. Table No. 9.11 shows the number of fair price shops since 1995-96, 1999-00 to 2006-07 and the district-wise fair price shops and S.K. Oil Sub- Dealers in Manipur under PDS are shown in Table No. 9 (b) of Part II.

Table No. 9.11 Number of Fair Price Shops in Manipur

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1995-96	1,723	11	1,734	175	19	194	1,898	30	1,928
1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,927
2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551

- Not Available

Source: Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

#### 9.4.3 Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has been launched in the state w.e.f. January, 2002. It aims at ensuring food security for all including those in the category of below poverty line (BPL) who have minimum purchasing capacity to create a hunger free India in the next five years. It is to reform and improve the public distribution system (PDS) so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. AAY families will be identified out of

the total BPL families who would be provided foodgrains at the rates of 35 kgs per family per month at the rate of Rs.3.47/kg. for rice. This scheme covers 63,600 AAY families in the state. During the year 2009-10, (under AAY scheme), the number of beneficiaries was 63,600.

#### **9.4.4 Distribution of Foodgrains at Specially subsidised prices in ITDP areas :**

With a view to strengthening the PDS in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas, the Government launched 'Revamped PDS' programme. The Revamped Public Distribution System is operational in the tribal areas of the state. Taking into consideration the inadequate purchasing power of the tribals, the State Government launched a scheme known as 'Specially subsidised Public Distribution Scheme' for the tribal areas in the state, which is being implemented in 10 (ten) Principal Distribution Centres (PDC) viz., Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Paomata, Kamjong, Parbung, Tengnoupal and New Kaiphundai.

#### **9.4.5 Storage Facilities:**

At present, there are 47 (fortyseven) numbers of food storage facilities in the state. Out of which 1 (one) each in Thoubal and Bishnupur districts, 2(two) in Imphal East District 11 (eleven) in Imphal West district, 7 (seven) in Senapati districts, 5 (five) in Tamenglong districts, 6(six) in Chandel District and 9 (nine) each in Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts. The overall storage capacity is 26,000 MT.

Construction of 2,500 MT capacity Godown under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) have been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur districts in 2007-08.

#### **9.5 Health and Family Welfare Services:**

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the State Government. It is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Health and Family Welfare Department is providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of 14 Civil Hospitals, 80 Primary Health Centres, 420 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 16 Community/ Urban Health Centres, 20 Dispensaries as on 31-3-2010. Special attention was also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and

Aids. Table No. 9.12 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available.

Table No. 9.12 Number of hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in Manipur  
(in nos.)

Year	Hospital (including PHC/UHC/CHC)	Dispensaries (including PHSCs)	Total	Population in '000 per hospital/dispensaries	Bed	Population per bed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2005-06	101	440	541	4.66	2,290	1,100
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007-08	100	440	540	4.85	-	1,754
2008-09	100	440	540	4.94	-	1,697#
2009-10	110	440	550	4.95	2,405	1,125
2010-11	106	440	546	5.23	1,609	1,775

# excluding RIMS

- Not available

Source: RIMS and Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur.

During the year 2010-11, medical health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 546 hospitals/dispensaries with bed population ratio of 1:1,775. The coverage of population per doctor/nurse is indicated in Table No. 9.13 below.

Table No. 9.13 Number of doctors and nurses employed and patients treated in Manipur

Year	Person employed		Population in '000 per		Patients treated (in '000 nos.)		
	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2005-06	888	1,055	2.84	2.39	51.8	1,023.8	1,075.6
2006-07*	700	924	3.67	2.78	37.0	101.3	138.3
2007-08*	700	924	3.74	2.83	22.7	379.6	402.2
2008-09*	672	981	3.97	2.72	20.9	350.4	371.3
2009-10*	593	956	4.59	2.85	21.1	257.4	278.5
2014-15	-	-	-	-	65.3	1128.0	1193.3

\*Excluding RIMS

Source : Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services.

### **9.5.1 State Health and Family Welfare Programme :**

A brief description of various health and family welfare programmes carried out in the state during 2004-2005 is summarized below:

#### **9.5.1.1 Rural Health Scheme:**

Under this scheme health guides are engaged for providing better health care to the people in the state. They are also significantly contributing towards malaria surveillance, family welfare and immunization activities.

#### **9.5.1.2. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP):**

This programme was implemented in the state as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from December, 1994. During 2009-10, 1.15 lakhs blood slides were collected and examined and 1069 positive cases were found.

The programme could tackle malaria problems more effectively. Youth and voluntary organisations have been actively involved in malaria control activities. Since March, 2004, the nomenclature of the programme, NAMP has been changed to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

#### **9.5.1.3 National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP):**

This programme was started during 1955 as a control programme under Mono-Drug Therapy giving more stress on survey, Education and Treatment. The objective of the programme is to reduce the number of active leprosy cases by fifty percent. National Leprosy Eradication programme was introduced on 1984 with an objective of eradicating leprosy by 2000. The main strategies were active case detection and prompt treatment with Multi-Drug Therapy to reduce case load and transmission. Manipur has achieved the National Goal of prevalence rate of less than 1 per 10,000 population at the end of 2000-01. As on today Prevalence Rate of Manipur is 0.15 per 10,000 population which is one of the lowest in India.

#### **9.5.1.4 National T .B. Control Programme (NTCP):**

Under this programme, 100 bedded T.B. Hospital at Chingmeirong, 2 T.B. Clinics, one each at Churachandpur and Ukhrul and 4 District T.B. control centres one each at Imphal, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel are functioning since 1984-85.



The B.C.G. vaccination programme which is one of the most important Component of the T.B. Control Programme continued to provide B.C.G. vaccination to all eligible Children.

R.N.T.C.P. project funded by the World Bank has been complemented in all the districts of Manipur State. Under the project, at present, there are more than 500 DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) Centres, 13 TUs (Tuberculosis Units) and 49 DMCs (Designated Microscopy Centres).

#### **9.5.1.5 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):**

The objective of this programme is to reduce the incidence of blindness from the estimated level of 1.35% to 0.7%. During 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 the number of patients treated with Cataract Operation under NPCB was 210, 268 and 934 respectively.

#### **9.5.1.6 Maternal Child Health-Cum-Expanded Programme on Immunisation:**

In order to curb the infant mortality rate and to provide safeguard against serious diseases, an intensive 'Child Immunisation Programme' is being implemented in the State. The objective of the programme is to cover 100 percent of pregnant women with 2 or a boosters dose of T.T. and at least 85 percent of the infants with 3 doses of D.P.T. and Polio and one dose of B.C.G and measles vaccine. Performance of the Programme was remarkable during 2000-01.

#### **9.5.1.7 National Aids Control Programme :**

AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) has become a major public health problem in the state since 1990. It is affecting a number of youths in Manipur. According to the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Manipur ranks third highest as regarding the total number of HIV positive cases next to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states. The State Government with the help of NACO took up various activities in order to advert this looming catastrophic. The following measures were taken up,

- (i) 100 percent blood safety in all the blood banks in Manipur .
- (ii) Introduction of AIDS education in school for class VI, VII, VIII and X.
- (iii) Impart training to more than 81 percent of doctors and 80 percent of nurses/paramedicals in AIDS and related problems.
- (iv) Implementation of the Manipur state AIDS policy.
- (v) Increase in the number of NGOs financially supported by the National AIDS Control Programme .

(vi) Broaden partnership with NGOs.

During the year 2008-09, nos. of blood samples screened were 59,467. Out of which 2,451 were reported to be of HIV positive cases. During the year 2014-15, out of 8,39,650 blood samples screened, 45,072 (5.37 %) were reported as HIV positive and 2,163 died due to AIDS in Manipur . Table No. 9.14 shows the annual trend of HIV/AIDS surveillance.

Table No. 9.14 Trend of HIV/AIDS Surveillance of Manipur

(in Nos.)				
Year	Blood samples screened	HIV positive cases	Aids cases	Deaths due to AIDS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2008-09	59,467	2,451	-	-
2009-10	83,836	3,041	-	-
2010-11	90,406	3,130	-	-
2011-12	95,756	2,282	-	-
2012-13	1,09,450	1,910	-	-
2013-14	59,771	1,016	-	-
2014-15	8,39,650	45,072	-	2,163

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

Table No. 9.15 District-wise number of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance in Manipur ( in Nos.)

District	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Blood Sample screened	HIV Positive cases	Blood Sample screened	HIV Positive cases	Blood Sample screened	HIV Positive cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	617	131	2212	202	4087	232
Tamenglong	439	14	740	3	2240	9
Churachandpur	1324	264	3249	347	3924	384
Bishnupur	2136	192	4469	234	5551	143
Thoubal	2721	257	7230	365	7855	421
Imphal West } Imphal East }	8276	1122	16643	1415	18836	1153
Ukhrul	1104	260	2485	437	3102	295
Chandel	629	172	1001	155	2148	285
<b>Total</b>	<b>17246</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>38029</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>47743</b>	<b>2922</b>

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur.

The above Table No. 9.15 presents the district-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur. Among the districts, Imphal district had the highest Sero-positive rate (HIV positive cases) followed by Ukhrul and Thoubal districts. The rates were counted as 8.50 percent, 17.59 percent and 5.04 percent respectively during the year 2006-07.

Table No. 9.16 presents the age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases, excluding pregnant women (Sero-Surveillance) during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14 in Manipur.

Table No. 9.16 Age-Sex Proportion of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur during the years 2011-12 to 2013-14

Age Group	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Less than 14	54	61	115	73	43	116	41	16	57
15-24	70	62	132	47	60	107	43	30	73
25-34	464	294	758	331	221	552	152	106	258
34-49	671	289	960	562	268	830	303	163	466
50 & above	90	52	142	91	63	154	50	28	78
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>1104</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>932</b>

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

It is observed that the maximum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 34-49 (both in the case of male and female) in 2013-14 and followed by age group of 25 to 34 years. The minimum number of HIV positive cases are also found in the age group of less than 14.

#### 9.5.1.8 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme ( NIDDCP)

Iodine deficiency is also one of the major public health problem in Manipur. The objective of this programme is to reduce the prevalence rate to below 5% as against 13% in 1996 and to achieve 100% household consumption of iodized salt.

#### 9.5.1.9 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

In order to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural region, the NRHM was launched in 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2005. In the North Eastern Region of India, the North Eastern Regional Resource Centre is

playing a critical role in developing need-based programmes in the region. In Manipur, Health Societies were formed at State and district level. Rogi Kalyan Samiti were established at J.N. Hospital. District Hospitals of Churachandpur and Bishnupur were started upgrading to Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) level. Sufficient manpower including AYUSH doctors and ASHAs has been deployed for implementing this programme. During April to December, 2008, 5347 women were benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and 47 percent of infant were fully immunized up to November 2008.

## 9.6 Water Supply and Sanitation :

Water is a chemical compound. It is a basic necessity of life. One of the essential services rendered by any state is safe drinking water supply. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Every year, diseases and death, particularly of children and drudgery of women are directly attributable to lack of these essentials. Considering these needs, the National Water Policy gave highest priority to water and sanitation especially in rural areas as the urban areas is provided with piped water supply.

### 9.6.1 Rural Water Supply:

Rural Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in rural areas under centrally sponsored Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The total number of habitations in rural areas in Manipur as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007 was 2,868. Out of which 788 (27.48 %) habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities. 2,089 (60.38 %) out of 2870 habitations (up to the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014) were fully provided with drinking water facilities. The status of coverage of habitations are given in Table No. 9.17.

Table No. 9.17 Number of Habitation Covered by Rural Water Supply as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014

Status	Total number of habitations	Percentage of habitations covered
(1)	(2)	(3)
F.C. habitations	2,089	72.79
N.C. habitations	121	4.22
P.C. habitations	660	22.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>100.00</b>

F.C. ó Fully Covered, N.C. ó Not Covered P.C. ó Partially Covered

Source: Public Health Engineering Deptt., Manipur.

## **9.6.2 Urban Water Supply :**

Urban Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in urban areas under two divisions viz. Imphal Water Supply and other Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). There are 33 towns in the state with a population of 5.76 lakhs as per 2011 census. Water Supply facilities presently extended to some of the towns are at rural standard. In the urban areas, drinking water supply facilities are provided through piped water supply systems.

### **9.6.2.1 Imphal Water Supply:**

The water demand of Imphal City and its suburbs by the end of 31-3-2012 has been assessed at 101.92 MLD. The total installed capacity of the existing treatment plants for Imphal Water Supply was 101.37 MLD. But the actual production is hardly 70.00 MLD (having a shortage of 31.92 MLD). The water requirement by the end of 2036 is expected to be 156.46 MLD. The Department has formulated a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal City Phase-I (capacity 29.50 MLD) to bridge the present gap of 31.92 MLD and also future gap between the ever increasing demand and the supply.

The main achievement during the Tenth Plan was the completion of Replacement of pipeline from Leimakhong to Kangchup and Kangchup to Iroisemba and construction of 6.81 MLD capacity water Treatment Plan at Irilbung (95% completed), the same at Canchipur 6.81 MLD capacity (85% completed), Ground Water Supply at Potsangbam & Sekmai PH-II, 6.81 MLD (90% completed) under Augmentation of Water Supply for Imphal City PH-I (29.50MLD) (NLPR). Commissioned one RCC Overhead Tank Service Reservoir near Assembly Complex and replacement of old pipes and extension of clear water main pipes was also done.

### **9.6.2.2 Other Towns (Water Supply):**

The water demand for all other towns was estimated 30.10 MLD in 2008 AD. The anticipated water demand will be around 31.60 MLD by 2011 AD. All these towns have been extended with water supply facility at the rural standard (i.e. at the rate of 40 litres per capita per day). Upgradation of water supply schemes of other towns at the urban standard of supply i.e. 70 lpcd (litres per capita per day) are taken up in phases since the Ninth Five Year Plan Period (1997-2002). Upto the Tenth Plan augmentation of schemes for 18 towns were achieved to cover under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). So far

augmentation works to 14 towns have been completed by the end of 2008-09 and 4 towns during 2009-10.

In addition 6 (six) other towns are also to be further augmented under urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UISSMT) are taken up during 2009-10 with a service level of 135 lpcd as against the existing urban standard of 70 lpcd.

### **9.6.3 Sanitation :**

Sanitation covers arrangements for drainage of rain water and effluents, collection and disposal of garbage and removal of human excreta. Proper sanitation is necessary condition for improvement in general health standards, productivity of labour force and quality of life. Sanitation has two aspects to it viz. (i) Rural Sanitation and (ii) Urban Sanitation.

### **9.6.4 Rural Sanitation :**

Rural Sanitation has been one of the most neglected sectors. In this regard, Rural in Manipur has remained as primitive as ever. The Government of India has now restructured Rural Sanitation Programme under the name of Total Sanitation Campaign with an objective of to provide sanitary latrines to every household of the state. So far 17 nos. of Rural Sanitation Mark/Production centre has been established and 32,764 nos. of Individual household latrines, 142 nos. of Sanitary Complex and 787 nos. of Sanitary Latrines for schools have been constructed. In addition total sanitary has been achieved in Maklang village (Imphal West district) and Utlou (Bishnupur district).

### **9.6.5 Urban Sanitation :**

For the upliftment of Urban Sanitation and drainage of the urban areas, a technical clearance of Rs. 36.69 crores has been given by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, for the construction of 5 (five) basins viz. Nambul, Waishel, Kongba, Imphal and Chandranadi basins of Greater Imphal area. Construction of 47,226 RM. of pucca drain and resectioning of 51,661 RM. were completed by the end of March 2007. The length of the pucca drain constructed during the year 2007-2008 was 5000 RMs. and the length of resectioning was 0.00 RM. as against a target of construction of 5000 of pucca drain and 6000 RM. of resection of the existing natural drains.

For the conveyance and treatment of sewage for Imphal town and Imphal Sewerage Project (Phase-I of Zone-I) has been accepted by the DEA, Government of India. The Project which kicked off from the month of September, 2002 is firstly targeted to be completed within 4 (four) years but the completion is again targeted by March 2012.

### 9.7 Development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes:

Of the total population of 28.56 lakhs of the state as per 2011 census Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population constitutes 40.88 percent (11,67,422 persons) and 3.41 percent (97325 persons) respectively. The majority of the scheduled tribe people live in the five hill districts of the state which is tribal sub-plan area and on the other hand, the scheduled castes people mostly resides in the three valley districts. The tribal sub-plan covers about 90 percent of the total geographical area of the state of 22,327 Sq. kms. According to the Tribal Bench Mark Survey 1982, 92 percent of the total families are cultivators of which 72 percent are engaged in jhum cultivation. The distribution of total working force in the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are indicated in the Table No. 9.18 below.

**Table No. 9.18 Distribution of working force in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

Category (1)	Scheduled Tribe (2)	Scheduled Caste (3)	Total (4)
(a) Cultivator	3,71,498	17,374	3,88,872
(b) Agricultural Labourer	32,752	6,029	38,781
(c) Household Industries	16,103	3,257	19,360
(d) Other workers	1,33,445	18,024	1,51,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,53,798</b>	<b>44,684</b>	<b>5,98,482</b>

Source : Population Census 2011, Registrar General of India

The State is implementing various development and welfare programmes for socio-economic and educational development of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

#### 9.7.1 Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:

The Department of Development of Tribal and Scheduled Castes of the state implemented various developmental and welfare programme for the speedy development in the sphere of educational, social and economical status of the target group people. Various

schemes/programmes were undertaken during 2007-08. The approved outlay for the year is Rs.2370 lakhs under this sector.

#### **9.7.1.1 Infrastructure development programme :**

Under this scheme the Department took up various works like construction/repair/renovation of inter village roads/wooden bridges, schools and hostel buildings etc. During the year, 2009-10, construction of Residential School building at Gannom Saparmaina, Tribal market at New Lambulane, Imphal, ST. Hostel at Senapati and Tamenglong, Community Halls, Marketing Sheds, Hostel Buildings and construction and repairing of Inter Village Roads and Wooden Bridges were taken up in the scheduled tribes areas.

#### **9.7.1.2 Family Oriented Scheme :**

During the year 2009-10, 2130 nos. of S.T. and 238 nos. of S.C. families, are covered under Rural Shelter programme. Under the Animal Husbandry based programme and programme for encouragement of Tribal Arts and culture, the Department is awarded financial assistance to 633 nos. of ST. families and 350 nos. of ST. youth club/voluntary organizations respectively.

#### **9.7.1.3 Housing Scheme:**

Under this scheme 1950 members of scheduled tribe families and 60 numbers of scheduled castes families are targeted to cover during the year, 2005-06.

#### **9.7.1.4 Post Matric Scholarship and other assistances :**

Under this scheme, the department awarded Post Matric Scholarship to 2,300 Scheduled Caste students up to the end of the February, 2006 and 35664 Scheduled Tribe students up to the end of January, 2008 and 50,072 Scheduled Tribe and 1,614 Scheduled Castes students upto the end of 2009-10.

#### **9.7.2 Minorities and other Backward Classes :**

Established in the year 1998, the Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) had taken up various schemes/programmes for the welfare and upliftment of minorities and other backward class communities of the state. The common list of OBCs of Manipur have been included in the central list of OBCs w.e.f. 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1995, based on which certificates may be issued to the persons seeking benefits reserved in favour of OBCs. Generally, persons belonging to the families which annual income are below Rs. 1.00 (one)



lakh comes under this category of OBCs. The meetei and meitei pangal (muslims) constitute the major of OBCs and minorities who are mostly inhabited in the four valley districts. The common list of OBC in respect of Manipur are presented in Table No. 9.19.

**Table No. 9.19 Common list of Other Backward Classes in respect of Manipur**

Name of Caste/Communities (1)	Number	
	State list of OBCs (2)	Mandal list (3)
A. 1. Badi (Nepali)	4	2
2. Damei (Nepali) *	4	7
3. Gaimay (Nepali)	4	10
4. Kami (Nepali)	4	17
5. Sarki (Nepali)	4	41
B. Meitei/Meetei (including Meitei Brahmin, Meitei/Meetei Sanamahi and Meitei Rajkumar)	1	30
C. Meitei Pangal	2	30
D. Teli (who have been domiciled in Manipur for 10 years and their descendants)	3	47

\* Those living in Manipur as member of the domiciled community since the 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1947 and their descendents.

#### **9.7.2.1 Post Matric Scholarship-OBC (100% CSS) :**

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Special Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. During the year 2009-10, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 115.48 lakhs to award scholarship to 10980 OBC students. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for 2010-11.

#### **9.7.2.2 Post-Matric Scholarship-Minority (100%CSS)**

This is centrally sponsored and containing programme. A sum of Rs. 284.73 lakhs was utilized during 2009-10 for 97 renewal and 3325 fresh students.

#### **9.7.2.3 Pre-Matric Scholarship-OBC (50:50) (SS:CSS)**

This is a continuing programme. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs (State Share) was utilized to award scholarship to 28000 OBC students. An amount Rs. 60.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11 as state share.

#### **9.7.2.4 Pre-Matric Scholarship-Minority (25:75) (SS:CSS)**

This is a continuing programme . A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs state share was utilized for 1248 students and another amount of Rs. 310.29 lakhs as central share will utilized soon for 9332 students. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11 as state share.

#### **9.7.2.5 Implementation of NGOs Scheme:**

The scheme has been taken up to assist various NGOs working in their respective fields. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with the central assistance of 90 percent. The remaining 10 percent are to be borne by the NGOs. So far 30 project proposals have been forwarded to the Government of India.

#### **9.7.2.6 Skill Development Programme :**

An amount of Rs. 54.88 lakhs was utilized for implementation of schemes such as Remedial Coaching Paramedical, Mobile repairing, Bamboo Craft training and Reed making under this programme during 2009-10.

#### **9.7.2.7 Pre-examination Coaching for weaker section :**

The scheme will give benefit to those candidates who are going to apply for competitive examinations conducted by Central and State Govt. for professional courses. 5 Centres are running under this programme. Under this scheme, 90% of the project cost will be borne by the Government of India and 10% by the NGOs.

#### **9.7.2.8 Moulana Azad Education Foundation :**

The scheme is exclusively for the minority muslim community for establishment of residential schools/hostels for strengthening new trade courses in technical or professional institutions.

#### **9.7.2.9 Wakf Board, Manipur :**

During the year 2009-10, the State Govt. have released a sum of Rs. 33.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid for meeting the overhead office expenditures and implement development schemes by the Wakf Board, Manipur. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is allocated for 2010-11.

#### **9.7.2.10 Economic Development Programme :**

Under this Programme, 7573 numbers of beneficiaries belonging to both Minority and OBC communities have been benefited at a cost of Rs. 655.85 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3396.75 lakhs is proposed to cover 34,500 nos. of families during the period 2005-2011.

### 9.7.2.11 Women Empowerment :

Realising the importance of the roles played by the women of the state, the Deptt. has implemented skill upgradation and Self-help group training-cum-Micro Credit Programme.

### 9.8 Social Welfare :

In a welfare state, the Social Welfare Programme aims at the welfare of the weaker sections of society like destitutes, infirms, physically and mentally handicapped etc. To protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitations, Government is running various institutions such as Anganwadi Centres, Destitute Homes, Children Homes or Orphanage etc.

#### 9.8.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :

For all-round development of children-mentally, emotionally and physically, 38 ICDS project centres are now being run by the Department spreading over the 9 (nine) districts of Manipur, Covering 33 blocks and 1 (one) urban ICDS project. For overall control and supervision of various welfare programmes, 1 (one) ICDS cell at the State Head Quarter at state level and 6 ICDS cells at District level have been established. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010, there are 9418 Angawadi Centre and 236 Mini Angawadi Centres functioning under the 38 ICDS projects including one urban Project. These centres are actively associated with the programme in giving nutrition, education, demonstration, health and immunisation of children etc. During 2009-10, 90640 boys and 90535 girls within the age group of 3 to 6 years had been given the knowledge of Pre-School education and 347886 children of 6 months to 6 years and 69224 Pregnant and Lactating Mothers were been given Supplementary Nutrition. The number of institutions engaging in social welfare activities are shown in Table No. 9.20.

Table No. 9.20 Number of Social Welfare Organisations/Institutions in Manipur as on 31<sup>st</sup> March of the year.

Organisations/Institutions	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Anganwadi Centre	4501	4501	7369	9107	9418	9425
ICDS Project	34	34	38	38	38	38
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	8	8	8	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anganwadi Training Centre	34	34	34	34	34	34

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

The Department has been extending grant-in-aid to 8 (eight) destitute Homes run by eminent NGOs for care and maintenance of the destitute, orphan and neglected children. Altogether 321 destitute/orphan/neglected children have been provided shelter and care in these Homes. A sum of Rs. 60.00 per child per month in the age group of 6 to 14 years were given to 288 school going destitute children living below poverty line.

The State Bal Bhavan at Khuman Lampak, which is recreational-cum-educational centres, has been providing training facilities in various fields like music, dance, science, home management, computer etc. But kendras in the tribal areas of Senapati and Churachandpur districts has been opened for the benefits of the children of this remote areas by providing facilities under Bal Bhavan.

### 9.8.2. Welfare of Aged & Infirm:

Under MOAP (Manipur Old Age Pension) Rules, 4172 old persons were given old age pensions at the rate of Rs. 100.00 per month per head up to Feb., 2002. During the year 2004-05, the Government has been providing old age pension to 26,907 persons in the state. The pension was paid to the destitutes above 60 years of age and having none to support them. The district-wise loans and grants distributed to the economically weaker sections of Manipur during 2004-2005 is indicated in Table No. 9.21.

Table No. 9.21 Loans and Grants Distributed by the Government to the economically weaker sections in Manipur

District/State	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Senapati	1845	22,14,000	NA	NA
Tamenglong	719	8,62,800	NA	NA
Churachandpur	1916	22,99,200	NA	NA
Ukhrul	1733	20,79,600	NA	NA
Chandel	940	11,28,000	NA	NA
<b>Hill Total</b>	<b>7,153</b>	<b>85,83,600</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
Imphal East	5383	64,59,600	NA	NA
Imphal West	7421	89,05,200	NA	NA
Bishnupur	2414	28,96,800	NA	NA
Thoubal	4536	54,43,200	NA	NA
<b>Valley Total</b>	<b>19,754</b>	<b>2,37,04,800</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>26,907</b>	<b>3,22,88,400</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

Besides this scheme other two schemes viz. National Maternity Benefit Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme were implemented under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for giving financial assistance to the family below poverty line. Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family below poverty line on the birth of a child whereas under National Family Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family belonging to below poverty line when the head of the family who is primary bread winner of the family dies. Under the NFB Scheme 2,700 families were benefited during the year 2006-07.

### **9.8.3 Welfare of the women :**

The department accommodated 11 (eleven) working women at the department's working Ladies Hostel at Takyel. An annual state grant was also given to one Destitute Women Home at Imphal. Under centrally sponsored scheme of 'Balika Samardhi Yojana' (BSY), 3208 girl child were given benefits of Rs.500 each as post delivery grant. This grant has been given through the mother of the girl child. The Kishore Shakti Yojana (KSY) renamed from the erstwhile Adolescent Girls Scheme (AGS) has been launched in 13 ICDS Projects in Manipur with an aim of laying healthy foundation of girlhood to become womanhood of the Girl-Child in the age-group of 11 to 18 years.

#### **9.8.3.1 Welfare of Disabled women :**

Under this Scheme, 2 (two) special schools viz. Govt. Blind School and Govt. Deaf and Mute School have been successfully continuing its educational programmes for the disabled children (blind, deaf and mute). The monthly diet allowance of ; Rs. 500.00 per month have been provided to the hostellers of these two schools. Disabled students, scholarship were also extended to 142 students. With the implementation of a central scheme known as 'Grameen Purnavas Yojana', 18 wheel chairs/tri-cycles were distributed to the disabled persons.

#### **9.8.3.2 Correctional Services :**

With the enforcement of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, in the state, the Department has been implementing the Central Sponsored Scheme of "A Programme for Juvenile Justice." One observation Home, one Juvenile Home and one Special Home has been established under this scheme. The observation and Special Homes has been engaging and handling the Juvenile delinquents sent by Juvenile Court Magistrate. During the year 2001-02, 2 (two) boys/delinquent Juveniles have been kept at the Home under orders of Juvenile Court.

### **9.9 Arts and Culture :**

The department of Arts and Culture, which came into existence in January, 1990, is engaged in the following activities.

- (i) preservation of cultural heritage,
- (ii) promotion of art and culture. To promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the state, the department has been organising a number of Cultural Programmes inside and outside the state.

### **9.9.1 Fine Art Education :**

Under Fine Art Education, grant-in-aid to Manipur State Kala Academy and Imphal Art College was extended for organising festivals/seminar/symposium etc. During the year 2001-02, Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College and Govt. Dance College were established. The construction of cultural complex has been taken up during the said year.

The Imphal Art College, the only College of its kind in Manipur has been functioning as a standard college comparable to other Arts Colleges of other states. The College has been affiliated to Manipur University. The total number of students during the year 2014-15 was 67. A total of 9 (nine) lecturers and 6 (six) students of this college were awarded State Kala Academy Award.

The Government Dance College has been functioning with the objectives of propagation and spread of knowledge of Manipur Dance, its pristine, purity among the people of Manipur and other states of India. Altogether 77 student were undergoing various courses in the fields of classical Manipur Dance and Folk dances of Manipuri Laiharouba, Kabui dance and Mao dance etc. During the year 2014-15, 239 students were enrolled in Govt. Music College (now renamed as Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College).

### **9.9.2 Promotion of Arts & Culture:**

The Manipur State Kala Academy, a composite Centre of Sahitya, Fine Arts and Dance & Music are regularly implementing various programmes in order to promote the unique cultural heritage of the state. 64 cultural personalities have got National Awards in different fields of culture w.e.f. 1956 till date. The Academy is conducting Sumang Leela Festival in regular basis. Under promotion of Art and Culture, the grant-in-aids are extended to voluntary organisation working in the, field of theatre, dance and music, public libraries and also to Manipur Film Development Corporation.

The Manipur Film Development Corporation Limited came into existence on 1.5.1987. It was established with the objective of upliftment of film industry in the state. Till date Manipur could produce 56 feature films and 50 documentary films. These have earned prestigious awards both at the national (10 nos.) and international (9 nos.) levels. This is definitely no mean achievement as the film lovers of the state toil under impossible circumstances.

### **9.9.3 Archives:**

The state Archives collects a number of valuable old records from the government departments/semi government offices/custodian and from individuals for preservation. The reprographic unit and micro film units have also been maintained to take necessary measures for the preservation and rehabilitation of the valuable records.

Till the year 2001-02, the state Archives is preserving the number of 25,522 noncurrent records including books, papers, maps, photographs etc. which are more than 25 years old and the number of 18,812 other record which are less than 25 years old. A proposal

for construction of a permanent 'Stack Area' within March 2008 was submitted under the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission as first phase.

#### 9.9.4 Library:

There are 10 (ten) Government public libraries in Manipur. This includes 1 (one) central library at Imphal, 8 (eight) hill district libraries, and one branch library of the State Central Library, Imphal at Ningthoukhong of Bishnupur district. Moreover, there are 130 beneficiary, libraries run by clubs/voluntary organisations/libraries which are reorganised by the State Government and treated as public libraries. After the State Central Library was burnt on 13.4.05, the library started running in the new building at the State Central Library and Manipur State Archives at Keishampat. Now, there are 47,234 books and 51 Nos. of regular News paper/journals. The following Table No. 9.22 shows the number of books available and the number of borrowers in Manipur.

Table No. 9.22 Number of books available in the Libraries in Manipur

Year	No. of books available	No. of borrowers
(1)	(2)	(3)
2007-08	19,500	NA
2008-09	31,500	NA
2009-10	47,234	400
2014-15	67,089	1,629

Source: Department of Arts & Culture, Manipur

#### 9.9.5 Archaeology :

The State Archaeology office has been conducting numerous systematic exploration and scientific excavation at different parts of the state. The important Pre-historic sites of (i) Khangkhui Cave, Ukhrul district (ii) Napachik Wangoo, Bishnupur district (iii) Nongpok Keithelmanbi, Thoubal district (iv) Tharon Cave and Rock Shifters Tamenglong district etc. were the results of these systematic excavation and exploration. Besides these, Proto-historic and historical sites of (i) Sekta Kei Mound, Sekta, Imphal East district (2) Khamrou, Imphal West district (3) Sangai Yumpham. Langthabal and (4) Koutruk, Imphal West district etc. have also been discovered and excavated. Till date 37 historical monuments have been declared as protected monuments and 861 Antiquities and Art objects have been registered.

Under the State Plan Assistance, the State Archaeology will develop the Maharaja Gambhir Singh Memorial Samadhi, Langthabal within 2007-08.

#### 9.9.6 Museum :

Having been established on 23rd September, 1969, Manipur State Museum has now become a full-fledge Museum. At present, it has 7 Galleries viz. (i) Ethnological Gallery (2) Archaeological Gallery (3) Natural History Gallery (4) Children's Gallery (5) Art Gallery and

(6) Jallan's Gallery (7) Hiyang Hiren open Art Gallery. There is also one Museum at the INA Memorial Complex, Moirang where the museum objects of the 2nd world war particularly for the Indian National Army (INA) has been exhibiting. The latest collection by the State Museum are (a) Personal belongings of (L) Potsangbam Mani Singh, Nongthombam/Pukhramba (C 1891-1995 A.D.) (b) Tribal ornaments (c) A very rare fossil (tooth) of Elephant presented by Sadokpam Rajeshwor Singh, Phaknung Awang Leikai (d) 50 (fifty)nos. of stamps presented by O. Tomba Singh (e) Shami Lanmi Phee presented by Meisnam Lalini Devi, Wangkhei and (f) Personal property of (L) Ph. Madhumangol Sharma, who served as Hanjaba during Maharaj Budhachandra (1941-1955).

### **9.10 Tourism :**

The State of Manipur, though tiny in size has immense scope for promotion of tourism with an area of only 22,327 Sq. kms. It is situated in the eastern-most fringe of the country. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. The state can broadly be divided into two parts, the valley and the hill. The location of the valley is such that it is being surrounded by a rows of rolling hills forming preventive barrier isolating the state from the rest of the country.

There are many places in Manipur which can be developed as tourist centres. Keibul Lamjao National Park on the bank of the Loktak Lake, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer locally known as -Sangaiø INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang where INA hoisted tricolour flag for the first time on Indian soil, Siroy National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region and Khongjom War Memorial, where the last war of Manipur Independence was fought, are the major tourist spot of the state. Besides there are other places which are worth seeing and which possessed immense potential for developing into a good tourist spot.

In order to facilitate the movement of tourist in the state, the Directorate of Tourism, Manipur has been providing various infrastructural facilities for incoming tourists. The Directorate is managing the tourist homes at Sendra, Moirang, Phubala, Churachandpur, Kaina, Khongjom, Tamenglong and Ukhrul for accommodation of tourist visiting the areas. Hotel Imphal at the heart of capital town Imphal has been improved with modern amenities.

To improve tourism industry, various schemes/projects are taken up under the central prioritised schemes at different locations such as Tourist Home at Jiribam and Rengpang. Besides these, the way-side amenities at Kangpokpi, Khonghampat, Litan, Santing are also completed. In order to provide accommodation to tourist, the Directorate has also taken up steps for construction of Yatri-Niwas and Health Resort at Imphal.

#### **9.10.1 Progress of Tourism :**

The tourist traffic in Manipur is very encouraging. The arrival of foreign and domestic tourists during the year 2013-14 was 1,932 and 1,21,032 respectively. , In 2014-15, the total number of tourist was 1,37,484. As per new guideline issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India , tourist considered are only those tourist who stayed overnight as tourist, by excluding daytime visitors and also some of tourist in home presently occupied by



security personnels. The volume of tourists traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings in the state are presented in Table No. 9.23 and the district-wise tourists spots and tourist are shown in Table No. 9 (d) of Part II.

Table No. 9.23 Progress of Tourism in Manipur

Year	No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist			Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
		Foreign	Domestic	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1999-00	29	335	99,399	99,734	18.55
2000-01	29	409	1,03,854	1,04,263	0.74
2001-02	41	131	73,842	73,973	1.00
2002-03	41	227	89,829	90,056	0.70
2003-04	41	296	93,430	93,726	0.93
2004-05	41	248	97,054	97,302	NA
2005-06	41	348	93,331	93,679	NA
2006-07	42	263	1,20,572	1,20,835	NA
2007-08	54	460	1,01,000	1,01,460	NA
2008-09	54	271	1,15,300	1,15,571	NA
2009-10	54	405	1,27,524	1,27,929	NA
2010-11	54	431	1,16,652	1,17,083	NA
2011-12	54	602	1,33,224	1,33,826	NA
2012-13	57	768	1,31,803	1,32,571	NA
2013-14	57	1,932	1,21,032	1,22,964	NA
2014-15	57	2,900	1,34,584	1,37,484	NA

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

### 9.11 Empowerment of Women :

It is a well-known fact that the goal of poverty alleviation cannot be achieved without the full and active participation of women who constitute a large section of work force. Thus women's empowerment is critical to the process of the development. Bringing women into the mainstream of development is a major concern of the Government. Despite significant steps undertaken for protection of women's rights and promoting their welfare, the status of women continues to remain backward. The main cause for this is illiteracy and ignorance. In order to empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional mechanisms at various levels and adequate financial resources has been created. The year 2001 was declared as the Women's Empowerment Year by the Government of India. With gradual spread of education and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change.

### 9.11.1 Females Literacy Rate :

There is a substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. It is a fact that after 1961 onwards the progress of women's education in Manipur is higher, than that of all India. The female literacy rate of Manipur rose from 15.93 % to 70.26 % in 2011. The female literacy rate of Manipur and All-India during 1961 to 2011 are presented in Table No. 9.24.

Table No. 9.24 Female Literacy rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All-India

Census Year	Manipur		All-India	
	Persons	Female	Persons	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	30.42	15.93	28.31	15.34
1971	32.91	19.53	34.45	21.97
1981	41.35	29.06	43.57	29.75
1991	59.89	47.60	52.21	39.29
2001	70.50	60.50	64.80	53.70
2011	76.94	70.26	72.97	64.64

### 9.11.2 Women in the Workforce:

Women constitute a significant part of the work force in the state. Table No. 9.25 provides the total female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 9.25 Female workers and non-workers in respect of Manipur, 2011 census

District/State	Female		
	Workers	Non-workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senapati	1,09,479	1,22,346	2,31,825
Tamenglong	33,438	34,842	68,280
Churachandpur	52,061	83,262	1,35,323
Ukhrul	41,396	47,884	89,280
Chandel	33,623	35,980	69,603
<b>Hill Total</b>	<b>2,69,997</b>	<b>3,24,314</b>	<b>5,94,311</b>
Imphal East	77,286	1,52,733	2,30,019
Imphal West	84,847	1,78,091	2,62,938
Bishnupur	47,130	71,487	1,18,617
Thoubal	85,942	1,25,381	2,11,323
<b>Valley Total</b>	<b>2,95,205</b>	<b>5,27,692</b>	<b>8,22,897</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>5,65,202</b>	<b>8,52,006</b>	<b>14,17,208</b>

Amongst rural women workers, a majority are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Women as agricultural workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. They are engaged in transplanting, weeding, applying fertilizers and also harvesting the produce. In the Urban areas, women workers are primarily employed in the unorganised sector such as household industries, petty trades and services, construction works etc.

According to 2011 census, 43.32 percent of the total workers in Manipur are women. The main and marginal workers among females constitute 42.49 percent and 57.51 percent of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 3,59,028 main female workers, 1,85,606 (51.70 percent) were cultivators, 20,171 (6.71 percent) were agricultural labourers whereas the remaining 1,52,347 (42.43 percent) were engaged in other sectors like manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing other than Household Industries and other services etc.

## **9.12 Poverty:**

Though the term poverty could not be defined precisely and though its concept and content varies from country to country, in the Indian context, it manifests itself in its starkest form as a visual of semi-starved, ill-clad, deprived millions of countrymen, thousands of them dying everyday from malnutrition, ill-health and lack of basic amenities.

Poverty is a curse. It degrades human life. In fact, it is the root cause of all other problems. It is synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources.

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development. Defining a poverty line is the first step in estimating poverty. It is cut-off line that separates the poor from non-poor, given size distribution of population by per-capita consumer expenditure classes.

According to the 61st Round of the NSSO's Sample Survey (July 2004 to June, 2005), the poverty ratio (on a 30 day recall basis) fell to 17.3% in 2004-05 from 28.54% in 1999-2000. It declined from 40.04 % to 22.3% in rural areas and from 7.47% to 3.3% in urban areas. Thus the incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has steadily declined from 50.01 % in 1973-74 to 17.3 % in 2004-05. The number of persons below poverty line in 2004-05 was 3.95 lakhs as against 5.86 lakhs in 1973-74 . The percentage of population below poverty line are presented in Table No. 9.26 and the poverty ratio at the National and state level are shown in Table No.9 (e) of part II.

Table No. 9.26 Number and percentage of population below poverty line in Manipur  
(No. in lakhs)

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1973-74	5.11	52.57	0.75	37.16	5.86	50.01
1977-78	6.09	59.82	1.11	37.58	7.20	54.83
1983-84	4.71	42.60	1.13	26.38	5.84	38.08
1987-88	4.68	39.35	0.85	17.34	5.53	32.93
1993-94	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
1999-00	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
2004-05	3.76	22.30	0.20	3.30	3.95	17.30

Source : Press Information Bureau, Govt. of Manipur. (Based on 61<sup>st</sup> Round of NSS)

### 9.13 Labour and Employment :

The Department of Labour and Employment keeps an account of the existing working force and the likely addition to it from time to time. The main function of the Labour Department is to take necessary measures for the welfare of the labours working in the various establishments of the state. It also amended rules and regulation to regulate the daily or weekly hours of work, overtime holidays with pay, annual leave etc. concerning with labours and to check employment of children and young persons etc. The Department is throughout two schemes viz. (i) Administration of labour laws for enforcement, of minimum wages and labour laws at the rural areas and (ii) legal aid to labour to protect the interest of rural labours by giving legal aid to the workmen. These schemes were implemented during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Besides these schemes, two more new schemes were proposed to be implemented during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The schemes are (i) Survey on child labour and Rehabilitation and (ii) Survey on Bonded labour and Rehabilitation. It has also been proposed to conduct surveys on the child labour below the age of 14 (fourteen) years employed in hazardous and non-hazardous employment and on bonded labour system throughout the state for monitoring the conditions of the child and bonded labours and rehabilitations.

#### 9.13.1 Minimum Wages:

To protect the interest of the agricultural labourers, the minimum wages for unskilled as well as skilled labourers have been revised from time to time. The minimum wage rates fixed by the Govt. from the year 2000-01 to 2013-2014 are given below in Table No. 9.27.

Table No. 9.27 Average Daily wage rates of Manipur

Year	Unskilled (in Rs.)		Skilled (in Rs.)	
	Hill	Valley	Hill	Valley
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2000-01	65.05	62.05	65.05	62.05
2001-02	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2002-03	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2003-04	65.05	62.05	78.15	75.15
2004-05	73.45	70.45	80.45	77.45
2005-06	72.40	72.40	79.40	79.40
2006-07	-	-	88.40	88.40
2007-08	-	-	88.40	88.40
2008-09	-	-	88.40	88.40
2009-10	-	-	88.40	88.40
2010-11	-	-	132.60	132.60
2011-12	-	-	132.60	132.60
2012-13	-	-	132.60	132.60
2013-14	-	-	132.60	132.60

- Not Available

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Manipur

### 9.13.2 Manpower and Employment Schemes:

The State Employment Service has been working in three levels viz. (i) State level (ii) District level and (iii) Town level. The main objectives of the employment service are (a) to assist the employment seekers in finding suitable jobs according to qualification and experience (b) to assist employers by providing suitable workers (c) to collect information regarding employment opportunities, training facilities etc. and (d) to guide young persons and employment seekers in re-orienting their training programme etc. according to the market needs and (e) to motivate job seekers towards self employment by giving, upto-date information of self employment opportunities.

The generation of employment opportunities is one of the main objectives of the economic development in the state. Therefore, the employment opportunities and employment in various categories of the population is quite, essential. Estimated employment in public and private sectors of Manipur are 97 percent and 3 percent persons respectively as compared to the 71 percent and 29 percent persons of all India.

### 9.13.3 Employment Situation:

17 (seventeen) Employment Exchange were opened for giving employment assistance to the job seekers of the state. The number of persons newly registered in the employment exchanges in the state during the year 2012-13 was 35,573 (including 8,057 females) persons as against 22,825 persons during the year 2007-08 showing an increase of 62.25 %. The

vacancies notified in 2008-09 was 4,667 as against the 3,170 during the year 2007-08. There were 2 persons placed in appointment during the year 2007-08 and 210 persons in 2008-09. The consolidated Live Register of all Employment Exchanges stood at 6,42,247 (including 1,77,214 females) persons as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009. The following Table No. 9.28 gives the number of persons under the Live Register of the employment exchange in the state from 1995-96 to 2014-15.

Table No. 9.28 Number of Registrants and placements effected by Employment Exchanges of Manipur

Year	Particulars					
	No. of Employment Exchanges	No. of persons registered during the year	No. of registrants on the live register	No. of vacancies notified	Submi-ssion made	No. of persons placed in appointments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1995-96	11	30,135	2,76,157	596	16,246	143
1996-97	12	27,938	2,99,881	1,959	64,326	579
1997-98	13	31,007	3,22,253	642	17,103	429
1998-99	13	37,861	3,54,269	1,108	51,327	162
1999-00	15	35,760	3,87,890	2,083	74,609	69
2000-01	16	14,777	3,97,304	451	14,197	2
2001-02	16	15,866	4,09,652	55	1,301	-
2002-03	17	10,027	4,17,338	215	2,735	5
2003-04	17	32,466	4,48,435	1,469	30,294	-
2004-05	17	43,857	4,91,476	1,019	20,984	-
2005-06	17	58,458	5,48,704	3,273	1,05,882	489
2006-07	17	35,475	5,83,653	3,011	74,339	357
2007-08	17	22,825	6,05,840	3,170	52,707	2
2008-09	17	37,033	6,42,247	4,667	61,923	210
2009-10	17	31,607	-	2,344	29,512	3
2010-11	17	16,057	6,89,119	1,096	19,339	644
2011-12	17	22,059	7,10,399	1,365	36,429	128
2012-13	17	35,573	6,89,555	2,081	35,877	-
2013-14	17	15,794	7,01,987	1,428	20,660	-
2014-15	17	23,861	7,25,529	634	45,819	-

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

Due to ever-increasing number of educated Job seekers including technical and professional job-seekers, the problem of unemployment is continuing to be a matter of serious concern to the state's economy. This perennial problem can be observed from the data made available by the State Employment Exchange. According to the Live Register of

Employment Exchange, the total number of educated job-seekers was recorded as 704.56 thousands as on 31<sup>st</sup> March., 2014 as against 666.45 thousands as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 showing an increase of 1.71 percent over the previous year.

Of these 704.56 thousands educated job-seekers, 229.32 thousands were under matric 240.24 thousands were matriculate, 122.17 thousands were intermediate level, 82.30 thousands were graduates (including arts, science, commerce, technical and law), 17.13 thousands were post graduate (including arts, science, commerce, agriculture and law and others) and 13.40 thousands were diploma holders (including Engineering and Technology and others). The category-wise number of educated job-seekers is shown in Table No. 9.29 and a break-up of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe educated job seekers are given in Table No. 9(f) of Part II.

Table No. 9.29 Number of educated job seekers in Manipur, 2014

Level of Education (1)	Candidate			Percentage to total (5)
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)	
1. Under Matric	209640	31483	241123	33.40
2. Matriculate	167905	75617	243522	33.74
3. PUC/ Intermediate/ Higher Secondary	76173	47131	123304	17.08
4. Graduate	49519	39921	89440	12.39
(a) Science	16112	11252	27364	3.79
(b) Arts	28011	23618	51629	7.15
(c) Commerce	1451	758	2209	0.31
(d) Engineering	2465	519	2984	0.41
(e) Medical	432	2297	2729	0.38
(f) Agriculture/Agri-Engineering	432	318	750	0.10
(g) Law	317	224	541	0.07
(h) Education	296	917	1213	0.17
(i) Veterinary	3	18	21	0.00
5. Diploma holder	1969	3807	5776	0.80
(a) Engineering and Technology	1955	3645	5600	0.78
(b) Others	14	162	176	0.02
6. Post-Graduate	8178	10481	18659	2.58
(i) Arts	3785	4142	7927	1.10
(ii) Science	3002	3054	6056	0.84
(iii) Commerce	342	295	637	0.09
(iv) Agriculture	77	48	125	0.02
(v) Education	40	58	98	0.01
(vi) Law	12	20	32	0.00
(vii) Others	920	2864	3784	0.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>513384</b>	<b>208440</b>	<b>721824</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

### 9.13.4 Employment in Organised Sector :

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state was 80.6 thousands as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005. Out of the total persons employed in organized sector, 78.0 thousands was public sector and the remaining 2.6 thousands was private sector. In the public sector the share of employment in Central Govt. was 5.77 percent State Govt. was 79.36 percent, Quasi Central & State Govt. were 5.38 percent and 4.36 percent respectively. The employment in the organised (public and private) sectors are presented in Table No. 9.30 and the break-up of public and private sectors of employment are shown in Table No. 9(g) of Part II.

**Table No. 9.30 Employment in organised sector of Manipur (as on 31st March)**

('000 nos.)

Year	Employment in organised sector			% change over previous year		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1995-96	73.4	5.2	78.6	NA	NA	NA
1996-97	74.2	5.3	79.6	1.09	1.92	1.14
1997-98	74.7	5.8	80.5	0.67	9.43	1.26
1998-99	76.1	6.0	82.1	1.87	3.45	1.99
1999-00	75.8	6.2	82.0	(-) 0.39	3.33	(-) 0.12
2000-01	76.5	6.6	83.1	0.92	6.45	1.34
2001-02	76.2	6.6	82.8	(-) 0.39	0.00	(-) 0.36
2002-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003-04	78.0	2.6	80.6	2.36	(-)60.61	(-)2.66
2004-05	78.0	2.6	80.6	0.00	0.00	0.00

NA ó Not Available

Source: Statistical Abstract of India.

### 9.13.5 Employment in State and Central Government :

There are 790 establishments in the public sector in Manipur. Out of this establishments, the State Government establishments accounts for 744 nos., the local bodies 12 nos. and the quasi government state 34. Table No. 9.31 provides the district-wise number of establishments in public sector during 2013-14 and the no. of establishments in public sector are shown in Table No. 9 (h) of part II.



**Table No. 9.31 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector during 2013-14**

District/State	Number of establishments					
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	Total
			Central	State		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	-	56	-	2	2	60
Tamenglong	-	49	-	1	1	51
Churachandpur	-	51	-	4	1	56
Chandel	-	50	-	2	1	53
Ukhrul	-	94	-	2	1	97
Imphal East	-	130	-	8	1	139
Imphal West	-	191	-	13	2	206
Bishnupur	-	61	-	1	1	63
Thoubal	-	62	-	1	2	65
<b>Manipur</b>	-	<b>744</b>	-	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>790</b>

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 58,172. This shows a decrease of employees as compared with 60,982 employees as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2006. The number of employees working under State Quasi Govt. decrease to 2,459 in 2009 from 7,844 in 2006 however, employees of Local bodies rise to 4,577 from 3,868 in 2006. Table No. 9.32 presents the number of employees in public sector and the district-wise male-female break-up of employees in public sector are shown in Table No.9(i) of part II.

**Table No. 9.32 Number of employees in Public Sector in Manipur**

Item	2011-12			2012-13			Percentage change over the previous year
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. State Govt.	41,588	12,687	54,275	41026	13155	54181	(-) 0.17
III. Quasi Govt.							
(Central)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Quasi Govt.							
(State)	1,054	402	1,456	976	278	1254	(-)13.87
V. Local bodies	4,132	2,474	6,606	4152	2460	6612	(+)0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,774</b>	<b>15,563</b>	<b>62,337</b>	<b>46154</b>	<b>15893</b>	<b>62047</b>	<b>(-)0.47</b>

-Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur

### 9.13.6 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2002-03, the total number of commercial establishments was 1947 giving employment to 2,475 employees. Out of this total number of 1,947 establishments, 1,535 were shops, 97 were commercial establishments and 315 were hotel & restaurants. The number of workers employed in these establishments (shops, commercial establishments, hotel & restaurants) were 1,497,330 and 648 respectively. The number of towns establishment as well as in respect of shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants in Manipur are shown in Table No. 9.33.

Table No. 9.33 Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotels Restaurants and worker employed

Year	No. of Town	Shops		Commercial Establishments		Hotel & Restaurants		Total	
		No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1980-81	32	53	142	23	297	18	200	94	639
1990-91	31	1,143	1,488	84	417	237	883	1,464	2,788
2000-01	31	1,339	1,449	96	351	285	747	1,720	2,547
2001-02	33	1,470	1,475	97	358	315	665	1,882	2,498
2002-03	33	1,535	1,497	97	330	315	648	1,947	2,475
2010-11	51	2,589	2,431	193	581	123	450	2,905	3,462
2011-12*	27	3,198	2,586	411	930	255	565	3,864	4,081
2012-13*	27	3,442	2,760	635	1,254	267	583	4,344	4,597
2013-14*	27	4,615	2,885	770	2,344	278	646	5,663	5,875

\* Excluding Hill Districts(Senapati, Tamenglong, Ukhrul & Chandel)

Note: Data for 2003-04 to 2009-10 are not available.

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

## **CHAPTER X MISCELLANEOUS**

### **10.1 Economic Census:**

The growth of an economy is generally associated with changes in its occupational structure. It is commonly seen that a primarily agrarian economy witness shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activities although the pace or nature of change depends on various factors. Information on these activities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, is required for planning to further economic growth. As far as the organized sector is concerned, somehow the data are available but the paucity of data is felt most in case of the unorganized sector. In order to fill these data gaps, a survey on the unorganized sector of non-agricultural enterprises was recommended by Robert Bowley Committee. The committee launched a study in 1934 to explore the possibilities to conduct Economic Census (EC) in India.

To remove the data gaps in the unorganized sectors of non-agricultural enterprises, the Central Statistics Office (formerly known as the Central Statistical Organisation), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India launched a central scheme of Economic Census and Survey in 1976 through the Directorate of Economics & Statistics to remove the data gaps in the unorganized sectors of non-agricultural enterprises. However, the first Economic Census was organised in India in 1977 to develop an exhaustive sampling frame for organising enterprises survey in India. The Economic Census is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located in the geographical boundaries of the country/state, involved in any economic activities. It is basically aimed at providing information on distribution of non-agricultural enterprises and conduct follow-up surveys for collection of detailed information about the size, structure, investment, input, output, and employment etc. of the enterprises. The 2<sup>nd</sup> , 3<sup>rd</sup> , 4<sup>th</sup> , 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Censuses were conducted in 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013 respectively.

#### **10.1.1 Sixth Economic Census:**

As done in other States/Union Territories in India, the Sixth Economic Census was conducted in Manipur in 2013. It is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located in the geographical boundaries of the state involved in any economic activities of either agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) or non-agricultural sectors of the economy. Information on location of establishments, description of the activity of the

establishments, nature of operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the activity and number of hired persons usually working in the establishments were collected. A new feature in the 6<sup>th</sup> EC is the coverage of Handicraft activities.

### 10.1.2 Establishment and Employment :

As per the provisional results of 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census (EC), 2013, there are 2,17,673 establishments in Manipur as against 1,04,732 in 2005. Out of total number of 2,17,673 establishments found in Manipur, 62.94 % are in rural areas and 37.06 % in the urban areas. There are 59,147 establishments engaged in Handicrafts/Handloom activities in Manipur according to the findings of the 6<sup>th</sup> EC.

Total number of persons working in all the establishments in Manipur is found to be 3,87,880. Out of the total workers, 62.51 % are found to be working in the establishments operating in the rural areas while 37.49 % are in the urban areas. Table No. 10.1 provides number of establishments and persons employed.

Tables 10.1: Number of Establishments and Persons Employed according to 6<sup>th</sup> EC, 2013

District / State	Total Number of Establishments				Number of persons employed on last working day		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Handicraft/Handloom	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Senapati	8612	334	8946	1748	27335	1007	28342
2. Tamenglong	3505	630	4135	484	10440	2246	12686
3. Churachandpur	21247	1092	22339	4540	37536	3566	41102
4. Chandel	7678	2494	10172	1339	14251	4131	18382
5. Ukhrul	7709	1275	8984	1165	15595	2890	18485
6. Imphal East	24494	10096	34590	13388	36906	15928	52834
7. Imphal West	16496	38905	55401	12447	31625	74560	106185
8. Bishnupur	19790	10406	30196	8430	25035	18034	43069
9. Thoubal	27464	15446	42910	15606	43724	23071	66795
<b>State Total</b>	<b>136995</b>	<b>80678</b>	<b>217673</b>	<b>59147</b>	<b>242447</b>	<b>145433</b>	<b>387880</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics , Manipur

The districtwise percentage of Establishments and Persons Employed on last working day according to the 6<sup>th</sup> EC in the rural and urban areas of Manipur is shown in Table No.10.2. Among the districts, Imphal West District has the highest number of establishment (25.40 %) and employment (27.40 %) while the least is recorded in Tamenglong District.

Table 10.2 : Percentage of Establishments and Persons Employed on last working day

District	Establishments			% Share of District in total no. of establishments	Persons Employed			% Share of District in total no. of persons employed
	Rural	Urban	Combined		Rural	Urban	Combined	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Senapati	96.27	3.73	100.00	4.10	96.45	3.55	100.00	7.30
2. Tamenglong	84.76	15.24	100.00	1.90	82.3	17.7	100.00	3.30
3. Churachandpur	95.11	4.89	100.00	10.30	91.32	8.68	100.00	10.60
4. Chandel	75.48	24.52	100.00	4.70	77.53	22.47	100.00	4.70
5. Ukhrul	85.81	14.19	100.00	4.10	84.37	15.63	100.00	4.80
6. Imphal East	70.81	29.19	100.00	15.90	69.85	30.15	100.00	13.60
7. Imphal West	29.78	70.22	100.00	25.40	29.78	70.22	100.00	27.40
8. Bishnupur	65.54	34.46	100.00	13.90	58.13	41.87	100.00	11.10
9. Thoubal	64.00	36.00	100.00	19.70	65.46	34.54	100.00	17.20
<b>State Total</b>	<b>62.94</b>	<b>37.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>62.51</b>	<b>37.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics , Manipur

The percentage of persons employed in the establishments in respect of Imphal West i.e., 27.40% to the state total is also the highest while only 3.30% is recorded in respect of Tamenglong District.

### 10.1.3 Growth in Establishments and Employment:

In the 5<sup>th</sup> EC, 2005, there were no urban areas in the Hills Districts except in Chandel District. However, urban areas are found in all the Hill Districts during the conduct of the 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census. Table No. 10.3 and 10.4 gives the percentage Growth in total number of

establishments and employment as compared to that of the 5<sup>th</sup> EC and percentage of establishments by type of structure.

Table 10.3  
Growth in Number of Establishments and Employment in 2013 (6<sup>th</sup> EC) over 2005 (5<sup>th</sup> EC)

District/State	Growth in Establishments (%)			Growth in Employment (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Senapati	42.25	0.00	47.77	88.49	0.00	85.44
2. Tamenglong	61.22	0.00	90.20	72.68	0.00	109.82
3. Churachandpur	252.94	0.00	271.02	159.87	0.00	184.56
4. Chandel	245.86	64.30	172.12	304.17	108.74	233.91
5. Ukhrul	120.01	0.00	156.39	58.45	0.00	87.82
6. Imphal East	88.01	48.97	74.65	68.90	12.74	46.85
7. Imphal West	94.25	80.77	84.58	60.13	38.25	44.11
8. Bishnupur	178.22	32.17	101.49	128.53	55.80	91.16
9. Thoubal	219.87	70.02	142.83	178.78	72.15	129.65
<b>State Total</b>	<b>139.54</b>	<b>72.48</b>	<b>109.37</b>	<b>107.93</b>	<b>53.06</b>	<b>83.29</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics , Manipur

Table 10.4 : District wise Percentage of Establishments by type of Structure

District/ State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Outside HH with fixed structure	Outside HH without fixed structure	Inside	Outside HH with fixed structure	Outside HH without fixed structure	Inside	Outside HH with fixed structure	Outside HH without fixed structure	Inside
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Senapati	14.82	22.64	62.54	56.89	11.38	31.74	16.39	22.22	61.39
2. Tamenglong	49.24	17.75	33.01	58.57	13.17	28.25	50.67	17.05	32.29
3. Churachandpur	17.72	35.99	46.29	35.71	7.78	56.5	18.60	34.61	46.79
4. Chandel	16.59	46.86	36.55	21.33	45.11	33.56	17.75	46.43	35.81
5. Ukhrul	24.02	19.09	56.88	25.02	12.00	62.98	24.17	18.09	57.75
6. Imphal East	15.67	35.19	49.14	20.92	28.64	50.45	17.2	33.28	49.52
7. Imphal West	18.27	34.15	47.58	33.80	26.82	39.38	29.18	29.00	41.82
8. Bishnupur	11.68	46.72	41.60	28.94	30.36	40.71	17.63	41.08	41.29
9. Thoubal	9.59	43.45	46.96	15.21	41.61	43.18	11.62	42.78	45.60
State Total	15.84	37.02	47.14	27.79	30.24	41.97	20.27	34.51	45.23

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics , Manipur

## 10.2 Consumer Expenditure:

Consumer behaviours of various households are different according to time and space. Within the same time and space, the pattern of consumption is different from household to household according to income and the types of economic activities pursued. The standard of living of the people of a state/country is reflected by the pattern of consumption of the people of the state/country. The incidence of poverty is measured by the level of consumption expenditure. Therefore, it is considered to be quite important to examine the changing pattern of consumption expenditure. The following Table No. 10.5 presents monthly per capita expenditure of Manipur as compared to the All India picture based on the results of National Sample Survey (NSS).

Table No.10.5 Monthly per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India  
(In Rs.)

Item	Manipur / India	Rural		Urban	
		64 <sup>th</sup> Rd. (2007-08)	68 <sup>th</sup> Rd. (2011-12)	64 <sup>th</sup> Rd. (2007-08)	68 <sup>th</sup> Rd. (2011-12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Food	Manipur	431.08	812.78	475.35	777.64
		<u>(51.14)</u>	<u>(54.12)</u>	<u>(47.16)</u>	<u>(52.45)</u>
	India	404.33	756.49	582.43	1120.88
		<u>(52.35)</u>	<u>(52.90)</u>	<u>(39.58)</u>	<u>(42.62)</u>
Non-Food	Manipur	411.84	689.14	532.63	705.03
		<u>(48.86)</u>	<u>(45.88)</u>	<u>(52.84)</u>	<u>(47.55)</u>
	India	368.03	673.47	889.11	1508.78
		<u>(47.65)</u>	<u>(47.10)</u>	<u>(60.42)</u>	<u>(57.38)</u>
Total	Manipur	842.92	1501.92	1007.98	1482.67
		<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
	India	772.36	1429.96	1371.54	2629.66
		<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>

Note : Underlined figures indicate percentage to total.

Source: National Sample Survey Report ( Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India)

The divergence in the rural and urban MPCE pattern is very high at the national level as compared with the state of Manipur according to results of the NSS. It is also seen from Table no.10.5 that the gap in the consumption expenditure between food and non-food

is very wide at All-India level while in the case of Manipur it is not so. The average expenditure on food and non-food in the rural areas of Manipur for the year 2011-12 is found to be 54.12% and 45.88% as against 52.90% and 47.10% at All India level.

Food items accounted for 52.45% and non-food items accounted for 47.55% in Urban Manipur. Thus the proportion of expenditure on food items has been greater than the expenditure under non-food items in urban Manipur. The ratios of the expenditure in cereals alone under food items to the total expenditure in respect of rural areas of Manipur were 18.21 percent.

The MPCE on food and non-food items separately for rural and urban areas of Manipur are presented in Table No.10.6.

Table No.10.6 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) by group of items of Consumption of Manipur.

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Group of items of Consumption	64 <sup>th</sup> Round				68 <sup>th</sup> Round			
		July 2007-June 2008				July 2011-June 2012			
		Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Cereal	202.50	24.02	202.03	20.04	297.37	19.80	269.96	18.21
2.	Pulses & Pulses Products	15.43	1.83	19.19	1.91	20.45	1.36	21.51	1.45
3.	Milk & Milk Product	15.57	1.85	24.89	2.47	20.53	1.37	30.20	2.04
4.	Other food items	197.57	23.44	229.24	22.74	474.43	31.59	455.97	30.75
	<b>Total Food items</b>	<b>431.07</b>	<b>51.14</b>	<b>475.35</b>	<b>47.16</b>	<b>812.78</b>	<b>54.12</b>	<b>777.64</b>	<b>52.45</b>
5.	Clothing	44.01	5.22	46.59	4.62	78.49	5.23	81.31	5.48
6.	Fuel and light	98.73	11.71	116.89	11.59	140.73	9.37	147.36	9.94
7.	Other non-food items	269.11	31.93	369.15	36.63	469.92	31.29	476.36	32.13
	<b>Total Non-Food Items</b>	<b>411.85</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>532.63</b>	<b>52.84</b>	<b>689.14</b>	<b>45.88</b>	<b>705.03</b>	<b>47.55</b>
	<b>Total Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>842.92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1007.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1501.92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1482.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Report ( Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India)

From the above table, it is also evident that in the rural sector less expenditures are incurred by the people of Manipur in the non-food items, such as fuel and light, clothing and food-ware, housing, medical care, educational care, recreation etc. as compared to the



national picture. Therefore, serious efforts for improving the quality of life of the people of the state are felt.

### **10.3 Statistical Publications of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur**

Apart from the use of data for estimation of various types of socio-economic indicators which in turn are incorporated in publications or reports, the data collected and compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are published in the form of books, booklets, folders, pamphlets etc. These data on various aspects of state's socio-economy are being represented through charts, graphs and is displayed in the Directorate. Keeping the development activities and changes taking place in the socio-economic life of the people in view and to meet the increasing demands of data users, it is quite necessary to bring out more publications by adopting up-to-date scientific methods. The following state and district level publications was brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur during 2015-16 (as on January, 2016) .

- 1 Crop Estimation Survey, Manipur, 2012-13
- 2 Statistical Year Book, Manipur, 2015
- 3 Statistical Year Book, Bishnupur District, 2014
- 4 Statistical Year Book, Ukhrul District, 2014
- 5 Education in Manipur, 2014
- 6 Manipur Budget in brief, 2014-15
- 7 Provisional Results of Sixth Economic Census, 2013
- 8 Economic Characteristics of unincorporated Non- Agriculture Enterprises (Excluding Construction) NSS 67<sup>th</sup> Round in Manipur, 2010-11
- 9 Monthly Price Bulletin (Districtwise), January, 2016



**PART – II**

**STATISTICAL TABLES**



**Table No. 1(a)**  
**MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2015**

<b>1. Manipur's State Insignia</b>	
*State Emblem	<b>KanglaShaa</b>
*State Animal	<b>Sangai</b> (Cervuselieldi)
*State Bird	<b>Nongin</b> (Syrmaticushuminaehuminae)
*State Flower	<b>Siroy Lily</b> (Liliummacklinaesealy)
*State Tree	<b>Uningthou</b> (Phoebe hainesiana)
*State Fish (declared on 15 <sup>th</sup> Nov., 2007)	<b>Pengba</b> (OsteobramaBelangeri val.)
<b>2. General Particulars:</b>	
a) Latitude	23°50 N to 25°42 N
b) Longitude	92°58 E to 94°45 E
c) Altitude (metre) above MSL	790
d) Annual Rainfall (mm), 2015	1,657.2
<b>3. Area and Population (2011 Census)</b>	
a) Geographical Area (sq. km.)	22,327
b) Population (in nos.)	
i) Person	28,55,794
ii) Male (%)	14,38,586
iii) Female (%)	14,17,208
iv) Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 males)	985
v) Literacy Rate (%)	76.94
(a) Male	83.58
(b) Female	70.26
vi) Scheduled Castes	97,328
vii) Scheduled Tribes	11,67,422
viii) Main workers	9,74,163
ix) Marginal workers	3,30,447
x) Non-workers	15,51,184
xi) Households	5,57,859
xii) Inhabited Village	2,515
xiii) Uninhabited Village	67
xiv) Town	51
<b>4. Administrative Set-up, 2011(in nos.)</b>	
(a) District	9
(b) Sub-Division	38
(c) Block	67
(d) Gram Panchayat	165
(e) Vidhan,Sabha seat	60
(f) Lok,Sabha seat	2
(g) Rajya,,Sabha seat	1
<b>5. Net Per Capita Income, 2013-14 (Advance Estimates)</b>	
(a) At Current Prices (in Rs.)	41,573
(b) At Constant (2004-05) Prices (in Rs.)	24,042

<b>6. State Budget/Plan (Rs. in Crores)</b>	
(a) 2015-2016 (Budget Estimates)	
(i) Revenue Receipts	8,657.86
(ii) Revenue Expenditure	7,965.08
(iii) Capital Receipts	23,600.61
(iv) Capital Expenditure	23,750.19
(v) Overall surplus (+)/deficit (-)	(+) 543.19
(b) Twelfth Plan, (2012-2017)	
(i) Projected Outlay(Rs. in crores )	20,457.91
(ii) Proposed Plan Outlay for 2014-15(Rs in crores)	5,635.08
<b>7. Agriculture, 2013-2014</b>	
(a) Area under Rice (ø000 hect.)	176.47
(b) Production of Rice (ø000 tonnes)	477.03
(c) Production of foodgrain, (ø000 tonnes)	495.98
(d) Area under oilseeds, (ø000 hectares)	1.04
<b>8. Food and Civil Supplies, 2013-2014</b>	
(a) Rice distributed (tonnes)	87,732.44
(b) Sugar distributed (tonnes)	3,000.68
<b>9. Veterinary &amp; Animal Husbandry, 2014-2015 (in nos.)</b>	
(a) Veterinary Hospitals	55
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries	109
(c) Out Patients Treated ( in nos.)	1,09,605
(d) Livestock Census, 2012 (in nos.)	
(i) Cattle	2,40,286
(ii) Poultry	24,20,820
<b>10. Forestry</b>	
(a) Total Forest Area (in sq. km.), 2012-13	
(i) Reserved Forests	1,467
(ii) Protected Forests	4,171
(iii) Unclassed Forests	11,780
(b) Revenue from Forestry and wild life (Rs. in lakhs)	31,03,947
<b>11. Fisheries 2014-15</b>	
(a) Fish Farm (nos.)	18
(b) Fishery Revenue ( Rs. in lakhs)	9.78
(c) Fish Production (tonne)	30500
<b>12. Rural Development and Cooperation, 214-15</b>	
(a) No. of Houses constructed under the scheme of Rural Housing (Indira AwasYojana)	
(b) No. of Dwelling units upgraded (as on March.,2015)	(a+b)=4658
(c) PMGSY	
(i) No. of Roads constructed/upgraded	4,220.84
(ii) Total length covered (km.)	6,000
(iii) No. of Villages provided connectivity	1,225
(d) Cooperative Societies	8,953

**Table No. 1(b)**  
**Administrative Divisions of Manipur**  
**2011 Census (Final)**

District/Sub-Division	Head Quarter	Area in sq.km.	Population (in nos.)	No. of Village			Town
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1. Senapati</b>		<b>3,271</b>	<b>4,791,148</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1</b>
i) Mao Maram	Tadubi	NA	163380	89	5	94	-
ii) Paomata	Paomata	NA	53901	20	-	20	-
iii) Purul	Purul	NA	68123	27	-	27	-
iv) Sadar Hills West	Kangpokpi	476	71844	138	-	138	-
v) SaituGamphazol	Gamnomsapermeina	457	58536	174	4	178	-
vi) Sadar Hills East	Saikul	765	63364	221	8	229	-
<b>2. Tamenglong</b>		<b>4,391</b>	<b>140651</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1</b>
i) Tamenglong West	Tousem	1263	27742	53	1	54	-
ii) Tamenglong North	Tamei	1194	28056	30	-	30	-
iii) Tamenglong	Tamenglong	858	48182	34	-	34	-
iv) Nungba	Nungba	1076	36671	57	-	57	-
<b>3. Churachandpur</b>		<b>4,570</b>	<b>274143</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3</b>
i) Tipaimukh	Parbung	1115	28795	40	-	40	-
ii) Thanlon	Thanlon	1063	18464	49	-	49	-
iii) Churachandpur North	Henglep	825	30616	122	1	123	-
iv) Churachandpur	Churachandpur	590	174138	321	2	323	-
v) Singhat	Singhat	977	22130	64	1	65	-
<b>4. Chandel</b>		<b>3,313</b>	<b>144182</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1</b>
i) Machi	Machi	438	19865	68	2	70	-
ii) Tengenoupal	Moreh	775	39245	95	3	98	-
iii) Chandel	Chandel	687	32133	98	-	98	-
iv) Chakpikarong	Chakpikarong	1413	52939	169	2	171	-
<b>5. Ukhrul</b>		<b>4,544</b>	<b>183998</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1</b>
i) Ukhrul North	Chingai	1008	31004	27	-	27	-
ii) Ukhrul Central	Ukhrul	1198	107378	68	-	68	-
iii) KamjongChassad	Kamjong	1104	16717	45	-	45	-
iv) PhungyarPhaisat	Phungyar	679	16539	37	-	37	-
v) Ukhrul South	KasomKhullen	555	12360	36	-	36	-

Contd.

**Table No. 1(b)**  
**Administrative Divisions of Manipur**  
**2011 Census (Final)**

District/ Sub-Division	Head Quarter	Area in sq.km.	Population (in nos.)	No. of Village			Town
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>6. Imphal East</b>		<b>709</b>	<b>456113</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>15</b>
i) Jiribam	Jiribam	232	43838	50	1	51	-
ii) Sawombung	Sawombung	257	86162	67	-	67	-
iii) Porompat	Porompat	98	244089	39	2	41	-
iv) KeiraoBitra	KeiraoBitra	122	82024	35	1	36	-
<b>7. Imphal West</b>		<b>519</b>	<b>517992</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>13</b>
i) Lamsang	Lamsang	<b>198</b>	84856	56	13	69	-
ii) Patsoi	Patsoi	83	70665	19	4	23	-
iii) Lamphelpat	Lamphelpat	60	221422	4	-	4	-
iv) Wangoi	Wangoi	178	141049	28	-	28	-
<b>8. Thoubal</b>		<b>514</b>	<b>422168</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>9</b>
i) Lilong	Lilong	63	87377	17	-	17	-
ii) Thoubal	Thoubal	261	199310	44	5	49	-
iii) Kakching	Kakching	190	135481	26	11	37	-
<b>9. Bishnupur</b>		<b>496</b>	<b>237399</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7</b>
i) Nambol	Nambol	113	61882	14	-	14	-
ii) Bishnupur	Bishnupur	165	62778	13	-	13	-
iii) Moirang	Moirang	218	112739	21	1	22	-
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>38 (Sub- divisions)</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>28,55,794</b>	<b>2515</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2582</b>	<b>51</b>

Concl'd.



**Table No. 1(c) - Area And Population By States (Census-2011)**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Area in sq. kms.	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
		<b>62,32,70,25</b>	<b>58,75,84,71</b>	
<b>INDIA (1) ++</b>	<b>32,87,469</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12,10,854,977</b>
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42442146	42138631	84580777
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	713912	669815	1383727
Assam	78438	15939443	15266133	31205576
Bihar	94163	54278157	49821295	104099452
Chhattisgarh	135192	12832895	12712303	25545198
Goa	3702	739140	719405	1458545
Gujarat	196244	31491260	28948432	60439692
Haryana	44212	13494734	11856728	25351462
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3481873	3382729	6864602
Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	222236	6640662	5900640	12541302
Jharkhand	79716	16930315	16057819	32988134
Karnataka	191791	30966657	30128640	61095297
Kerala	38852	16027412	17378649	33406061
Madhya Pradesh	308252	37612306	35014503	72626809
Maharashtra	307713	58243056	54131277	112374333
Manipur	22327	1438586	1417208	2855794
Meghalaya	22429	1491832	1475057	2966889
Mizoram	21081	555339	541867	1097206
Nagaland	16579	1024649	953853	1978502
Odisha	155707	21212136	20762082	41974218
Punjab	50362	14639465	13103873	27743338
Rajasthan	342239	35550997	32997440	68548437
Sikkim	7096	323070	287507	610577
Tamil Nadu	130060	36137975	36009055	72147030
Tripura	10486	1874376	1799541	3673917
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104480510	95331831	199812341
Uttarakhand	53483	5137773	4948519	10086292
West Bengal	88752	46809027	44467088	91276115
<b>Union Territory:</b>				
A.&N.Islands	8249	202871	177710	380581
Chandigarh	114	580663	474787	1055450
D.&N.Haveli	491	193760	149949	343709
Daman & Diu	111	150301	92946	243247
Delhi	1483	8987326	7800615	16787941
Lakshadweep	30	33123	31350	64473
Puducherry	490	612511	635442	1247953

*Contd/-*

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan,

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

**Table No. 1(c) - Area And Population By States (Census-2011)**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Rural	Urban
1	6	7
<b>INDIA (1) ++</b>	<b>83,37,48,852</b>	<b>37,71,06,125</b>
Andhra Pradesh	56361702	28219075
Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	317369
Assam	26807034	4398542
Bihar	92341436	11758016
Chhattisgarh	19607961	5937237
Goa	551731	906814
Gujarat	34694609	25745083
Haryana	16509359	8842103
Himachal Pradesh	6176050	688552
Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	9108060	3433242
Jharkhand	25055073	7933061
Karnataka	37469335	23625962
Kerala	17471135	15934926
Madhya Pradesh	52557404	20069405
Maharashtra	61556074	50818259
Manipur	2021640	834154
Meghalaya	2371439	595450
Mizoram	525435	571771
Nagaland	1407536	570966
Odisha	34970562	7003656
Punjab	17344192	10399146
Rajasthan	51500352	17048085
Sikkim	456999	153578
Tamil Nadu	37229590	34917440
Tripura	2712464	961453
Uttar Pradesh	155317278	44495063
Uttarakhand	7036954	3049338
West Bengal	62183113	29093002
<b>Union Territory:</b>		
A.&N.Islands	237093	143488
Chandigarh	28991	1026459
D.&N.Haveli	183114	160595
Daman & Diu	60396	182851
Delhi	419042	16368899
Lakshadweep	14141	50332
Puducherry	395200	852753

*Concl/-*

**Table No. 1(d)**  
**Sex ratio, density and decadal growth rate of population of States/UTs of India 2011**  
**census (Final)**

Sl. No.	India/ State/Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (Per sq. km)	Decadal Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>17.70</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	993	308	10.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	938	17	26.03
3	Assam	958	398	17.07
4	Bihar	918	1106	25.42
5	Chhattisgarh	991	189	22.61
6	Goa	973	394	8.23
7	Gujarat	919	308	19.28
8	Haryana	879	573	19.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	972	123	12.94
10	Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	889	124	23.64
11	Jharkhand	949	414	22.42
12	Karnataka	973	319	15.60
13	Kerala	1084	860	4.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	931	236	20.35
15	Maharashtra	929	365	15.99
16	Manipur	985	128	24.50
17	Meghalaya	989	132	27.95
18	Mizoram	976	52	23.48
19	Nagaland	931	119	-0.58
20	Odisha	979	270	14.05
21	Punjab	895	551	13.89
22	Rajasthan	928	200	21.31
23	Sikkim	890	86	12.89
24	Tamil Nadu	996	555	15.61
25	Tripura	960	350	14.84
26	Uttar Pradesh	912	829	20.23
27	Uttarakhand	963	189	18.81
28	West Bengal	950	1028	13.84
	<b>Union Territory:</b>			
29	A.&N.Islands	876	46	6.86
30	Chandigarh	818	9258	17.19
31	D.&N.Haveli	774	700	55.88
32	Daman & Diu	618	2191	53.76
33	Delhi	868	11320	21.21
34	Lakshadweep	947	2149	6.30
35	Puducherry	1037	2547	28.08

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

**Table No. 1(e)**  
**Child population (0-6 years) of the States/UTs of India by sex 2011**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Population in the age group 0-6		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>16,44,78,150</b>	<b>8,57,32,470</b>	<b>7,87,45,680</b>
Andhra Pradesh	9142802	4714950	4427852
Arunachal Pradesh	212188	107624	104564
Assam	4638130	2363485	2274645
Bihar	19133964	9887239	9246725
Chhattisgarh	3661689	1859935	1801754
Goa	144611	74460	70151
Gujarat	7777262	4115384	3661878
Haryana	3380721	1843109	1537612
Himachal Pradesh	777898	407459	370439
Jammu & Kashmir	2018905	1084355	934550
Jharkhand	5389495	2767147	2622348
Karnataka	7161033	3675291	3485742
Kerala	3472955	1768244	1704711
Madhya Pradesh	10809395	5636172	5173223
Maharashtra	13326517	7035391	6291126
Manipur*	375357	194484	180873
Meghalaya	568536	288646	279890
Mizoram	168531	85561	82970
Nagaland	291071	149785	141286
Odisha	5273194	2716497	2556697
Punjab	3076219	1665994	1410225
Rajasthan	10649504	5639176	5010328
Sikkim	64111	32761	31350
Tamil Nadu	7423832	3820276	3603556
Tripura	458014	234008	224006
Uttar Pradesh	30791331	16185581	14605750
Uttarakhand	1355814	717199	638615
West Bengal	10581466	5410396	5171070
<b>Union Territory:</b>			
A.&N.Islands	40878	20770	20108
Chandigarh	119434	63536	55898
D.&N.Haveli	50895	26431	24464
Daman & Diu	26934	14144	12790
Delhi	2012454	1075440	937014
Lakshadweep	7255	3797	3458
Puducherry	132858	67527	65331

\* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

**Table No. 1(f)****Population aged 7 years and above in the States/UTs of India by sex 2011**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Population aged 7 years and above		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>104,60,91,423</b>	<b>53,73,89,373</b>	<b>50,87,02,050</b>
Andhra Pradesh	75437975	37727196	37710779
Arunachal Pradesh	1171539	606288	565251
Assam	26567446	13575958	12991488
Bihar	84965488	44390918	40574570
Chhattisgarh	21883509	10972960	10910549
Goa	1313934	664680	649254
Gujarat	52662430	27375876	25286554
Haryana	21970741	11651625	10319116
Himachal Pradesh	6086704	3074414	3012290
Jammu & Kashmir	10522397	5556307	4966090
Jharkhand	27598639	14163168	13435471
Karnataka	53934264	27291366	26642898
Kerala	29933106	14259168	15673938
Madhya Pradesh	61817414	31976134	29841280
Maharashtra	99047816	51207665	47840151
Manipur*	2480437	1244102	1236335
Meghalaya	2398353	1203186	1195167
Mizoram	928675	469778	458897
Nagaland	1687431	874864	812567
Odisha	36701024	18495639	18205385
Punjab	24667119	12973471	11693648
Rajasthan	57898933	29911821	27987112
Sikkim	546466	290309	256157
Tamil Nadu	64723198	32317699	32405499
Tripura	3215903	1640368	1575535
Uttar Pradesh	169021010	88294929	80726081
Uttarakhand	8730478	4420574	4309904
West Bengal	80694649	41398631	39296018
<b>Union Territory:</b>			
A.&N.Islands	339703	182101	157602
Chandigarh	936016	517127	418889
D.&N.Haveli	292814	167329	125485
Daman & Diu	216313	136157	80156
Delhi	14775487	7911886	6863601
Lakshadweep	57218	29326	27892
Puducherry	1115095	544984	570111

\* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

**Table No. 1(g)**  
**Number of Literates and Literacy rates in the States/ UTs of India by sex 2011**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Literates			Literacy rate(%)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>76,34,98,517</b>	<b>43,46,83,779</b>	<b>32,88,14,738</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>80.90</b>	<b>64.60</b>
Andhra Pradesh	50556760	28251243	22305517	67.00	74.90	59.10
Arunachal Pradesh	766005	439868	326137	65.40	72.60	57.70
Assam	19177977	10568639	8609338	72.20	77.80	66.30
Bihar	52504553	31608023	20896530	61.80	71.20	51.50
Chhattisgarh	15379922	8807893	6572029	70.30	80.30	60.20
Goa	1165487	615823	549664	88.70	92.60	84.70
Gujarat	41093358	23474873	17618485	78.00	85.80	69.70
Haryana	16598988	9794067	6804921	75.60	84.10	65.90
Himachal Pradesh	5039736	2752590	2287146	82.80	89.50	75.90
Jammu & Kashmir	7067233	4264671	2802562	67.20	76.80	56.40
Jharkhand	18328069	10882519	7445550	66.40	76.80	55.40
Karnataka	40647322	22508471	18138851	75.40	82.50	68.10
Kerala	28135824	13704903	14430921	94.00	96.10	92.10
Madhya Pradesh	42851169	25174328	17676841	69.30	78.70	59.20
Maharashtra	81554290	45257584	36296706	82.30	88.40	75.90
Manipur*	1908476	1039858	868618	76.94	83.58	70.26
Meghalaya	1785005	913879	871126	74.40	76.00	72.90
Mizoram	848175	438529	409646	91.30	93.30	89.30
Nagaland	1342434	723957	618477	79.60	82.80	76.10
Odisha	26742595	15089681	11652914	72.90	81.60	64.00
Punjab	18707137	10436056	8271081	75.80	80.40	70.70
Rajasthan	38275282	23688412	14586870	66.10	79.20	52.10
Sikkim	444952	251269	193683	81.40	86.60	75.60
Tamil Nadu	51837507	28040491	23797016	80.10	86.80	73.40
Tripura	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.20	91.50	82.70
Uttar Pradesh	114397555	68234964	46162591	67.70	77.30	57.20
Uttarakhand	6880953	3863708	3017245	78.80	87.40	70.00
West Bengal	61538281	33818810	27719471	76.30	81.70	70.50
<b>Union Territory:</b>						
A.&N.Islands	294281	164377	129904	86.60	90.30	82.40
Chandigarh	805438	465346	340092	86.00	90.00	81.20
D.&N.Haveli	223230	142521	80709	76.20	85.20	64.30
Daman & Diu	188406	124643	63763	87.10	91.50	79.50
Delhi	12737767	7194856	5542911	86.20	90.90	80.80
Lakshadweep	52553	28023	24530	91.80	95.60	87.90
Puducherry	957309	497378	459931	85.80	91.30	80.70

\* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

**Table No. 1(h)****Sex Ratio to Total population and child population in the age group 0-6 and 7+years in India**

State/ UT Code	India/States/Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)					
		Total population		Child population in the age group 0-6		Population age 7 and above	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>944</b>
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	892	883	941	859	884	887
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906	980	983
3.	Punjab	876	893	798	846	888	899
4.	Chandigarh	777	818	845	867	767	812
5.	Uttarkhand	962	963	908	886	973	975
6.	Haryana	861	877	819	830	869	885
7.	NCT of Delhi	821	866	868	866	813	866
8.	Rajasthan	921	926	909	883	923	935
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899	894	910
10.	Bihar	919	916	942	933	914	912
11.	Sikkim	875	889	963	944	861	883
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960	878	913
13.	Nagaland	900	931	964	944	890	929
14.	Manipur (final)	974	985	957	930	977	994
15.	Mizoram	935	975	964	971	930	976
16.	Tripura	948	961	966	953	945	962
17.	Meghalaya	972	986	973	970	971	989
18.	Assam	935	954	965	957	929	953
19.	West Bengal	934	947	960	950	929	946
20.	Jharkhand	941	947	965	943	935	948
21.	Orissa	972	978	953	934	976	985
22.	Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964	992	995
23.	Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912	916	933
24.	Gujarat	920	918	883	886	927	923
25.	Daman & Diu	710	618	926	909	682	589
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	775	979	924	779	752
27.	Maharashtra	922	925	913	883	924	931
28.	Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943	981	997
29.	Karnataka	965	968	946	943	968	971
30.	Goa	961	968	938	920	964	973
31.	Lakshadweep	948	946	959	908	946	951
32.	Kerala	1,058	1,084	960	959	1,072	1,099
33.	Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946	993	1,000
34.	Puducherry	1,001	1,038	967	965	1,006	1,047
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	846	878	957	966	831	868

Source : Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India

## No. 2(a)

### Population Trend, Manipur Vis-à-vis All-India

Census Year	Population (in lakh)		Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)		Density (per sq.km.)		Literacy rate	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	2.84	2,383.96	1,037	972	13	77	0.9	5.3
1911	3.46	2,520.93	1,029	964	15	82	2.1	5.9
1921	3.84	2,513.21	1,041	955	17	81	3.8	7.2
1931	4.46	2,789.77	1,065	950	20	90	3.3	9.5
1941	5.12	3,186.61	1,055	945	23	103	5.1	16.1
1951	5.78	3,610.88	1,036	946	26	117	11.4	18.3
1961	7.80	4,392.35	1,015	941	35	142	30.4	28.3
1971	10.73	5,481.60	980	930	48	177	32.9	34.5
1981	14.21	6,833.29	971	934	64	216	41.4	43.6
1991	18.37	8,463.03	958	927	82	267	59.9	52.2
2001	22.94	10,287.37	974	933	103	313	70.5*	64.8
2011	28.56	12,108.56	985	943	128	368	76.94	72.9

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

## Table No. 2(b)

### Selected Basic Statistics of Manipur According to Census 1981-2011

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Area	Sq.km.	22,327	22,327	22,327	22,327
2.	Population	Lakh	14.21	18.37	22.94	28.56
3.	Decadal Growth rate	Percent	32.46	29.29	24.86	24.50
4.	Density	Per sq.km.	64	82	103	128
5.	Sex Ratio	Female per 1000 males	971	958	974	985
6.	Literacy	Percent	41.4	59.9	70.53*	76.94
7.	Urban Population	Percent	26.42	27.52	25.11	29.21
8.	Rural Population	Percent	73.58	72.48	74.89	70.79
9.	Scheduled Castes Population.	Percent	1.25	2.02	2.77*	3.41
10.	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percent	27.30	34.41	34.20*	40.88

\* Excluding three Sub-divisions of Senapati District.



**Table No. 2 (c)**  
**Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, and Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate,**  
**North Eastern States of India, Vis-à-vis All India, 2012**

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Birth rate:									
Rural	21.0	23.7	14.4	26.2	20.2	15.7	17.3	14.6	23.1
Urban	13.9	15.6	15.2	14.4	12.2	15.1	16.7	10.7	17.4
<b>Combined</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>
2. Death rate:									
Rural	6.7	8.3	4.0	8.1	5.5	3.3	5.7	4.7	7.6
Urban	2.7	5.6	4.2	5.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	5.1	5.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	14.3	15.4	10.4	18.1	14.7	12.5	11.7	10.0	15.5
Urban	11.3	10.0	11.0	9.0	9.1	12.3	13.4	5.6	11.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	37	58	10	50	44	18	25	29	46
Urban	13	33	11	40	19	18	16	19	28
<b>Combined</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>

**Table No. 2 (d)**  
**Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, and Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate,**  
**North Eastern States of India, Vis-à-vis All India, 2013**

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Birth rate:									
Rural	20.8	23.5	14.5	26.1	20.0	15.5	17.1	14.3	22.9
Urban	13.8	15.4	15.1	14.2	12.0	15.0	16.7	10.6	17.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>
2. Death rate:									
Rural	6.7	8.2	4.0	8.0	5.5	3.2	5.6	4.6	7.5
Urban	2.7	5.6	4.2	5.4	3.1	2.7	3.2	5.1	5.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	14.1	15.3	10.5	18.0	14.5	12.3	11.6	9.8	15.4
Urban	11.1	9.9	10.9	8.8	9.0	12.3	13.5	5.5	11.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	36	56	10	48	44	18	23	27	44
Urban	14	32	10	40	19	19	15	19	27
<b>Combined</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>

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

**Table No. 3(a)**  
Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industry of Origin  
at Current Prices for 2004-05 to 2013-14

(Rs. In lakhs)					
Industry of Origin	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture including Livestock	96301	105263	114029	126420	144593
2. Forestry and Logging	19077	21028	21975	21148	24907
3. Fishing	11646	11985	12766	13618	14083
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>127024</b>	<b>138276</b>	<b>148770</b>	<b>161186</b>	<b>183583</b>
5. Manufacturing	22676	24725	29394	35547	36225
5.1 Registered	608	1004	651	1149	1508
5.2 Unregistered	22068	23721	28743	34398	34717
6. Construction	144348	162548	171903	187201	183999
7. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	21180	21590	21629	25402	24978
<b>Sub -Total: SECONDARY ( 5-7)</b>	<b>188204</b>	<b>208863</b>	<b>222926</b>	<b>248150</b>	<b>245202</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	15014	17036	18855	20386	23560
8.1 Railway	0	0	0	0	0
8.2 Transport by other means	9254	10185	11188	12219	14553
8.3 Storage	113	119	144	172	204
8.4 Communication	5647	6732	7523	7995	8803
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	38168	41318	46520	51780	56791
10. Banking and Insurance	9189	9234	10633	11827	12318
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	20740	23605	27152	29789	32070
12. Public Administration	60080	70708	67948	78292	90777
13. Other Services	54917	62718	70918	76843	95635
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY ( 8-13)</b>	<b>198108</b>	<b>224619</b>	<b>242026</b>	<b>268917</b>	<b>311151</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>513336</b>	<b>571758</b>	<b>613722</b>	<b>678253</b>	<b>739936</b>
15. Population ( '00 )	24820	25371	25933	26508	27094
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>20682</b>	<b>22536</b>	<b>23666</b>	<b>25587</b>	<b>27310</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

contd.

**Table No. 3(a)**  
**Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industry of Origin**  
**at Current Prices for 2004-05 to 2013-14**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(Q)	2013-14(A)
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture including Livestock	178583	173040	184410	214764	232062
2. Forestry and Logging	27390	33522	37357	38984	40089
3. Fishing	14934	15659	19085	26432	33839
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>220907</b>	<b>222221</b>	<b>240852</b>	<b>280180</b>	<b>305990</b>
5. Manufacturing	38962	45874	52581	57240	58707
5.1 Registered	2047	4248	6890	7499	7691
5.2 Unregistered	36915	41626	45691	49741	51016
6. Construction	190168	141558	185394	189881	207715
7. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	30671	40658	42914	48892	55038
<b>Sub -Total: SECONDARY ( 5-7)</b>	<b>259801</b>	<b>228090</b>	<b>280889</b>	<b>296013</b>	<b>321460</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	28012	31823	39604	46243	54731
8.1 Railway	0	0	1	2	2
8.2 Transport by other means	16466	18971	24741	29033	33452
8.3 Storage	250	303	374	447	533
8.4 Communication	11296	12549	14488	16761	20744
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	65502	67560	80728	90060	100421
10. Banking and Insurance	15604	21782	26728	29144	30925
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	35770	40248	44935	49839	55299
12. Public Administration	93805	189506	215336	253991	285113
13. Other Services	106025	112489	179286	224195	278430
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY ( 8-13)</b>	<b>344718</b>	<b>463408</b>	<b>586617</b>	<b>693472</b>	<b>804919</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>825426</b>	<b>913719</b>	<b>1108358</b>	<b>1269665</b>	<b>1432369</b>
15. Population ( '00 )	27692	28302	28925	29561	30210
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>29807</b>	<b>32285</b>	<b>38318</b>	<b>42951</b>	<b>47414</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

concl'd.

**Table No. 3(b)**  
**Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industry of Origin**  
**at Constant (2004-05) Prices for 2004-05 to 2013-14**

(Rs. In  
lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture including Livestock	96301	95256	95271	107855	121115
2. Forestry and Logging	19077	19478	19275	19190	19008
3. Fishing	11646	11910	12199	12389	12415
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>127024</b>	<b>126644</b>	<b>126745</b>	<b>139434</b>	<b>152538</b>
5. Manufacturing	22676	24135	27316	32008	31178
5.1 Registered	608	940	538	884	1161
5.2 Unregistered	22068	23195	26778	31124	30017
6. Construction	144348	155093	156912	157438	164081
7. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	21180	22821	22593	23519	22869
<b>Sub -Total: SECONDARY ( 5-7)</b>	<b>188204</b>	<b>202049</b>	<b>206821</b>	<b>212965</b>	<b>218128</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	15014	17333	20338	22789	25013
8.1 Railway	0	0	0	0	0
8.2 Transport by other means	9254	9785	10364	10862	11613
8.3 Storage	113	115	131	145	164
8.4 Communication	5647	7433	9843	11782	13236
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	38168	39058	40936	45190	46621
10. Banking and Insurance	9189	9946	11754	13208	13106
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	20740	21940	23496	24216	24629
12. Public Administration	60080	68293	61925	66820	72399
13. Other Services	54917	60643	64760	65330	76225
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY ( 8-13)</b>	<b>198108</b>	<b>217213</b>	<b>223209</b>	<b>237553</b>	<b>257993</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>513336</b>	<b>545906</b>	<b>556775</b>	<b>589952</b>	<b>628659</b>
15. Population ( ' 00 )	24820	25371	25933	26508	27094
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>20682</b>	<b>21517</b>	<b>21470</b>	<b>22256</b>	<b>23203</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

contd.

**Table No. 3(b)**  
**Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industry of Origin**  
**at Constant (2004-05) Prices for 2004-05 to 2013-14**

(Rs. In

lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(Q)	2013-14(A)
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture including Livestock	141375	109811	113801	126777	129200
2. Forestry and Logging	19155	18971	19736	19038	19066
3. Fishing	12737	12951	11562	13520	15994
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>173267</b>	<b>141733</b>	<b>145099</b>	<b>159335</b>	<b>164260</b>
5. Manufacturing	33402	34694	37157	38775	38606
5.1 Registered	1472	2947	4492	4578	4558
5.2 Unregistered	31930	31747	32665	34197	34048
6. Construction	169450	125235	125992	123013	124996
7. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	30066	38395	43171	48700	51351
<b>Sub -Total: SECONDARY ( 5-7)</b>	<b>232918</b>	<b>198324</b>	<b>206320</b>	<b>210488</b>	<b>214953</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	27944	29938	33240	34024	37024
8.1 Railway	0	0	1	1	1
8.2 Transport by other means	12048	12276	14426	15617	16645
8.3 Storage	179	200	233	256	285
8.4 Communication	15717	17462	18580	18150	20093
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	51795	51489	52404	55159	57539
10. Banking and Insurance	16649	21580	25487	26055	26376
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	25500	25885	26338	27244	27911
12. Public Administration	68142	126675	136072	148000	157419
13. Other Services	75771	72437	107710	123946	147560
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY ( 8-13)</b>	<b>265801</b>	<b>328004</b>	<b>381251</b>	<b>414428</b>	<b>453829</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>671986</b>	<b>668061</b>	<b>732670</b>	<b>784251</b>	<b>833042</b>
15. Population ( ' 00 )	27692	28302	28925	29561	30210
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>24266</b>	<b>23605</b>	<b>25330</b>	<b>26530</b>	<b>27575</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

concl.

Table No. 3(c)

**Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industry of Origin  
at Current Prices for 2004-05 to 2013-14**

(Rs. In

lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture including Livestock	86500	96511	103477	114834	132631
2. Forestry and Logging	18830	20772	21709	20860	24592
3. Fishing	10146	10495	11177	11920	12103
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>115476</b>	<b>127778</b>	<b>136363</b>	<b>147614</b>	<b>169326</b>
5. Manufacturing	18894	20447	24540	30268	30334
5.1 Registered	468	874	505	976	1317
5.2 Unregistered	18426	19573	24035	29292	29017
6. Construction	140754	158064	167158	181974	174761
7. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	10048	10279	9364	10161	12970
<b>Sub -Total: SECONDARY ( 5-7)</b>	<b>169696</b>	<b>188790</b>	<b>201062</b>	<b>222403</b>	<b>218065</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	13021	14704	16205	17566	20108
8.1 Railway	0	0	0	0	0
8.2 Transport by other means	8174	8986	9840	10691	12756
8.3 Storage	106	111	133	157	185
8.4 Communication	4741	5607	6232	6718	7167
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	36977	39930	44913	49799	54200
10. Banking and Insurance	9009	9050	10437	11620	12123
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	16145	18286	21054	22590	23348
12. Public Administration	48289	56599	54307	62299	76068
13. Other Services	51717	58656	65945	71016	88208
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY ( 8-13)</b>	<b>175158</b>	<b>197225</b>	<b>212861</b>	<b>234890</b>	<b>274055</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>460330</b>	<b>513793</b>	<b>550286</b>	<b>604907</b>	<b>661446</b>
15. Population ( ' 00 )	24820	25371	25933	26508	27094
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>18547</b>	<b>20251</b>	<b>21220</b>	<b>22820</b>	<b>24413</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

contd.

**Table No. 3(c)**  
**Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industry of Origin**  
**at Current Prices for 2004-05 to 2013-14**

Rs. In

Industry of Origin	lakhs				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(Q)	2013-14(A)
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture including Livestock	164452	156865	166372	191790	207238
2. Forestry and Logging	27049	33133	36937	38561	39654
3. Fishing	12690	13355	16059	21727	27815
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>204191</b>	<b>203353</b>	<b>219368</b>	<b>252078</b>	<b>274707</b>
5. Manufacturing	31974	38081	43986	48161	49395
5.1 Registered	1557	3523	6098	6605	6774
5.2 Unregistered	30417	34558	37888	41556	42621
6. Construction	180216	134146	175489	179158	195985
7. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	17068	24169	20592	24127	27160
<b>Sub -Total: SECONDARY ( 5-7)</b>	<b>229258</b>	<b>196396</b>	<b>240067</b>	<b>251446</b>	<b>272540</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	23564	26450	32761	38375	45280
8.1 Railway	0	0	1	2	2
8.2 Transport by other means	14342	16338	21731	25697	29608
8.3 Storage	227	270	339	405	483
8.4 Communication	8995	9842	10690	12271	15187
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	62632	63592	76387	85069	94856
10. Banking and Insurance	15359	21467	26365	28755	30512
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	25601	28185	31363	34126	37865
12. Public Administration	79034	159182	181265	213933	240146
13. Other Services	97550	103333	167057	209357	260003
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY ( 8-13)</b>	<b>303740</b>	<b>402209</b>	<b>515198</b>	<b>609615</b>	<b>708662</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>737189</b>	<b>801958</b>	<b>974633</b>	<b>1113139</b>	<b>1255909</b>
15. Population ( '00 )	27692	28302	28925	29561	30210
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>26621</b>	<b>28336</b>	<b>33695</b>	<b>37656</b>	<b>41573</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

concl.

**Table No. 3(d)**  
**Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industry of Origin**  
**at Constant (2004-05) Prices for 2004-05 to 2013-14**

(Rs. In lakhs)					
Industry of Origin	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture including Livestock	86500	86878	85797	98061	111722
2. Forestry and Logging	18830	19233	19036	18947	18755
3. Fishing	10146	10463	10657	10720	10760
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>115476</b>	<b>116574</b>	<b>115490</b>	<b>127728</b>	<b>141237</b>
5. Manufacturing	18894	20126	22950	27440	26146
5.1 Registered	468	816	403	728	956
5.2 Unregistered	18426	19310	22547	26712	25190
6. Construction	140754	150792	152487	152716	156398
7. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	10048	12082	11560	10576	12856
<b>Sub -Total: SECONDARY ( 5-7)</b>	<b>169696</b>	<b>183000</b>	<b>186997</b>	<b>190732</b>	<b>195400</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	13021	15110	17896	20275	22125
8.1 Railway	0	0	0	0	0
8.2 Transport by other means	8174	8631	9093	9466	10120
8.3 Storage	106	107	121	132	149
8.4 Communication	4741	6372	8682	10677	11856
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	36977	37734	39468	43475	44613
10. Banking and Insurance	9009	9771	11573	13023	12938
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	16145	16913	18058	18256	18567
12. Public Administration	48289	54833	49537	52971	60458
13. Other Services	51717	56770	60200	60206	69879
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY ( 8-13)</b>	<b>175158</b>	<b>191131</b>	<b>196732</b>	<b>208206</b>	<b>228580</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>460330</b>	<b>490705</b>	<b>499219</b>	<b>526666</b>	<b>565217</b>
15. Population ( '00 )	24820	25371	25933	26508	27094
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>18547</b>	<b>19341</b>	<b>19250</b>	<b>19868</b>	<b>20861</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

contd.



**Table No. 3(d)**  
**Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by Industry of Origin**  
**at Constant (2004-05) Prices for 2004-05 to 2013-14**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(Q)	2013-14(A)
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture including Livestock	131442	99390	102954	114113	116294
2. Forestry and Logging	18919	18726	19491	18812	18839
3. Fishing	10939	11189	9428	10397	12300
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)</b>	<b>161300</b>	<b>129305</b>	<b>131873</b>	<b>143322</b>	<b>147433</b>
5. Manufacturing	27662	28559	30677	32160	32020
5.1 Registered	1061	2361	3876	3909	3892
5.2 Unregistered	26601	26198	26801	28251	28128
6. Construction	161186	119316	118397	115116	116972
7. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	19402	24777	27322	31909	33646
<b>Sub -Total: SECONDARY ( 5-7)</b>	<b>208250</b>	<b>172652</b>	<b>176396</b>	<b>179185</b>	<b>182638</b>
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	24311	25760	28132	28330	30824
8.1 Railway	0	0	1	1	1
8.2 Transport by other means	10259	10129	12107	13095	13957
8.3 Storage	162	177	210	231	257
8.4 Communication	13890	15454	15814	15003	16609
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	49574	48587	49425	51940	54181
10. Banking and Insurance	16446	21330	25210	25769	26086
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	18103	17707	17778	18000	18441
12. Public Administration	56982	105384	113574	123489	131348
13. Other Services	68983	65441	98837	113705	135368
<b>Sub -Total: TERTIARY ( 8-13)</b>	<b>234399</b>	<b>284209</b>	<b>332956</b>	<b>361233</b>	<b>396248</b>
<b>14. Total State Domestic Product</b>	<b>603949</b>	<b>586166</b>	<b>641225</b>	<b>683740</b>	<b>726319</b>
15. Population ( '00 )	27692	28302	28925	29561	30210
<b>16. Per Capita Income ( Rs. )</b>	<b>21810</b>	<b>20711</b>	<b>22169</b>	<b>23130</b>	<b>24042</b>

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

concl.

**Table No. 3(e)**  
**Monthly Average Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2013**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	1900	2000	2000	2050	2200	2400	2400
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3400	3400	3400	3800	3800	3650	3600
3	Salt (Bag)	70 kg	720	720	720	720	720	720	730
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1530	1550	1500	1475	1350	1340	1370
5	Milk	100 lit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1100	900	900	900	1300	1250	1500
7	Onion	Qtl.	2150	3100	1800	1600	1700	2100	3050
8	Chillies	Qtl.	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	0	0
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	475	475	475	475	475	475	500

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2400	2650	2800	2800	2300	2325
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3600	3700	3600	3600	3560	3593
3	Salt (Bag)	70 kg	720	720	700	700	700	716
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1370	1380	1370	1400	1400	1420
5	Milk	100 lit.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1400	1200	1350	2200	2100	1342
7	Onion	Qtl.	3700	3700	4600	5350	3700	3046
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	43000	43000	NT	NT	17583
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	500	500	500	500	500	488

NT ó No Transaction

- Not available

Note : Date collection for January to May is not done due to strike

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

**Table No. 3(f)****Monthly Average Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2014**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2300	2500	2600	2800	3000	3100	3100
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3500	3550	3530	3700	3700	3700	3780
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	370	370	370	370	370	370	370
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1450	1440	1450	1450	1420	1400	1400
5	Milk	100 lit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1700	1200	1500	1500	2040	2000	2050
7	Onion	Qtl.	2000	1950	1667	1600	2200	2500	3050
8	Chillies	Qtl.	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	0	13000
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500	8500	8500
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	550	550	550	550	550	550	550

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	3200	3100	3100	3100	2600	2875
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3700	3780	3700	3600	3500	3640
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	490	490	490	490	490	588
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1280	1310	1280	1280	1250	1368
5	Milk	100 lit.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	2300	3000	2800	2900	1820	2068
7	Onion	Qtl.	3500	3500	4000	3150	3000	2676
8	Chillies	Qtl.	18450	13900	13400	13400	14400	13592
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	8500	8500	8500	8500	8500	8083
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	550	550	550	550	550	550

- Not available

NT : No Transaction

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

**Table No. 3(g)**  
**Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected commodities for the year 2013**  
**(ImphalKhwai Bazar)**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	January	Feb	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rice(Local)	Kg.	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
2.	Sugar	Kg.	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
3.	Salt	Kg.	14.00	14.00		14.00	14.00	14.00
					14.00			
4.	Mustard Oil	Kg.	100.00	100.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
5.	Milk	Litre	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
6.	Potato	Kg.	20.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	20.00
7.	Onion	Kg.	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
8.	Chilies(Dry)	Kg.	200.00	200.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
9.	Arhar DAL	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
10.	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00

Sl. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice(Local)	Kg.	26.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	24.50
2	Sugar	Kg.	38.00	38.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	39.33
3	Salt	Kg.	14.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	14.83
4	Mustard Oil	Kg.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	112.50
			0	0	0				
5	Milk	Litre	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.16
6	Potato	Kg.	24.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	30.00	30.00	20.83
7	Onion	Kg.	40.00	40.00	40.00	65.00	65.00	40.00	36.25
8	Chilies(Dry)	Kg.	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	183.33
			0	0	0				
9	Arhar DAL	Kg.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	40 kg	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
			0	0	0				

Source :- District Office, Imphal West District.

**Table No. 3(h)****Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at ImphalKhwai Bazar for the year 2014**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of commodities	Specification	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Milled Rice	local	Kg	25	25	25.5	30	30	33
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	80	80	80	80	80	80
3	Moong dal	do	do	85	85	85	85	85	85
4	Masur dal	do	do	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	Urd dal	do	do	80	80	80	80	80	80
6	Milk fluid	local	litre	40	40	40	40	40	40
7	Mustard oil	imported	kg	115	115	115	115	115	115
8	Meat	pork	kg	180	180	180	200	200	200
9	Meat	beef	kg	190	190	190	210	250	250
10	Egg	imported	Dozen	180	130	130	140	140	140
11	Potato	do	kg	15	15	15	20	20	20
12	Onion	do	kg	30	30	30	30	30	30
13	Urinal	local	kg	40	40	40	40	40	40
14	Cauliflower	do	kg	20	20	20	20	20	20
15	Cabbage	do	kg	10	10	10	10	10	10
16	Pineapple	do	kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Sugar	open market	do	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Salt	imported	do	16	16	16	16	16	16
19	Dry chillies	local	do	180	180	180	180	180	180
20	Fire wood	spited	40Kg	250	250	250	250	250	250

Contd

**Table No. 3(h)**  
**Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at**  
**ImphalKhwai Bazar for the year 2014**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of commodities	Specification	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Milled Rice	local	Kg	33	33	33	33	33	33	30.54
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	80	80	80	80	80	80	80.00
3	Moong dal	do	do	85	85	85	80	85	85	84.58
4	Masur dal	do	do	60	60	60	60	60	60	60.00
5	Urd dal	do	do	80	80	80	80	80	80	80.00
6	Milk fluid	local	litre	40	40	40	40	40	40	40.00
7	Mustard oil	imported	kg	115	115	115	115	115	115	115.00
8	Meat	pork	kg	200	200	200	180	180	200	191.67
9	Meat	beef	kg	250	250	250	250	250	250	231.67
10	Egg	imported	Dozen	140	140	140	140	140	140	141.67
11	Potato	do	kg	20	20	20	20	20	20	18.75
12	Onion	do	kg	30	30	30	30	30	30	30.00
13	Urinal	local	kg	40	40	40	40	40	40	40.00
14	Cauliflower	do	kg	20	20	20	50	40	40	25.83
15	Cabbage	do	kg	10	10	10	20	20	20	12.50
16	Pineapple	do	kg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
17	Sugar	open market	do	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
18	Salt	imported	do	16	16	16	16	16	16	16.00
19	Dry chillies	local	do	180	180	180	180	180	180	180.00
20	Fire wood	spited	40Kg	250	250	250	250	250	250	250.00

NA ó Not Available

Source :- District Statistical Office, Imphal West District.

**Table No. 3(i)****All India Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers**

(Base: 2001=100)

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	113.6	119.0	127.0	133.9	147.9	172	188	198	221	237
February	113.4	119.0	128.1	135.0	147.9	170	185	199	223	238
March	113.4	119.0	127.0	136.9	147.9	170	185	201	224	232
April	114.3	120.1	128.1	138.0	150.1	170	186	205	226	242
May	113.8	121.0	128.9	139.1	151.0	172	187	206	228	244
June	114.3	122.9	130.0	140.0	152.9	174	189	208	231	246
July	116.2	124.0	132.0	143.0	160.0	178	193	212	235	252
August	116.6	124.0	133.0	144.9	162.0	178	194	214	237	253
Sept.	113.0	117.1	133.0	146.0	163.0	179	197	215	238	253
October	118.4	127.0	133.9	147.9	165.0	181	198	217	241	253
Nov.	119.4	127.0	133.9	147.9	168.0	182	199	218	243	253
Dec.	118.8	127.0	133.9	147.1	168.9	185	197	219	239	253
Annual	116.0	123.0	131.0	142.0	157.0	176	192	209	232	247

Source: Labour Bureau Shimla.

**Table No. 3 (j)****All India Wholesale Price Index Number**

Base: 2004-05 =

100

Year	Index of Wholesale Price					
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Lubricants	Manufactured Products	All Commodities	Annual Inflation rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2005-06	102.9	109.5	-	103.1	104.4	-
2006-07	111.1	115.6	-	107.6	110.1	5.46
2007-08	123.9	121.0	145.8	113.3	116.5	5.81
2008-09	137.5	135.0	171.1	120.2	125.9	8.07
2009-10	154.9	132	174.5	122.4	130.4	3.57
2010-11	182.4	148.3	192.6	130.1	143.2	9.82
2011-12	200.3	169.0	230.4	139.5	156.1	9.01
2012-13	220.0	171.7	244.6	147.1	167.6	7.37
2013-14	241.6	205.4	259.5	151.5	177.6	5.97

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.



**Table No. 4(a)**  
**Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Manipur State**

<b>(Rs. in lakhs)</b>				
Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central taxes	Total tax revenue	Total non-tax revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	255.37	752.58	1007.95	10086.02
1985-86	702.47	5594.45	6296.92	16330.16
1990-91	1246.30	11324.08	12570.38	26448.53
1995-96	2790.10	16580.53	19370.63	49797.79
2000-01	4907.29	16352.00	21259.29	83202.58
2001-02	5100.98	14214.00	19314.98	98362.90
2002-03	6516.08	18812.00	25328.08	107470.53
2003-04	6823.66	24089.00	30912.66	111058.75
2004-05	8139.40	28702.04	36841.44	137434.41
2005-06	9495.08	34214.00	43709.08	197185.80
2006-07	12151.44	43638.00	55789.44	230484.52
2007-08	14741.67	55043.00	69784.67	281042.05
2008-09	17006.67	58081.00	75087.67	312174.15
2009-10	19603.74	59756.00	79359.74	307953.72
2010-11	26704.96	99057.00	125761.96	417232.42
2011-12	36806.64	115403.00	152209.64	413145.19
2012-13	3328.65	131783.00	165065.65	516910.14
2013-14	47273.08	143879.00	191152.08	537127.36
2014-15 (RE)	58873.40	175336.00	234209.40	762117.55
2015-16 (BE)	67115.68	323808.00	39092.68	474862.15

**Contd.**

**Table No. 4(a)**  
**Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Manipur State**

<b>(Rs. in lakhs)</b>			
Year	Total revenue receipts	Total capital receipts	Aggregate receipts
1	6	7	8
1980-81	11093.97	56378.81	67472.78
1985-86	22627.08	111852.02	134479.10
1990-91	39018.91	72001.84	111020.75
1995-96	69168.42	108752.16	177920.58
2000-01	104461.87	256661.82	361123.69
2001-02	117677.88	254550.53	372228.41
2002-03	132798.61	314835.82	447634.43
2003-04	141971.41	263784.22	405755.63
2004-05	174275.85	532044.68	706320.53
2005-06	240894.94	507170.70	748065.64
2006-07	285273.95	910492.52	1196766.47
2007-08	350826.72	1606837.63	195766.35
2008-09	387261.82	2296042.72	2683304.54
2009-10	387313.46	2312099.70	2699413.16
2010-11	542994.38	2317368.78	2860363.16
2011-12	565354.83	1609982.52	2175337.35
2012-13	681975.79	1387514.40	2069490.19
2013-14	728279.44	1653001.02	2381280.46
2014-15 (RE)	996326.95	2333249.50	3329576.45
2015-16 (BE)	865785.83	2360060.50	3225846.33

**Concl'd.**

RE ó Revised Estimates    BE ó Budget Estimates

Source: Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur and Annual Financial Statement

**Table No. 4(b)**  
**Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure of Manipur**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			Expenditure as percentage to total		
	Total	Developmental	Non-Developmental	Total	Developmental	Non-Developmental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	79397.32	41587.09	37810.23	100.00	52.38	47.62
1996-97	97285.90	72324.58	24961.32	100.00	74.34	25.66
1997-98	104700.33	76683.24	28017.09	100.00	73.24	26.76
1998-99	100501.18	70747.47	29753.71	100.00	70.39	29.61
1999-00	171175.14	114841.50	56333.64	100.00	67.09	32.91
2000-01	127093.26	75419.94	51673.32	100.00	59.34	40.66
2001-02	151342.10	94678.40	56663.70	100.00	62.56	37.44
2002-03	157581.08	92003.67	65577.41	100.00	58.38	41.62
2003-04	170386.65	106853.65	63533.00	100.00	62.71	37.29
2004-05	217237.01	145358.84	71878.17	100.00	66.91	33.09
2005-06	262032.72	170970.99	91061.73	100.00	65.25	34.75
2006-07	328161.97	227681.81	100480.16	100.00	69.38	30.62
2007-08	340044.06	236430.51	103613.55	100.00	69.53	30.47
2008-09	408908.24	293967.36	114940.88	100.00	71.89	28.11
2009-10	460217.17	331787.21	128430.46	100.00	72.09	27.91
2010-11	599606.41	408855.75	190750.66	100.00	68.19	31.81
2011-12	670233.53	427531.94	242701.59	100.00	63.79	36.21
2012-13	681809.17	431038.87	250770.30	100.00	63.22	36.78
2013-14	701072.18	434932.52	266139.56	100.00	62.04	37.96
2014-15 (RE)	1088929.92	768378.40	320551.52	100.00	70.56	29.44
2015-16 (BE)	924287.06	616079.09	308207.97	100.00	66.65	33.35

RE ó Revised Estimates BE ó Budget Estimates

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

**Table No. 4(c)**  
**State Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Manipur 1990-91 to 2014-15**

(Rs.in lakhs)		
Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3
1990-91	16609.53	16496.99
1991-92	19500.00	19351.21
1992-93	17129.92	16328.78
1993-94	17483.71	17715.57
1994-95	21450.00	21803.75
1995-96	30000.00	28018.76
1996-97	35000.00	37101.71
1997-98	41000.00	36378.00
1998-99	42500.00	35391.73
1999-00	47500.00	55540.64
2000-01	45100.00	28831.68
2001-02	52000.00	28723.07
2002-03	55000.00	19728.85
2003-04	58618.50	28832.04
2004-05	78125.00	63478.71
2005-06	99048.00	83210.30
2006-07	118367.00	103706.27
2007-08	142039.96	129972.00
2008-09	171561.00	160137.13
2009-10	203688.00	174321.67
2010-11	260000.00	247052.89
2011-12	321000.00	233613.12
2012-13	350000.00	208420.01*
2013-14	365000.00	269000.00**
2014-15	563507.95Ä	-

\*\*Anticipated Expenditure    ÄProposed outlay                    \*Without Central Share for CSS

Source :                    1. Draft Annual Plan, Proposals Planning Department, Manipur  
                                  2. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(a)**  
**Rainfall in different centres of Manipur**

(In mm.)

Year	Imphal Raj Bhavan	Lamphepat (IFCD)	Wangbal /DSO, Thoubal	Litan/ DSO, Ukhrul	Kang-pokpi/ DSO, Senapati	Tameng-long	Bishnupur	Tulihal Airport	ICAR Lamphel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1998	1029.9	-	1168.8	1361.3	2340.0	2249.5	-	-	-
1999	570.1	692.8	1053.7	1379.0	2419.8	-	-	-	-
2000	1117.7	1178.4	1358.5	1387.6	2222.0	1474.5	-	-	-
2001	967.2	993.5	1140.2	1049.3	2486.0	1509.2	-	-	-
2002	914.05	971.50	875.10	1145.50	1524.0	-	-	-	-
2003	901.8	1038.15	981.90	1086.0	1657.0	-	-	-	-
2004	908.0	995.45	400.4	361.25	464.00	-	-	154.40	1566.4
2005	-	-	-	-	-	4231.3	-	1396.30	1467.2
2006	-	-	472.4	966.6	711.2	2513.9	1131.1	822.30	1033.6
2007	-	-	1179.3	1306.81	1313.2	-	1791.2	824.0	1522.0
2008	-	-	437.5	-	883.3	533.0	497.45	-	1200.9
2009	-	-	679.9	-	-	-	-	-	1173.7
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1725.7
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1539.1
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1325.4
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1639.1
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1253.6
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1657.2

- Not Available

Source: Rainuage Station of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(b)****Pattern of Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.**

(Area in 000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Manipur	All India	Manipur	All India	Manipur	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Reporting area for land utilization statistics (item 1-7)	2,125	305.90	2,142	305.81	2,086	305.94
1.	Forests	1742*	70.01	1742*	70.2	1742*	70.01
2.	Not available for cultivation	27	43.57	27	43.52	27	43.74
3.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	1	10.30	1	10.30	1	10.24
4.	Land under misc. tree crops & groves (not included in net area sown)	6	3.21	6	3.16	6	3.16
5.	Culturable waste land	1	12.65	1	12.64	1	12.56
6.	Fallow lands	-	24.59	-	25.39	-	24.28
6.1	Fallow land other than current fallows	(a)	10.32	(a)	10.67	(a)	11.00
6.2	Current fallows	(a)	14.27	(a)	14.72	(a)	15.82
7.	Net Area sown	348	141.56	365	140.80	309	139.93
8.	Area sown more than once	(a)	55.76	-	54.44	-	54.47
9.	Total cropped area	348	197.32	365	195.25	309	194.40

\* Provisional

(a) Below 500 hectares

Source: Report State of Indian Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfares

**Table No. 5(c)****Index Number of agricultural production by crops**

1999-2000 = 100

Name of crops	Triennium ending								
	Weight	Year							
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice	97.01	105.73	91.64	104.08	119.02	104.40	106.25	110.88	108.64
Maize	2.99	89.29	73.19	66.64	78.76	70.27	73.18	74.69	101.77
Gram	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pulses	97.01	133.92	174.89	142.73	197.80	192.95	230.84	205.73	293.39
Soyabean	32.91	151.92	65.38	73.08	96.15	38.46	69.23	9.62	42.31
Sesamum	31.01	40.82	4.08	81.63	193.88	116.32	191.84	91.84	42.86
Rape & Mustard	36.08	45.61	175.44	1.75	15.79	19.30	3.51	91.23	1.75
Jute	57.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	42.86	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	233.33	-
Banana	76.69	122.55	107.59	114.79	107.31	122.57	116.47	259.55	208.26
Tapioca	0.21	130.77	515.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato	22.69	115.89	160.86	189.87	112.83	185.64	109.40	74.34	127.33
Sweet Potato	0.41	16.00	16.00	-	184.00	-	-	632.00	644.00
Sugarcane	99.80	107.17	52.75	54.42	49.47	11.56	82.43	84.10	23.07
Tobacco	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Crops	22.65	107.38	52.86	54.53	49.47	11.58	82.43	84.10	23.07

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(d)****District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers during 2013-14 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

Name of District	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	1,374	780	491	-	-	2,645
Tamenglong	300	-	-	-	-	300
Churachandpur	280	11	17	30	-	338
Chandel	650	150	50	100	-	950
Ukhrul	250	-	-	-	-	250
Imphal East	5,000	1,400	280	260	-	6,940
Imphal West	5,850	950	905	700	-	8,405
Bishnupur	4,778	1,000	810	2,010	-	8,598
Thoubal	8,700	1,785	553	530	-	11,568
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>27,182</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,630</b>	-	<b>39,994</b>

**Table No. 5(d) contd.****District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers during 2014-15 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

Name of District	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	560	90	-	-	-	650
Tamenglong	168	-	-	-	-	168
Churachandpur	300	30	-	-	-	330
Chandel	180	10	-	-	-	190
Ukhrul	168	10	-	-	-	178
Imphal East	4900	800	670	390	-	6760
Imphal West	4750	780	730	400	-	6660
Bishnupur	5050	970	860	620	-	7500
Thoubal	6342	1210	980	780	-	9312
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>22418</b>	<b>3900</b>	<b>3240</b>	<b>2190</b>	-	<b>31748</b>

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur



**Table No. 5(e)****District-wise distribution of Chemical Fertilizers during 2013-14 in Manipur**

(Quantity in Tonnes) (Value in Rs. lakh 0.00)

Name of District	Nitrogeous		Phosphate		Potassic		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Senapati	772	96.19	359	241.97	295	147.50	1426	485.66
Tamenglong	138	17.19	-	-	-	-	138	17.19
Churachandpur	149	18.57	10	6.74	10	5.00	169	30.31
Chandel	326	40.62	90	60.66	30	15.00	446	116.28
Ukhrul	117	14.58	5	3.37	-	-	122	17.95
Imphal East	2552	317.98	686	462.36	168	84.00	3406	864.34
Imphal West	2863	356.73	621	418.55	543	271.50	4027	1046.78
Bishnupur	2378	296.30	782	527.07	486	243.00	3646	1066.37
Thoubal	4323	538.64	905	609.97	332	166.0	5560	1314.61
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>13618</b>	<b>696.80</b>	<b>3458</b>	<b>2330.69</b>	<b>1864</b>	<b>932.00</b>	<b>18940</b>	<b>4959.49</b>

**Table No. 5(e) contd.****District-wise distribution of Chemical Fertilizers during 2014-15 in Manipur**

(Quantity in Tonnes) (Value in Rs. lakh 0.00)

Name of District	Nitrogeous		Phosphate		Potassic		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Senapati	273	39.74	42	19.41	-	-	315	59.15
Tamenglong	77	9.64	-	-	-	-	77	9.64
Churachandpur	144	19.75	15	7.57	-	-	159	27.32
Chandel	85	11.18	5	2.16	-	-	90	13.34
Ukhrul	79	10.49	5	2.16	-	-	84	13.65
Imphal East	2398	348.76	430	215.40	402	147.40	3230	564.16
Imphal West	2325	338.46	423	212.18	438	160.60	3186	550.64
Bishnupur	2498	371.71	545	277.35	516	189.20	3559	649.06
Thoubal	3135	466.12	681	346.70	588	215.60	4404	812.82
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>11014</b>	<b>615.84</b>	<b>2146</b>	<b>1082.92</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>712.80</b>	<b>15104</b>	<b>2698.76</b>

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(f)**  
**District-wise Livestock and Poultry Population of Manipur**  
**according to 2012 Livestock Census**

(in nos.)

District/State	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Horse & Ponies
1	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	46,867	22,523	4,566	7,985	27
Tamenglong	18,654	11,400	2,107	11,899	416
Churachandpur	28,657	6,528	852	14,278	198
Chandel	22,277	5,005	486	4,151	169
Ukhrul	22,873	13,875	149	2,842	28
Imphal East	29,845	3,309	1,075	10,643	5
Imphal West	23,095	867	1,230	2,570	49
Bishnupur	23,147	976	0	1,008	0
Thoubal	24,871	1,886	1,109	9,782	209
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>2,40,286</b>	<b>66,369</b>	<b>11,574</b>	<b>65,158</b>	<b>1,101</b>

(in nos.)

District/State	Pig	Mithun	Total Livestock	Poultry
1	7	8	9	10
Senapati	44,139	1,119	1,27,226	2,60,187
Tamenglong	25,104	1,692	71,272	1,30,007
Churachandpur	39,775	1,366	91,654	1,28,301
Chandel	21,861	5,170	59,119	1,60,304
Ukhrul	23,748	759	64,274	2,07,579
Imphal East	31,096	20	75,993	4,22,436
Imphal West	35,485	0	63,296	2,87,687
Bishnupur	30,026	0	55,157	2,15,539
Thoubal	49,575	5	87,437	60,780
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>3,00,809</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>6,95,428</b>	<b>18,72,820</b>

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur.

**Table No. 5(g)**  
**Achievement made under animal health and diseases Control programme**  
**during 2007-08 to 2014-15**

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) In-patient	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Out-patient	1,58,207	1,81,426	1,53,851	1,67,950
	(iii) Old-patient	15	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,58,222</b>	<b>1,81,426</b>	<b>1,53,851</b>	<b>1,67,950</b>
2.	Castration performed	1,383	1,351	1,422	2,704
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	4,244	2,388	2,372	2,671
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicaemia crania	-	97,940*	91,489*	54,726
	(iii) Ranikhet	600	500	700	1,370
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	32,395	39,200	34,729	28,606
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Others	32,551	23,935	20,080	22,339
5.	A.I. calves	4,226	6,145	5,870	7,118
6.	A.I. done	9,437	12,143	16,258	14,491
7.	Operation performed	168	504	382	384
	7.1 Major	11	230	24	237
	7.2 Minor	157	274	362	147

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) In-patient	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Out-patient	1,71,612	1,93,405	1,09,605	1,09,605
	(iii) Old-patient	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,71,612</b>	<b>1,93,405</b>	<b>1,09,605</b>	<b>1,09,605</b>
2.	Castration performed	2,948	3,698	3,594	3,594
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	2,723	3,400	3,230	3,230
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicaemia crania	59,628	61,285	62,811	62,811
	(iii) Ranikhet	500	512	572	572
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	25,897	23,665	25,664	25,664
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Others	21,774	20,060	21,060	21,060
5.	No. of A.I. calves	6,998	7,335	5,479	5,479
6.	No. of A.I. done	16,070	17,708	13,713	13,713
7.	Operation performed	383	405	405	405
	7.1 Major	260	284	284	284
	7.2 Minor	123	121	121	121

- Not Available

\* Including B.Q.

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(h)**  
**Districtwise production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur, 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	Milk (∅000 tonnes)	Egg (lakh Nos.)	Meat (∅000 tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Senapati	13.21	106.96	3.54
2.	Tamenglong	3.60	97.93	2.60
3.	Churachandpur	5.88	90.79	3.06
4.	Chandel	3.65	101.61	2.84
5.	Ukhrul	8.58	96.28	2.93
6.	Imphal East	10.12	141.08	0.59
7.	Imphal West	10.73	207.87	0.99
8.	Bishnupur	12.91	141.16	0.98
9.	Thoubal	13.49	147.28	1.71
<b>Manipur</b>		<b>82.17</b>	<b>1130.96</b>	<b>19.24</b>

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(i)**  
**Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur**

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Product	Unit	2010-11		2011-12	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Major Forest Product		-	-	-	-
	1. Teak	Cum.	-	-	-	-
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	51,502.322	124.35	21,574.154	193.35
	3. Fire wood	Ton	18,961.778	18.95	22,255.38	28.34
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	-	70,464.10	143.30	43,829.53	221.69
II.	Minor Forest Product					
	1. Cane	Rm.	30675	1.26	282000	1.94
	2. Stone	Cum.	1,34,563.32	22.04	1,76,509.02	44.48
	3. Sand	Cum.	95,355.49	10.90	1,34,680.55	28.16
	4. Earth	Cum.	2029	0.44	13,026.61	2.32
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	-	-	-	-
	6. Bamboo	Nos.	15,08,010	5.78	9,85,653	10.42
	7. Charcoal	Qtl.	653	0.35	1267	0.49
	8. Broom	Kg.		0.26		0.19
	9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	10. Dalchini	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	11. Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	-	1771285.81	41.03	1593136.18	88

.- Not Available

Contd

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(i)**  
**Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur**

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Product	Unit	2012-13		2013-14	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	8	9	10	11
I.	Major Forest Product					
	1. Teak	Cum.	-	-	-	-
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	2,975.35	108.26	5,216.8	139.30
	3. Fire wood	Ton.	24,777.455	40.30	20,662.82	32.90
	4. Charcoal	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	5. Post & Pole	No.	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	-	27,752.81	148.56	25,879.62	172.2
II.	Minor Forest Product		-	-	-	-
	1. Cane	Rm.	2,32,000	1.83	1,04,900	0.73
	2. Stone	Cum.	1,13,934	40.47	1,61,977.3	47.28
	3. Sand	Cum.	1,68,300	40.53	45,544.2	16.95
	4. Earth	Cum.	8,946	2.68	5216	1.56
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	-	-	-	-
	6. Bamboo	Nos.	16,42,050	16.89	21,11,420	27.47
	7. Charcoal	Qtl.	401	0.55	400	0.68
	8. Broom	Kg.	1,60,010	1.82	3,12,360	2.39
	9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	10. Dalchini	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	11. Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	-	23,25,641	104.77	27,41,818	97.06

Concl/-

- Not Available

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 5(j)**  
**Revenue Receipts and Expenditure from fisheries**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Revenue surplus (+)/deficit (-)
1	2	3	4
1990-91	5.20	297.38	(-) 292.18
1995-96	6.75	512.54	(-) 505.79
1996-97	4.36	561.99	(-) 557.63
1997-98	5.99	619.54	(-) 613.55
1998-99	5.69	590.21	(-) 585.52
1999-00	11.38	1,035.70	(-)1,024.32
2000-01	6.09	766.27	(-) 760.18
2001-02	3.62	882.25	(-) 878.63
2002-03	7.90	838.46	(-) 830.56
2003-04	4.68	892.07	(-) 887.39
2004-05	6.50	966.11	(-)959.61
2005-06	2.27	1,281.43	(-)1,279.16
2006-07	5.57	1,040.84	(-)1,035.27
2007-08	5.61	1,187.88	(-)1,182.27
2008-09	11.95	1,289.94	(-)1,277.99
2009-10	8.16	1,735.72	(-)1,727.56
2010-11	9.72	2,387.00	(-)2,377.28
2011-12	11.19	2,703.44	2,692.25
2012-13	9.62	2,645.82	2,636.20
2013-14 (RE)	13.54	2,700.30	(-)2,686.76
2014-15 (BE)	14.90	2,956.12	(-)2,941.22

RE: Revised Estimates,

BE: Budget Estimates

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

**Table No. 7(a)**  
**Performance Under Khadi & Village Industries in North-Eastern Region, 2003-04**  
(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Production	Sales	Employment (nos. in lakhs)	Earnings
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	468.54	583.21	0.01	185.42
Assam	8017.93	9981.51	1.21	3446.50
Manipur	6029.24	6069.88	0.62	2690.18
Meghalaya	3202.03	3297.21	0.26	1998.65
Mizoram	4057.80	4218.02	0.25	1661.08
Nagaland	4773.70	5200.28	0.30	3155.35
Sikkim	441.18	532.45	0.07	134.85
Tripura	3603.89	4255.19	0.30	1252.43

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

**Table No. 7(b)**  
**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	(i) Public services in local bodies, department & offices engaged in administration	1	-	314	5338
	(ii) do	1	-	314	3140
	(iii) Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles on Handlooms	1	-	120	1440
	(iv) do	1	-	120	2640
	(v) do	1	-	120	2880
	(vi) Manufacture of television receiver, reception operators radio broad-casting, radio telephony/telegraphy video recording on reproduction operation, turn-tables record players, cassette-players, loud speakers amplifiers and sound amplifiers & prerecorded audio/video records/tapes	1	-	85	1275

Contd.



**Table No. 7(b)**  
**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	(i) Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles on Handlooms	1	-	120	360
	(ii) Manufacture of Television receivers, reception operators radio broad-casting, radio telephony/telegraphy video recording on reproduction operation, turn-tables record players, cassette-players, and other sound reproducing operators, loud speakers amplifiers and sound amplifiers & pre recorded audio/ video records/ tapes	1	-	85	1275
	(iii) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	2750
	(iv) - do -	1	-	250	5750
	(v) - do -	1	-	250	6000
	(vi) - do -	1	-	250	4500
	(vii) Rearing of silk worms production of silkworm cocoons	1	-	307	3091
	(viii) - do -	1	-	307	7675
	(ix) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	4000
	(x) - do -	1	-	250	5500
	(xi) - do -	1	-	250	5750
	(xii) - do -	1	-	250	3750
2002-03	(i) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	2000
	(ii) - do -	1	-	250	500
	(iii) - do -	1	-	250	5250
	(iv) Activities of Trade Union	1	-	16	96

**Table No. 7(b)****Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2003-04	(i) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	3750
	(ii) - do -	1	-	250	1000
	(iii) General construction (including alteration, addition, repair and maintenance) of non-residential building carried out on own account basis or on a fee or contract basis	1	-	1077	7539
2013-14	Minor Irrigation Department, Manipur	-	-	330	-

Concl'd.

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

**Table No. 7(c)****Gross/Net Value Added from Industries (Factories Sector) in respect of Manipur during 2008-09 to 2012-13**

Characteristics	2008-09 (Value in ten million)	2009-10 (Value in ten million)	2010-11 (Value in ten million)	2011-12 (Value in ten million)	2012-13 (Value in lakh)
1	3	4	5	6	7
Factories	72	85	96	102	128
Productive capital	25	66	112	111	-
Invested capital	24	70	141	126	13946
Persons engaged	2654	3478	4563	5303	-
Workers	2313	2950	3894	4552	-
Value of output	67	152	275	363	34912
Gross value added	-	-	-	-	5328
Depreciation	1	4	6	7	951
Net value added	12	15	38	59	4378

Source: Annual Survey of Industries 2011-12, 2012-13

**Table No. 7(d)**

**Amount of Grants and Loans distributed to various Industries,  
Under R.E.G.P. (V.I.) in respect of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur**

**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Name of Industries	Amount Distributed					
	No. of Unit	2013-14		No. of Unit	2014-15	
		Grants	Loan		Grants	Loans
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. P.C.P.I.	21	38.3825	109.66	25	39.92	114.05
2. Gur&Khansari	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Gobar Gas	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. N.E.O. & Soap	1	1.75	5.00	1	1.75	5.00
5. Leather Works	--	--	--	1	1.08	3.08
6. Medicinal Forest	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants						
7. Lime	32	63.569	181.62	14	26.67	76.24
8. Bee-Keeping	1	1.75	5.00	1	1.14	3.26
9. V.O.I.	2	3.97	11.35	--	--	--
10. Pottery	--	--	--	--	--	--
11. Cane & Bamboo	6	9.275	26.70	3	2.46	7.03
12. Carp. & Black	50	88.491	252.83	62	140.86	402.46
13. Fruit Preservation	13	22.25	63.57	1	0.67	1.93
14. Fibre	--	--	--	--	--	--
15. Hand Made Paper	10	19.32	55.20	4	22.25	63.57
16. Textile	50	81.54	232.96	66	121.53	347.22
17. Service	32	52.175	149.07	20	17.05	48.71
18. Electronics	5	7.175	20.50	5	27.14	77.54
19. Candles	--	--	--	--	--	--
20. Polyester	--	--	--	--	--	--
21. Milk Base Products	--	--	--	--	--	--
22. Poultry Feeds	--	--	--	--	--	--
23. Aluminium	1	1.75	5.00	--	--	--
24. Vrmi Compose	1	1.75	5.00	--	--	--

Source :Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

**Table No. 7(e)**  
**Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey**  
**in Manipur for the year 2013-14**

Name of District	2013-14			
	No. of Bee Keepers	Production of Honey in Kgs.	Price per Kgs. (Rs.)	Value (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	769	7,890	250.00	19.23
2. Tamenglong	278	2,825	250.00	6.95
3. Churachandpur	942	9,995	250.00	23.55
4. Chandel	534	5,417	250.00	13.15
5. Ukhrul	1,090	11,302	250.00	27.25
6. Imphal East	1,772	18,595	250.00	44.30
7. Imphal West	1,593	16,546	250.00	63.72
8. Bishnupur	744	7,440	250.00	18.60
9. Thoubal	1,483	15,497	250.00	37.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>95,507</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>253.83</b>

Source :Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

**Table No. 8(a)****District-wise Installed Capacity and electricity Generated during 2010-11**

District / State	Installed Capacity (MW)			Generated (Million KWH)		
	Total	Hydro	Diesel	Total	Hydro	Diesel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	36.900	0.900	36.000	0.9093	0.9093	0
Tamenglong	0.048	0	0.048	0	0	0
Churachandpur	0.448	0	0.448	0	0	0
Chandel	0.400	0.400	0	0	0	0
Ukhrul	1.500	1.500	0	0	0	0
Imphal East	0.476	0	0.476	0	0	0
Imphal West	5.248	0	5.248	1.0208	0	1.0208
Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoubal	0	0	0.000	0	0	0
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>45.020</b>	<b>2.800</b>	<b>42.220</b>	<b>1.9301</b>	<b>0.9083</b>	<b>1.0208</b>

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 8(a)****District-wise Installed Capacity and electricity Generated during 2011-12**

District / State	Installed Capacity (MW)			Generated (Million KWH)		
	Total	Hydro	Diesel	Total	Hydro	Diesel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	36.900	0.900	36.000	0.7395	0.7395	0
Tamenglong	0.048	0	0.048	0	0	0
Churachandpur	0.448	0	0.448	0	0	0
Chandel	0.400	0.400	0	0	0	0
Ukhrul	1.500	1.500	0	0	0	0
Imphal East	0.476	0	0.476	0	0	0
Imphal West	5.248	0	5.248	0.8755	0	0.8755
Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoubal	0	0	0.000	0	0	0
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>45.020</b>	<b>2.800</b>	<b>42.220</b>	<b>1.6150</b>	<b>0.7395</b>	<b>0.8755</b>

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 8(b)****Progress of Rural Electrification in Manipur**

Year	Number of Villages		Percentage of Villages	
	Electrified	Not electrified	Electrified	Not electrified
1	2	3	4	5
1997-98	1940	242	88.91	11.09
1998-99	1990	192	91.20	8.80
1999-00	2001	181	91.70	8.30
2000-01	2001	181	91.70	8.30
2001-02	2001	319	86.25	13.75
2002-03	2007	313	86.51	13.49
2003-04	1899	421	81.85	18.15
2004-05	1903	417	82.03	17.97
2005-06	1930	390	83.19	16.81
2006-07	1942	379	83.71	16.29
2007-08	1966	354	84.74	15.26
2008-09	1986	334	85.60	14.40
2009-10	2002	522	79.32	20.68
2010-11	2071	453	82.05	17.95
2011-12	2258	266	89.46	10.54

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Source: 1. Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.  
2. Annual Administrative Report, Department of Power, Manipur, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

**Table No. 8(c)**  
**Power Scenario of Manipur**

Year	Installed Capacity (kw)	Electricity Generated (lakh kwh)	Energy purchased (lakh kwh)	Electricity consumed (mill. kwh)	Inhabited villages according to census	Number of villages electrified	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1993-94	12,422	32.68	2,763.51	216.510	2,182	1,525	69.89
1994-95	12,622	29.67	2,712.76	213.738	2,182	1,590	72.87
1995-96	12,371	21.66	2,550.26	247.315	2,182	1,748	80.11
1996-97	12,371	10.71	3,037.99	286.377	2,182	1,888	86.56
1997-98	12,622	6.80	3,463.14	322.180	2,182	1,940	88.91
1998-99	11,845	7.57	3,756.68	179.889	2,182	1,990	91.20
1999-00	11,845	8.29	3,926.73	173.066	2,182	2,001	91.70
2000-01	11,845	4.29	3,556.24	176.936	2,182	2,001	91.70
2001-02	11,845	6.67	3,798.26	167.562	2,320	2,001	86.25
2002-03	47,252	35.77	4,271.84	165.645	2,320	2,007	86.51
2003-04	47,052	42.80	4,313.49	165.383	2,320	1,899	81.85
2004-05	47,252	14.325	5,712.60	141.254	2,320	1,903	82.03
2005-06	47,252	3.140	5,209.86	299.815	2,320	1,930	83.19
2006-07	47,252	31.053	4,412.16	221.882	2,320	1,942	83.71
2007-08	46,212	6.02	4,252.31	334.964	2,320	1,966	84.74
2008-09	44,820	6.46	6,159.38	301.602	2,320	1,986	85.60
2009-10	45.420	20.105	4651.21	290.369	2,524*	2002	79.32
2010-11	45.020	19.301	-	-	-	-	-
2011-12	45.020	16.150	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	36.60	12.400	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	36.60	8.440	-	-	-	-	-
2014-15	29.49	6.525	6449.9	442.27	2515	2134	84.85

- Not available

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 8(d)**  
**Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in**  
**North Eastern States of India as on 31<sup>st</sup> March**

Sl. No	Name of Banks	Arunachal Pradesh			Assam			Manipur		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	1	1	66	67	68	1	1	1
2.	Andhra Bank	-	-	-	4	5	7	-	-	-
3.	Assam GraminVikas Bank	-	-	-	368	367	367	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axis Bank	1	1	1	26	30	34	2	2	4
6.	Bank of Baroda	1	1	1	20	23	24	3	3	3
7.	Bank of India	1	1	1	14	22	39	-	1	2
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	1	4	7	8	-	-	1
9.	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	CacharGramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	1	1	2	24	28	35	-	-	1
12.	Central Bank of India	1	1	6	114	122	128	-	4	5
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	-	-	-	6	6	8	-	-	-
15.	Dena Bank	-	-	-	5	6	6	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	-	-	-	6	10	12	-	-	-
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	2	4	4	28	32	40	1	3	3
19.	HSBC	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-
20.	ICICI Bank	1	1	1	22	32	37	1	-	5
21.	IDBI Ltd.	1	1	1	4	9	14	-	-	1
22.	Indian Bank	1	2	2	29	32	34	-	1	-
23.	Indian Overseas Bank	-	1	1	22	24	26	1	-	2
24.	Indusind Bank	-	-	-	6	6	8	-	-	-
25.	ING Vysya Bank	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
26.	Ka Bank NongkyndongRiKhasiJaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
28.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-
29.	LangpiDehangi Rural Bank	-	-	-	42	42	42	-	-	-
30.	LakhimiGaonua bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	28
32.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	1	1	7	7	8	-	-	-
36.	PragyotishGaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	1	1	8	8	8	2	2	4
38.	Punjab National Bank	1	-	-	60	64	65	2	2	2
39.	South Indian Bank	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
40.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
41.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
42.	State Bank of India	44	49	51	280	292	300	22	28	29
43.	SubansiriGaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Syndicate Bank	1	1	1	10	14	19	-	-	-
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.	United Commercial Bank	2	2	2	107	109	130	2	2	4
47.	Union Bank of India	1	1	1	62	63	63	-	-	-
48.	United Bank of India	3	3	3	190	191	195	15	16	16
49.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Vijaya Bank	4	5	5	15	15	15	2	3	4
51.	Yes Bank	1	1	1	4	4	4	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>1647</b>	<b>1754</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>115</b>

Contd.



**Table No. 8(d)**  
**Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in**  
**North Eastern States of India as on 31<sup>st</sup> March**

Sl.No.	Name of Banks	Meghalaya			Mizoram			Nagaland		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	2	2	-	-	-	4	4	4
2.	Andhra Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam GraminVikas Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axis Bank	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	4	6
6.	Bank of Baroda	3	3	5	1	1	1	4	4	5
7.	Bank of India	2	3	4	-	1	2	-	1	2
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
9	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	CacharGramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	3	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1
12.	Central Bank of India	5	6	9	1	1	2	2	2	5
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Dena Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	1	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	2
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	5	9	13	1	4	6	3	3	3
19.	HSBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	ICICI Bank	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	4	6
21.	IDBI Ltd.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3
22.	Indian Bank	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1
23.	Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
24.	Indusind Bank	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
25.	ING Vysya Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Ka Bank NongkyndongRiKhasiJaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	LangpiDehangi Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	LakhimiGaonua bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	55	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-	-	-	60	62	64	-	-	-
34.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	10
35.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	PragyotishGaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
38.	Punjab National Bank	8	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
39.	South Indian Bank	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
40.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	State Bank of India	94	96	96	27	32	32	52	56	58
43.	SubansiriGaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Syndicate Bank	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.	United Commercial Bank	4	5	5	1	1	2	2	3	4
47.	Union Bank of India	5	5	5	-	-	1	1	1	1
48.	United Bank of India	13	14	15	2	2	2	2	2	2
49.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Vijaya Bank	3	4	4	2	2	2	5	5	5
51.	Yes Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>		<b>223</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>124</b>

Contd.

**Table No. 8(d)**  
**Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in NES of India as on 31<sup>st</sup>**  
**March**

Sl.No.	Name of Banks	Sikkim			Tripura		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	21	22	23	24	27	26
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	1	1	1	1	2
2.	Andhra Bank	1	1	1	-	1	1
3.	Assam GraminVikas Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axis Bank	3	3	3	3	4	5
6.	Bank of Baroda	1	1	1	2	3	3
7.	Bank of India	1	1	1	1	2	6
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	1	-	1	1
9	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	CacharGramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	2	4	4	3	5	7
12.	Central Bank of India	15	15	16	3	4	6
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1
15.	Dena Bank	1	1	2	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	4	4	4	3	3	3
19.	HSBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	ICICI Bank	2	2	3	1	5	5
21.	IDBI Ltd.	1	2	3	1	1	2
22.	Indian Bank	1	1	1	2	2	3
23.	Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	2	2	3	4
24.	Indusind Bank	1	1	2	2	2	2
25.	ING Vysya Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Ka Bank NongkyndongRiKhasiJaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1
29.	LangpiDehangi Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	LakhimiGaonua bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	2	2	1	1	1
36.	PragyotishGaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	-	-	1	1	2
38.	Punjab National Bank	1	1	1	1	1	2
39.	South Indian Bank	-	-	-	1	1	1
40.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	State Bank of India	31	32	32	42	45	49
43.	SubansiriGaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Syndicate Bank	1	1	1	1	1	3
45.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	116	116	116
46.	United Commercial Bank	2	4	4	9	12	13
47.	Union Bank of India	7	7	8	5	6	7
48.	United Bank of India	2	2	2	45	51	53
49.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Vijaya Bank	1	1	1	1	2	2
51.	Yes Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total:</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>303</b>

Concl'd.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-2013, RBI.

**Table No. 8(e)**  
**Deposits & Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of North Eastern Region of India**  
**(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in crores)

State	2012			2013		
	Deposit	Credit	Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)	Deposit	Credit	Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	6119	1376	22.49	7215	1531	21.22
Assam	67455	25171	37.32	77729	28576	36.76
Manipur	4235	1274	30.08	5355	1469	27.43
Meghalaya	11234	2840	25.28	13972	3274	23.43
Mizoram	3428	1306	38.10	4229	1490	35.23
Nagaland	5839	1563	26.77	6458	1802	27.90
Tripura	10461	3270	31.26	11913	3869	32.48
Sikkim	4147	1328	32.02	4989	1345	26.96
North Eastern Region	112918	38128	33.77	131860	<b>43356</b>	32.88
<b>All India</b>	<b>6174147</b>	<b>4782775</b>	<b>77.46</b>	<b>7051332</b>	<b>5506496</b>	<b>78.09</b>

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits & Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks, March 2012-13, RBI.

**Table No. 9(a)****Number of Educational Institutions in the North-Eastern States of India, 2012-2013**

Sl. No.	Institutions	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Sikkim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	University*	3	12	3	10	3	4	3	6
2.	College	26	511	83	62	29	59	46	12
3.	Stand alone Institution	11	90	17	21	9	9	12	5
3.1	Polytechnic	3	20	2	2	2	4	3	2
3.2	PGDM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3	Nursing	2	46	6	7	4	1	5	1
3.4	Teacher Training	6	22	8	11	3	4	4	2
3.5	Institution under Ministries	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	School	4929	70097	5837	14152	3744	4189	6062	1548
4.1	Intermediate/Sr. Secondary	159	1579	183	178	126	142	374	74
4.2	High/Secondary	357	6829	999	1096	599	688	943	195
4.3	Upper Primary	1414	15730	1895	3714	1470	1525	2210	537
4.4	Primary	2999	15959	2760	9164	1549	1834	2535	742

Source : Statistical Year Book, India, 2015.

**Table No. 9(b)**  
**District-wise number of fair price shops and S.K.Oil Sub-Dealers**  
**in Manipur under PDS**

District/State	Fair Price Shop Agents	S.K. Oil Sub-Dealers
1	2	3
Senapati	133	143
Tamenglong	36	97
Churachandpur	278	278
Chandel	179	187
Ukhrul	183	183
Imphal East(including Jiribam)	475	540
Imphal West	246	246
Bishnupur	233	233
Thoubal	563	587
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>2326</b>	<b>2494</b>

Source : Annual Administrative Report , 2014-15  
Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

**Table No. 9(c)**  
**Loans and Grants Distributed by the State Govt. to economically weaker sections**  
**in Manipur during 2004-05 to 2010-11**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	26907	222.97	1994	14.36
2005-06	26907	228.05	2083	15.00
2006-07	26907	283.89	1994	14.36
2007-08	26907	323.80	2008	14.46
2008-09	26907	500.00	2221	15.99
2009-10	-	-	-	-
2010-11	30905	370.86	2222	16.00

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur.

**Table No. 9(d)**  
**District-wise number of tourist spots and tourist during 2012-13 and 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District/State	2012-13				2013-14			
		No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist			No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
			Foreign	Domestic	Total		Foreign	Domestic	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Senapati	5	-	584	584	5	209	347	556
2.	Tamenglong	3	-	3,412	3,412	3	08	2,576	2,584
3.	Churachandpur	6	-	5,601	5,601	6	298	4,266	4,564
4.	Chandel	3	-	14,604	14,604	3	30	15,217	15,247
5.	Ukhrul	4	-	4,687	4,687	4	62	3,675	3,737
6.	Imphal East	12	108	19,145	19,253	12	132	17,939	18,071
7.	Imphal West	8	660	83,770	84,430	8	1,136	77,012	78,148
8.	Bishnupur	9	-	-	-	9	44	-	44
9.	Thoubal	4	-	-	-	4	13	-	13
	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1,31,803</b>	<b>1,32,571</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>1,21,032</b>	<b>1,22,964</b>

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

Note : As per guideline issued by the Ministry of Tourism, visitors who visits only during daytime and does not stay over-night are not considered as tourist. The number of visitors both domestic and foreign visiting Khongjom/Moirang/Phubala/Churachandpur/MorehToueist Home are recorded as nil as the same are presently occupied by security personnels.

**Table No. 9(e)**  
**Percentage of population below poverty line, India vis-à-vis Manipur**

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Manipur	India	Manipur	India	Manipur	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	52.7	56.4	37.1	49.2	50.0	54.9
1977-78	59.8	53.1	37.6	47.4	54.8	51.8
1983-84	42.6	45.6	26.4	42.2	38.1	44.8
1987-88	39.4	39.1	17.3	40.1	32.9	39.3
1993-94	45.0	37.3	7.7	32.4	33.8	36.0
1999-00	40.0	27.1	7.5	23.6	28.5	26.1
2004-05	22.3	28.3	3.3	25.7	17.3	27.5

**Table No. 9(f)**

**Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2014.**

Category	Job-seekers			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Under Matric	7841	111832	119664	50.00
2. Matriculate	2365	55336	57701	24.11
3. PUC/Intermediate/Higher Secondary	1622	33061	34683	14.49
4. Graduates	2499	18861	21360	8.92
5. Diploma Holders in				
(a) Engineering & Technology	195	900	1095	0.46
(b) Others	774	776	1550	0.65
6. Post-Graduates	386	2889	3275	1.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>15682</b>	<b>223646</b>	<b>239328</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

**Table No. 9(g)**

**Employment in Public and Private Sectors of North Eastern States during 2012**

(ø000 Nos.)

States	Public Sector				Private Sector			Grand Total
	Central Govt	State Govt	Quasi-Govt.		Local Bodies	Large Estts.	Small Estts.	
			Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	67.8	309.0	88.2	49.3	12.6	552.9	9.2	1088.9
Manipur	3.6	60.6	4.6	3.3	3.9	2.2	0.1	78.8
Meghalaya	4.1	27.5	2.7	1.4	0.8	3.0	1.2	40.6
Mizoram	0.8	33.5	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	-	41.5
Nagaland	4.3	62.8	3.0	1.3	0.5	2.3	2.0	76.1
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	6.5	116.8	2.9	4.8	8.1	4.9	0.2	144.4

Large Estts. :- Establishments employing 25 or more workers.

ø Not available

Source: Directorate General of Employment & Training Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**Table No. 9(h)**  
**Number of Establishment in Public Sector in Manipur**

Year	Establishment				
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Central Quasi Govt.	State Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	-	515	-	10	12
1991-92	-	537	-	11	12
1992-93	-	569	-	25	10
1993-94	-	622	-	40	10
1994-95	-	655	-	43	10
1995-96	-	672	-	48	10
1996-97	-	689	-	50	10
1997-98	-	692	-	51	10
1998-99	-	700	-	51	11
1999-00	-	700	-	51	11
2000-01	-	705	-	51	11
2001-02	-	708	-	51	11
2002-03	-	716	-	124	12
2003-04	-	717	-	124	12
2004-05	-	466	-	94	6
2005-06	42	735	74	122	12
2008-09	-	746	-	48	12
2010-11	-	735	-	42	12
2011-12	-	735	-	42	12
2012-13	-	733	-	31	12
2013-14	-	744	78	34	12
2014-15	-	744	78	34	12

Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.



**Table No. 9(i)**  
**Number of Employees in Public Sector in Manipur as on 31st March, 2015.**

District	Employees								
	Central Govt.			State Govt.			Quasi Govt. Central		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Senapati	-	-	-	2003	646	2649	37	4	41
Tamenglong	-	-	-	2212	287	2499	19	6	25
Churachandpur	-	-	-	2882	954	3836	977	69	1046
Ukhrul	-	-	-	3392	781	4173	21	4	25
Chandel	-	-	-	2630	540	3170	30	1	31
Imphal East	-	-	-	7913	2666	10579	384	50	434
Imphal West	-	-	-	12900	4688	17588	2121	922	3043
Bishnupur	-	-	-	2087	1554	3641	56	17	73
Thoubal	-	-	-	4770	1442	6212	9	4	13
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>40789</b>	<b>13558</b>	<b>54347</b>	<b>3654</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>4731</b>

District	Employees								
	Quasi Govt. State			Local Bodies			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Senapati	38	5	43	1226	513	1739	3304	1168	4472
Tamenglong	35	5	40	473	239	712	2739	537	3276
Churachandpur	47	12	59	775	446	1221	4681	1481	6162
Ukhrul	25	12	37	688	542	1230	4126	1339	5465
Chandel	64	40	104	430	557	987	3154	1138	4292
Imphal East	382	96	478	9	1	10	8688	2813	11501
Imphal West	525	162	687	323	49	372	15869	5821	21690
Bishnupur	1	3	4	7	1	8	2151	1575	3726
Thoubal	3	1	4	51	12	63	4833	1459	6292
<b>Total</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1456</b>	<b>3982</b>	<b>2360</b>	<b>6342</b>	<b>49545</b>	<b>17331</b>	<b>66876</b>

- Not available

Source : Directorate of Employment, Manipur

**Table No. 10(a)**  
**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 5th ECONOMIC CENSUS (2005)**  
**IN RESPECT OF MANIPUR**  
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)

Sl.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1.	a) Total Number of establishments	57581	47151	104732
	b) Rural-Urban Share of establishments (%)	54.98	45.02	100.00
2.	Percentage of establishments			
	a) Agricultural	9.99	5.39	7.92
	b) Non-Agricultural	90.01	94.61	92.08
3.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) with premises	42646	37458	80104
	ii) without premises	14935	9693	24628
	iii) having 10 or more workers	557	624	1181
	b) Rural-Urban share of establishments			
	i) With premises	74.06	79.44	76.48
	ii) Without premises	25.94	20.56	23.52
	iii) having 10 or more workers	1.0	1.4	1.1
4.	Annual average Growth Rate(%) in establishments over Economic Census 1998	4.84	3.69	4.30
5.	a) Number of persons employed	120355	115721	236076
	b) Rural-Urban Percentage share in employment	50.98	49.02	100.00
6.	Percentage of hired workers to the total persons employed	32.33	45.75	38.91
7.	Percentage of total adult female workers to the total persons employed.	34.34	32.30	33.34
8.	Annual average Growth rate (%) in the total Employment over Economic Census 1998	3.46	1.63	2.52

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

**Table No. 10(b)**  
**Economic Census 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 At-A-Glance**

Sl.No.	Item	Economic Census				
		1977	1980	1990	1998	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Number of Enterprises	10,858	34,745	61,264	80,489	1,04,732
	1.1 Own Account Enterprises	NC	25,527	46,571	59,998	83,649
	1.2 Establishments	10,858	9,218	14,693	20,491	21,083
2.	Persons usually working in	60,604	1,04,959	1,57,368	2,00,726	2,36,076
	2.1 Own Account Enterprises	NC	-	70,955	83,542	1,24,489
	2.2 Establishments	60,604		86,413	1,17,184	1,11,587
3.	Average number of workers per enterprises	-	-	2	2	2
4.	Average number of workers per establishment	-	-	6	6	5
5.	Hired workers in all establishments	55,817	55,715	76,520	1,03,921	91,853
6.	Number of enterprises according to principal characteristics	-	-	-	-	-
	6.1 Seasonal	-	2,911	3,765	140	3,515
	6.2 Without premises	-	6,800	12,223	12,506	24,628
	6.3 With power/fuel	-	4,605	9,045	12,387	24,571
	6.4 Social group of owner	-	-	-	-	-
	6.4.1 Scheduled castes	-	870	2,138	1,841	3,881
	6.4.2 Scheduled tribes	-	5,544	9,756	9,311	14,697
	6.5 Type of ownership	-	-	-	-	-
	6.5.1 Private	-	-	10,666	15,787	16,941
	6.5.2 Co-operative	-	-	180	159	-
	6.5.3 Public	-	-	-	4,545	4,142

NC:ó Not Covered

- Not Available

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

**Table No. 10(c)**  
**PROVISIONAL RESULTS AT-A-GLANCE**  
**SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS**

(Excluding Crop Production, Plantation, Public Administration, Defense, Compulsory Social Security service activities)

Sl. No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1.	a) Number of establishments	136995	80678	217673
	b) Percentage Share	62.94	37.06	100.00
2.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) Outside household without fixed structure	50717	24397	75114
	ii) Handicraft/Handloom	38915	20232	59147
	b) Percentage share in total establishments			
	i) Outside household without fixed structure	37.02	30.24	34.51
	ii) Handicraft/Handloom	28.41	25.08	27.17
3.	Growth rate (%) in number of establishments over Fifth Economic Census	139.54	72.48	109.37
4.	a) Number of persons employed	242447	145433	387880
	b) Percentage share	62.51	37.49	100.00
5.	Percentage of hired workers in the total persons employed	28.44	36.08	31.30
6.	Percentage of total female workers in the total persons employed	41.62	39.13	40.69
7.	Growth rate (%) in total employment over Fifth Economic Census	107.93	53.06	83.29

**Table No. 10(d)**  
**Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in Manipur (64<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS)**  
(in Rs. )

Sl. No.	Group of Items of Consumption	July 2007 ó June 2008			
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cereal	202.50	24.02	202.03	20.04
2.	Pulses & Pulses Products	15.43	1.83	19.19	1.91
3.	Milk & Milk Products	15.57	1.85	24.89	2.47
4.	Other food items	197.58	23.44	229.24	22.74
	<b>Total Food items</b>	<b>431.08</b>	<b>51.14</b>	<b>475.35</b>	<b>47.16</b>
5.	Clothing	44.01	5.22	46.59	4.62
6.	Fuel and lighting	98.73	11.71	116.86	11.59
7.	Other non-food items	269.10	31.93	369.18	36.63
	<b>Total Non-Food items</b>	<b>411.84</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>532.63</b>	<b>52.84</b>
	<b>Total Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>842.92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1007.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Household Consumer Expenditure in India, NSSO, MoSPI, GoI, Report No. 530(64/1. 0/1)

**Table No. 10(e)**  
**Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) according to 64<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS, 2007-08**  
(in Rs. )

Sl. No.	North Eastern States/All India	Rural			Urban		
		Food	Non-food	Total Expenditure	Food	Non-food	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	562.26	525.22	1087.48	NA	NA	NA
2.	Assam	478.63	320.16	798.79	677.46	774.46	1451.92
3.	Manipur	431.08	411.84	842.92	475.35	532.63	1007.98
4.	Meghalaya	469.66	434.68	904.34	NA	NA	NA
5.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	764.30	1035.93	1800.23
6.	Nagaland	731.84	603.62	1335.46	NA	NA	NA
7.	Sikkim	474.94	441.94	916.88	NA	NA	NA
8.	Tripura	472.68	329.00	801.68	NA	NA	NA
	<b>NES</b>	<b>500.10</b>	<b>422.67</b>	<b>922.77</b>	<b>640.20</b>	<b>819.60</b>	<b>1459.80</b>
	<b>All-India</b>	<b>404.33</b>	<b>368.03</b>	<b>772.36</b>	<b>582.43</b>	<b>889.11</b>	<b>1471.54</b>

NA : Not Available

Source : Household Consumer Expenditure in India, NSS Report No. 530(64/1. 0/1)

**Table No. 11**  
**Number of Crimes (IPC Cases) in Manipur during 2013-14 and 2014-15**

Sl. No.	Heads of Crime	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Murder	98	108
2.	Attempt to Murder	-	-
3.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	4	4
4.	Rape	-	-
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	157	215
6.	Dacoity	-	-
7.	Robbery	5	7
8.	Burglary	75	76
9.	Theft	256	1128
9.1.	Auto thefts	-	-
9.2.	Other thefts	256	305
10.	Rioting	71	102
11.	Cheating	-	-
12.	Counterfeiting	1	3
13.	Arson	-	-
14.	Molestation	-	-
15.	Motor Accident	683	811
16.	Extortion	-	-
17.	Other IPC cases	256	2415
<b>Total</b>		<b>1606</b>	<b>5174</b>

-Not available

Source : Police Department, Manipur

**Table No. 12**  
**District-wise Fish farm, Fish Production and Fishery Revenue for Manipur 2014-15**

District/State	Fisheries Division (Nos.)	Fish farm (Nos.)	Fish Production (ø00 Tonnes)	Fishery Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	2	2	289	-
2. Tamenglong	2	2	197	-
3. Churachandpur	2	2	172	-
4. Chandel	2	2	756	-
5. Ukhrul	2	1	305	-
6. Imphal East	1	2	5013	0.73
7. Imphal West	3	3	7402	-
8. Bishnupur	2	2	9310	5.14
9. Thoubal	2	2	7056	0.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30500</b>	<b>6.77</b>

- Not available

Source : Department of Fisheries, Manipur

**Table No. 13**  
**Performance of Excise Department, Manipur**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Revenue collected*	Prohibition	
		Cases detected (nos.)	Compound fees/fines collected
1	2	3	4
2008-09	369.14	1035	7.81
2009-10	469.24	1051	9.80
2010-11	663.87	1573	22.13
2011-12	987.00	1566	25.69
2012-13	902.05	1779	27.98

\*Relates to revenue collected by the Excise Department, Manipur in the form of excise duty levied from liquor procured by the Military and Para-Military forces deployed in Manipur.

Source : Department of Excise, Manipur

**Table No. 14**  
**National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in North Eastern States of India**  
(As on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2004)

(Area in sq. kms.)

State/All India	National Park		Wildlife sanctuaries		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2468	11	7606	13	10075
Assam	5	1978	16	888	21	2866
Manipur	1	40	5	707	6	747
Meghalaya	2	267	3	34	5	302
Mizoram	2	200	5	775	7	975
Nagaland	1	202	3	20	4	222
Sikkim	1	1784	6	265	7	2049
Tripura	-	-	4	603	4	603
All-India	90	36882	502	120051	592	156934

Source : Statistical Abstract of India, CSO, MoSPI, GoI



Officers/Officials associated in the preparation of the  
publication, 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2015-16'

-----

1. Ch. Bimola Devi, Deputy Director
2. Th. ThoithoiChanu, Assistant Director
3. Ph. Priyobrata Sharma, S.O. Graphics
4. Kh. Ranjit Singh, Draftsman
5. M.Dhanamanjuri Devi, Computor
6. Lanchunglu Kamei, Primary Investigator
7. P. Biramangol Singh, Sr. Machineman
8. L. Keinahanbi Devi, Binder Grade-II
9. A.Janaki Devi, Distributor
10. L. Budhipati Devi, Compositor
11. T. Ibomcha Meitei, Labour/Tech.
12. L. Deva Singh, Peon.