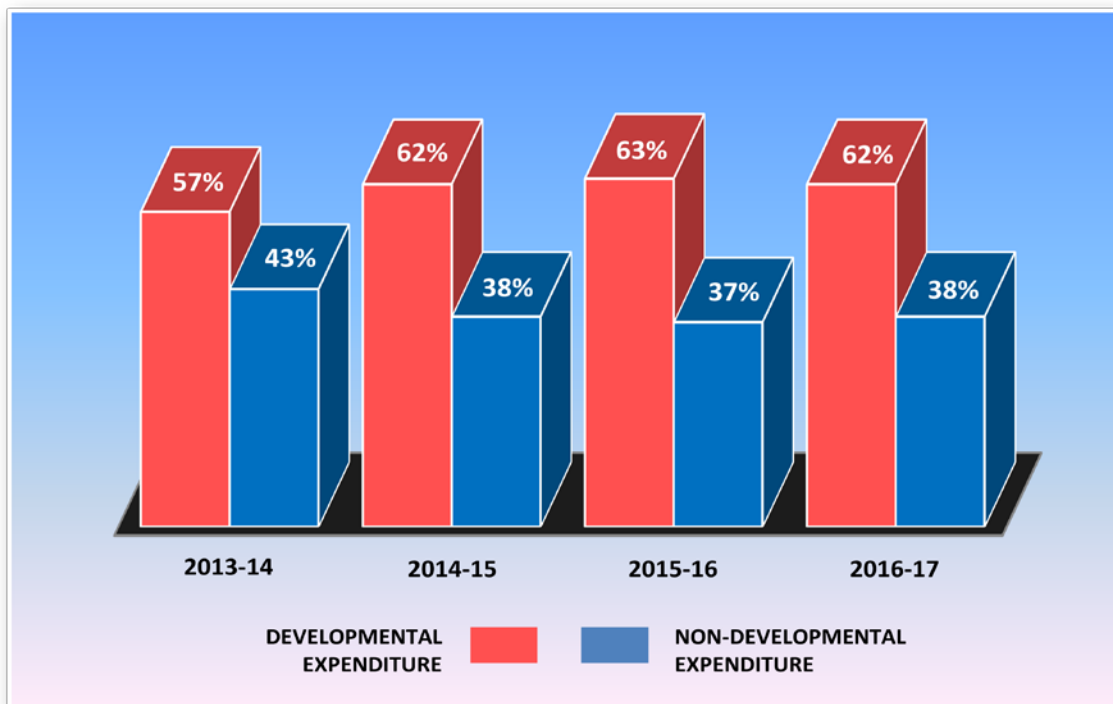




Government of Manipur

ECONOMIC SURVEY MANIPUR 2016-17



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

P R E F A C E

The 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2016-17' presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the 21st 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. The district level data presented herein relates to the 9 (Nine) Districts which existed before the creation of the new 7 (Seven) Districts in December, 2016. Certain 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) and Coordination and Publications (CoP) Units 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 contributions 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 issues are most welcome.

*Dated/Imphal
28th February, 2017*

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CONTENTS

PART – I

<i>Chapter</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
I	GENERAL OBSERVATION	i
II	DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES	1
III	STATE INCOME AND PRICES	23
IV	STATE BUDGET AND PLANNING	33
V	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS	49
	Agriculture	
	Horticulture	
	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	
	Forestry	
	Fisheries	
VI	RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION	71
VII	INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS	79
VIII	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	97
	Power	
	Irrigation	
	Transport and Communication	
	Banking	
IX	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	119
	Education	
	Science and Technology	
	Ecology and Environment	
	Food and Civil Supplies	
	Health and Family Welfare Services	
	Water Supply and Sanitation	
	Development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and OBC	
	Social Welfare	
	Arts and Culture	
	Tourism	
	Empowerment of Women	
	Poverty	
	Labour and Employment	
X	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Economic Census	169

PART – II

STATISTICAL TABLES

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 1850.9 mm. in 2016. 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 21st September, 1949 between Maharaja Budhachandra, the then king of Manipur and the government of India, the state was merged into India as a part "C" State on the 15th October, 1949 and administered by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner. Manipur ceased to be a part "C" State on the 1st November, 1956 and became a Union Territory under the Union Territorial Council Act, 1956. The Territorial Council consisting of 30 elected members and 2 (two) nominated members was constituted on 16-8-1957. However, the Territorial Council was replaced by a

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

1.2 Manipur has a geographical area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 % 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. Table Number 1(a) of Part-II gives a picture of Manipur State in figures at a glance.

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 is constituted of 16 district and 66 subdivisions. As per Government Notification No. 16/20/2016 dated 8th December 2016, published in Manipur Gazzete No. 408 dated 9th December 2016, seven (7) new districts are carved out from existng districts of Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachanpur, Chandel, Ukhrul, Imphal East and Thoubal. Accordingly, the structure of the Districts and Sub-divisions of Manipur is shown at Table Number 1(b) of Part-II

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 5th 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 2016-17 at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 22,028 crores as against Rs. 19,889 crores for the year 2015-16 registering an increase of 10.75 %. At constant (2011-12=100) prices, GSDP in 2016-17 is estimated at Rs. 16,812 crores as against Rs. 15,868 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 5.95 %. The average annual exponential growth rates between 2011-12 to 2016-17 are worked out to be 10.68 % and 5.27 % for current and constant prices respectively.

1.5.2 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2016-17 is estimated at Rs. 19,824 crores as compared to Rs. 17,859 crores for 2015-16 registering an increase of 11 % over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked out to

be Rs. 61,535 in 2016-17 as compared to Rs. 56,610 in 2015-16 indicating an increase of 8.70%.

1.5.3 And the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2011-12=100) prices for the year 2016-17 is placed at Rs. 15,015 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 6.20 %. The per capita income at constant (2011-12=100) prices for the year 2016-17 is estimated at Rs. 46,56 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 3.9 %.

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 The wholesale price of rice (medium) per quintal in 2016 was recorded to be Rs.2,825 according to the AO (MI) Manipur. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2016 was recorded to be Rs. 16,583 which is about 2.37 times those prevalent in 2012.

1.6.2 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.

1.6.3 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. 31.25 per kg. during the year 2016. In the case of arhar dal, the price during the year 2016, is Rs. 162.00 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. 33,203.7 crores in 2016-17 (BE) including Rs. 9,367.71 crores of revenue receipts and Rs. 23,836.00 crores of capital receipts (including Public Account). The revenue receipts is estimated to increase by 7.11 % in 2016-17 (BE) over the previous year 2015-16 (RE) and capital receipt also is estimated to decrease by 0.01 %. The overall increase in receipts is accounted to be 0.76 %. The aggregate expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2016-17 is anticipated to be Rs. 33,086.49 crores which is about 0.76 % more than that of 2015-16.

1.8 Plan Size :

1.8.1 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.

1.8.2 Out of the total Proposed outlay of Rs.8,154 crores of the Eleventh Plan, the highest priority was given to Social Services followed by Energy and Irrigation & Flood Control with Rs. 772.38 crores.

1.8.3 Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 20,457.91 crores for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), Rs. 2,8084.2 crores was spent during 2012-13 and Rs. 2,690 crores was anticipated for 2013-14 whole Rs. 5,365.08 crores was proposed for 2014-15.

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 2015-16 is estimated at 4.33 lakh tonnes which is less than the preceding year's rice output of 4.82 lakh tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2015-16 is estimated to be 10.7 thousand tonnes as against 11.32 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 2015-16 was 4.68 lakh MT and 3.15 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 2015-16 was 81.77 thousand tonnes which was less than the production of 82.17 thousand tonnes in 2014-15. The estimated production of eggs in 2015-16 was numbering at 924.37 lakhs showing a decrease over the production of 1,130.96 lakhs in 2014-15. The estimated meat production for the year 2015-16 was 11.32 thousand tonnes which was less than 45.83 % over the production of 26.57 thousand tonnes in 2014-15.

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 2015-16. 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 4.43 thousand cubic metres in 2014-15 to 3.19 thousand cubic metres in 2015-16.

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 2015-16 was 31.99 thousand tonnes as against the 30.50 thousand tonnes in 2014-15.

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, 5.37 lakhs Job Card has been issued during 2015-16. Under the existing IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana), Construction of 3,133 houses is targeted during 2015-16. 1,157 Roads works is also completed during 2015-16 (as on June, 2016).

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 modification in the registration of Micro, small and Medium units which are to be registered using Udyog Adhar Member. During the year, 2015-16, the number of registered units was 2,831 [Micro (2,322); Small (501) and Medium (8)].

1.12 Indo Myanmar Border Trade :

The Indo Myanmar Border Trade was operationalised from 12th April, 1995. The Central Government is making an effort to frame a policy for development of trade with South East Asia under India's Look East Policy. In connection with the border trade, the then Union Minister of State visited Imphal and Moreh on 29th September, 2006 and announced for development of Moreh Town by creating an integrated Check Post (ICP) adjacent to

international boundary within Land Customs Station, Moreh. The State Government was entrusted the task of acquiring land measuring 45.50 acres at the cost of about Rs. 125 crores. With the objective of promoting people to people contact for promotion of the bilateral trade, a team of Myanmar delegation visited Manipur on 28th February, 2007 and also a one-day interaction programme was held on 1st March, 2007 at Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides.

1.13 Sericulture:

Manipur has 4 (four) varieties of Silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar. To provide employment particularly to womenfolk, Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP) was initiated with the assistance of the Government of Japan through Government of India. Under MSP-II, 200ha of land was brought under Silkwork Food Plantation and 20 Kissan Nurseries have been established in 4 valley districts of Manipur during 2014-15. Again, under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Industrial Oak Tasar Seed Production Centre-I at Thumkhonglok Bishnupur and Post Cocoon Tech. Working Units (2 each at Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur and 1 each at Churachanpur and Ukhrul are established during 2015-16. With the help of Central Silk Board, the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) has been implemented which covered sericulture farmer excluded in the MSP. The production of cocoon during the year 2013-14 is Mulberry – 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 and the total electricity generated was 6.52 lakh kw.

1.14.1 Under Rural Electrification programme, 86 villages have been electrified during 2015-16 in Senapati (15), Tamenglong (5), Churachanpur (36), Chandel (22) and Ukhrul (8) Districts.

1.14.2 The Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA) have taken up many activation under the different Renewable Energy Projects which includes solar lighting, hydro project, wind-solar hybrid system and Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) has renovalid 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 surface road length of National Highways, State Highways, PWD Roads, RR, UR and PR was 1,317 km, 620 km, 3,407 km, 3,919 km, 111 km and 1,601 km respectively.

1.16 Banking:

The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of a state can hardly be exaggerated. Besides, 20 cooperative Banks and 28 Rural Banks, there are others

126 Commercial Banks in Manipur. The number of scheduled commercial bank in Manipur during 2016 was 28 in Rural, 56 in Semi-Urban and 46 in Urban area. The deposit in all scheduled commercial Banks during the year 2016 is Rs. 5,61,030.13 lakhs against the credit of Rs. 2,49,680.93 lakhs. The credit-deposit ratio was 46 in 2016 as against 39 in 2015.

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) in the state during the year 2015-16 stood at 3,676 showing a decrease over that of the previous year (4,403). The enrolment of school students has decreased from 508.09 thousands in 2014-15 to 489.54 thousands in 2015-16. While the overall literacy rate has increased from 59.89 % in 1991, 70.50 % in 2001 to 76.94 % in 2011 census.

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, 2014 was 2,551. During 2015-16, under Targeted Public Distribution System, 2,40,593 households have been identified as households below poverty line i.e. those families having total income below Rs. 24,200 per annum. The present storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Manipur is 32,090 MT while the intermediate storage capacity in the state for 18 numbers of functional godown is 19,500 MT.

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 553 hospitals/dispensaries with a total manpower of 785 doctors and 1980 nurses, midwives and dias during the year 2015-16. The number of beds available was 1,480 in 2015-16. Out of

1238 thousands patients treated in 2015-16, 70.2 thousands were indoor patients while 1167.8 thousands were outdoor patients.

1.20 Water Supply:

The National Water policy aims at providing safe drinking water and basic sanitations to all sections of the society with special attention to the needs of the people of the rural and urban areas. Under the Rural water Supply Programme (centrally sponsored scheme of Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), 2749 habitation are covered as on 1.4.2014. The number of habitation covered by Rural Water Supply was 2,870 in 2015 (as on 1st April). Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 2,69,138 numbers of individual household latrine, 327 numbers of sanitary complex, 3,919 numbers of school toilets, 20 numbers of RSM/PC and 1,201 numbers of Anganwadi toilets have been constructed as on 1st April, 2015. 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 was 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 has been started. The project was taken up under EAP/France covering Imphal Municipal Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 24, 25 and 26. Presently, the construction of treatment plant (27 MLD), five pumping station, primary sewer line (25.291 km) and 62% secondary sewer line has been completed.

1.22 Tourism:

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

of the state. Efforts are being made to develop an eco-tourism park at Nongmaiching and Sadu Chiru waterfalls as tourist spots. During the year 2015-16, 3,102 foreign tourist and 1,32,013 domestic tourist visited 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 50,133 persons. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 7,51,376 persons as on 31st March, 2016.

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 final results of the Sixth Economic Census 2013, there are 2,29,838 establishments in the State engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 62.69 % are in the rural areas and 37.31 % in the urban areas. Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is found to be 4,09,617 of which 2,50,873 and 1,58,744 workers are respectively engaged in economic activities operated in rural and urban areas of the state.

1.25 Poverty:

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

1.26 Pattern of Consumption:

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Population of a country is its most important asset and resource for all kinds of development. In terms of size of population, Manipur is the 4th largest State in the North Eastern Region of India. Population of Manipur constitutes 6.24 % of the total population of 8 (eight) north eastern states including Sikkim where it comprises nearly 0.24 % 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.

2.1 Area and population:

Manipur is a small State with an area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 % 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 20th among the 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 and 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 % of the total State

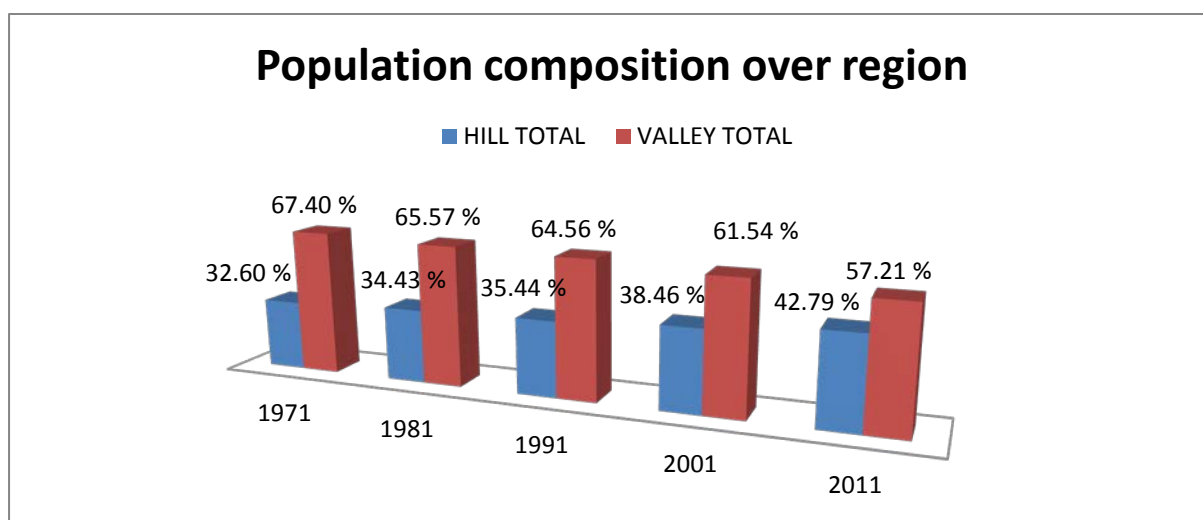
area, but the region is one of the most thickly populated region of the state. The hill constitutes 20,089 sq. kms. i.e., 90 % of the total State area and therefore, it is approximately 9 times the size of the valley area. The density of population per sq. km. in the hill is 61 as against 730 in the valley. Although, Manipur has now 16 districts altogether, the information for each of the district is not yet available. Hence, currently, the data for the 9 districts of Manipur as per the final result of 2011 Census is shown in the current publication. Table No. 2.2 below gives the area, population and population of the 9 (nine) districts of Manipur in 2011.

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

District/State	Area		Population	
	Sq. km.	% to total	'000 Nos.	% to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	3,271	14.7	479	16.8
2. Tamenglong	4,391	19.7	141	4.9
3. Churachandpur	4,570	20.5	274	9.6
4. Chandel	3,313	14.8	144	5.0
5. Ukhrul	4,544	20.3	184	6.5
6. Imphal East	709	3.2	456	16.0
7. Imphal West	519	2.3	518	18.1
8. Bishnupur	496	2.2	237	8.3
9. Thoubal	514	2.3	422	14.8
Manipur State	22,327	100.0	2,856	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

The scenario of the shares of population during the preceding decades is graphically presented in the following chart.



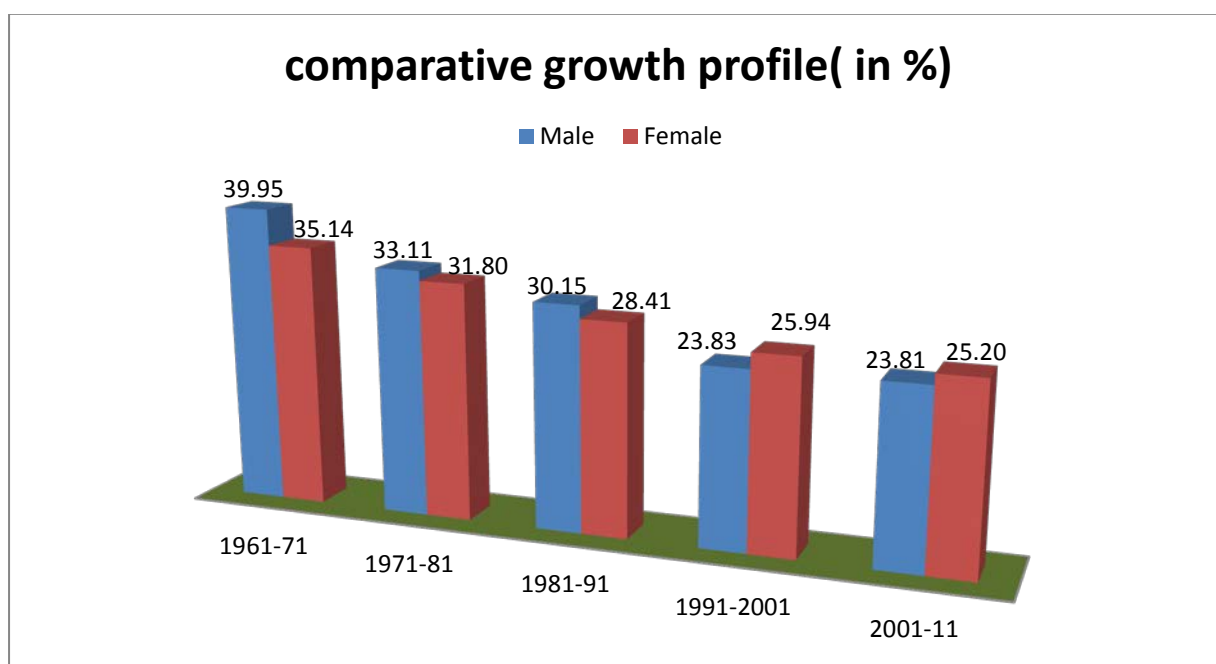
The population of Manipur as per the 2011 Census was 28.6 lakhs consisting of 14.4 lakhs males and 14.2 lakhs females. In absolute term, the population of Manipur has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate in 2011 over 2001 was found to be 24.50 %. The population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

Table No. 2.3 Population of Manipur

Census Year	Person		Male		Female	
	Number	Decadal variation in %	Number	Decadal variation in %	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

Census Year	Total Population (in lakhs)		Decennial growth (%)	
	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 of 37.53 %. Thereafter, the decadal growth rate decreased to 32.46 % in 1971-1981, and it further declined to 24.50 % in 2001-2011. The district wise absolute growth in the total population in 2011 over 2001 is shown below.

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 State	1161952	1131944	2293896	1438586	1417208	2855794	561898

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The average annual arithmetic, geometric and exponential growth rates of the population of Manipur vis-a-vis All India is shown below.

Table No. 2.6 Average Annual population growth rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All India

Period	Average Annual 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 ratio, 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 of Manipur since 1991.

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

Region/District/ State	Population ('00 nos.)			Decennial Growth (%)	
	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Hill	6,512	8,821	12,221	35.46	38.54
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. Valley	11,860	14,118	16,337	19.04	15.72
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
Manipur	18,372	22,939	28,558	24.86	24.50

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 area of the State shares 57.2 % of the State total population whereas the hill area account for 42.8 %. There is high tendency of migration of people from the hill 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 1st 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 1st March, 2021 while the mid-year population is estimated at 35,90,495 as on 1st October, 2021. Table No. 2.8 presents the estimated population of Manipur for the years from 2011 to 2021.

Table No. 2.8 Estimated population of Manipur.

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

* As recorded in Population Census, 2011

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, which increases according to subsequent Population Census records. In 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. Table No. 2.9 presents the Census-wise population density of Manipur and the districtwise picture 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 the number of females per thousand males. In 1961, the number of females per thousand males in Manipur stood at 1,015. The sex ratio trend during 1961 to 2011 is depicted in the chart given below .

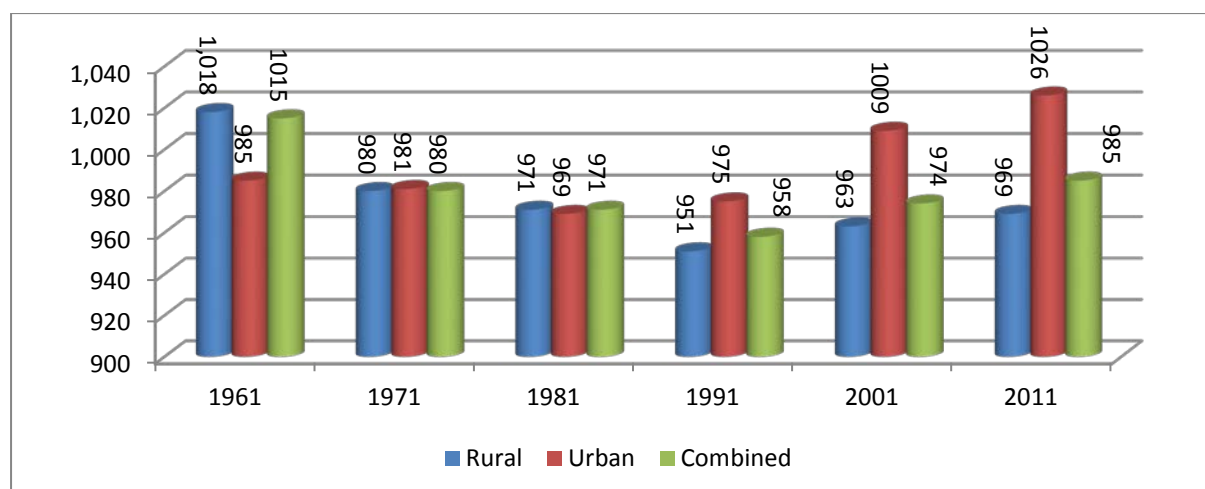


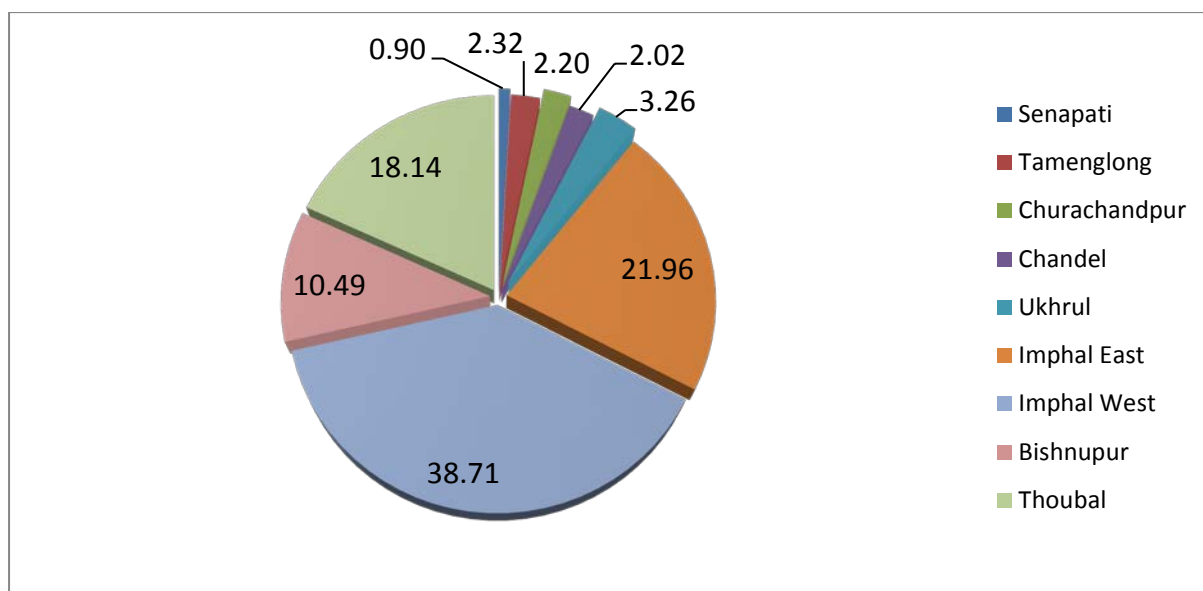
Table No. 2.10 presents districtwise scenario for the latest census i.e., 2011 Census which reveals highest sex ratio in Imphal West District (1,031) and least in Chandel District (933).

Table No. 2.10 Sex Ratio of Manipur

District	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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:

Although major share of the total population in Manipur is found in rural areas, the percentage of urban population is also increasing. District-wise urban population considering statutory as well as census towns in 2011 is shown in the pie chart given below:



According to 2011 Census, 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 %). Table No. 2.11 shows the 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 as evident from table given below.

Table No. 2.12 Rural-Urban growth of population of Manipur

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

2.7 Urbanisation:

Urbanisation is generally associated with the growth of industrialization, trade and commerce. Table No. 2.13 shows the growth in the number of town and the urban population of Manipur. According to 2011 census, a total of 8,34,154 population were found in the urban area constituting 51 towns (28 statutory and 23 census towns) in the state 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.

Table No. 2.13 Urbanisation in Manipur

Year	Number of Towns	Urban population (in numbers)	Absolute Increase (in numbers)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	1	67,717	-
1971	8	1,41,492	73,775
1981	32	3,75,460	2,33,968
1991	31	5,05,645	1,30,185
2001	33	5,75,968	70,323
2011	51	8,34,154	2,58,186

A comparative picture between Manipur and North Eastern States of India, as regard 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 Rural/Urban population of North Eastern States of India vis a vis All India (2011 Census)

North Eastern States/All India	Population			Percentage to total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	317369	1383727	77.06	22.94
2. Assam	26807034	4398542	31205576	85.90	14.10
3. Manipur	2021640	834154	2855794	70.79	29.21
4. Meghalaya	2371439	595450	2966889	79.93	20.07
5. Mizoram	525435	571771	1097206	47.89	52.11
6. Nagaland	1407536	570966	1978502	71.14	28.86
7. Sikkim	456999	153578	610577	74.85	25.15
8. Tripura	2712464	961453	3673917	73.83	26.17
North Eastern States	37368905	8403283	45772188	81.64	18.36
All-India	833748852	377106125	1210854977	68.86	31.14

The percentage of urban population to total population of the respective 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:

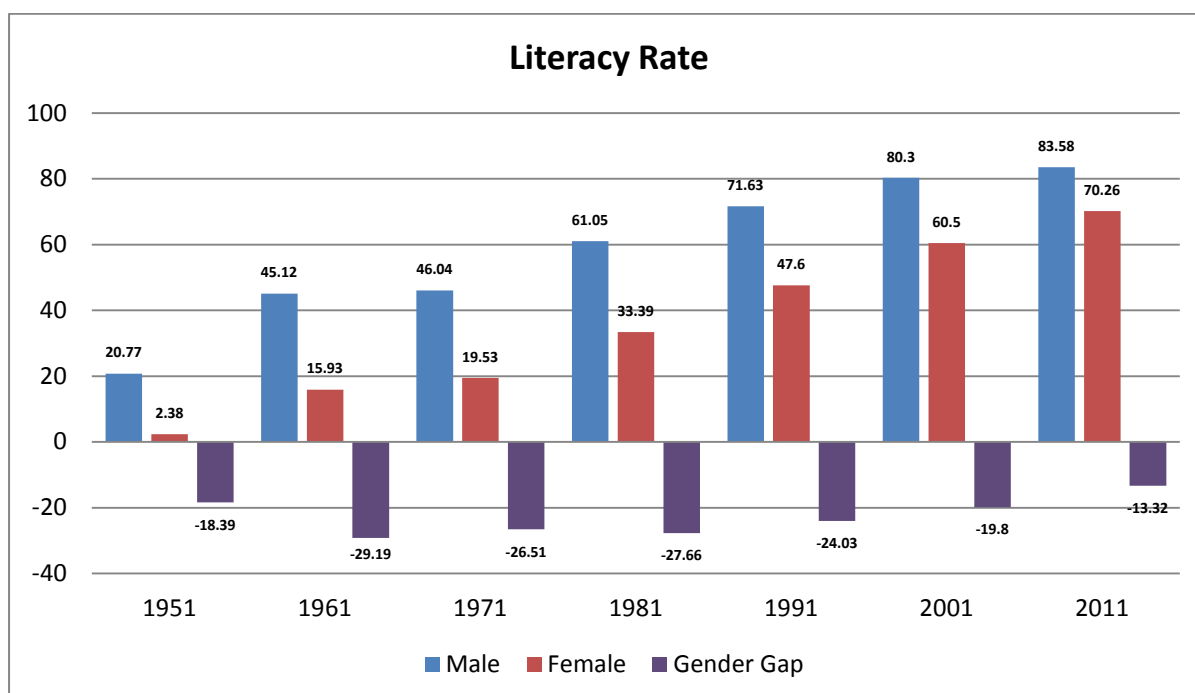
The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 30.42% in 1961 to 76.94 % in 2011 as evident from Table No. 2.16.

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 45.12% in 1961 to 83.58% in 2011 and that of females from 15.93% to 70.26%. The gender gap of Manipur as far as literacy rate is concerned has started narrowing as evident from the chart shown below.

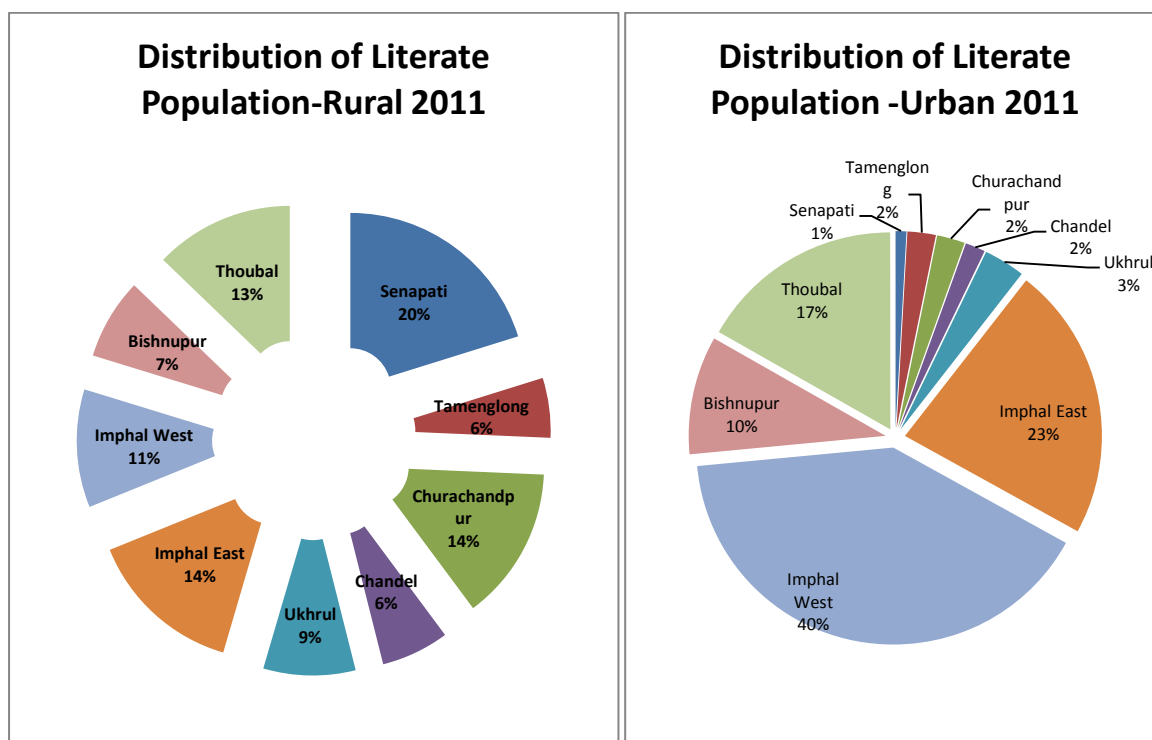


The literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above where the rates for the censuses from 1981 onwards relate to the population aged seven years and above. Table No. 2.17 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011 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 is 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 the percentage of rural literate population is highest in Senapati (20%) and urban literate in Imphal West (40%).



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

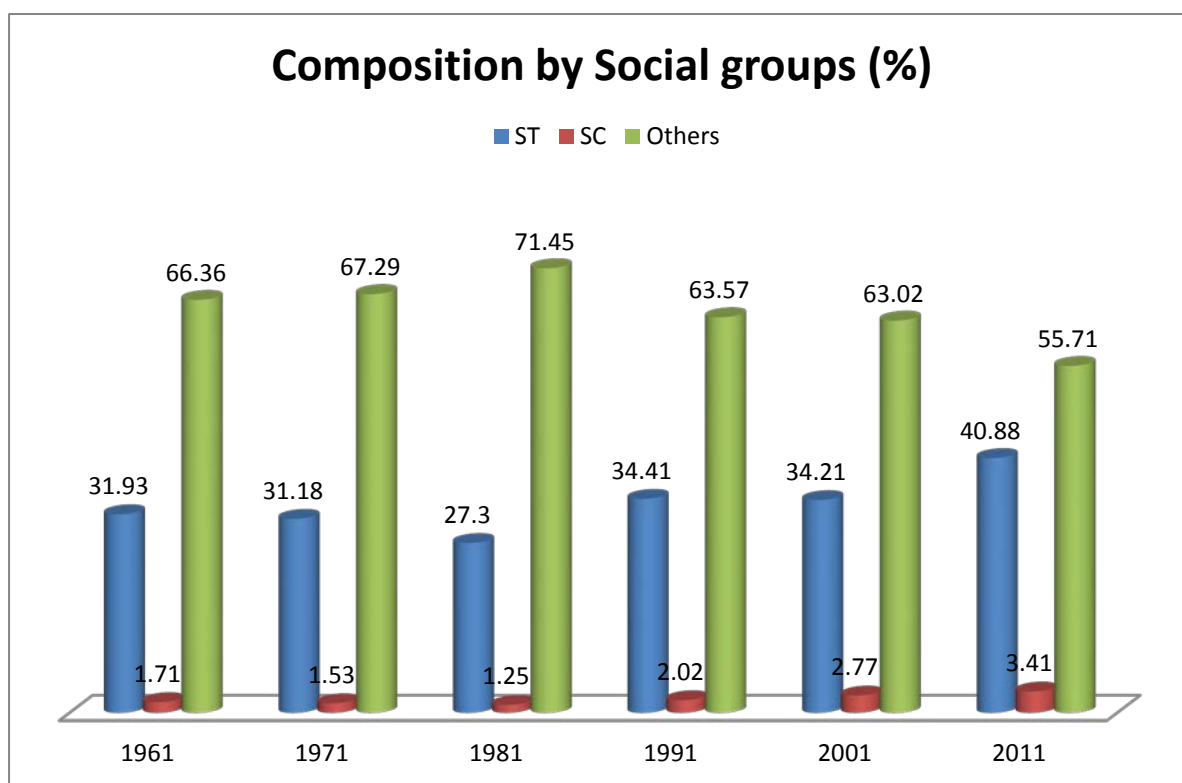
According to 2011 Census, the ST population constituted 40.88% of the total state population while that of the SC is 3.41 %. Table No. 2.18 presents the SC and ST population of Manipur.

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

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.

The following chart shows the percentage distribution of population by different social groups.



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

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

Region/ District/State	Scheduled Tribes (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
Ukhrul	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	100.0	48863	48465	97328	100.0	40.88	3.41

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

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

North Eastern State/ All India	Percentage to total Population	
	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-	68.79
2. Assam	7.15	12.45
3. Manipur	3.41	40.88
4. Meghalaya	0.58	86.15
5. Mizoram	0.11	94.43
6. Nagaland	-	86.48
7. Sikkim	2.65	19.33
8. Tripura	17.83	31.76
India	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 41.39% of the total population are mostly settled in the valley districts according to 2011 census. The Muslims who constitute about 8.39 % of the total population are also settled in the valley areas. Most of the tribes are Christians (41.29%) and they are mostly settling in the hills. Other small communities like Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are also found in Manipur although the number is a few countable one.

The distributions of the people following different religions in Manipur are shown below.

Table No. 2.21 Distribution of Population by Religion in Manipur (1971-2001)

Religious Communities	Population				
	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Hindu	6,32,597	8,53,180	10,59,470	9,96,894	11,81,876
2. Muslim	70,969	99,327	1,33,535	1,90,939	2,39,836
3. Christian	2,79,243	4,21,702	6,26,669	7,37,578	11,79,043
4. Sikh	1,028	992	1,301	1,653	1,527
5. Buddhist	495	473	711	1,926	7,084
6. Jain	1,408	975	1,337	1,461	1,692
7. Others	83,167	35,490	14,066	2,35,280	2,33,767
8. Religions not stated	3,846	8,814	60	1,057	10,969
Total	10,72,753	14,20,953	18,37,149	21,66,788	28,55,794

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

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.11 Age Composition:

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 % in 1961 to 30.2 % in 2011. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years increased from 51.1 % in 1961 to 62.5 % 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 % in 1961 to 7.3 % 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 of Manipur by age groups

Census 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 Manipur, the birth rate of population per annum is 14.6 in 2014 as against 15.8 in 2008 and the death rate is 4.3 as against 5.0 in the same period. 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. 2.23 Estimated Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Manipur

Item		Year						
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Birth rate	Rural	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.4
	Urban	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.0	15.2	15.1	15.0
	Combined	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.6
Death rate	Rural	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2
	Urban	5.4	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5
	Combined	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3
Natural Growth rate	Rural	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.2
	Urban	10.3	10.5	11.3	10.2	11.0	10.9	10.5
	Combined	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.3
Infant Mortality rate	Rural	16	18	15	11	10.0	10.0	12.0
	Urban	8	11	9	12	11.0	10.0	8.0
	Combined	14	16	14	11	10.0	10.0	11.0

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

2.13 Economic Classification:

The result obtained in the last decennial Census 2011 reveals that 45.68 % of the population are workers whose main activity is participation in any economically productive activities.

2.13.1 Main and Marginal Workers:

The workers are 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 days or more) and the marginal workers are those who worked for less than 183 days in a year. The proportion of marginal workers to total population was 12 % in 2011 Census. Table No. 2.24 presents the workers and non-workers of Manipur during the census year 1991, 2001 and 2011.

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	42.76
Female	2,93,471	32.65	2,29,137	21.39	3,59,028	25.33
Person	7,08,283	38.55	6,59,364	30.43	9,74,163	34.11
Marginal Workers:						
Male	9,958	1.06	96,989	8.85	1,24,273	8.64
Female	56,663	6.31	1,88,860	17.63	2,06,174	14.55
Person	66,621	3.63	2,85,849	13.19	3,30,447	11.57
Total Workers:						
Male	4,24,770	45.27	5,27,216	48.12	7,39,408	51.40
Female	3,50,134	38.96	4,17,997	39.02	5,65,202	39.88
Person	7,74,904	42.18	9,45,213	43.62	13,04,610	45.68
Non-Workers:						
Male	5,13,589	54.73	5,68,418	51.88	6,99,178	48.60
Female	5,48,656	61.40	6,53,157	60.98	8,52,006	60.12
Person	10,62,245	57.82	12,21,575	56.38	15,51,184	54.32
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		100
					28,55,794	

* 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	Main + Marginal Workers				
	Total	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. Ukhrul	87929	56815	3852	2233	25029
6. Imphal East	194848	36355	20250	21826	116417
7. Imphal West	213387	37107	12870	19918	143492
8. Bishnupur	109937	34358	15109	11567	48903
9. Thoubal	195319	77331	33106	21017	63865
Manipur	1304610	574031	114918	91356	524305

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table No. 2.26 Main & Marginal 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. Ukhrul	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, 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 45.68 % and 54.32 % respectively.

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

North Eastern States/ All India	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

North Eastern States/ All India	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

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

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

North Eastern States/ All India	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

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

2.13.3 Work Participation Rate :

As per 2011 Census, the work participation rates of males and females of Manipur were 51.40 % and 39.88 % respectively as compared with All-India rates of 53.26 % of males and 25.51 % 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, 2011

North Eastern States/ All 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 (PWD) ’ 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 PWD without any discrimination. The following table presents data on PWD in Manipur according to 2001 and 2011 Population Census.

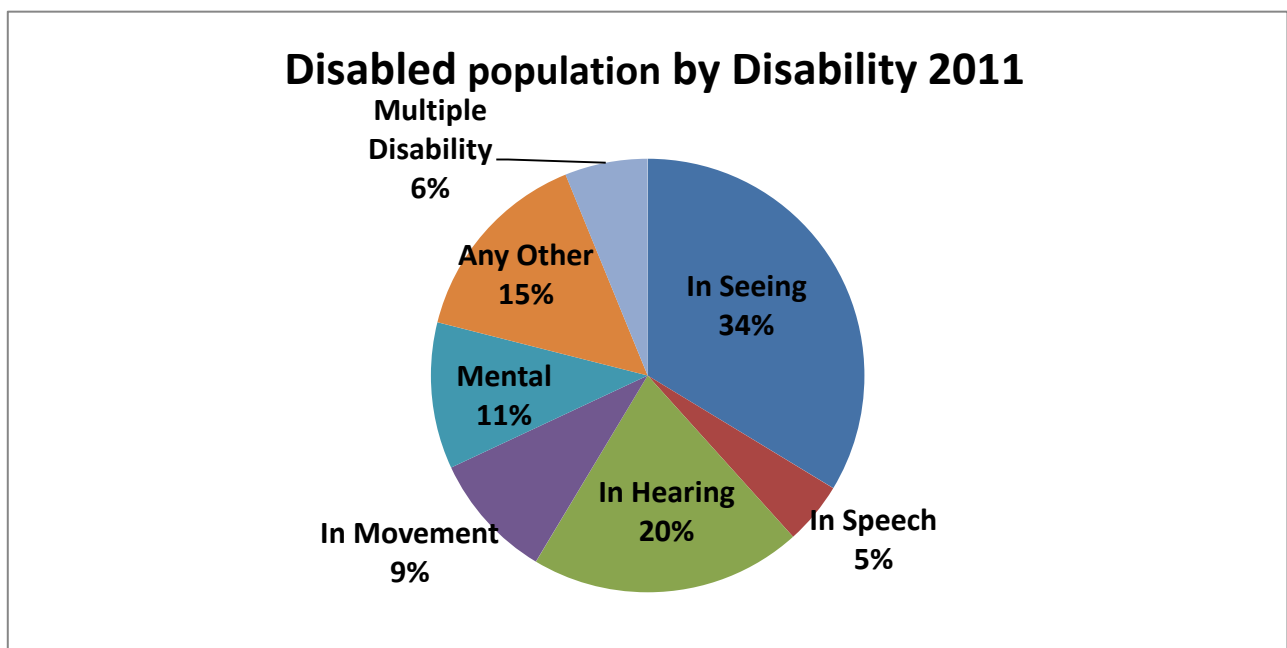
Table 2.29: Number of Disabled person by sector and type of disability in Manipur

Year	Rural/ Urban/ Total	Total No. of Disabled (4 to 10)	Number of disabled by Type of Disability						
			Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Move- ment	Mental	Any Other	Multiple Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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-Division of Senapati District

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Graphical presentation of the percentage of disabled persons in Manipur according to 2011 Census:



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 2011-12 to 2016-17 at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices are presented in Table No. 3.1.

Table No. 3.1 Revised Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur, 2011-12 to 2016-17

Year	At current prices		At constant (2011-12=100) prices	
	GSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	12,91,461	-	12,91,461	-
2012-13	13,74,779	6.45	12,98,496	0.54
2013-14	16,19,843	17.83	14,11,620	8.71
2014-15(Q)	18,04,276	11.39	15,03,029	6.48
2015-16 (A)	19,88,988	10.24	15,86,774	5.57
2016-17 (P)	22,02,804	10.75	16,81,187	5.95

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected 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 2011-12 to 2016-17 is worked out to be 10.68 % and 5.27 % for current and constant (2011-12) prices respectively. The sector wise allocation of the revised estimates of GSDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices for the years 2011-12 to 2015-16 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 is defined as given below:

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

The revised NSDP at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices are given in the following Table No.3.2.

Table No. 3.2 Revised Net State Domestic Product of Manipur, 2011-12 to 2016-17

Year	At current prices		At constant (2011-12=100) prices	
	NSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual growth rate (%)	NSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual growth rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	11,50,108	-	11,50,108	-
2012-13	12,19,264	6.01	11,50,722	0.05
2013-14	14,45,602	18.56	12,52,057	8.81
2014-15(Q)	16,18,865	11.99	13,38,273	6.89
2015-16 (A)	17,85,985	10.32	14,13,870	5.65
2016-17 (P)	19,82,443	11.00	15,01,530	6.20

Q: Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

As shown in the above table, the NSDP of Manipur at constant prices rose from Rs. 11,501 crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 15,015 crores in 2016-17 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 5.33 %. 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 (2011-12=100) Prices

Year	At current prices				At constant (2011-12=100) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2011-12	19.77	15.39	64.84	100.0	19.77	15.39	64.84	100.0
2012-13	21.65	14.00	64.35	100.0	21.32	14.16	64.52	100.0
2013-14	22.07	13.52	64.41	100.0	20.96	14.98	64.06	100.0
2014-15(Q)	21.52	12.36	66.12	100.0	19.17	14.53	66.30	100.0
2015-16 (A)	22.35	12.13	65.52	100.0	18.88	15.15	65.97	100.0
2016-17 (P)	22.49	11.47	66.04	100.0	17.90	15.21	66.89	100.0

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected 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 (2011-12=100) Prices

Year	At current prices				At constant (2011-12) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2011-12	20.39	14.89	64.72	100.0	20.39	14.89	64.72	100.0
2012-13	22.33	13.39	64.28	100.0	22.02	13.64	64.34	100.0
2013-14	22.75	12.84	64.41	100.0	21.68	14.40	63.92	100.0
2014-15(Q)	21.68	14.40	63.92	100.0	22.02	12.05	65.93	100.0
2015-16 (A)	19.25	15.02	65.73	100.0	22.86	11.82	65.32	100.0
2016-17 (P)	22.91	11.33	65.76	100.0	18.15	15.34	66.51	100.0

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected 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 (2011-12=100) prices in 2016-17 are estimated to be Rs.61,535 and Rs. 46,563 respectively showing an increase of 8.70 % and 3.90 % over the previous year. The trend of the net PCI of Manipur and India at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices are presented in Table No. 3.5 below.

Table No. 3.5 Net PCI at Current and Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (Manipur vis-à-vis India)

Year	At Current Prices (In Rs.)				At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (In Rs.)			
	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)
2011-12	39,762	-	63,460	-	39,762	-	63,460	-
2012-13	41,246	3.73	71,050	11.96	38,927	(-)2.10	65,664	3.47
2013-14	47,852	16.02	79,412	11.77	41,445	6.47	68,867	4.88
2014-15(Q)	52,436	9.58	86,879	9.40	43,348	4.59	72,889	5.84
2015-16 (A)	56,610	7.96	93,293	7.38	44,815	3.38	77,435	6.24
2016-17 (P)	61,535	8.70	1,01,083	8.35	46,563	3.90	82,081	6.00

Q : Quick Estimates A : Advance Estimates P : Projected Estimates

3.1.5 Growth Trend:

The growth of GSDP and NSDP at current prices is during 2011-12 to 2016-17 is shown at 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)
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	18.10	(-)1.9	7.05	6.45	17.83	(-)3.31	6.87	6.01
2013-14	17.76	11.53	15.59	17.83	18.10	11.20	16.16	18.56
2014-15(Q)	9.49	2.68	15.29	11.39	9.42	6.02	15.70	11.99
2015-16 (A)	14.52	8.09	9.24	10.24	14.52	8.25	9.30	10.32
2016-17 (P)	12.00	5.30	12.20	10.75	11.95	7.10	12.45	11.00

Q : Quick Estimates A : Advance Estimates P : Projected 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.

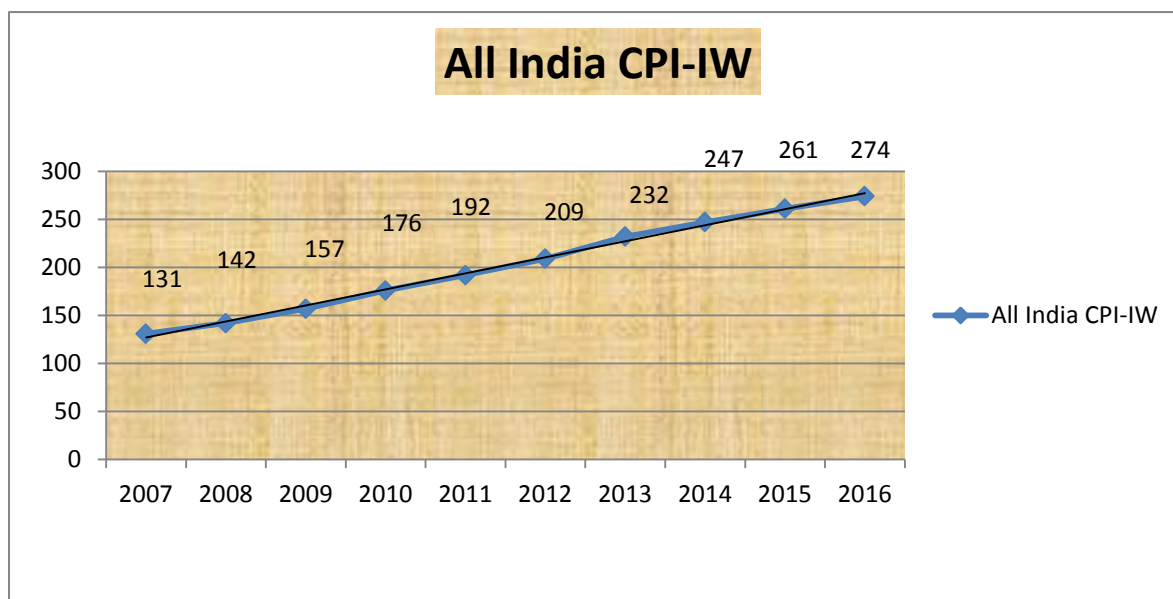


Table No. 3.7 presents the monthly All India Consumer Price Index Number (General Index) for Industrial Workers.

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

(2001=100)

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
January	133.9	147.9	172	188	198	221	237	254	269
February	135.0	147.9	170	185	199	223	238	253	267
March	136.9	147.9	170	185	201	224	239	254	268
April	138.0	150.1	170	186	205	226	242	256	271
May	139.1	151.0	172	187	206	228	244	258	275
June	140.0	152.9	174	189	208	231	246	261	277
July	143.0	160.0	178	193	212	235	252	263	280
August	144.9	162.0	178	194	214	237	253	264	278
September	146.0	163.0	179	197	215	238	253	266	277
October	147.9	165.0	181	198	217	241	253	269	278
November	147.9	168.0	182	199	218	243	253	270	277
December	147.1	168.9	185	197	219	239	253	269	275
Annual	142.0	157.0	176	192	209	232	247	261	274

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Govt. of India, Shimla.

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 274 in 2016 which is about 4.98 % higher as compared to 2015 level of 261. All-India CPI/IW number for the years 2010 to 2016 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
2015	261	288	5.67	6.27
2016	274	305	4.98	5.90

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Govt. of India, 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 Agricultural Labourers (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
	2015-16			847	
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
	2015-16			4.83	
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
	2015-16			852	
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
	2015-16			5.06	

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

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 for the month of Nov., 2016 is shown below.

Table No. 3.10. CPI for Rural/Urban/Combined for the month of Nov., 2016.

(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.	-	-	-	136.7	135.1	136.1
2.	Pan, tobacco	-	-	-	141.2	144.3	142.0
3.	Fuel and light	-	-	-	130.4	116.2	125.0
4.	Clothing, bedding and footwear	-	-	-	139.2	128.5	135.0
5.	Housing	-	-	-	-	129.1	129.1
6.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	126.1	121.3	123.8
7.	General	133.6	127.3	131.6	133.6	128.4	131.2

- 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2025	2325	2875	2867	2825
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	3158	3593	3640	3646	4123
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	679	716	588	825	468
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1485	1420	1368	1561	1675
5.	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1446	1342	2068	1245	1996
7.	Onion	Qtl.	1596	3046	2676	3808	2263
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	2100	17583	13592	14529	NT
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	7000	7500	8083	12579	16583
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	475	488	550	550	550

NT – No Transaction

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

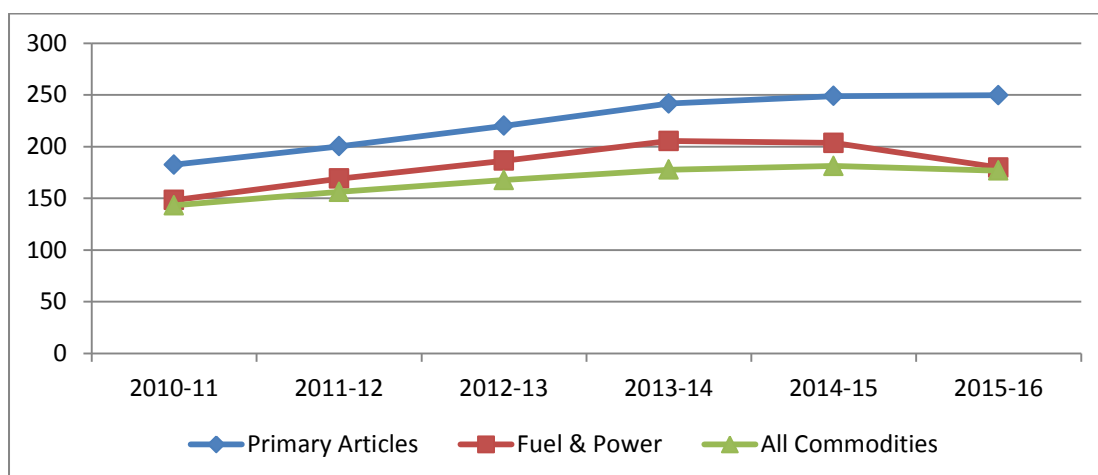
A new series for All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers (WPIN) with 2004-05 as the base year has also been compiled. In 2015-16, the Wholesale Price Index Number of fuel & power is found to be 179.7 as against 203.5 in 2014-15 as evident from Table No. 3.13.

Table No. 3.13 All India Wholesale Price Index Number

						2004-05 = 100
Year	Index of Wholesale Price					
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Lubricants	Manufactured Products	All Commodities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
2010-11	182.4	148.3	192.6	130.1	143.2	
2011-12	200.2	169.0	230.4	139.5	156.1	
2012-13	220.0	186.4	244.6	147.1	167.6	
2013-14	241.6	205.4	259.5	151.5	177.6	
2014-15	248.8	203.5	271.8	155.1	181.2	
2015-16	249.7	179.7	277.5	153.4	176.7	

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

The annual trend of the WPI is presented diagrammatically as seen below.



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. Table No. 3.14 presents retail prices of some selected items for the period 2010 to 2016 and the monthly average retail prices of some selected commodities 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Rice (fine)	Kg.	25	25	21.66	24.50	30.54	32.00	31.25
2.	Sugar	Kg.	40	40	36.00	39.33	NA	38.00	42.33
3.	Salt	Kg.	12	13	14.00	14.83	16	16.00	17.92
4.	Mustard oil	Kg.	80	85	100.00	112.50	115	115.00	121.67
5.	Milk	Lit.	24	28	29.83	39.16	40	40.00	41.67
6.	Potato	Kg.	17	15	18.08	20.83	18.75	17.50	26.58
7.	Onion	Kg.	20	28	20.08	36.25	30	43.33	33.33
8.	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	150	200	228.83	183.33	80	180.00	191.67
9.	Arhar Dal	Kg.	90	80	80.00	80.00	180	95.00	161.67
10.	Firewood (Splitted)	40Kgs	133	200	299.16	250.00	250	250.00	250.00

NA: Not Available

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

The accounts of the Government are kept in three parts 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	2011-12 (Accounts)	2012-13 (Accounts)	2013-14 (Accounts)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I RECEIPT				
1.	Revenue	565354.83	681975.79	728279.44
	Receipt	<u>(25.99)</u>	<u>(32.95)</u>	<u>(30.58)</u>
2.	Capital	1609982.52	1387514.40	1653001.02
	Receipt	<u>(74.01)</u>	<u>(67.05)</u>	<u>(69.42)</u>
	Total	2175337.35	2069490.19	2381280.46
		<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
II DISBURSEMENT				
1.	Revenue	500692.49	531652.92	571883.18
	Expenditure	<u>(22.39)</u>	<u>(26.03)</u>	<u>(24.19)</u>
2.	Capital	1735703.09	1511166.37	1791879.68
	Expenditure	<u>(77.61)</u>	<u>(73.97)</u>	<u>(75.81)</u>
	Total	2236395.58	2042819.29	2363762.86
		<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)		(-) 61058.23	(+)26670.90	(+)17517.60

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Receipt/ Disbursement	2014-15 (Accounts)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I RECEIPT				
1.	Revenue	799826.90	874557.85	936771.30
	Receipt	<u>(29.58)</u>	<u>(26.84)</u>	<u>(28.21)</u>
2.	Capital	1903958.47	2383870.52	2383600.22
	Receipt	<u>(70.42)</u>	<u>(73.16)</u>	<u>(71.79)</u>
	Total	2703785.37	3258428.37	3320371.52
		<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
II DISBURSEMENT				
1.	Revenue	726729.61	818521.97	844749.97
	Expenditure	<u>(26.66)</u>	<u>(24.93)</u>	<u>(25.53)</u>
2.	Capital	1999575.80	2465181.73	2463899.62
	Expenditure	<u>(73.34)</u>	<u>(75.07)</u>	<u>(74.47)</u>
	Total	2726305.41	3283703.70	3308649.59
		<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
Overall Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)		(-)22520.04	(-)25275.33	(+)11721.93

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

Note: - 1) Underlined Figures indicate percentages to total.

2) Capital Receipts/Expenditure includes Receipts/Expenditure of Public Debt, Loan & Advances and Public Accounts.

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. 9,367.71 crores in 2016-17 (B.E.) as evident from Table No. 4(a) of Part II. The capital receipt is expected to be Rs. 23,836 crores in 2016-17 (B.E.) as against Rs. 563.79 crores in 1980-81. The Revenue Expenditure increased from Rs. 69.70 crores in 1980-81 to 8447.50 crores in 2016-17 (B.E.). The Capital Expenditure in absolute term was expected to be Rs. 10427.11 crores in 2016-17 (B.E.).

The overall budget for the year 2016-17 (BE) envisages total receipts of Rs. 33203.72 crores from both revenue and capital accounts. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 10427.12 crores in 2016-17 (BE) showing overall surplus of Rs. 22776.60 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. The State had revenue surplus as evident from Table No. 4.2. The substantial share of the central grants to the state has been instrumental in maintaining the revenue surplus.

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

(Rs. In lakhs)

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Revenue receipts	728279.44	799826.90	874557.85	936771.30
1. Tax revenue	191152.08	204372.27	383294.78	422909.44
1.1 Share of Central Taxes	143879.00	152687.82	323808.00	356189.10
1.2 State Taxes	47273.08	51684.45	59486.78	66720.34
2. Non-Tax Revenue	537127.36	595454.63	491263.07	513861.86
2.1 Central Grants-in-aid	511060.37	577081.53	472140.59	494739.38
2.2 State	26066.99	18373.10	19122.48	19122.48
B. Revenue Expenditure	571883.18	726729.61	818521.97	844749.97
1. Social Services	160365.84	202806.27	240005.69	241055.66
2. Economic Services	167409.91	201237.38	242075.56	250211.94
3. General Services	244107.43	275112.76	300490.26	317295.64
4. Other Miscellaneous	-	47573.20	35950.46	36186.73
C. Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	156396.26	73097.29	56035.88	92021.33

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. The total tax revenue is anticipated to increase by about 10.3 % in 2016-17 (BE) over the previous year. Table No. 4.3 provides the tax and non-tax revenue of the State Government derived from its own source as well as Central Grants and its share in the Central Tax.

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

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Category of Receipts	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. TAX REVENUE				
A. Taxes on property and capital transaction				
(i) Land Revenue	111.77	141.72	250.00	250.00
(ii) Stamps & Registration fee	790.32	775.53	1027.10	1100.00
(iii) Other taxes	2488.37	2325.73	2500.00	2500.00
Sub-Total (A)	3390.46	3242.98	3777.10	3850.00
B. Taxes on commodities and services				
(i) Sales tax	39573.84	43333.26	50000.00	57000
(ii) Taxes on Vehicles	1872.57	2077.42	2543.34	2700
(iii) State Excise	920.09	932.27	1196.00	1200
(iv) Taxes on goods & passengers	124.11	120.09	161.29	161.29
(v) Taxes & duties on Electricity	4.52	0.00	5.87	5.87
(vi) Other taxes and duties	1387.49	1977.43	1803.18	1803.18
Sub-Total (B):	43882.62	48440.47	55709.68	62870.34
C. States' own tax revenue (A+B)	47273.08	51683.45	59486.78	66720.34
D. Share in Central taxes	143879.00	152688.82	323808.00	356189.1
Total (I)	191152.08	204372.27	383294.78	422909.44
II. NON-TAX REVENUE				
(i) Grants from the centre	511060.37	577081.53	472140.59	494739.38
(ii) Other non-tax revenue	26066.99	15312.77	15261.19	15261.19
(iii) Other fiscal & Interest receipts		3060.33	3861.29	3861.29
Total (II)	537127.36	595454.63	491263.07	513861.86
Grand total of Revenue Receipts(I+II)	728279.44	799826.90	874557.85	936771.30

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 2016-17 (BE) gives details of revenue from the non-tax sources as Rs 5138.62 crores as against Rs. 4912.63 crores in 2015-16 (RE). Grants from Central Government increased from Rs 5110.60 crores in 2013-14 to Rs. 5770.82 crores in 2014-15. However, the total grant expected to receive was Rs. 4721.41 crores and Rs. 4947.39 crores in 2015-16 (RE) and 2016-17 (BE) respectively. 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. 8745.58 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2015-16 as against Rs. 7998.27 crores in 2014-15 showing an increase of 9.34% over the actual estimates of 2014-15. The budget estimates shows total revenue receipts of Rs. 9367.71 crores in 2016-17. Table No.4.4 shows the revenue receipts from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

Table No.4.4 Revenue Receipts from 2011-12 to 2016-17

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Tax Revenue		
	Share in Central Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2011-12	115403.00	36806.64	152209.64
2012-13	131783.00	33282.65	165065.65
2013-14	143879.00	47273.08	191152.08
2014-15	152688.82	51683.45	204372.27
2015-16 (RE)	323808.00	59486.78	383294.78
2016-17 (BE)	356189.10	66720.34	422909.44

Year	Non-Tax Revenue			Total Revenue receipts
	Own Non-Tax	Grants & Contributions	Total	
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2011-12	31152.95	381992.24	413145.19	565354.83
2012-13	23177.88	493732.26	516910.14	681975.79
2013-14	26066.99	511060.37	537127.36	728279.44
2014-15	18373.10	577081.53	595454.63	799826.90
2015-16 (RE)	19122.48	472140.59	491263.07	874557.85
2016-17 (BE)	19122.48	494739.38	513861.86	936771.30

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

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

A comparative picture of the revenue receipts of the North Eastern States of Manipur is presented in Table No.4.5. So far as State's own Revenue is concerned, Manipur's contribution is very low. The table reveals that the tax and non-tax revenue raised by the State Government of Manipur constitutes only 6.46 % and 2.30% respectively and the major

share of the revenue receipts comes from the share in Central Taxes (19.09%) and Grants-in-aid from the Centre (72.15 %).

Table No. 4.5 Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India, 2015-16 (RE)

(Rs. in crores)

North Eastern States of India	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	Not Available	Not Available	1572.14	457.64	7106.64	7563.91	9136.05
	-	-	<u>17.21</u>	<u>5.01</u>	<u>77.78</u>	<u>82.79</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Assam	9449.81	12283.71	21733.52	2412.89	14035.08	16447.97	38181.49
	<u>24.75</u>	<u>32.17</u>	<u>56.92</u>	<u>6.32</u>	<u>36.76</u>	<u>43.08</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Manipur	516.83	1526.89	2043.72	183.73	5770.82	5954.55	7998.27
	<u>6.46</u>	<u>19.09</u>	<u>25.55</u>	<u>2.30</u>	<u>72.15</u>	<u>74.45</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Meghalaya	939.12	1381.69	2320.81	343.29	3764.08	4107.37	6428.18
	<u>14.61</u>	<u>21.49</u>	<u>36.10</u>	<u>5.34</u>	<u>58.56</u>	<u>63.90</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Mizoram (PA)	266.53	910.67	1177.20	241.96	4091.95	4333.91	5511.11
	<u>4.84</u>	<u>16.52</u>	<u>21.36</u>	<u>4.39</u>	<u>74.25</u>	<u>78.64</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Nagaland	388.61	1062.68	1451.29	270.61	5929.04	6199.65	7650.94
	<u>5.08</u>	<u>13.89</u>	<u>18.97</u>	<u>3.54</u>	<u>77.49</u>	<u>81.03</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Sikkim (RE)	658.24	771.95	1430.19	1101.03	3647.98	4749.01	6179.20
	<u>10.65</u>	<u>12.49</u>	<u>23.15</u>	<u>17.82</u>	<u>59.04</u>	<u>76.85</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Tripura (PR)	1174.26	1730.13	2904.30	194.64	6139.70	6335.35	9239.73
	<u>12.71</u>	<u>18.72</u>	<u>31.43</u>	<u>2.12</u>	<u>66.45</u>	<u>68.57</u>	<u>100.00</u>

PA: Pre Actuals RE : Revised Estimates PR : Provisional

Note : Underlined Figures are percentages to total revenue receipts.

Source: Finance Accounts 2014-15 , Govt. of Manipur

Economic Review of Tripura , 2014-15

Economic Survey ,Mizoram ,2015-16

Economic Survey, Assam, 2015-16

Accounts At A Glance , 2014-15, Government of Arunachal Pradesh

Finance Department, Government of Meghalaya , 2016-17

Finance, Revenue And Expenditure Department, 2015-16 , Government of Sikkim

Finance Department, Government of Nagaland, 2014-15

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. Details of the developmental and non-

developmental expenditure of accounts are presented in Table No. 4.6. and in Table No. 4(b) of part II of this publication.

Table No. 4.6 Revenue Expenditure of State Government of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Expenditure	Year			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
A Economic Services of which				
(i) Agriculture & allied activities	34743.26	46969.73	45293.95	51774.96
(ii) Rural Development & Special Area Programme	22857.56	58559.19	81156.89	73124.54
(iii) Irrigation & flood control	7923.62	9516.25	9745.44	10144.56
(iv) Energy	32462.52	45292.59	64129.66	57920.53
(v) Industry & Minerals	9428.26	7816.43	9207.03	11162.86
(vi) Transport	12406.54	13178.51	10729.44	10915.51
(vii) Science, Technology & Environment	4355.40	7684.92	4853.83	4081.67
(viii) General Economic Services	9683.48	12219.76	16959.32	31087.31
Sub-Total (A) :	133860.64	201237.38	242075.56	250211.94
B Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and PRIs	33549.27	47573.20	35950.46	36186.73
C Social Services of which				
(i) Education including Arts & Culture	87907.39	111121.61	132334.54	134037.22
(ii) Health & Family welfare	29625.70	41765.49	48192.43	48575.32
(iii) Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	10254.09	11593.25	11263.33	12634.85
(iv) Information & Broadcasting	448.41	516.03	553.60	598.80
(v) Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	30177.97	34573.2	47544.14	43693.81
(vi) Labour & Employment	1401.45	1337.34	1823.88	1798.14
(vii) Natural calamities & others	550.83	1899.35	-1706.23	-282.48
Sub-Total (C):	160365.84	202806.27	240005.69	241055.66
Total (I) :	327775.75	451616.85	518031.71	527454.33
II NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
(i) Organs of State	9276.36	9368.43	12254.08	15445.80
(ii) Fiscal Services	4442.53	4923.19	5283.89	5563.96
(iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	47522.08	50812.59	50633.96	51378.83
(iv) Administrative Services	105636.05	116507.73	131407.13	135792.42
(v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	77230.41	93500.82	100911.20	109114.63
Total (II) :	244107.43	275112.76	300490.26	317295.64
Grand Total (I + II)	571883.18	726729.61	818521.97	844749.97
RE: Revised Estimates		BE: Budget Estimates		

4.1.4 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure:

The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 10,18,460.51 lakhs in 2015-16 which shows an increase of 18.43 % over the previous year. The budget estimates is expected to increase by 2.38% in 2016-17 over 2015-16. 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)
2011-12	392260.86	233613.12	44359.56	670233.54
	<u>58.53</u>	<u>34.85</u>	<u>6.62</u>	<u>100.00</u>
2012-13	425820.70	213970.61	42017.84	681809.15
	<u>62.46</u>	<u>31.38</u>	<u>6.16</u>	<u>100.00</u>
2013-14	450588.48	195880.85	54602.85	701072.18
	<u>64.27</u>	<u>27.94</u>	<u>7.79</u>	<u>100.00</u>
2014-15	496759.93	331352.96	31860.26	859973.15
	<u>57.77</u>	<u>38.53</u>	<u>3.70</u>	<u>100.00</u>
2015-16	556934.54	431952.38	29573.59	1018460.51
(Revised Estimates)	<u>54.69</u>	<u>42.41</u>	<u>2.90</u>	<u>100.00</u>
2016-17	585732.97	180095.23	276883.39	1042711.59
(Budget Estimates)	<u>56.18</u>	<u>17.27</u>	<u>26.55</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Note: Underlined Figures are percentages to total.

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

The total plan and non-plan expenditure under revenue expenditure are shown below.

Table No. 4.8 Revenue Expenditure from 2011-12 to 2016-17

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure					
	State Plan		State Non-plan		Central Plan	
	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2011-12	82725.16	16.52	392582.93	78.41	25384.40	5.07
2012-13	83764.11	15.75	425033.19	79.95	22855.62	4.30
2013-14	87452.30	15.29	450589.26	78.79	33841.62	5.92
2014-15	209487.61	28.83	496811.68	68.36	20430.32	2.81
2015-16 (RE)	286874.38	35.05	522279.78	63.81	9367.81	1.14
2016-17 (BE)	129778.06	15.36	554634.96	65.66	160336.95	18.98

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

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 8th December, 1951 by the first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. After the launching of the First Five Year Plan (FYP) on 1st April, 1951, subsequent five-year plans followed. In between, there had been some annual plans.

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

There were 2 (two) annual plans such as 1990-91 and 1991-92 between the intervening periods of the 7th and the 8th plans. The 8th plan with an allocation of Rs.979 crores was launched during the period 1992-97. The outlay of the 9th (1997-98 to 2001-2002) , 10th (2002-2003 to 2006-2007) and 11th (2007-2008 to 2001-2012) FYP was Rs.2426.69 crores, Rs. 2804.00 crores and Rs.8154.00 crores respectively . The 12th FYP is currently under implementation.

Table No. 4.9 shows the growth of plan outlay and expenditure of Manipur since 1st Five Year Plan.

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

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

@ Projected Outlay

*Anticipated Expenditure

Source: Planning Department, Manipur

4.2.2 Plan Size:

The size of the State's Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) as approved by the planning commission was Rs.2804.00 crores which is about 15.55 % 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

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

Source: Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur.

Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores for the 10th 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 for the 12th FYP is 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	12 th Five Year Plan (2012-17)			
	Projected Outlay (2012-17)	Actual Expenditure (2012-13)	Anticipated Expenditure (2013-14)	Proposed Outlay (2014-15)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	630.95	72.06	75.89	109.56
II Rural Development	929.17	103.63	116.81	274.42
III Special Area programmes	332.24	54.32	104.35	101.34
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	3159.41	541.79	441.11	871.59
V Energy	1533.75	93.87	82.67	213.22
VI Industry & Minerals	427.16	40.00	41.06	107.02
VII Transport	1105.05	150.19	230.24	100.52
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology & Environment	1126.80	89.37	71.29	164.50
X General Economic Services	394.45	199.38	657.84	2384.41
XI Social Services	10554.26	621.32	735.46	1040.91
XII General Services	264.67	118.27	133.28	267.58
Grand Total	20457.91	2084.20	2690.00	5635.08

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 1st 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 5th 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 the previous Finance Commission, the 14th (Fourteenth) Finance Commission (FC XIV) (2015-2020) also made recommendations based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the Union and State Governments as well as substantial information on economic data gathered through consultation, submission and studies. The commission held as many as 117 (one hundred and seventeen) meetings and also meeting with economist and other representation of State Governments. Subsequently, the commission submitted its report on 5th December, 2014.

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC XIV) was constituted on 2nd January, 2013 under the chairmanship of Dr. Y.V. Reddy to make recommendations for the period 2015-2020. Ms. Sushama Nath, Dr. M. Govinda Rao and Dr. Sudipto Mundle were appointed as full time members while Prof. Abhijit Sen was appointed as a part time Member and Shri Ajay Narayan Jha as Secretary. The recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission is summarised below :

(1) The Commission has recommended that for its award period, the share of the States in the net proceeds of Union taxes be 42%. The commission has also recommended on the inter-se distribution of the states' share amongst the states as per the formula detailed in Table No. 4.12 while the corresponding share of the North Eastern States of India is indicated at Table No.4.13.

Table No. 4.12 : Criteria and Weights assigned for determination of inter-se share of states in tax devolution

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Weights (%)</u>
1. Population	17.5
2. Demographic change	10.0
3. Income Distance	50.0
4. Area	15.0
5. Forest Cover	7.5

Source : Report of the FC XIV

Table No 4.13 : Inter-se Share of North Eastern States of India in the Union Tax & Service Tax.

North Eastern States (NES)	Share in the net proceeds of	
	Union Tax excluding Service Tax (%)	Service Tax (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1.370	1.431
2. Assam	3.311	3.371
3. Manipur	0.617	0.623
4. Meghalaya	0.642	0.650
5. Mizoram	0.460	0.464
6. Nagaland	0.498	0.503
7. Sikkim	0.367	0.369
8. Tripura	0.642	0.648

Source : Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

(2) The Commission has also recommended a total Grants-in-aid (Rs.5,37,354 Crores) of revenues of States for revenue deficit, local bodies and disaster management under Article 275 of the Indian Constitution.

REVENUE DEFICITS GRANT :

A total of Rs. 1,94,821 crore is recommended during the award period for 11 States including Manipur. The annual details of only those North Eastern States that are to receive the Grants is shown at Table No.4.14

Table No. 4.14 : Grants-in-aid for Revenue Deficit (2015-20)

North Eastern States	(Rs. Crore)				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Assam	2191	1188	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Manipur	2066	2096	2091	2042	1932
3. Meghalaya	618	535	404	213	Nil
4. Mizoram	2139	2294	2446	2588	2716
5. Nagaland	3203	3451	3700	3945	4177
6. Tripura	1089	1089	1059	992	875

Source : Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES :

The Commission has recommended distribution of grants to the States for local bodies using 2011 population data with weight of 90% and area with weight of 10 %. The grants to the States will be divided into two parts, a grant to duly constituted Gram Panchayats and grant to duly constituted Municipalities on the basis of urban and rural population. The Commission has worked out the total grant of Rs.2,87,436 crore for the period 2015 to 2020. Of this, a total grant recommended to Gram Panchayats of all States is Rs. 2,00,292.18 crores (Basic Grant of Rs.1,80,262.96 crores + Performance Grant of Rs. 20,029.22 crores) and to the Municipalities is Rs.87,143.80 crores (Basic Grant of Rs.69,715.04 crores + Performance

Grant of Rs.17,428.76 crores). The inter-se share of the North Eastern States including weights assigned in respect of local bodies grants is shown at Table 4.15, 4.16 and 4.17.

Table No. 4.15 : Weight assigned for North Eastern States for Grants to Local Bodies

Sl. No.	North Eastern States	Weights (%)		
		Area (10%)	Population (90%)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.265	0.106	0.370
2.	Assam	0.171	2.051	2.222
3.	Manipur	0.007	0.125	0.132
4.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.011	0.011
5.	Mizoram	0.002	0.040	0.042
6.	Nagaland	0.001	0.044	0.044
7.	Sikkim	0.022	0.047	0.069
8.	Tripura	0.011	0.184	0.194

Source : Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Table No. 4.16 : North Eastern States share for Basic Grants to Local Bodies

Sl.No.	North Eastern States	Rs. In Crores					
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
RURAL LOCAL BODIES							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	122.58	141.62	163.83	221.38	737.93
2.	Assam	584.80	809.76	935.60	1082.32	1462.45	4874.92
3.	Manipur	22.25	30.80	35.59	41.17	55.63	185.44
4.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	16.03	22.20	25.65	29.67	40.09	133.64
8.	Tripura	36.24	50.18	57.98	67.07	90.63	302.11
URBAN LOCAL BODIES							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.42	32.43	37.47	43.34	58.56	195.22
2.	Assam	93.14	128.97	149.01	172.38	232.92	776.43
3.	Manipur	16.57	22.95	26.52	30.67	41.45	138.16
4.	Meghalaya	3.03	4.19	4.84	5.60	7.57	25.22
5.	Mizoram	11.54	15.97	18.46	21.35	28.85	96.17
6.	Nagaland	12.23	16.94	19.57	22.64	30.59	101.98
7.	Sikkim	4.79	6.63	7.66	8.86	11.98	39.92
8.	Tripura	21.41	29.65	34.25	39.63	53.54	178.48

Source : Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Table No. 4.17 : North Eastern States share for Performance Grants to Local Bodies

Sl.No.	North Eastern States	Rs. In Crores				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20
RURAL LOCAL BODIES						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.08	18.20	20.66	27.06	81.99
2.	Assam	106.22	120.20	136.50	178.74	541.66
3.	Manipur	4.04	4.57	5.19	6.80	20.60
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	2.91	3.30	3.74	4.90	14.85
8.	Tripura	6.58	7.45	8.46	11.08	33.57
URBAN LOCAL BODIES						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.57	10.83	12.30	16.10	48.81
2.	Assam	38.06	43.07	48.92	64.05	194.11
3.	Manipur	6.77	7.66	8.70	11.40	34.54
4.	Meghalaya	1.24	1.40	1.59	2.08	6.30
5.	Mizoram	4.71	5.34	6.06	7.93	24.04
6.	Nagaland	5.00	5.66	6.43	8.41	25.50
7.	Sikkim	1.96	2.21	2.52	3.29	9.98
8.	Tripura	8.75	9.90	11.24	14.72	44.62

GRANTS FOR DISASTER RELIEF :

The commission has recommended an amount of Rs. 61,219 crore (10%-State, 90%-Union) as aggregate corpus of State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) for all States for the award period. The Commission has recommended that up to 10 % of the funds available under the SDRF can be used by a State for occurrences which State considers to be 'disasters' within its local context and which are not in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The amount recommended for NES only is shown in Table No. 4.18.

Table No. 4.18 : State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for NES, 2015-20

Sl. No.	North Eastern States (NES)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	55	57	60	63	287
2.	Assam	460	483	507	532	559	2541
3.	Manipur	19	20	21	22	23	106
4.	Meghalaya	24	25	27	28	29	134
5.	Mizoram	17	18	19	20	20	93
6.	Nagaland	10	10	11	11	12	55
7.	Sikkim	31	33	34	36	38	172
8.	Tripura	31	33	34	36	38	171

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS :

The Commission also made recommendations that deals with issues including Goods and Services Tax, Fiscal Environment and Fiscal Consolidation Roadmap, Pricing of Public Utilities, Public Sector enterprises and Public Expenditure management which are to be examined in consultation with various stakeholders.

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 2010 to 2016 .

Months	Rainfall in (m.m.)						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
January	6.9	17.5	26.4	0.0	0.0	46.6	10.1
February	0.3	2.8	6.0	1.7	31.2	17.0	35.8
March	128.1	47.6	73.2	31.8	28	21.3	66.8
April	229.5	38.9	151.3	83.6	47.5	213.4	215.4
May	193.7	274.7	102.3	335.1	277.3	60.0	377.3
June	238.4	383.2	213.8	135.5	385	309.6	205.3
July	296.1	298.8	209.0	254.1	85	418.2	328.6
August	103.6	278.4	113.0	414.3	263.9	254.9	119.8
September	262.3	146.6	180.6	291.3	106.7	178.5	221.5
October	195.0	49.3	161.5	90.3	29.0	124	198.3
November	12.6	1.3	88.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	66.2
December	59.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	5.8
Annual	1725.7	1539.1	1325.4	1639.1	1253.6	1657.2	1850.9

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 151 thousand farmers as per the agricultural census 2010-11. It can be seen from the Table No. 5.2 that the average size of operational holdings for Manipur has remained the same at in 1.14 hectares in 2005-06 and

2010-11. The area operated in small and marginal holdings accounted for 59.88 % in 2010-11.

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

Size of holding	Category of farmer	No. of operational holding ('000)		Area operated ('000 Hect.)		Average size of Operational holding (Hect.)	
		2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Below 1.0	Marginal	76.5	77.0	40.0	40.0	0.52	0.52
1.0-2.0	Small	48.8	49.0	62.8	63.0	1.29	1.28
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	22.3	22.0	55.3	55.0	2.48	2.48
4.0-10.0	Medium	2.8	3.0	13.5	13.0	4.82	4.86
10.0& above	Large	Neg.	Neg.	0.4	Neg.	11.13	11.00
All holdings		151.0	151.0	172.0	172.0	1.14	1.14

Neg.: Negligible

Source: Report on Agriculture Census, 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 where 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

2013-14 to 2015-16 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, 2013-14 to 2015-16

(Area in'000 hectares)

District	Classification of Reported area								
	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Crop Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Senapati	17.44	7.29	24.73	17.44	7.23	24.67	17.5	7.44	24.94
2. Tamenglong	30.87	7.76	38.63	30.87	7.70	38.57	30.93	7.92	38.85
3. Churachandpur	36.33	7.38	43.71	36.33	7.33	43.66	36.4	7.55	43.95
4. Chandel	14.82	6.68	21.5	14.82	6.64	21.46	14.87	6.86	21.73
5. Ukhrul	13.56	8.15	21.71	13.56	8.07	21.63	13.62	8.34	21.96
6. Imphal East	35.67	11.42	47.09	35.67	11.35	47.02	35.69	12.28	47.97
7. Imphal West	32.49	16.96	49.45	32.49	17.36	49.85	32.5	22.17	54.67
8. Bishnupur	26.21	19.88	46.09	26.21	20.98	47.19	26.22	24.7	50.92
9. Thoubal	26.35	20.03	46.38	26.23	20.01	46.24	26.39	24.24	50.63

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

('000 tonnes)

Year	Production			Requirement		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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	-	488.60	577.08	18.37	595.45
2014-15 (P)	493.57	-	493.37	589.73	18.77	608.50

Year	Short-fall		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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 tonnes (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 (‘000 hectares)	Yield (kg./hectare)	Production (‘000 tonnes)	Area (‘000 hectares)	Yield (kg./hectare)	Production (‘000 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	178.20	2706.23	482.25	5.30	2135.85	11.32
2015-16	175.16		433.32	5.42		10.71
Senapati	14.89	2462.51	36.12	1.08	1811.48	1.96
Tamenglong	12.80	2047.07	26.21	-	-	-
Churachandpur	33.54	1688.97	56.65	1.37	1664.32	2.27
Chandel	12.41	2213.55	27.47	0.16	1950.87	0.31
Ukhrul	12.58	2580.56	32.47	2.75	2193.14	6.03
Imphal East	22.15	2947.35	65.28	-	-	-
Imphal West	25.52	3451.82	88.08	0.06	2285.72	0.14
Bishnupur	17.61	2822.42	49.71	-	-	-
Thoubal	23.66	2169.55	51.33	-	-	-

- Nil

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

5.1.6 Index Number of Agricultural production:

The index number of agricultural production (Base: Triennium ending 1999-2000=100) was 106.32 in 2006-07. 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		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals	99.38	106.22	110.85	108.63
Pulses	0.62	230.84	205.73	293.39
Foodgrains	81.24	106.22	110.85	108.63
Oilseeds	1.80	79.24	64.15	26.42
Fibres	0.08	-	233.33	-
Condiment& spices	6.53	138.10	108.27	113.28
Fruits & vegetables	68.96	115.90	244.68	201.78
Misc. crops	22.63	82.43	84.10	23.07
Non-foodgrains	18.76	111.32	133.14	175.54
All crops	100.00	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 2011-12 to 2015-16 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, 2011-12 to 2015-16

Region	Varieties of Seed	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Hills	HYV+IV	7.22	13.34	18.60	14.44	15.14
	Others	92.78	86.66	81.40	85.56	84.86
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	92.13	86.46	98.63	100.00	93.00
	Others	7.87	13.54	1.37	-	7.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
State	HYV+IV	54.71	54.00	63.06	62.02	54.68
	Others	45.29	46.00	36.94	37.98	45.32
	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 '000 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 & 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 2015-16 (P) is given in Table No. 5.10.

Table No. 5.10 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2015-16 (P) 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	6.32	1.08	8.57	-	14.89	1.08	15.97
2.	Tamenglong	9.34	-	3.46	-	12.80	-	12.80
3.	Churachandpur	33.54	1.37	-	-	33.54	1.37	34.91
4.	Chandel	12.41	0.16	-	-	12.41	0.16	12.57
5.	Ukhrul	12.51	2.75	0.07	-	12.58	2.75	15.33
	Hill-Total	74.12	5.36	12.10	-	86.22	5.36	91.58
6.	Imphal East	5.14	-	17.01	-	22.15	-	22.15
7.	Imphal West	25.52	0.06	-	-	25.52	0.06	25.58
8.	Bishnupur	3.40	-	14.21	-	17.61	-	17.61
9.	Thoubal	-	-	23.66	-	23.66	-	23.66
	Valley-Total	34.06	0.06	54.88	-	88.94	0.06	89.00
	State Total	108.18	5.42	66.98	-	175.16	5.42	180.58

P: Provisional

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

5.2 Horticulture:

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

5.2.1 Area under Fruits & Vegetables:

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

At present, the reliable estimates of the total acreage of the various fruits and vegetables are not available for the state. The following Table No. 5.11 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.

(Area in '000 hectares)

Name of the crop	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pineapple	1.38	0.78	0.34	0.69	0.755
Orange	2.54	1.51	1.68	2.21	1.550
Lemon	0.13	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.129
Papaya	0.37	0.31	0.47	0.17	0.213
Arum	7.74	7.10	9.29	8.08	7.446
Banana	6.94	8.81	8.70	9.38	4.116
Passion fruit	0.14	0.35	-	0.35	0.092
Bean	6.42	6.34	4.77	5.52	4.371
Cabbage	5.58	9.10	6.66	6.52	5.558
Cauliflower	1.83	1.18	2.03	1.42	1.653
Pea	3.36	4.48	4.81	4.73	2.595
Potato	5.52	4.51	4.17	2.97	3.667

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 2010-11 to 2015-16 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)
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
2014-15	5.33	2.98	1.44
2015-16	4.68	3.15	0.82

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 <u>(67.41)</u>	15.97 <u>(6.02)</u>	1.69 <u>(0.64)</u>	0.45 <u>(0.17)</u>	0.28 <u>(0.11)</u>	68.02 <u>(25.65)</u>	265.14 <u>(100.00)</u>
2012-13	180.31 <u>(67.28)</u>	15.60 <u>(5.81)</u>	1.50 <u>(0.56)</u>	* *	0.27 <u>(0.10)</u>	70.93 <u>(26.40)</u>	268.61 <u>(100.00)</u>
2013-14	181.62 <u>(67.04)</u>	15.69 <u>(5.79)</u>	1.04 <u>(0.38)</u>	* *	0.08 <u>(0.03)</u>	72.49 <u>(26.76)</u>	270.92 <u>(100.00)</u>
2014-15	183.50 <u>(67.17)</u>	15.16 <u>(5.55)</u>	0.94 <u>(0.34)</u>	* *	0.26 <u>(0.10)</u>	73.34 <u>(26.84)</u>	273.20 <u>(100.00)</u>

* 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:

Livestock and poultry population of Manipur State according to livestock censuses is given in Table No. 5.14

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.

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

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 livestock products of Manipur are given in Table No. 5.15. The district-wise production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur is shown in Table No. 5 (h) of Part II.

Table No. 5.15 Production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur

Year	Milk (‘000 tonnes)	Egg (Lakh Nos.)	Meat (‘000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2011-12	78.82	1,160.87	18.15
2012-13	79.09	1,176.95	20.08
2013-14	81.70	1,165.31	18.22
2014-15	82.17	1,130.96	26.57
2015-16	81.77	924.37	11.32

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

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 26.57 thousand tonnes which was more than the production of 18.22 thousand tonnes in 2013-14.

Table No. 5.16 below shows a picture of the annual average wholesale prices of milk, egg and meat prevailing in the districts of Manipur during 2015-16.

Table No. 5.16 Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Livestock Products, Manipur.

District	2015-16					
	Milk (Rs./tonne)	Egg (Rs./'000)	Meat (Rs./tonne)			
			Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Pig
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	35,000	12,000	2,30,000	-	4,30,000	2,30,000
Tamenglong	45,000	15,000	2,30,000	2,30,000	4,50,000	2,30,000
Churachandpur	45,000	12,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	4,50,000	2,10,000
Chandel	45,000	12,000	2,70,000	2,70,000	4,50,000	2,30,000
Ukhrul	45,000	12,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	4,50,000	2,10,000
Imphal East	40,000	15,000	2,20,000	2,20,000	4,00,000	2,20,000
Imphal West	40,000	15,000	2,20,000	2,20,000	4,00,000	2,20,000
Bishnupur	35,000	12,000	2,30,000	2,30,000	4,00,000	2,20,000
Thoubal	35,000	12,000	2,20,000	-	4,20,000	2,20,000

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Manipur.

5.4 Forestry:

For a hilly State like Manipur, forest products are the most important natural resources for environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance. According to Forest Report, 2015 by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, the forest cover of Manipur is 16,994 sq.

kms. as against 16,9917,280 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 Districtwise Forest Area in Manipur
(State of Forest Report 2015, 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	229	822	1,126	2,177	66.55
Tamenglong	4,391	281	1,707	1,766	3,754	85.49
Churachandpur	4,570	36	1,663	2,626	4,295	93.98
Chandel	3,313	0	710	2,097	2,807	84.73
Ukhrul	4,544	181	980	2,381	3,524	77.95
Imphal East	669	0	532	190	242	36.17
Imphal West	559	0	17	39	52	10.02
Bishnupur	496	0	1	20	21	4.23
Thoubal	514	0	3	97	100	19.46
Total	22,327	721	5,925	10,342	16,994	76.11

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department

Forest plays threefold roles i.e., protective, productive and aesthetic, each being equally important. Based on the legal status, the forest can be categorised as reserved, protected and unclassified forests. Reserved Forest is one which is permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or to other forest 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 unclassified 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)
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
2013-14	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2014-15	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2015-16	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 production and value of forest products for 2015-16 is shown at Table No. 5.19 and Table No.5 (i) of part II of this publication present the data for 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Table No. 5.19 Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2015-16	
			Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.	Major Forest Product			
	1. Teak	Cum.	-	-
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	3190.637	81.31
	3. Fire wood	MT	35360.04	52.39
II.	Minor Forest Products			
	1. Cane	Rm.	90000	0.72
	2. Stone	Cum.	338507	133.85
	3. Sand	Cum.	750507	27.58
	4. Earth	Cum.	1286	1.44
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	-	-
	6. Bamboo	Nos.	1658487	14.12
	7. Charcoal	Qtl.	861	1.47
	8. Broom	Kg.	523045	3.32
	9. Ginseng	Kg	5709.03	14.41
	10. Miscellaneous			40.12

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

A picture of the revenue collected from various forest product can be seen from the table given below.

Table No. 5.20 Revenue collected from various forest product in Manipur

Year	Revenue Collected (Rs. Lakhs)
(1)	(2)
2010-11	198.36
2011-12	324.29
2014-15	383.19
2015-16(till 31 st Jan., 2016)	370.87

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 receipts and expenditure under forestry and wild life are given in Table No. 5.21.

Table No. 5.21 Revenue Receipts and Expenditure on Forestry and Wild life, Manipur

(Rs. In lakhs)			
Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Revenue/Deficit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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	461.86	10,406.34	(-)9,944.48
2015-16 (RE)	433.00	9,672.00	(-)9,239.00
2016-17 (BE)	433.00	13,025.01	(-)12,592.01

RE=Revised Estimates BE=Budget Estimates

Source: 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:

Table No. 5.22 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

Table No. 5.22 Area & Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries & 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

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. 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. 5.23.

Table No. 5.23 Fishery Resources in Manipur

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

Source: Fisheries Department, Manipur

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

These swamps can be profitably utilized for culture of various indigenous 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 2015-16 was estimated to be 31.99 thousand tonnes as against 30.59 thousand tonnes in 2014-15. The estimated requirements of fish for 2015-16 was 40.81 thousand tonnes. The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.24 below and Table No. 5(j) of Part II presents the revenue and expenditure under fisheries.

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

Year	Fish Production (in '000 tonnes)		Fish seed production (in million)		No. of fish seed Farm	No. of Experi- mental fish farm	Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes)
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	18	1	35.05
2015-16	34.00	31.99	240	219	18	1	40.81

NA: Not Available

* 1 Takmu experimental fish farm.

Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

Thus, it is 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. This huge gap between the production and requirement 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). The 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 13th April, 2006 at District Headquarter, Tamenglong by distributing Job Cards to registered applicants. During 2007-08, Chandel and Churachandpur districts have also been covered while in 2008-09, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Senapati and Ukhrul have also been covered.

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 permissible 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 Yojana 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.
- ix) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- x) Agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermin-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- xi) Livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattleshed, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- xii) Fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- xiii) Works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- xiv) Rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- xv) Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- xvi) Construction of anganwadi centre
- xvii) Construction of playfields
- xviii) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The achievement of the MGNREGS during 2015-16 is shown in the table below:

Table No. 6.1 Employment generated under the MGNREGS during 2015-16

Sl. No.	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards				Cumulative No. of HH provided employment
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Senapati	264	73637	6533	80434	80479
2.	Tamenglong	6	27527	2651	30184	30168
3.	Churachandpur	5	58282	1289	59576	57020
4.	Chandel	17	30384	4829	35230	34725
5.	Ukhrul	69	47893	837	48799	47454
6.	Imphal East	1561	2058	89606	93225	73361
7.	Imphal West	2956	873	57578	61407	49348
8.	Bishnupur	7664	135	39917	47716	46284
9.	Thoubal	2334	799	77113	80246	54814
	Total	14876	241588	280353	536817	473653

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Deptt. of RD & PR, Manipur.

6.1.2 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/ Aajeevika:

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), which was launched on 1st 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. Several awareness programme on NRLM have been conducted in Machi and Tengnoupal blocks of Chandel District and Sawombung and Keirao Bitra blocks of Imphal East District.

6.1.3 Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)/National Rurban Mission (NRM)

The Government of India has proposed the SPMNRM with an aim to develop rural areas which are not stand alone settlements but part of a cluster of settlements, by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities. The mission aims to develop 300 such clusters which when developed will be classified as 'Rurban'.

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 the existing IAY, the Government of India visualized 'Housing for All'. The target fixed for 2015-16 was 3,133 houses. An amount of Rs. 1,057.38 lakh was transferred directly into the accounts of the beneficiaries. Special projects were also sanctioned for the recent flood and earthquake affected districts of Imphal East (2,000 houses), Chandel (1,225 houses) and Senapati (1,063 houses)

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 started in Manipur w.e.f 25th December, 2000 with the conversion of 642 roads of works of the then erstwhile Rural Roads Scheme under BMS (Basic Minimum Services) to PMGSY Phase I with 6 divisions from the Public works Department, Manipur as Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). The PMGSY is a centrally sponsored Scheme which is being implemented by the Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency (MSRRDA) which was established in March, 2005. Now, there are 25 PIUs for 9 districts. PMGSY envisages providing new road connectivity in Manipur by constructing 6000 km (approx) of road including 20% up-gradation of existing roads. The objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. Bharat Nirman (BN) is also a part of PMGSY. BN covers new connectivity to Villages having population of 500 in Manipur. From Phase VII onwards, only BN component has been considered along with BADP Roads of Border Blocks. Table No. 6.2 presents the details of works completed/length covered against the sanctioned amount with the total expenditure of Rs 1,421.67 crores

Table No. 6.2 Districtwise Roads/Works in Manipur under PMGSY, Phase I-X, (As on June 2016)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Road Works		Length of Road Works Completed (length in kms)	Cost (Rs. in crores)	
		Sanctioned	Completed		Amount Approved	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Senapati	210	147	909.57	849.70	284.96
2.	Tamenglong	127	84	528.72	266.03	147.81
3.	Churachandpur	156	116	848.90	309.78	220.87
4.	Chandel	165	126	662.84	288.00	177.67
5.	Ukhrul	146	84	816.38	411.59	239.04
6.	Imphal East	228	197	318.14	156.92	109.57
7.	Imphal West	196	158	235.00	115.53	68.60
8.	Bishnupur	137	104	216.05	104.48	55.69
9.	Thoubal	179	141	351.40	188.91	117.46
	Total	1544	1157	4887.00	2690.94	1421.67

Source: Annual Administrative Report Rural, Deptt. of RD & PR, Govt. of 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 Assembly Constituency (AC). The districtwise fund released during 2015-16 (ending 31st March, 2016) is shown in Table No. 6.3.

Table No. 6.3 Districtwise fund released under MLALADP, 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of AC	Amount released @100.00 lakhs per AC (In %)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Senapati	06	10
2.	Tamenglong	03	5
3.	Churachandpur	06	10
4.	Chandel	02	3
5.	Ukhrul	03	5
6.	Imphal East	11	18
7.	Imphal West	13	22
8.	Bishnupur	06	10
9.	Thoubal	10	17
	Total	60	100

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

The first General Election to Panchayat under this new Act 1994 was held on 31.1.97 and the second General Election was held on 30.8.02. There are 2 (two) tier system of Panchayati Raj such as Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Parishad at district level. Though, the population of Manipur has by now crossed the 20 lakhs limit, the formation of the Panchayat Samiti is yet to be done. In 2012, election was not held for 1 (one) seat of Pradhan and 13 (thirteen) seats of gram Panchayat. The detail of the election held on September, 2012 is shown in Table No. 6.4.

Table No. 6.4 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. 6.5.

Table No. 6.5 Number of Elected Member of Panchayats of the North Eastern States of India.

North Eastern States of India	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

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.

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 2015-16, construction work of 14 new Gram Panchayat (GP) building and repairing of existing 5 GP buildings have been taken up.

6.3 Co-operation:

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

The growth of co-operative movement is regarded as one of the important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in the State. Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenon change in its dimensions where it touched every corner of human life and where we can find food co-operatives, production co-operatives, farm and rural co-operatives, handloom co-operatives, marketing co-operatives etc. 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).

The number of industrial and non-industrial co-operative societies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the following Table No. 6.6.

Table No. 6.6 Number of Co-operative Societies in Manipur

Item	Industrial		Non-Industrial		Total	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Senapati	426	223	3	215	429	438
2. Tamenglong	265	138	5	140	270	278
3. Churachandpur	618	253	10	273	628	526
4. Chandel	139	94	25	66	164	160
5. Ukhrul	632	360	36	282	668	642
6. Imphal East	1,321	904	15	487	1,336	1,391
7. Imphal West	1,073	613	0	460	1,073	1,073
8. Bishnupur	1,313	1,185	0	403	1,313	1,588
9. Thoubal	3,017	2,752	25	315	3,042	3,067
10. State Level Co-operative Societies	-	-	-	-	-	16
11. Primary Bank in Imphal under direct control of RCS	-	-	-	-	-	14

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

In general, the Cooperatives in Manipur are not functioning satisfactorily due to problems like inadequate funds, inefficient management, lack of coordination etc. A picture of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur during 2015-16 is presented in Table No. 6 (a) and 6 (b) of Part II.

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.

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the total gross state domestic product at current prices is found to be 2.7 % according to the advance estimates for the year 2015-16. 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.

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 Government has made persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state thereby generates more employment opportunities, alleviates of poverty and remove 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. (MDPL)
- (7) Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. (MHHDCL)
- (8) Manipur Electronic Development Corporation Ltd. (MANITRON)
- (9) Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MANIDCO)

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. (MDPL) (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 consulted the Central Government for its viability. MHHDCCL, MANITRON and MANIDCO will be revitalized so as enable them to stand by itself 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.

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.

7.1.2.1 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector:

The status of activities taken up for development of MSME are briefly highlighted below

- With the assistance of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India and the North Eastern Council (NEC), out of the total provision of setting up industrial estates in nine districts of Manipur, Industrial Estate in Imphal West District at Takyelpat is in operation.
- An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been released for Wooden Furniture Cluster at Churachandpur District, Rs. 7.19 lakh for weaving Cluster at Ningthoukhong and Rs. 9.50 lakh was provided to three weaving cluster viz., (i) Silk weaving cluster, Utlou (ii) Handloom weaving Clusters, Yumnam Huidrom and (iii) Handloom weaving Cluster, Langthabal Lep.
- Construction of a unit under a project 'Special Type of Pottery and Stone Chips Allied Products Production at Nungbi, Ukhrul District is in progress.

→ With the objective of providing employment to unemployed youth in the state and generate additional income, the ‘**Make in Manipur**’ was launched on 26th November, 2015 with a focus on

- i) Cultivation & processing of aromatic and medicinal plants,
- ii) Cultivation & processing of spices,
- iii) Bee keeping & honey processing,
- iv) Spawn production & mushroom processing,
- v) Fish & pork processing,
- vi) Bamboo processing and
- vii) Rubber & Tea Plantation.

In order to develop manpower for carrying out the above activities, 36 personnel had been trained as Master Trainers at Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre (FFDC), Kanauj. In addition, 25 post graduate trainers have been selected from institution like Central Agricultural University, Manipur University and National Institute of Technology. Further, 9 Livelihood Business Incubators in each district alongwith Technical Business Incubators and Common Faculty Centres are being established. In order to ensure success of the programme, overall infrastructure support is being placed, to be provided through Industrial Estates in each districts, Food Parks, SEZs in Kuraopokpi, Tera Urok and Border Haats.

The growth of MSME EM Filed (Pt. –II) is shown at Table No. 7.1.

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

Year	Number of Units			Total Production Value (Rs. ‘000)		
	Medium Scale (Medium Enterprises)	Small Scale (Small)	Tiny Scale (Micro)	Medium Scale (Medium Enterprises)	Small Scale (Small)	Tiny Scale (Micro)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2012-13	-	7	174	-	162959	386313
2013-14	1	11	168	61000	233689	345827
2014-15	1	19	181	16000	522736	280137
2015-16	8	501	2322	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

The EM-I & II filing system has been discontinued from September, 2015 and replaced by registration using Udyog Aadhaar Number. The Districtwise MSME with Udyog Aadhaar Number in Manipur, 2015-16 is shown below.

Table No. 7.2 Districtwise MSME with Udyog Aadhaar Number in Manipur, 2015-16.

Sl. No.	District	Udyog Aadhaar Regd.	Micro	Small	Medium
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Senapati	12	8	3	1
2	Tamenglong	2	2	0	0
3	Churachandpur	48	39	9	0
4	Chandel	116	108	8	0
5	Ukhrul	24	15	9	0
6	Imphal West	1,116	842	269	5
7	Imphal East	841	718	122	1
8	Bishnupur	373	338	34	1
9	Thoubal	299	252	47	0
	Total	2,831	2,322	501	8

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

7.1.3. Factories registered under Factories Act, 1948:

In Manipur, there are 24 factories [14 - under Section 2m (i), 0 - under Section 2m (ii), 10 – under Section 85 (with Power) and 0 – under Section 85 (without Power)] registered under Factories Act, 1948 where employment of 573 were found as evident from the table below.

Table No.7.3 Statistics on Registered Factories under Factories Act, 1948, Manipur, 2016.

Sl. No.	Industry	Number	
		Unit	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Brick Field	3	170
2	Rice Mill	6	18
3	Stone crusher	2	40
4	Automobile	1	5
5	Iron & Steel	2	12
6	Plastic Tank	1	15
7	Package Drinking Water	2	137
8	Oil Depot (Malom)	1	23
9	Carpentry	4	45
10	Tyre Retreading	1	8
11	Plywood (Upgraded from Saw Mill)	1	100
	Total	24	573

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

7.1.4 Handloom:

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

In artistic weaving also there are many accountable designs which are still famous like Ningthou Phee, Lamthang Khulak, Khamen-Chatpa, Shamilanmi, Moirangphee, Lashing Phee, Leiroom, Hijam-mayek, 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 the industry including employment generating programme are taken up. 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, work shed cum-housing scheme, project package scheme, integrated handloom village development project etc. are being implemented in the handloom sector.

Out of the total annual plan of Rs. 1663.00 lakh for 2015-16, Rs. 1,418.37 lakh was been utilized for providing supports to handloom cluster projects under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), Comprehension Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS), North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) and National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP).

7.1.4.1 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.

7.1.4.2 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, work shed, supply of looms, imparting training programme and providing of infrastructure are the main components of the scheme.

7.1.4.3 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.

7.1.5 Handicrafts:

Handicrafts is 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 following few could be implemented during 2015-16.

- (a) State Award to Master Craftsman (40 persons are awarded)
- (b) Modernisation of handicrafts (20 outstanding handicrafts artisan are awarded with a sum of Rs. 20,000/- each for modernization of their units)

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 6th Economic Census conducted all over India covered this sector for the first time. According to the census, there are 57,004 handloom/handicrafts establishments (Rural-38,179 and Urban-18,825) in Manipur with an employment of 75,121 persons (Rural-49,354 and Urban-25,767). The district-wise handicrafts and handloom establishments found in the rural and urban areas of Manipur as per the findings of the 6th 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 unit		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	2.82	0.09	1.92
2.	Tamenglong	0.81	0.25	0.63
3.	Churachandpur	11.63	0.14	7.83
4.	Chandel	2.90	0.21	2.01
5.	Ukhrul	2.87	0.57	2.11
6.	Imphal West	13.56	36.38	21.09
7.	Imphal East	25.62	22.74	24.67
8.	Bishnupur	14.06	14.17	14.10
9.	Thoubal	25.73	25.46	25.64
	Manipur	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Final Results of Sixth Economic Census, 2013

7.1.6 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. One of the most important scheme undertaken by the DIC is Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

7.1.6.1 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 2nd Oct., 1993.

7.1.6.2 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.

7.1.6.3 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. During the year 2015-16 (31st Jan., 2016), 184 projects were sanctioned.

7.1.7 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.

A comparative picture of North Eastern Region regarding the production, sales and employment of the KVI is 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 are shown in Table No. 7(d). Districtwise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey in Manipur for the year 2015-16 is given below.

Table No. 7.5 Number of Bee-Keepers, Production, Price and Value of Honey , 2015-16

Name of District	2015-16			
	No. of Bee Keepers	Production of Honey in Kgs.	Price per Kg. (Rs.)	Value (Rs. In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	769	7,890	250	19.73
2. Tamenglong	278	2,825	250	7.06
3. Churachandpur	942	9,995	250	24.99
4. Chandel	535	5,427	250	13.57
5. Ukhrul	1,091	11,330	250	28.33
6. Imphal East	1,772	18,595	250	46.49
7. Imphal West	1,593	16,546	250	41.37
8. Bishnupur	744	7,440	250	18.60
9. Thoubal	1,483	15,497	250	38.74
Total	9,207	95,545	250	238.88

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

7.1.8 Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Promotion :

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

Accordingly, the Centre is to provide infrastructural facilities such as telecommunication, export-import information cell, show room-cum-sales counters, conference hall, boarding and lodging facilities, guest-room and restaurants, bank and other relevant Govt. extension counters to facilitate the trades/businessmen/ entrepreneurs in creating a business like congenial atmosphere. However, the Director General of Foreign Trade has permitted the bilateral/border trade along with the Indo-Myanmar border as per the prevailing customary practices for the commodities namely, mustard/rape seed, pulses and beans, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlicks, onion, chillies, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia & cinnamon), bamboo, minor forest products (excluding teak), betel nuts and leaves, food items for local consumption, tobacco, tomato, reed broom, sesame, resin, coriander seeds, soyabeans, roasted sunflower seeds, katha, ginger etc. 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.

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

7.1.9 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 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 like 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.

7.1.9.1 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 2015-16, 4(four) week extensive training program to 130 entrepreneur were imparted on food processing and a sum of Rs. 140 lakhs was provided for implementation of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) under which financial provision were released to 119 beneficiaries.

7.1.9.2 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.

7.1.10 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.

In order to facilitate the Bamboo Based Industry (BBI), for efficient utilization of bamboo resources, the following training program were sponsored.

- a) Bamboo Cap
- b) Dyeing & Screen Printing of Round Bamboo, Bamboo Strips and Bamboo leaves.
- c) Transportation charges to be provided to the artisan participating in the International Bamboo Festivals

7.1.10.1 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. Table No. 7.6 presents the industrial disputes of Manipur during 2003-04 to 2013-2014. Table No. 7(b) of Part II shows the industry wise number of strikes and Lockouts in Manipur during 2003-04 to 2013-14.

Table no. 7.6 Industrial disputes in Manipur during 2003-04 to 2013-14

Year	NIC Code no.	Name 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.

7.1.11 Results of the Annual Survey of Industries:

The summary results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) reveal some idea about different characteristics of registered factory sector in the State. The important characteristics

of Annual survey of industries pertaining to the state during 2013-14 are presented in Table No.7.7 and the salient features of ASI are shown in Table No. 7(c) of Part II.

Table No. 7.7 Important Characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries ,Manipur, 2013-14

Characteristics	3-digit industry group:NIC-2008									
	103	106	107	108	110	161	162	181	239	other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Factories	5	4	4	3	5	8	3	3	92	18
Fixed Capital	222	226	243	410	230	23	78	206	6060	2095
Working Capital	54	2141	723	78	40	2	95	38	1225	2804
Invested Capital	329	2021	1628	612	346	24	287	251	7482	3878
Gross value of Plant & Machinery	45	105	0	0	44	0	35	198	534	51
Total Output	464	7800	4468	1358	723	22	249	536	11683	10450
Total Input	365	7419	4114	1248	590	8	212	369	7559	9573
Gross Value Added	99	381	354	110	133	14	37	167	4124	877
Depreciation	16	27	34	43	29	1	10	30	594	305
Net-Value Added	82	354	320	67	104	13	27	137	3531	574

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, 2013-14

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 % of the total area of Manipur has been covered by systematic geological mapping and 42 % 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. 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 in 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. 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.

7.2.1.4 Copper :

The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has found copper in the Chandel District and Nickel containing copper sulphate, chalcopryrite, 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 %. Soil

samples in the Moreh area containing weathered serpentinite rock also show the availability of nickel varying from 0.24 to 0.9 %.

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.

7.2.2 Mineral Development:

A comparative picture of the mineral production of North Eastern States (NES) of India is presented in Table No. 7.8.

Table No. 7.8 Mineral Production of North Eastern States of India

State	Mineral	Unit	2013-14(Provisional)		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	' 000 tonnes	-	111	2017511
	Limestone	' 000 tonnes	-	-	-
	Minor minerals	' 000 tonnes	-	-	164882
	Natural gas	m.c.m	-	41	339075
Assam	Coal	' 000 tonnes	-	664	3392900
	Natural gas	m.c.m.	-	2868	23718727
	Petroleum	' 000 tonnes	-	4710	85607891
	Limestone	' 000 tonnes	-	-	-
	Minor minerals	' 000 tonnes	-	-	313805
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	-	-	-
	Minor minerals	' 000 tonnes	-	-	2866
Mizoram	Minor minerals	-	-	-	16241
Meghalaya	Coal	' 000 tonnes	-	5732	37974500
	Limestone	' 000 tonnes	-	-	-
	Minor minerals	' 000 tonnes	-	-	72075
Nagaland	Minor minerals	-	-	-	1774
Tripura	Natural gas	m.c.m.	-	822	6798045
	Minor minerals	' 000 tonnes	-	-	18787
Sikkim	Petroleum	' 000 tonnes	-	-	-
	Minor minerals	' 000 tonnes	-	-	18787

m.c.m. : Million Cubic Metre

- Not Available

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2015, Shillong

The following are the ongoing projects taken up in Chandel Districts by the Geology & Mining Division of the Department of Commerce & Industry, Manipur.

- a) Exploration of Limestone Deposits from Leingangching to Chakpikarong.
- b) Exploration of chromites in Kwatha area.

7.3 Sericulture:

Sericulture plays a vital role in the improvement of economic conditions of the artisans of the Manipur state. It is an important labour-intensive and agro-based industry generating employment opportunities for the rural people with lowest investment cost. Sericulture has a long tradition and has been practiced by the farmers from time immemorial but on a limited scale. Table No.7.9 present the district-wise sericultural production in Manipur.

Table No. 7.9 Statistics on Sericulture of Manipur, 2014-15 and 2015-16

District/ State	No. of farm	Cocoon Production							
		2014-15				2015-16			
		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)
Senapati	10	95.59	7.30	39.74	0.00	93.25	7.17	40.44	0.00
Tamenglong	4	52.17	6.70	6.62	0.00	50.04	6.65	6.70	0.00
Churachandpur	14	82.57	8.50	24.72	5.75	80.63	8.33	25.11	6.50
Chandel	6	83.13	18.70	21.66	0.00	81.00	18.43	22.00	0.00
Ukhrul	7	56.01	6.10	1.78	0.00	54.69	5.98	1.82	0.00
Imphal East	26	315.94	130.60	18.09	19.40	308.51	128.17	18.35	21.93
Imphal West	13	104.50	38.03	1.78	4.75	102.24	37.37	1.82	5.37
Bishnupur	6	168.74	113.40	6.62	1.60	164.77	111.23	6.75	1.81
Thoubal	9	237.26	139.50	5.10	4.50	231.68	136.81	5.20	5.09
Manipur	95	1194.91	468.83	126.11	36.00	1166.81	460.14	128.19	40.70

Note: Number of farm for 2014-15 and 2015-16 is same for all the districts.

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur.

7.3.1 Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP):

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

The Phase-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 – 1 stage of implementation 1020 hectares in the mulberry sector and 200 hectares in the eri sector covered and completed by March, 2005.

To complement the MSP-I, the MSP Phase-II (MSP-II) was conceived with the objective of consolidating the gains of MSP-I activities and achievement, expansion and diversification of Mulberry sericulture and Ericulture and strengthening both the infrastructure and seed sector. The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has sanctioned the following projects under North East Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS).

- i) MSP-II : Out of the total project cost of Rs. 149.76 crores for four valley districts, Rs.30.08 crores have been released during 2014-15. In addition to the following achievements, 500 IARHS have been newly constructed, 800 portable rearing houses have been repaired and another 500 ha Of mulberry plots have been regenerated. The achievement is depicted below

District	Land brought under silkworm Food Plantation (ha)	Number of Kissan Nurseries Established
Imphal East	60	6
Imphal West	20	2
Bishnupur	40	4
Thoubal	80	8
TOTAL	200	20

ii) Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP): Under ISDP for Mulberry and Eri, Rs. 7.74 crores was released during 2015-16 for implementation in the Five Hill Districts. Besides, the above projects, another small project is being implemented in hill districts with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores (2014-15) with State Plan Under Special Plan Assistance for Mulberry and Eri.

7.3.2 Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) :

With the help of the Central Silk Board (CSB), the State Government has implemented the CDP since the 9th Plan period with the sharing pattern of 80:10:10 (Centre: State: Beneficiary). The achievements of the scheme during, XII Plan period covering small and marginal sericulture farmer excluded in the MSP is shown below.

Particulars	Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar
Silkwork Food Plantation Covered (Area in hectare)	130	100	60	275
Raw silk production (TTT)	31.930	45.346	0.966	2.588

7.3.3 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

RKVY is implemented to develop infrastructure for sericulture and provide equipments to farmers for filling the gaps in other schemes with 90:10 funding pattern (Centre: State). The following are the schemes under implementation during 2015-16.

- a) Establishment of Industrial Oak Tasar Seed Production Centre-I at Thumkhonglok Bishnupur.
- b) Establishment of Post Cocoon Tech. Working Units (2 each at Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur and 1 each at Churachandpur and Ukhrul).

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 2013-14 to 2015-16 is shown below.

Table No. 8.1 District wise No. of sub-station in Manipur during 2013-14 to 2015-16

District	Number of Sub-station					
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	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	5	8	2	10
Tamenglong	1	6	2	6	1	7
Churachandpur	1	6	3	6	1	7
Chandel	0	2	1	2	1	4
Ukhrul	0	6	1	6	1	7
Imphal East	2	7	5	10	2	10
Imphal West	1	10	3	10	2	11
Bishnupur	1	5	2	5	1	5
Thoubal	1	4	2	5	1	7
Manipur	9	54	24	58	12	68

The erstwhile Electricity Department, Manipur was unbundled and corporatized into the following two State Owned functionally independent successor entities w.e.f. 1st 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 below.

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) State Level Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) is currently with MSPCL. An independent society called Manipur State Level Load Dispatch Society is being formed to take up the work of SLDC.
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:

Hydro Power generation depends on supply of water. The installed capacity in 2015-16 was 2.211 MW and the total quantity generated was 366.6 MKWH District-wise installed capacity and generation of Power are given in Table No. 8(a) of part II.

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 every year. This has been due to the fact that all the development activities like education, health care, telecommunication, electronic media and computerization etc. have been depending by and large on electricity. Table No. 8.2 which shows the year-wise demand and supply of power of the State indicates that the demand of power always surpassed the supply.

Table No. 8.2 Demand and supply of power of Manipur.

Year	Power (MW)		
	Demand	Part of the Demand Met	Shortfall
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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
2015-16	301	167.19	133.81

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

The 18th Electricity Power Survey of India has assessed the requirements of power for Manipur for the year 2015 as 1080 MU as shown below:

Table No. 8.3 Requirement of Power & Energy in Manipur during 2011-12 to 2015-16

Year	Peak load (MW)	Energy requirement (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2011-12	171	615
2012-13	201	722
2013-14	229	824
2014-15	262	942
2015-16	301	1,080

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2015-16, Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL).

It is expected to have an increasing trend in the demand of power due to increase in population, enterprises and modernization/mechanization of various economic activities. The forecast of Electrical Energy Requirement and peak load at Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities only) in North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis All India in 2016-17 is depicted below.

Table No. 8.4 Forecast of Electrical Energy Requirement and peak load at Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities only) in North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis All India in 2016-17

North Eastern States (NES) / India	Electrical Energy Requirement (in Million Units)	Peak Electric Load (in Mega Watts)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	552	135
2. Assam	8,947	1,817
3. Manipur	1,241	346
4. Meghalaya	2,243	445
5. Mizoram	936	285
6. Nagaland	834	185
7. Sikkim	528	144
8. Tripura	1,401	340
NES Total	16,682	3,697
All India	13,54,874	1,99,540

Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Govt. of India.

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. Electric energy in the state continues to be insufficient. Purchases of power from outside the state have been rising at a higher rate. Table No. 8.5 provides a picture of the power availability in the state.

Table No. 8.5 Power availability in respect of Manipur State

Year	Power (Lakh KWH)				
	Requirement	Generated	Purchased	Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project	Total Available (Col. 3 to Col. 5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2010-11	8,380	20.11	5,672.18	709.09	6,401.38
2011-12	6,150	15.64	5,633.70	610.49	6,259.83
2012-13	7,220	10.08	5,783.44	669.04	6,462.56
2013-14	8,240	10.10	6,064.02	736.86	6,810.98
2014-15	9,420	10.10	6,425.80	424.20	6,860.10
2015-16	10,800	Nil	7654.90*	579.30	8,234.20

*As on 31st Jan., 2016

Source: 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 2015-16, the allocated share of power for Manipur from

the Central Sector Generating Stations in the North-Eastern Region of India is as given in Table No. 8.6.

Table No. 8.6 Share of Power for Manipur from Central Sector, 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity MW	Share of Manipur (As on 30 th Aug., 2015)	
			Percent	MW
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Loktak Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	105	36.57	38.4**
2.	Khongdong HPS	50	5.33	3
3.	Kopilli + Kopilli HPS	200	6.17	12
4.	Kopilli HEP Stage-II	25	6.0	2
5.	Kathalguri GPS	291	6.9	23
6.	Agartala GPS	84	7.0	6
7.	Agartala GPS Extra Unit-I	23	6.85	1.6
8.	Doyang HPS	75	6.7	5
9.	Ranganadi HPS	405	7.16	29
10.	Pallatana GPP	726	5.79	42
Total		1,984	94.47	162.00

**Inclusive of allocation of surrendered share 8 MW by Meghalaya to Manipur

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2015-16, Manipur State Power Company Limited

8.1.4 Revenue from sale of Energy and Purchase of Power:

Revenue collection from sale of energy was Rs. 113.16 crores as on 30th January, 2016 as against the expected amount of Rs. 140 crores.

During 2015-16 (up to 31-01-2016) 765.49 MU of energy with UI was purchased from Central Sector Power Agencies at a total cost of Rs. 266.88 Crores and 57.93 MU of energy was received from Loktak Project free of cost as detailed below:

1. Energy Purchased (i/c overdrawal)	–	765.49 MU
2. Free Energy	–	57.93 MU
3. Total Energy	–	823.42 MU
4. Cost of Energy (i/c supplementary)	–	266.88 MU
5. Average Cost of Purchase	–	Rs. 3.24 per Unit

Due to revision of AFC for tariff block 2015-16 as per CERC (Central Electricity Regulatory Commission) orders, the outstanding dues/arrears payable to the Central Sector Agencies as on 31-01-2016 is Rs. 81.59 crores as given below:

a. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL)	–	Rs. 5.55 crores
b. National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC)	–	Rs. 9.62 crores
c. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)	–	Rs. 49.03 crores
d. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL)	–	Rs. 4.26 crores
e. Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB)	–	NIL
f. POSOCO, NERLDC	–	Rs. 4.03 crores
g. Pallatana, OTPC	–	Rs. 9.10 crores

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:

Manipur State Power Company Ltd. (MSPCL), as a deemed transmission licensee for Manipur State, undertake the function of transmission of electricity and discharge all function of the State Transmission Utility (STU). The MSPCL has undertaken several transmission works under State Plan, SPA funding, State Plan Support, NLCPR funding, NEC funding and SCA funding. The achievement of the Company is shown below.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total Capacity		Achievement during 2014-15 (up to 31-03-15)
		As on March, 2014	As on March, 2015	
1	132/33 KV transformation capacity	317.5 MVA	469 MVA	151.5 MVA
2	132 KV transmission lines	406.584 Kms	474.6 Kms	68.016 Kms
3	33/11 KV transformation capacity	387.05 MVA	434.2 MVA	47.15 MVA
4	33 KV Sub-transmission lines	1195.008 Kms	1249.768 Kms	54.76 Kms

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2015-16, Manipur State Power Company Limited

8.1.5.2 Rural Electrification:

Over 71 % of the population of Manipur lived in rural areas comprising 2,515 inhabited villages as per 2011 census. The state has made a good progress in rural electrification achieving 79.32 % of the total villages up to the end of 31st March, 2010. The number of villages electrified in 5(five) districts of Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.7 .

Table No. 8.7 Rural electrification in Manipur, 2015-16 (as on 31st December)

District	Number of Villages Electrified
(1)	(2)
Senapati	15
Tamenglong	5
Churachandpur	36
Chandel	22
Ukhrul	8

Source: Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.

8.1.5.3 Pattern of Power Consumption:

The pattern of consumption of power in the state during 2015-16 shows that the domestic consumption was highest compared to others as evident from Table No. 8.8.

Table No. 8.8 District-wise Electricity Consumption of Power, 2015-16.

District	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public Lighting	Irrigation & Agriculture	Public Water Work	(mu)
							Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Senapati	26.62	4.63	4.57	0.33	0.00	0.13	36.28
Tamenglong	2.08	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.03	2.32
Churachandpur	44.84	1.51	0.32	0.06	0.00	0.00	46.73
Chandel	8.73	2.22	0	0.39	0.00	0.07	11.41
Ukhrul	4.29	0.38	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	4.77
Imphal East	70.69	6.07	12.99	0.48	0.13	9.08	99.44
Imphal West	83.85	21.47	3.46	0.95	0.00	1.96	111.69
Bishnupur	25.65	2.27	0.94	1.79	1.22	2.03	33.90
Thoubal	32.10	1.16	1.44	0.06	0.43	3.40	38.59
MANIPUR	298.85	39.84	23.81	4.13	1.78	16.70	385.13

Source: Electricity Department Manipur.

The domestic consumption accounted for 57.94 % of the total followed by 10 % and 6.18 % consumption by Commercial and Industrial sector respectively. The numbers of consumer by category in Manipur is shown at Table 8.9.

Table No. 8.9 Number of consumers by categories in Manipur, 2015-16.

Category (1)	Number of Consumer (2)
1. Kutir Jyotir	29,922
2. Domestic	2,34,179
3. Commercial	12,815
4. Public Lightening	471
5. Water Works	18
6. Irrigation/Agricultural	63
7. Industrial	2,338
8. Temporary	12
9. Public Water Works	152
10. Medium Industry	84
11. Large Industry	23
12. Bulk Supply	706

Source : AAR, 2015-16, MSPDCL

8.1.5.4 Energy Consumption:

The household sector is the largest consumer of electricity in Manipur. Apart from electricity consumption, the bulk of energy consumed by households consists of traditional fuels such as firewood, animal dung and agricultural residues.

In urban areas, there is a growing demand for modern household fuels such as LPG, electricity and Kerosene. The percentage distribution of households using different fuels for cooking are presented in Table No. 8.10 below.

Table No. 8.10 Percentage of households using different fuels for cooking in Manipur and All India, 2011.

Item (1)	Manipur (2)	All India (3)
Cow dung	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 Power of its own while it needs more power to meet the demand which is increasing. 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. Electricity produced from water-power derived from the running rivers and lakes in the form of electricity is known as hydro electric power. 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. A comparative picture of the mini/micro hydel projects upto 25 MW capacity ending 2009-10 for the North Eastern States (NES) of India is indicated below

Table No. 8.11 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	-	-
All India	611	2045.61	225	668.86

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

8.1.6.2 Renewable Energy :

For implementation of renewable energy programme in the State, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, (MNES), renamed as National Solar Mission (NSM), Government of India have directed all the states to form State Nodal Agency (SNA). Accordingly, Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA) was established as the SNA for planning, development and implementation of various renewable

energy programme in Manipur. The agency is placed under the control of the Power Department during 2014-15 for better integration and coordination of renewable energy with conventional energy. The cumulative achievements of the Agency are given below.

(i) Solar Renewable Energy(RE) Projects and Biomass Gasifier Power Project :

Name of the Renewable Energy(RE) Projects	Number of System/Projects installed	Total installed capacity (in KW)
A. Solar {Demonstration & Remote Village Electrification (RVE) }		
1. Solar Home Lighting System	17,505	921
2. Solar Street Lighting System	8,946	745
3. Solar Lantern	8,139	77
4. Solar Power Pack	305	37
5. Solar Photo Voltaic(SPV) Power Plant	20	377.5
6. 1 KWP (each) Stand Alone type SPV Power Plant	399	399
7. Solar Water Pump	30	27
8. Implementation of energy awareness cum educational parks	10	20
9. Implementation of 1 KWp	46	46
10. Implementation of 5KWp	67	335
B. Biomass Gasifier Power Project	3	600

(ii) Under the 7 (seven) Hydro Project, 450 KW capacity has been installed providing benefits to 600 households

(iii) The Agency had implemented 14 Nos. of Wind-Solar Hybrid System with a capacity of 10 KWp each for electrification at 14 villages.

(iv) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the MANIREDA has implemented 6,680 sq.m. collector area equivalent to 3,340 nos. of 100 LPD Flat Plate Collector Type of Solar Water Heater.

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. Lake as well as river water is important for irrigation purposes.

8.2.1 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:

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

In fact, major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects have been introduced very late in the state. Major and medium irrigation was started only from the 4th plan period onwards. The state has so far taken up 8 projects under the major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects. Of these 8 projects, 3 projects namely Thoubal Project, Singda dam Project and Khuga dam Project are multipurpose. Loktak Lift Irrigation (LLI) is the major project and four are medium projects namely, Imphal Barage, Khoupum Dam, Sekmai Barrage and Dolaithabi projects. The Loktak Lift Irrigation Project is one of the biggest lift irrigation project in the North Eastern Region of India. Among these eight projects, three of them are on-going which are (i) Khuga Multipurpose Project, (ii) Thoubal Multipurpose Project & (iii) Dolaithabi Barrage Project.

8.2.1.1 Benefits from the completed/partially completed projects:

- (i) The irrigation potential created upto March, 2015 is 38,910 ha while anticipated achievement upto March, 2016 is 14,127 ha.
- (ii) Singda Multipurpose Project supplies 4 MGD of raw water. And out of a provision of 5 MGD of raw water, Khuga Multipurpose Project provides 0.83 MGD. On completion of Thoubal Multipurpose Project by March, 2017, 10 MGD can be drawn.

8.2.1.2 Ongoing Projects:

The Khuga multipurpose project was sanctioned for Rs. 15.00 crores in 1980 by the Planning Commission. The Project hydro-power component was sanctioned separately in October, 1983. The revised total cost of the project is Rs. 433.91 crores. The outlay for 2015-16 is Rs.7.10 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 35,160 ha, provide 10 MGD of drinking water and generate 7.50 MW of hydro-power. The barrage component has been completed in 1991. Since then, a partial irrigation potential of 21,260 ha had been created upto March, 2015. As part of the Thoubal Multipurpose Project, scheme for providing raw water from the Thoubal Dam upto the treatment plant near Sanjenbam Village, Imphal East District is taken up to augment water supply of the Imphal City by 45 MLD (Million Litres per Day). The whole component of laying of pipes are targeted for completion by March, 2017. The Thoubal Hydro Power Component, which envisaged installation of 3 units of 2.50 MW, is targeted for completion during 2016-17.

The Dolaithabi Project was sanctioned for Rs.18.86 crores by the Planning Commission and sanctioned by the state Government in 1992. The project will create an irrigation potential of 7,545 ha. The whole component is targeted to be completed by March, 2017.

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.

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

8.2.2.2 Surface Flow Scheme:

Surface Flow Scheme provides irrigation during kharif. The scheme is essential to grow High Yielding Varieties (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 was taken up as a pilot demonstration 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 to create irrigation potential of 10,000 hectare. During the Eleventh Plan the projected outlay for the scheme was 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 was Rs. 450.00 lakhs.

8.2.2.3 Construction of Tube wells:

Under this scheme-wise, 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 was proposed with to create irrigation potential of 500 hectares and the annual plan outlay was 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 which caused heavy damages to properties, crops, and loss of human lives and miseries in the state. A separate flood control division was 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.

8.2.3.1 Flood Management Programme (FMP) :

Under the **FMP** , the Irrigation and Flood Control Department (IFCD), Manipur has taken up 22 schemes. In order to mitigate flood and also provide other allied benefits from the existing water bodies, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of 4 (four) water bodies have been approved and are being implemented during 2015-16. The target for achievements for XIIth Plan (2012-17) is as given below.

i) Embankment	-	267 Km.
ii) Drainage	-	260 Km.
iii) Anti Erosion	-	204 Km.
iv) Culverts	-	99 Nos.
v) Water bodies	-	4 Nos.

8.2.4 Command Area Development Programme:

Command Area Development (CAD) programme, 50 % 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 started

since 2003-04. Details of the development projects, its CCA & ultimate irrigation potentials is presented in Table No.8.12.

Table No. 8.12 Command Area Development Projects.

(in '000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Culturable Command Area	Ultimate irrigation potential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Loktak Lift Irrigation	24.000	40.000
2.	Sekmai Barrage Project	5.000	8.500
3.	Imphal Barrage Project	4.800	6.000
4.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	17.350	30.000
5.	Singda Dam Project	2.400	4.100
6.	Khuga Dam project (KDP-I)	10.000	15.000
7.	Khoupum Dam project(KDP-2)	0.600	1.000
8.	Haipi and Lamlang MI project	0.945	1.607
9.	Aihang, Sitalok and Serou MI Project	1.464	2.599
10.	Ethei Maru MI Project	2.000	3.400
11.	Saikot, Masemlok and Wangoo MI Project	1.123	1.986
12.	MI project phase – II	22.685	38.566
	Total:-	92.367	152.758

Source: Draft Annual Plan, Planning Deptt., Manipur.

Out of above projects, Loktak Lift Irrigation, Sekmai Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose (Barrage Component of 2400 Ha. CCA), Singda Dam Multipurpose, Imphal Barrage and 8 (eight) M.I. scheme/projects have been completed under CADWM programme. During the Annual Plan 2007-08 & 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. 8.13.

Table No. 8.13 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 basically 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 Highway 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 length of surfaced road of National Highway was 1,317 Kms in 2013 which was the same as in the previous year. On the other hand, the other roads like State Highways, PWD Roads, Rural Road, Urban Road and Project Road have changed over the years. The length of road according to category is presented in Table No.8.14.

Table No. 8.14 Length of Road in Manipur.

(In kms.)

Classification of Road	2012		2013	
	Total	Surfaced	Total	Surfaced
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
National Highways	1317	1317	1317	1317
State Highways	1137	1137	715	620
PWD Roads	8305	3475	9404	3407
Rural Road	6680	2964	7635	3919
Urban Road	212	156	166	111
Project Road	1600	1408	1601	1601

Source: Statistical Year Book, All India (MoSPI, GoI)

8.3.2 Road transport:

Road transport is the most dominant mode of transport in the state. There is consumers' preference for this mode of transport as it has advantages of timeliness in the movement of goods and passengers.

8.3.2.1 Manipur State Road Transport Corporation:

In view of the geographical feature of Manipur, Road Transport is the only cheap and quick means of transport for the state. Consequently, there is need for greater thrust towards providing safe, comfortable, cheap and adequate facilities for transportation of passengers and essential commodities. With this in view, the existence of a State Road Transport Corporation Ltd. and its improvement is essential in the public interest.

The Manipur State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) had played an important social role in covering areas/routes which are not considered attractive and profitable for the private sector road transport enterprises.

8.3.3 Motor Vehicle:

Motor transport is primarily responsibility of the state Government. The number of motor vehicle registered in the state as on 31st March 2016 was 26,628 showing a decrease of 5.33 % over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles registered as on 31st March 2016 in the state, 71.92 % were two wheeler, 12.60 % were cars, 6.61 % were auto rickshaw.

The details of motor vehicles in operation in the state during 2015 and 2016 are presented in Table No. 8.15.

Table No. 8.15. Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Manipur.

Type of Vehicles	As on 31 st March	
	2015	2016
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bus	48	24
Truck	744	528
Auto Rickshaw	1,102	1,760
M/M Bus	33	25
Car	3,489	3,356
Jeep	994	929
Tractors	72	113
Two Wheelers	21,141	19,152
Taxi	300	588
Others	204	153
Total	28,127	26,628

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. Table No. 8.16 gives a picture of the postal facilities in the state of Manipur.

Table No. 8.16 Postal Facilities in Manipur.

(in nos.)

Year	Post Office	Population served Per Post Office	Telegraph Office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2010-11	1394	NA	1
2011-12	1394	NA	1
2012-13	1394	NA	1
2013-14	1394	NA	NA
2014-15	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not Available

Source: 1. Directorate of Postal Services, Manipur.
2. Office of the Telecom District Manager, Imphal.

There were 28,458 telephone connection in the state during 2010-11 as on 31st March. But, in the year 2011-12, there were 28,150 connections. The growth of telecommunication facilities in the state is shown in Table No. 8.17 and the districtwise telecommunication facilities in Manipur for the year 2015-16 is shown in Table No. 8.18

Table No. 8.17 Telecommunication facilities in Manipur.

Year	No. of public call offices *	No. of telephone connection
(1)	(2)	(3)
2010-11	2,013	28,458
2011-12	-	28,150
2012-13	-	20,666
2013-14	932	20,047
2014-15	986	20,525
2015-16	961	21,448

* Includes Local/STD/Trunk

Source: Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal.

Table No. 8.18 District wise Telecommunication facilities in Manipur, 2015-16.

(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	1,089	70
2.	Tamenglong	-	2	463	7
3.	Churachandpur	-	4	1,219	29
4.	Chandel	-	4	985	55
5.	Ukhrul	-	1	563	35
6.	Imphal East	-	5	2,180	208
7.	Imphal West	-	13	12,203	403
8.	Bishnupur	-	5	427	5
9.	Thoubal	-	6	2,319	120
	Manipur State	-	49	21,448	961

- 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, an important segment of the banking organizations, accept deposits and provide short term loans and also discount bills of exchange and perform other 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 namely (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 banking offices in Manipur for the year 2014 to 2016 is shown below

Table No. 8.19 Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Manipur, 2014 to 2016

Name of Bank (1)	Number of Bank		
	2014 (2)	2015 (3)	2016 (4)
1. Allahabad Bank	1	2	4
2. Axis Bank	5	5	6
3. Bank of Baroda	4	4	4
4. Bank of India	3	3	3
5. Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	1
6. Canara Bank	3	4	4
7. Central Bank of India	6	8	9
8. HDFC Bank	4	5	7
9. ICICI Bank	6	6	7
10. IDBI Bank	1	1	1
11. Indusind Bank	1	1	1
12. Indian Overseas Bank	2	2	2
13. Punjab National Bank	2	2	2
14. Punjab and Sind Bank	4	4	4
15. State Bank Of India	33	33	33
16. Syndicate Bank	1	1	1
17. United Bank of India	1	1	1
18. United Commercial Bank	9	12	12
19. Union Bank of India	17	18	18
20. Vijaya Bank	5	5	5
21. Yes Bank	1	1	1
22. Manipur Rural Bank	28	28	28
23. Imphal Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.	8	8	8
24. Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10	10	10
25. Moirang Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1	1	1
26. Manipur Women Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1	1	1
TOTAL	158	167	174

Note: 8 branches of MRB are non-functioning

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur.

The Banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years as on 31st March 2016, there was only 130 (One Hundred and Thirty) scheduled commercial banking Offices in the state. Out of which 21.5 % were in the rural areas, 43.1 % in the semi-urban areas and 35.4 % in the urban areas. The distribution of scheduled commercial bank offices of Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.20.

Table No. 8.20 Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices in Manipur

Year	Number of Offices (As on 31 st March)			
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010	35	20	26	81
2011	36	21	28	85
2012	43	30	25	98
2013	50	35	30	115
2014	45	30	35	110
2015	49	34	36	119
2016	28	56	46	130

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur.

8.4.2 Growth of Deposits and Credit:

From the aggregate deposits and credit of Banks including RRB and Co-operative Bank in the State during the year 2014, the Credit- Deposit ratio was worked out to be 37 which increases to 39 and 46 in 2015 and 2016 respectively. The trends in deposit and credit of banks of the state over the past few years may be seen in the Table No. 8.21.

Table No. 8.21 Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur (as on 31st March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	All Scheduled Commercial Bank (Including SBI)		Regional Rural Banks		Co-operative Banks		Credit Deposit Ratio (%)
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2014	490768.89	168625.80	14504.47	6008.72	46555.66	28899.69	37
2015	543699.97	197642.87	18212.06	7385.41	47144.35	30423.77	39
2016	561030.13	249680.93	21567.74	9018.83	432214.43	28919.56	46

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of social infrastructure is a crucial need for the welfare state. The State Government of Manipur has been making several efforts continuously for all-round development prioritizing 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 lifelong 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 recognized. 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. Further, the Saanshad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched to provide rural India with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities and align adult literacy activities in Adarsh Gram located in Saakshar Bharat Districts with activities of SAGY programme. Again, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme, was launched by the Government of India on 2nd March, 2009 with the objective of enrolling students into classes IX to XII to achieve universalisation of secondary education by 2017 and full retention by 2020. In line with the programmes taken up at the national level, the State Government of Manipur has taken initiatives to bring about progress in the field of education in Manipur.

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 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. The number of educational institutions has increased from 538 in 1950-51 to over 4,124 by the end of 2000-01. Out of these 4,124 institutions, 4,048 were schools, 74 colleges and 2 universities. The number of schools shows a fluctuating trend in

the following years. From a total number of 4,696 schools in 2013-14, the number decreases further to 4,403 and 3,676 in 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. In 2015-16, the total number of schools was 3,676. The number of recognised educational institutions of various type in Manipur is shown at Table No. 9.1 and a comparative picture of the total number of recognised educational institutions in North-East States of India are presented in Table No. 9(a) of part II.

Table No. 9.1 Number of recognised educational institutions by types in Manipur

Year	Number of Institution							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	2,029	314	2,343	2,346
1970-71	-	12	14	26	2,979	389*	3,369	3,394
1980-81	-	24	41	65	3,576	511	4,087	4,152
1990-91	1	29	33	62	4,307	2,492	6,799	6,862
2000-01	2	61	13	74	3,970	78*	4,048	4,124
2010-11	-	-	-	-	4,358	-	4,358	4,358**
2011-12	-	-	-	-	4,458	-	4,458	4,458**
2012-13	-	-	-	-	4,579	-	4,579	4,579**
2013-14	-	-	-	-	4,696	-	4,696	4,696**
2014-15	-	-	-	-	4,403	-	4,403	4,403**
2015-16	-	-	-	-	3,676	-	3,676	3,676**

* Due to cancellation of non-formal education

** Excluding Colleges and University

Source: Department of Education (S) & (U), Government of Manipur.

It has been observed that significant progress had been made in term of literacy rate in the state. The literacy rate in Manipur has gone up from 11 % in 1951 to 76.94 % in 2011. In the state, the rate of male literacy was as high as 83.58 % while rate of the female literacy stood at 70.26 % in 2011. Despite the rise in literacy rate, the absolute number of illiterates has also increased. Out of the total literates, the percentage of male and female is 54.49% and 45.51%

respectively while in case of illiterate, the percentage of female (57.91%) is higher than that of male (42.09%) in Manipur. Among the districts, Imphal West had the highest number of literates followed by Imphal East and Thoubal while Tamenglong recorded the least. The highest number of illiterate is recorded in Senapati (2,14,671) followed by Thoubal (1,52,844) and Imphal East (1,31,499) and the lowest in Chandel (53,880) District.

Districtwise number of literates and illiterates by sex according to 2011 census are presented in Table No. 9.2.

Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literates and illiterate persons of Manipur according to 2011 census.

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of literate			Number of illiterate		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Manipur	1908476	1039858	868618	947318	398728	548590
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	81066	31469	49597
9.	Thoubal	259304	152617	116687	152864	58228	94636

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

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 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 upper primary schools of the state.

The total enrolment at the primary stage (Class I to V) decreased from 3,66,372 in 2011-12 to 3,24,231 in 2012-13. However, in the following year the numbers rose to 4,71,629 which recorded an increase of an absolute 1,47,398 over the previous year. But, the number of enrolment decrease to 3,55,297 in 2014-16 and further to 3,35,479 in 2015-16. Out of 3,35,479 enrolment of boys is 50.53% while that of girls is 49.47%. In the case of Middle/Upper Primary, the total enrolment was 1,41,692 in 2011-12 which is followed by a lesser number of enrolment (1,37,415) in 2012-13. The number increase to 1,54,778 in 2013-14 but decreased again to 1,52,789 in 2014-15. In general, the number of boy students enrolled is higher than the number of girls enrolled in Primary as well as Upper Primary Classes.

Of the total enrolment of 4,89,537 in Primary, Middle and Upper Primary classes during 2015-16, the relative share of girl enrolment was 49.54 % as against 50.46 % boy enrolment. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of boys and girls students enrolled by stages.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stage/classes

Year	Number of students					
	Primary (Class I to V)			Middle/Upper Primary (Class VI to VIII)		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2010-11	1,83,112	1,80,721	3,63,833	70,472	69,377	1,39,849
2011-12	1,84,695	1,81,677	3,66,372	71,098	70,594	1,41,692
2012-13	1,62,118	1,62,113	3,24,231	68,426	68,989	1,37,415
2013-14	2,74,597	1,97,032	4,71,629	78,804	75,974	1,54,778
2014-15	1,79,865	1,75,432	3,55,297	76,254	76,535	1,52,789
2015-16	1,69,508	1,65,971	3,35,479	77,528	76,530	1,54,058

Source: Board of Secondary Education, Manipur.

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 872 by the end of 2010-11 which rose to 1,131 in 2015-16. The enrolment of students for high and higher secondary classes has increased from 2,34,211 in 2010-11 to

4,50,399 in 2015-16. And the average number of students per teacher in 2015-16 was 22 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	Student per Teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
		(3)	(4)	(5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2010-11	872	1,19,184	1,15,027	2,34,211	9,189	25
2011-12	909	1,22,426	1,17,971	2,40,397	10,037	23
2012-13	946	1,35,979	1,30,996	2,66,975	14,188	19
2013-14	954	1,44,396	1,39,210	2,83,606	16,320	17
2014-15	1,048	2,16,587	2,07,571	4,24,158	18,790	22
2015-16	1,131	2,30,743	2,19,656	4,50,399	20,100	22

Source:- Board of Secondary Education, Manipur

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. Examination in the state from 2012-13 to 2015-16.

Table No. 9.5 Results of H.S.L.C. Examinations of Manipur

Year	Number of Student					
	Male			Female		
	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2012-13	15729	12315	78	15311	10826	71
2013-14	15976	11624	73	15451	10342	67
2014-15	17087	11149	65	17373	10078	58
2015-16	18282	18111	99	18171	11278	62

Year	Number of Student		
	Total		
	Appeared	Passed	Percentage
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2012-13	33579	24267	72
2013-14	33876	22985	68
2014-15	34460	21227	61
2015-16	36453	29389	80

Source:- Board of Secondary Education, Manipur

9.1.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The objective of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Project is to ensure universal education for children in the age group of 6-14 years through proactive participation of community in a mission mode as envisaged under the Right to Education (RTE) Act. According to the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), there are 4,865 elementary schools during 2015-16 which includes 2,951 Primary Schools (I-V) and 1,914 Upper Primary Schools (VI-VIII). The number of elementary schools by management is shown at Table No. 9.6.

Table No. 9.6 Number of Elementary Schools in Manipur.

School Management		Primary (I-V)	Upper-Primary (VI-VIII*)	Total
i) State Government Schools	a) Deptt. of Education.	1,523	776	2299
	b) Social Welfare Deptt.	3	5	8
	c) Tribal & Hill Affairs	929	20	949
ii) Government Aided		401	172	573
iii) Private	a) Recognized	50	809	859
	b) Unrecognized	39	76	115
iv) Other Management	a) Residential, KGBV & Army School	1	32	33
	b) Central Government	0	19	19
	c) Madrassa Recognized	5	5	10
TOTAL		2,951	1,914	4,865

* Minimum class may be Class - I and Maximum may be class – XII
Source: Department of Education(S), Manipur.

The number of enrolment of students in Government as well as Private schools during 2010-11 to 2015-16 is shown below at Table No.9.7

Table No. 9.7 Number of Students enrolled in Elementary Classes in Manipur.

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
2010-11	1,83,112	1,80,721	3,63,833	70,472	69,377	1,39,849
2011-12	1,84,695	1,81,677	3,66,372	71,098	70,594	1,41,692
2012-13	1,94,984	1,93,564	3,88,548	76,316	75,171	1,51,487
2013-14	1,98,065	1,97,054	3,95,119	78,208	76,570	1,54,778
2014-15	1,79,865	1,75,432	3,55,297	76,192	76,276	1,52,468
2015-16	1,74,772	1,70,541	3,45,313	79,140	78,136	1,57,276

Source: Department of Education (S), Manipur.

Although, the enrolment of boys is higher than the girls, the net enrolment ratio (NER) of girls is greater than the boys which stood at 99.66% (Primary) and 81.33 % (Upper Primary). At both level, the NER of girls is more than the boys. NER is calculated by taking number of enrolment of students (6-10 in case of Primary and 11-14 for Upper Primary) divided by population of children belonging to the corresponding ages related to the level of education.

One of the important indicators in elementary education is the percentage of children moving from Primary to Upper Primary level (i.e. from Grade V to VI). During the period 2010-11 to 2015-16, the transition rate of girls is higher than boys except in 2010-11 as depicted below at Table No.9.8.

Table No.9.8 Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary classes in Manipur.

Years	Transition Rate (%)		
	Boy	Girl	Total
2010-11	85.96	85.39	85.68
2011-12	82.43	84.17	83.29
2012-13	80.20	81.20	80.70
2013-14	86.71	88.50	87.38
2014-15	84.25	84.61	84.43
2015-16	84.93	85.02	84.98

Source: Department of Education(S), Manipur.

An important provision of the Right to Education (RTE) Act is to provide Free and Compulsory Education, for disadvantaged children, who are above 6 years to bring them at par with their peer groups in the class by providing them special training. The achievement of the initiative taken to mainstreamed these Out of School Children (OoSC) i.e., who have not been admitted to any school and though admitted could not complete his/her education to elementary level, at the regular school as per their appropriate age and class is shown below.

Table No. 9.9 Number of Out of School Children in Manipur.

Year	Number of Out of School children				
	Identified	Covered for Special Training			Mainstreamed in regular school/ appropriate class
		Residential	Non-Residential	Total	
2011-12	29,381	3,073	14,020	17,093	4,191
2012-13	19,942	5,174	14,768	19,942	9,132
2013-14	19,554	3,975	15,579	19,554	8,556
2014-15	12,410	2,602	9,808	12,410	8,417
2015-16	10,566	4,052	6,514	10,566	5,436

Source: Department of Education(S), Manipur.

The percentage of drop-outs in primary level was 10.13% (Boys – 9.99%, Girls – 10.27%) while it was 4.47% (Boys – 3.89%, Girls – 5.05%) in Upper Primary Level during 2015-16. It is observed that the drop-out percentage of girls is higher than those of the boys at both Primary and Upper Primary level.

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). Table No. 9.10 shows the number of colleges, students enrolled and number of teachers.

Table No. 9.10 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
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: Department 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.

The Technical Education Department, Manipur directly control and administer the State level Diploma Institute (Government Polytechnic) at Takyelpat which at present has courses on Electronics & Communication Engineering and Pharmacy in addition to the aforementioned three courses.

The Technical Education Department, Manipur gets reserved seats from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for the students of the State of Manipur. A total of 113 (One Hundred and Thirteen) seats were allotted for Manipur State during 2014-15 for studying Degree Engineering & Allied courses which consist of 103 (One Hundred and Three) seats for Engineering courses, 4 (Four) seats for Architecture course and 6 (Six) seats for Pharmacy course along with 36 (Thirty Six) seats for Diploma Engineering & Allied courses in various Institutions

The National Institute of Technology (NIT), Manipur, which is an Institution of National Importance under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India had started from the year 2010 in the temporary campus of Government Polytechnic, Takyelpat, Imphal West District. The State Government through the Technical Education Department is giving all support to National Institute of Technology (NIT), Manipur and the started functioning from its temporary Campus at Govt. Polytechnic, Takyel from 20th July, 2010.

9.1.5 Industrial Training Institute (ITI):

There are Industrial Training Institutes in the state which are imparting various engineering and non-engineering training courses based on locally suitable self-employment activities. During 2015-16, Eleven (11) Government ITI, with a capacity of 1,640 trainers, imparted training in engineering and non-engineering trades to the young person in the age groups of 14-40 years. The period of training for engineering and non-engineering trades is 2 years and 1 year respectively. The institutes conducts workshop and provided free facilities like raw materials, games and sports, recreation, study tour, hostel accommodation etc., along with a stipend of Rs. 120/- (Non-Hostellers) and Rs. 150/- (Hosteller) per trainer per month.

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.

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. A State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Manipur was constituted as per the directive given by the NLM Authority, Government of India. In Manipur, the Department of Adult Education is implementing various Adult Education Programmes with the objective of eradicating illiteracy, retention of literacy among the adult learners and impart skill development schemes for neo-literates in the age group of 15-35 years and above.

9.1.7.1 Saakshar Bharat (SB) Mission in Manipur

The Government of India launched the Saakshar Bharat (Literate India) Programme on 8th September, 2009 with the aim of strengthening adult education. In Manipur, the programme is implemented in 4 Districts viz., Senapati, Tamenglong, Chandel and Thoubal, since January, 2010. There are 321 Adult Education Centres (AEC) in the 4 districts. A nationwide assessment/ test for the basic learner under SB Programme was conducted by the NLM in collaboration with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). In Manipur, the SLMA conducted similar assessments. The achievement is shown at Table No.9.11.

Table No.9.11 Achievement of Saakshar Bharat Programme in Manipur.

Year	Number			Pass %
	Target	Appeared	Passed	
2010-11	77,263	4,298	2,762	64.3
2011-12	74,501	60,798	35,532	58.4
2012-13	38,969	30,083	17,547	58.3
2013-14	21,422	20,724	13,866	66.9
2014-15	6,858	5,051	3,162	62.6
2015-16	18,000	NA	NA	NA

NA : Not Available

Source: Department of Education(S), Manipur.

9.1.7.2 Saanshad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The Government launched the SAGY on 11th Oct., 2014 with the aim of providing rural India with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities. The Member of Parliament take the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure in 3 villages by 2019.

Under SAGY, 'Adult Literacy' has been identified as one of the important activities for 'Human Development' of an Adarsh Gram. Therefore, it has been decided to align adult literacy activities in Adarsh Gram located in Saakshar Bharat Districts with activities of Saakshar Bharat programme. In Manipur, under SAGY, special focus was given to Hayel Hangoon AEC and Gram Panchayat with the aim to make 100% literate of the area.

9.1.7.3 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme, was launched by the Government of India on 2nd March, 2009 with the objective of enrolling students into classes IX to XII to achieve universalisation of secondary education by 2017 and full retention by 2020. In Manipur, the scheme took off formally on 20th April, 2010. Under the scheme, the gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment ratio stood at 72.98% and 64.88% respectively in 2013-14 which increased to 76.9% and 66.87% in 2014-15.

9.1.7.4 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

The SSA, SMA manages the KGBVs. There are altogether 11 KGBV (3-Chandel, 1 each in the remaining 8 Districts) in Manipur.

Presently 1,118 girls are enrolled against the targeted nos. of 1,100. Out of the total enrolment, 31 girls are children with special needs.

9.1.7.5 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 as follows.

- (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 at Table No.9.12.

Table No. 9.12 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
Grand Total	258100	257330	174698 @

Note:- * 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.

The Science and Technology Department, Manipur, which was set up in January, 1985 has been acting as 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 5th September, 2009.

Not only being an implementing agency, the Department of Science & Technology also encourages the use of non-conventional sources of energy to minimize 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. The Manipur Remote Sensing Application Centre (MARSAC) had 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. 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. Solar Thermal system is to provide hot water systems to Govt./Private agencies and is also found suitable in the State.

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 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. The Department also initiated activities for improvement of seven ecological parks in seven districts of the state. It also took up schemes/projects on 'Solid Waste management' and laboratory augmentation with French and Austria assistance under Externally Aided Project (EAP).

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. The annual trend of the distribution of essential commodities are given in Table No. 9.13.

Table No. 9.13 Distribution of different Commodities under the PDS in Manipur

Year	Distribution (In '000 tonnes)		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

9.4.2 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):

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, with a view to maintain equitable distribution of foodgrains and other essential items including S.K.Oil and sugar to families holding ration cards. The district-wise number of beneficiaries households below and Above Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana is shown in Table No. 9.14.

Table No. 9.14 Number of beneficiary under the TPDS in Manipur State , 2015-16

District	Number of Households		
	Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Senapati	36016	11362	7084
2. Tamenglong	11270	4395	2719
3. Churachandpur	23109	9881	5835
4. Chandel	11869	4180	2618
5. Ukhrul	14264	6240	3865
6. Imphal East	40318	17651	11834
7. Imphal West	45001	21438	12719
8. Bishnupur	21150	10298	6410
9. Thoubal	37596	16955	10516
Total	240593	102400	63600

Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

The card are issued to families identified as belonging to Below Poverty Line (Families having total income below Rs 24,200 per annum), Above Poverty Line (Families having total income above Rs. 24,200/- per annum) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (Households with physically challenged adults having no assured means of subsistence, people living with HIV, landless and marginal farmers, artisans, craftsmen, widows, terminally ill persons).

Under the TPDS, the foodgrains and superior kerosene oil are distributed through Fair Price Shops (FPS) Agents and SK Oil sub-dealers. The number of agents and sub-dealers in the different districts of the state during 2015-16 are shown below at Table No.9.15.

Table No.9.15 Number of FPS Agents & S.K. Oil Sub-dealers in Manipur.

District	Numbers	
	FPS Agents	S.K. Oil Sub-dealers
(1)	(2)	(3)
Senapati	133	143
Tamenglong	36	97
Churachandpur	278	278
Chadel	179	187
Ukhrul	183	183
Imphal East	475	540
Imphal West	246	246
Bishnupur	233	233
Thoubal	563	587
Total	2,052	2,853

Source: Directorate of F.C.S, Manipur

The number of authorised fair price Shops in the state in 2001-02 was 2551. Table No. 9.16 shows the district-wise number of fair price shops, Godown and capacity is shown below.

Table No. 9.16 Number of Fair Price Shops in Manipur, 2014

Sl. No.	District	Fair Price Shop (Number)	Godown	
			Number	Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	128	2	1000
2.	Tamenglong	119	1	500
3.	Churachandpur	168	1	500
4.	Chandel	123	-	-
5.	Ukhrul	129	-	-
6.	Imphal East	474	4	8500
7.	Imphal West	621	2	7000
8.	Bishnupur	292	1	1000
9	Thoubal	497	1	17500
	Manipur	2551	12	19500

Source: Directorate of F.C.S, Manipur

9.4.3 Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has been launched in the state w.e.f. January, 2002. It aims at ensuring food security for all including those in the category of below poverty line (BPL) who have minimum purchasing capacity to create a hunger free India in the next five years. It is to reform and improve the public distribution system (PDS) so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. AAY families are identified out of the total BPL families. The number of beneficiaries is 63,600 in 2015-16 as shown at Table No. 9.14

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).

9.4.5 Storage Capacity

The storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Manipur is 32,090 MT (Sangaiprou – 13,090 ; Senapati – 5,000; Ukhrul – 5,000; Jiribam – 5,000 ; Koirengei – 4,000). There is provision for construction of additional storage capacities under spill over 11th and 12th Five Year Plan.

The intermediate storage capacity of the State Godown is 25,500 MT which includes 27 (presently non-functional) storage of 6,000 MT and 18 (functional) godown with 19,500 MT storage capacity. Currently, construction of additional storage godown is underway as shown below at Table No.9.17 which will provide a total storage capacity of 11,500 MT on completion.

Table No.9.17 Capacity of Godown located in different areas of Manipur.

Sl. No.	Location	Capacity (MT)
1	Tamenglong Hdq.	1,000
2	Noney (Tamenglong)	800
3	Parbung (Churachandpur)	1,000
4	Lirungtabi (Chandel)	2,500
5	Moreh (Chandel)	400
6	Porompat (Imphal East)	800
7	Bapupara (Jiribam)	5,000

Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

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 Civil Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Primary Health Sub-Centres, Community/ Urban Health Centres and Dispensaries. Special attention was also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and Aids. Table No. 9.18 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available.

Table No. 9.18 Number of hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	Hospital (including PHC/UHC/ CHC)	Dispen- saries (including PHSC's)	Total	Bed	Population	
					Hospital/ Dispensaries	Bed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2011-12	106	440	546	1,066	5,414	2,773
2012-13	112	441	553	1,066	5,463	2,834
2013-14	112	441	553	1,542	5,583	2,002
2014-15	112	441	553	1,936	5,705	1,629
2015-16	112	441	553	1,480	5,829	2,178

Note: - Population relates to estimated population as on 1st October.

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur.

During the year 2015-16, medical health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 553 hospitals/dispensaries. The coverage of population per doctor/nurse is indicated in Table No. 9.19 below.

Table No. 9.19 Number of doctors and nurses employed and patients treated in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	Person employed		Population in '000 per		Patients treated		
	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2011-12	714	974	4.14	3.04	34,966	5,42,607	5,77,573
2012-13	870	981	3.47	3.08	38,846	6,87,079	7,25,925
2013-14	798	1,973	3.87	1.56	40,091	6,58,165	6,98,256
2014-15	1,104	2,027	2.86	1.56	65,323	11,28,023	11,93,346
2015-16	785	1,980	4.11	1.63	70,215	11,67,813	12,38,028

Source : Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services.

With the number of medical Units/ institution not increasing to cater to the needs of the ever increasing population, the available infrastructure is not enough. The is more or less the same in terms of the number of the medical personnel.

9.5.1 State Health and Family Welfare Programme :

A brief description of the various health and family welfare programmes carried out in the state are 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. Since March, 2004, the nomenclature of the programme, NAMP has been changed to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

The programme is implemented by the State Vector Borne Diseases Control Society under the National Rural Health Mission. During 2015-16, 85 positive cases were detected out of the 24,258 number of blood slides examined and cases of malarial death was nil.

9.5.1.3 National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):

National Leprosy Eradication programme was introduced on 1984 with an objective of eradicating leprosy by 2000. The mains strategies were active case detection and prompt treatment with Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT) to reduce case load and further 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 0.08 per 10,000 population which is one of the lowest in India.

9.5.1.4 National T.B. Control Programme (NTCP)

There are more than 800 DOTS Centres, 13 Tuberculosis Units (TUs) and 56 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs), 1 State TB Cell, State TB Training and Demonstration Centre (STDC), Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL) in Manipur. During 2015-16, the achievements of RNTCP are given below:

i)	Number of sputum examinations done	5,548
ii)	Number of new smear positive patients diagnosed	231
iii)	Number of new smear positive patients put on treatment	170

iv)	Number of new smear positive pulmonary TB	170
v)	Number of new smear positive patient TB	79
vi)	Number of extra pulmonary TB cases detected	100
vii)	Number of patients cured	114
viii)	Number of patients completed treatment	120

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.

In order to control blindness in Manipur, 4 (four) Districts Blindness Control Societies at Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur and Churachandpur are functioning under the NPCB programme, 2,891 cataract operations has been performed by organizing 51 camps during 2015. The achievements are highlighted below.

i)	OPD Patients	85,500
ii)	Spectacles provided	260
iii)	Cataract cases detected	496
iv)	Schools screened	29
v)	Pupils screened	6,614
vi)	Refraction done	38,014
vii)	Near Vision Spectacles provided	426
viii)	IOL implants done	2,810
ix)	Others eye diseases detected	16,852

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 % pregnant women with 2 or a boosters dose of T.T. and at least 85 % of the infants with 3 doses of D.P.T. and Polio and one dose of B.C.G and measles vaccine.

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 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. 9.20 shows the annual trend of the number of HIV/AIDS positive cases in Manipur.

Table No. 9.20 Year-wise number of HIV Positive Cases (Risks Group) in Manipur
(in Nos.)

Year	Promiscuous sexually Hetero-	Homo-sexuals	Injecting Drug Users	Through Blood	Pregnant Women	Parent to Child	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2008-09	1227	14	614	27	272	189	108	2,451
2009-10	1374	21	968	37	268	201	172	3,041
2010-11	1250	57	1225	17	245	171	165	3,130
2011-12	1173	23	652	20	176	117	122	2,283
2012-13	1086	23	399	13	151	120	118	1,910
2013-14	626	11	189	9	84	66	31	1,016
2014-15	700	24	198	17	102	69	138	1,248
2015-16	885	32	156	7	116	84	10	1,290

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

Table No. 9.21 presents the age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases, excluding pregnant women (Sero-Surveillance) during the year 2013-14 to 2015-16 in Manipur.

Table No. 9.21 HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur , 2013-14 to 2015-16.

Age Group	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Less than 14	41	16	57	22	36	58	34	34	68
15-24	43	30	73	23	31	54	35	27	62
25-34	152	106	258	227	170	397	203	148	351
34-49	303	163	466	327	174	501	333	206	539
50 & above	50	28	78	86	50	136	101	35	136
Manipur	589	343	932	685	461	1146	706	450	1156

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, 2014-15 and 2015-16 which was 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 during 2013-14 and 2014-15 while in 2015-16, The number of positive cases was the least in the age groups of 15-24.

9.5.1.8 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP)

Iodine deficiency is also one of the major public health problem in Manipur. The objective of this programme is to reduce the prevalence rate to below 5% as against 13% in 1996 and to achieve 100% household consumption of iodized salt.

9.5.1.9 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Inorder to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural region, the NRHM was launched in 12th April, 2005. In the North Eastern Region of India, the North Eastern Regional Resource Centre is playing a critical role in developing need-based programmes in the region. In Manipur, Health Societies were formed at State and district level. Rogi Kalyan Samiti were established at J.N. Hospital. District Hospitals of Churachandpur and Bishnupur were started upgrading to Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) level. Sufficient manpower including AYUSH doctors and ASHAs has been deployed for implementing this programme.

9.5.1.10 School Health Programme

During 2015-16, the school health programme was implemented in Imphal West and Imphal East districts covering 551 schools. Out of the 2,698 students checked, 1,219 were detected having health problem and 585 were referred to Hospitals.

9.5.1.11 Mission Indradhanush Programme

The main focus of this programme is to cover the unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and giving full immunization. The achievements of the programme is shown below at Table No.9.22 in percentage for 3 phases. The 4th phase is in progress.

Table No. 9.22 Achievement of Mission Indradhanush Programme in Manipur, 2015-16.

Phase	Pregnant women (%)	Number of Children (0-2 years)			
		Churachandpur	Senapati	Tamenglong	Ukhrul
I	64.61	45	77	36	18
II	26.94	38	43	43	23
III	70.54	89	89	38	17

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services, Manipur.

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). Under the National Rural Drinking Programme (NRDWP) a Flagship programme of the Government of India, it is expected to provide drinking water supply (@ 40 lpcd) to all census habitation of the State by 2022. By 1st April, 2015, out of 2,870 habitation, 2,134 habitations have been Fully Covered, 618 Partially Covered and 118 have not been Covered. The target for 2015-16 was to fully cover 200 habitations but due to limited budget, the target was reduced to 52 habitations. The achievement is much higher than the target as shown below at Table No. 9.23.

Table No.9.23 Percentage of habitation covered under Rural water Supply in Manipur.

District	No. of Habitation		Percentage covered against target
	Target	Covered	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senapati	10	21	210
Tamenglong	5	3	60
Churachandpur	7	18	257.14
Chadel	4	3	75
Ukhrul	6	9	150
Imphal East	6	2	33.33
Imphal West	7	5	71.42
Bishnupur	3	4	133.33
Thoubal	4	1	25
Total	52	66	126.92

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 main achievement during the 10th Plan was the completion of Replacement of pipeline from Leimakhong to Kangchup and Kangchup to Iroisemba and construction of 6.81 MLD capacity water Treatment Plant at Irilbung (95% completed), the same at Canchipur 6.81 MLD capacity (85% completed), Ground Water Supply at Potsangbam & Sekmai PH-II, 6.81 MLD (90% completed) under Augmentation of Water Supply for Imphal City PH-I (29.50MLD) (NLPR). Commissioned one RCC Overhead Tank Service Reservoir near Assembly Complex and replacement of old pipes and extension of clear water main pipes was also done.

In 2016, the water demand was calculated to be 118.689 MLD and requirement by the year 2031 will be 152.142 MLD. The installed capacity of the existing Water Treatment Plant (WTP) as on 1st Jan., 2016 is shown below at Table No.9.24.

Table No. 9.24 Installed Capacity and Production of the Water Treatment Plant in Imphal, Manipur.

Sl. No.	Name of Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Installed capacity (MLD)	Present production (MLD)
1	Kangchup	14.53	10.24
2	Kangchup Extension	9.08	6.81
3	Singda	18.16	18.16
4	Minuthong	1.14	0.57
5	Chinga	1.14	0.70
6	Canchipur	2.27	0.00
7	Canchipur-I	4.54	3.10
8	Porompat	2.27	1.10
9	Porompat-I	6.81	4.77
10	Porompat-II	6.81	4.77
11	Koirengei	2.27	0.91
12	Ningthempukhri	4.45	2.27
13	Khuman Lampak	0.45	0.45
14	Potsangbam	6.81	2.27
15	Irilbung	6.81	6.81
16	Old Thumbuthong	2.00	2.00
17	Canchipur-II	6.81	6.81
18	Potsangbam-II	6.81	6.81
19	Moirangkhom	1.00	2.00
Total:		104.25	80.00

9.6.2.2 Other Towns (Water Supply):

The water demand for all other towns was estimated at 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 9th Five Year Plan Period (1997-2002). Upto the 10th Plan augmentation of schemes for 18 towns were achieved to cover under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). So far augmentation works to 14 towns have been completed by the end of 2008-09 and 4 town during 2009-10.

In addition 6 (six) other towns are also to be further augmented under urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UISSMT) are taken up during 2009-10 with a service level of 135 lpcd as against the existing urban standard of 70 lpcd.

Out of the 35 towns provided with Water supply at 40 lpcd (rural standard), 28 towns have been upgraded to 70 lpcd (urban standard) in phases since the 8th Five Year Plan. By the end of the 11th Plan, augmentation works to the 21 towns viz., Moreh, Jiribam, Heirok, Lilong, Yairipok, Wangoi, Moirang, Nambol, Ningthoukhong, Bishnupur, Sugnu, Lilong Arapti, Thoubal, Kakching, Oinam, Mayang Imphal, Samurou, Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar, Kumbi, Lamlai, and Sekmai, were completed.

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. The Government of India has now restructured Rural Sanitation Programme under the name of Total Sanitation Campaign with an objective of providing sanitary latrines to every household of the state. So far 17 Rural Sanitation Mark/Production centre has been established and 32,764 number of Individual household latrines, 142 number of Sanitary Complex and 787 number 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).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), which is a Flagship Programme of the Government of India, 2,41,581 numbers of individual household latrine, 320 numbers of sanitary complex, 3,019 numbers of school toilets, 20 numbers of RSM/PC and 1,201 numbers of Anganwadi toilets have been constructed as on November, 2015.

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) basin viz., Nambul, Waishel, Kongba, Imphal and Chandranadi basin 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. Due to the absence of a proper sewerage system for Imphal City, the effluent from the numerous septic tanks, pits etc., discharges directly into the open drains, then to the rivers and ultimately reach the Loktak Lake. Further, open fields and low lying marshes become dumping ground on account of want of a scientific and hygienic method of disposal of night soil and garbage. This practice causes air, water and soil pollution and effects overall environmental degradation which is hazardous to health.

In order to minimize the adverse effects of open discharges of effluents from the individual household septic tanks pits and likely health hazards from the absence of proper sewerage system, a project formulated for conveyance and treatment of sewage for Imphal City with a revised cost of Rs. 323.78 crores is under construction. Imphal Sewerage System for Imphal Municipal Ward No. 1,2,3,4,5,6,14,15,24,25 and 26 under EAP/France has been taken up since 2004. Presently, construction of treatment plant (27 MLD), five pumping station, primary sewer line (25.291 km.) and 62% of secondary sewer line has been completed.

9.7 Development Programmes for 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 % (11,67,422 persons) and 3.41 % (97,325 persons) respectively. The majority of the scheduled tribe people live in the hill districts of the state and on the other hand, the scheduled castes people mostly resides in the valley districts. The distribution of total working force in the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are indicated in the Table No. 9.25 below.

Table No. 9.25 Distribution of working force in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Manipur.

Category of Workers (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
Total	5,53,798	44,684	5,98,482

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.

9.7.1.1 Infrastructure development programme :

Under this scheme, the Department took up various works like construction/repair/renovation of inter village roads/wooden bridges, schools and hostel buildings etc. During the year, 2009-10, construction of Residential School building at Gamnom Saparmaina, Tribal market at New Lambulane, Imphal, ST. Hostel at Senapati and Tamenglong, Community Halls, Marketing Sheds, Hostel Buildings and construction and repairing of Inter Village Roads and Wooden Bridges were taken up in the scheduled tribes areas.

9.7.1.2 Family Oriented Scheme :

During the year 2009-10, 2130 nos. of S.T. and 238 nos. of S.C. families, are covered under Rural Shelter programme. Under the Animal Husbandry based programme and programme for encouragement of Tribal Arts and Culture, the Department has 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, roofing materials as CGI sheets shall be provided to the poor and needy Minority and OBC Communities.

9.7.1.4 Post Matric Scholarship and other assistances :

Under this scheme, the Department awarded Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste students and Scheduled Tribe students.

9.7.2 Minorities and Other Backward Classes:

Established in the year 1998, the Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) had taken up various schemes/programmes for the welfare and upliftment of minorities and other backward class communities of the state. The common list of OBCs of Manipur have been included in the central list of OBCs w.e.f. 24th May, 1995, based on

which certificates are issued to the persons seeking benefits reserved in favour of OBCs. The common list of OBC in respect of Manipur are presented in Table No. 9.26.

Table No. 9.26 Common list of Other Backward Classes in respect of Manipur

Name of Caste/Community	Number	
	State list of OBCs	Mandal list
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. 1. Badi (Nepali)	4	2
2. Damei (Nepali) *	4	7
3. Gaimay (Nepali)	4	10
4. Kami (Nepali)	4	17
5. Sarki (Nepali)	4	41
B. Meitei/Meetei (including Meitei Brahmin, Meitei/Meetei Sanamahi and Meitei Rajkumar)	1	30
C. Meitei Pangal	2	30
D. Teli (who have been domiciled in Manipur for 10 years and their descendants)	3	47

* Those living in Manipur as member of the domiciled community since the 9th July, 1947 and their descendants.

9.7.2.1 Post Matric Scholarship-OBC (100% CSS) :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. During the year 2013-14, the Government of India released Rs. 224.49 lakhs to award scholarship to 4,862 OBC students. The income ceiling is Rs. 1 lakh per annum. An amount of Rs. 280 lakhs has been encashed during 2014-15 and disbursed benefitting 4,014 OBC students.

9.7.2.2 Post-Matric Scholarship-Minority (100%CSS)

This is centrally sponsored and continuing programme under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. To be eligible, students have to obtain at least 50% of marks in the previous examination and their parents annual income should not exceed Rs. 2 lakh. Eligible students are to submit application online and selection is done based on the income of the parents and percentage of marks obtained.

9.7.2.3 Pre-Matric Scholarship-OBC (50:50) (SS:CSS)

This is a continuing programme. An amount of Rs. 51,988 lakhs (Central Share) was utilized to award scholarship to 5,081 OBC students during 2014-15. Selection of eligible students is based on income of the parents/guardians. The income ceiling is Rs. 44,500 per annum.

9.7.2.4 Pre-Matric Scholarship-Minority (100% CSS)

This is a continuing programme which has become 100% CSS from 2014-15 onwards. Selection of eligible students is done on the basis of the income of the parents/guardians. The students have to obtain at least 50% of marks in the previous examination and annual income of parents should not exceed Rs. 1 lakh for eligibility.

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 % are to be borne by the NGOs.

9.7.2.6 Skill Development Programme (SDP):

Skill Development Programme (SDP) is a continuing programme under State Plan and is aimed at enhancing the skill of the target groups by giving training in income generating schemes/trades.

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 Government for professional courses running under this programme.

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 :

The Wakf Board, Manipur is provided grants-in-aid for educational activities, social welfare activities, modernization of Madrassa and to meet the expenses of the board.

9.7.2.10 Economic Development Programme (EDP) :

This is a continuing programme aimed at enhancing the socio-economic status of target groups by way of giving grants either in kind to the selected beneficiaries. Individuals whose annual income is below Rs. 22,000 can apply for EDP scheme. However, the selection of beneficiaries is effected by a Beneficiaries Selection Committee constituted by State Government.

9.7.2.11 Women Empowerment :

Realising the importance of the roles played by the women of the state, skill upgradation and Self-Help Group (SHG) training-cum-Micro Credit Programme has been implemented.

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)

The ICDS scheme which was launched on 2nd October, 1975 at Ukhrul TD Block in Ukhrul District is now expanded throughout the entire State of Manipur covering 42 CD/TD Blocks along with Imphal City (Urban) with 1(one) State ICDS Cell and 8 (eight) District CIDS Cells. Presently, 43 ICDS Projects are in operation which includes 10 (ten) Rural Projects, 1(one) Urban Projects and 32 (thirty two) Tribal Projects. The Projects are implemented through Anganwadi workers and helpers.

In Manipur, social welfare programmes are implemented through 43 (Forty Three) ICDS Projects, 2 (Two) Special Schools for disabled students, 2(Two) training institutions, 1 (One) Observation Home, 2 (Two) Juvenile Homes, 1(One) Bal Bhavan, 1 (One) Working Women Hostel and 1 (One) Children Home. These centres are actively associated with the programme in giving nutrition, education, health and immunisation of children etc. The number of institutions engaging in social welfare activities are shown in Table No. 9.27.

Table No. 9.27 Number of Social Welfare Organisations/ Institutions in Manipur as on 31st March of the year.

(in Nos.)					
Organisations/Institutions	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anganwadi Centre	4501	4501	7369	9107	9425
ICDS Project	34	38	38	38	38
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	8	8	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	1	1	1	1	1
Anganwadi Training Centre	34	34	34	34	34

Note: Information for 2009-10 is not available.

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

9.8.2 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

The NSAP is implemented in Manipur since 2014-15 as a National Policy for Social Assistance to poor households. The scheme comprises of the following 5(five) components.

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).
2. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS).
3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).
4. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).
5. Annapurna Scheme.

A picture of the benefits provided to the beneficiaries through the respective bank accounts under the above different schemes is shown below at Table No.9.28.

Table No. 9.28 Number of Beneficiaries under different schemes of the NSAP in Manipur during 2015-16.

Item	Number of beneficiaries				
	IGNOAPS		IGNWPS @Rs 300 per month	IGNDPS @ Rs 300 per month	NFBS @ Rs. 20,000 per house- hold
	80+ (upto Nov., 2014) @ Rs. 500/- per month	60-79 (upto Feb., 2015) @ Rs 200 per month			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	411	4,846	305	87	Out of 669 targeted bene- ficiaries, 501 bereaved households are benefitted
2. Saitu Ganphazol	283	3,727	206	59	
3. Tamenglong	498	2,753	213	60	
4. Churanchapur	386	6,187	457	119	
5. Chandel	332	2,428	227	65	
6. Ukhul	406	3,766	272	78	
7. Imphal East	1,746	9,927	836	241	
8. Imphal West	700	12,545	965	276	
9. Bishnupur	745	5,487	414	119	
10. Thoubal	718	10,269	766	221	
Total	6,225	61,935	4,661	1,325	

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Manipur.

9.8.3 Manipur Old Age Pension (MOAP) Scheme:

Under MOAP (Manipur Old Age Pension) scheme, 45,905 beneficiaries were given old age pensions at the rate of Rs. 200.00 per month per head up to Feb., 2015. as indicated in Table No. 9.29.

Table No. 9.29 Number of beneficiaries under MOAPS in Manipur as on 31st Jan., 2016.

Item	Number of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)
1. Senapati	814
2. Saitu Ganphazol	278
3. Tamenglong	207
4. Churanchapur	241
5. Chandel	281
6. Ukhrul	314
7. Imphal East	282
8. Imphal West	268
9. Bishnupur	248
10. Thoubal	223
Total	45,905

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Manipur.

9.8.4 Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

The KSY scheme focus on school drop-out girls in the age group of 11-18 year and attempts to make the adolescent girl a better future mother and tap her potential as a social animator by making her literate and providing numeric skills through non-formal education and also impart training to equip them with home based and vocational skills. The scheme is implemented under 22 ICDS Projects covering 220 adolescent girls and 60 beneficiaries are benefited during 2015-16.

9.8.5 Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP):

The scheme seeks to address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and empower the girl child through prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination and by ensuring survival and protection of the girl child as well as education and participation of the girl child. The scheme has been introduced in Senapati District of Manipur on Pilot basis since March, 2015.

9.8.6 Women Welfare Programmes.

9.8.6.1 'Financial Assistance & Support services to the Victims of Rape' A Scheme for Restorative Justice.

The 'Financial Assistance & Support services to the Victims of Rape' A Scheme for Restorative Justice was implemented from the year 2011-12 with the objective of providing financial assistance to the victims of rape and support services such as shelter, counseling, medical aid, legal assistance, education & vocational training depending upon the needs of the victim. It covers women/minor girls who are victims of rape.

The State Govt. has constituted 'State Criminal Injuries Relief & Rehabilitation Board' under the Chairmanship of Commissioner (SW), Govt. of Manipur, Vide Govt. order No 9/50/2010-S(SW) dated 1st July 2011 at State Level and 'District Criminal Injuries Relief & Rehabilitation Board' under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner vide Govt. Orders No. 9/50/2010-S(SW) dated 9th March, 2011 at District Levels.

The achievement made under the scheme is shown below at Table No.9.30.

Table No. 9.30 Assistance given to victim of Rape.

Year	Number of Victim	Rate of Assistance (Rs)
2011-12	4	70,000
2012-13	12	40,000
2013-14	7	20,000 to 40,000
2014-15	2	25,000
	6	80,000
	1	1,00,000
	20	1,20,000
2015-16	8	1,20,000

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Manipur.

9.8.6.2 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA, launched in 2012, offers a package of benefits to at-risk girls between the ages of 10 and 19. The target groups are offered variety of services to help them become self reliant including nutritional supplement and education, health education and services, life skills and vocational training. The Scheme is being implemented under 3 (three) projects (Imphal West-I, Imphal west-II and Imphal City of Imphal West District), 6 (Six) projects (Paomata, Mao Maram, Kangpokpi, Saikul, Purul and Saitu Gamphazol of Senapati District) and 5 (five) projects

(Chandel, Chakpikarong, Machi, Khenjoy and Tengnoupal of Chandel District). During the year 2015-16, numbers of beneficiaries targeted was 39,055.

9.8.6.3 Financial Assistance to Poor and Needy Widow Women Scheme.

The Financial Assistance to Poor and Needy Widow Women Scheme started in 2011-12 with the objective of providing social security by way of giving one time financial assistance @ Rs.2000/- each to the poor and needy widow in the age groups of 18-40 years. The achievement is shown at Table No. 9.31.

Table No.9.31 Number of beneficiaries under the Widow Women Scheme in Manipur.

Year	Number of Beneficiaries	
	Target	Achievement
2011-12	3,000	3,000
2012-13	2,000	2,000
2013-14	21,865	1,069
2014-15	2,000	695
2015-15	1,500	NA

9.8.6.4 Welfare Training Institute, Takyel.

The institute provides capacity building for self employment in the trade like Embroidery, Tailoring & Cutting to enable destitute women to be self employed and self reliant. During 2015-16, Computer Literacy Programme have also been provided with different trade of vocational training to 100 women.

9.8.6.5 Women Shelter Home at Vellore.

A Women Shelter Home was set up at Vellore for use by patients and their attendant/other officials referred by the State Medical Board for treatment purposes at CMC Hospital, Vellore. The Government is likely to change it as State Guest House Vellore.

9.8.6.6 Awareness Generation Programme.

Awareness Programme are being organized on various women issues. Funds are released to 6 (Six) ADCs and 4 (four) PRIs @ Rs. 50,000 per programme and 9 (nine) DPOs @ Rs. 40,000 per programme for such women welfare oriented programmes.

9.8.6.7 Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

The Act has been implemented in Manipur from 2007. Under Section 8 of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, District Programme Officers (DPO) have been appointed as Protection

Officers and under Section 10 of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, 10 (ten) Service Providers have been identified.

9.8.6.8 One Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi).

In order to establish a One Stop Crisis Centre, 3(three) Rooms have been allotted at the Mini Secretariat Building at Thoubal for the Centre. The Management Committee for the centre headed by the Concerned Deputy Commissioner has also been constituted.

9.8.6.9 Working Women Hostel.

A Working Women Hostel with 24 rooms (2 rooms-4 bedded, 18 rooms-2 bedded and 4 rooms-1 bedded) is run at Takyel.

9.8.6.10 Manipur State Women Development Corporation (MSWDC) Ltd.

The Corporation was established on 24th Dec., 1993 and registered on 5th April,1995 under the Indian Companies Act, 1995 bearing registration No. 12-04418 of 1995. The objective of the Corporation is to create an environment through positive economic and social policies for the development of women to realize their full potential. It is extending the following services for the upliftment of Women particularly who are economically weak and to become a resourceful citizen of the society.

- a) 75 Nos., 25 Nos. and 50 Nos. trainees are given training in Embroidery, Tailoring and handloom weaving respectively during 2015 as part of the Vocational Training in the trade like embroidery, Tailoring and Handloom weaving.
- b) Formation of 75 number of Self Help Group.
- c) One Day Awareness Camp on the Socio-Economic Upliftment/Development of women in Manipur in different areas is organized.
- d) Thirty (30) girls/women Computer Training were provided.

The MSWDC are conducting skill development training programme for destitute women at 2 (two) places namely (a) training centre of Rural Women and Children Welfare Association, Taobungkhok, Imphal West and (b) training hall of Manipur Central Jail, Imphal.

Certain Board Objectives have been laid down to cover all possible assistance pertaining to destitute women and their skill objectives with due emphasis to group activities through training to enhance production and income generation. Keeping this in view, the corporation has taken up Vocational Training course for duration of 6 (six) months in the trade of Embroidery, Tailoring , Handloom Weaving and Computer Programming. The age group of trainees for the said training is 18-45 years. Stipend of Rs. 350/- per month per trainee is given. Those trainees who are undergoing training in the trade of Embroidery, Tailoring and handloom weaving will get a subsidy for 70% of the cost of Machines for purchasing the

machine after completion of the training. The balance of 30% of the same will be borne by themselves. The achievement of the programme is shown below at Table No. 9.32.

Table No. 9.32 Number of beneficiaries under the Skill Development Training Programme undertaken by MSWDC.

Name of scheme	No. of Beneficiaries per batch	No. of Batch taken up training	Total no. of women who are benefited
1.Embroidery	50	14	700
2.Tailoring	50	14	700
3.Handloom weaving	50	5	250
4.Computer	30	5	150

Further, the Corporation has taken the vocational training programme in the trade of Embroidery and Tailoring for a capacity of 15 beneficiaries (i.e. 8 no. of Embroidery and 7 no. of Tailoring) for the benefit of the women jail inmates under rehabilitation programme at the training hall of Manipur Central Jail, Imphal since 2012-13. After completion of the training and while releasing from the jail, they will get certificates along with a machine each (i.e. 100 % of the cost of machine will be borne by the corporation). So far, the corporation has conducted the said training programme 3 times including 1(one) during the year. Hence, 45 women inmates are benefited under the rehabilitation programme.

9.8.6.11 State Mission for Empowerment of Women.

The Government of Manipur have set up State Mission Authority (SMA) and identified and notified MWSDC as State Resource Centre for Women to provide technical support to SMA.

9.8.6.12 Manipur State Social Welfare Board.

The Board is functioning with the objective of implementing the following schemes for the welfare and development of Women and Children through voluntary organization:

- i) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS): This Scheme is found to be very important and beneficial to the working mothers in urban as well as rural areas. The scheme has been implemented by aiding different voluntary organizations with the funds provided by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB). There are 301 units of crèche centre at present under RGNCS and 85 creche units under BAJJS. Govt. of India (MWCD) in different districts of Manipur.
- ii) Family Counseling Centre (FCC): Family Counseling Centers area to provide awareness, counseling and guidance on the increase of atrocities of women & children. At present, there are only 13 organisations running FCC.

- iii) Short Stay Home: There are 6(six) Short Stay Home for women run by Voluntary Organization.

9.8.6.13 Manipur State Commission for Women (MSCW).

The Commission was constituted on 15th Sept., 2006 as a statutory body in pursuance of the MSCW Act, 2006 to safeguard the interests of women. The MSCW organized awareness programmes in different places of Manipur to give awareness to the women through legal, education, health, etc. by experts. During 2015-16, the MSCW women had organized 10(ten) legal awareness programme at 9(nine) districts of Manipur and held 9(nine) interaction meeting with different women communities of Manipur.

The Commission also conducted spot enquiry whenever a crime is committed to a woman. During 2015, the MSC for Women conducted 16 (sixteen) Nos. of spot enquiry on 16 different nos. of crime committed to woman by visiting the spot and meeting with the family members of the deceased/victim. The Manipur State Commission for Women has solved 15 numbers of cases out of the 43 (forty three) number of cases received while 22 cases are under investigation.

9.8.6.14 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The ICPS is a comprehensive child protection programs and integrates intervention for protecting children and preventing harm. The intervention includes financial support for setting/ maintenance of Homes for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law and setting up of child protection structures. Some of the steps taken for children in need of care and protection are given below.

- ⇒ The State Govt. has constituted a Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and Child Welfare Committee (CWC).
- ⇒ There are 19 Children Home for reception of children during pendency of any enquiry and subsequently for their care, training, development and rehabilitation.
- ⇒ There are 2 Shelter Home for girls for temporary reception of children at Thoubal and Imphal West Districts.
- ⇒ There are 4 NGOs run Open Shelter to provide services like schooling and other alternative for the increasing number of vulnerable children in Urban areas to protect them from abuse and neglect on the street.
- ⇒ There is 1 NGOs run Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) with a total capacity of 10 children in Imphal West District.
- ⇒ The State Govt. has established 5 Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) in the district of Imphal East, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Ukhrul and Chandel under the provision of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, with a total capacity of 50 children who are orphans, surrendered and abandoned.

During 2015-16, a Children Home was inaugurated on (3rd Oct., 2015) at Takyel. And a total of 512 cases were taken cognizance by the Child Welfare Committee (CWCs) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs). Again, 8 children are repatriated from outside the state by the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) in coordination into CWC while 11 victims of POCSO were given Rs. 5.70 lakhs as compensation. And the state Govt. has proposed for approval of 8 Open Shelter at Imphal East, Imphal West, Chandel, Thoubal and Ukhrul, and Children Home for mentally ill for girls at Imphal West and for boys at Imphal East and a Specialized Adopting Agencies (SAA) at Churachandpur District.

9.9 Arts and Culture :

The Department of Arts and Culture, Manipur, 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 by 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 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 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.

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. The Academy is conducting Sumang Leela Festival till date on 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 (MFDC) Limited came into existence on 1.5.1987. It was established with the objective of upliftment of film industry in the state.

9.9.3 Archives:

The Manipur State Archives (MSA), which was established in March, 1983, 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.

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. The following Table No. 9.33 shows the number of books available and the number of borrowers in Manipur.

Table No. 9.33 Number of books available in the Libraries in Manipur.

Year	Number	
	Books available	Borrowers
(1)	(2)	(3)
2014-15	67,089	1,629
2015-16	85,089	2,328

Source: Department of Arts & Culture, Manipur

9.9.5 Archaeology :

The State Archaeology office, established in 1978, 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 (1) 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. The Manipur State Archaeology oversees the restoration and development programme of the Kangla under the aegis of the Kangla Fort Board under the Supervision of Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi.

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) Ethnology (2) Archaeology (3) Natural History (4) Children (5) Art and (6) Jallan and (7) Hiyang Hiren (Royal Boat) Shed.

There is also one Museum at the Indian National Army (INA) Martyrs Memorial Complex, Moirang where more than 1000 museum objects and documents, particularly of the INA are displayed. 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). The museum has become an educational research centre and also organized Cultural Appreciation Course, Workshop on Conservation of biological specimen and celebration of International Museum Day.

9.10 Tourism :

The State of Manipur, though tiny in size has immense scope for promotion of tourism . With the rail link likely to become operational in the near future and the upcoming opportunities as a result of the Act East Policy in addition to the scenic natural beauty of the State, the inflow of tourists is like to increase. . Keibul Lamjao National Park on the bank of the Loktak Lake, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer locally known as ‘Sangai’. INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang where INA hoisted tricolour flag for the first time on Indian soil, Siroy National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region and Khongjom War Memorial, where the last war of Manipur Independence was fought, are the major tourist spot of the state. Besides there are other places which are worth seeing and which possessed immense potential for developing into a good tourist spot. In order to facilitate the movement of tourist in the state, the Directorate of Tourism, Manipur has been providing various infrastructural facilities for incoming tourists. The Directorate is managing the tourist homes at Sendra. Moirang, Phubala, Churachandpur, Kaina, Khongjom, Tamenglong and Ukhrul for accommodation of tourist visiting the areas. Hotel Imphal at the heart of capital town Imphal has been improved with modern amenities.

9.10.1 Development of Tourism infrastructure:

To strengthen the tourism infrastructure, the following projects/schemes are underway.

(I) Mega Projects:

- Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit for Kheba Ching, Marjing Polo-Kaina-Khonjom
- Development of Tourist Resort at Sendra Hillock Water Sports Complex at Takmu and other Tourism , facilities in adjoining areas, Bishnupur District
- Providing of Tourism infrastructure in and around Imphal City.

(II) Large generating Scheme:

- Integrated Cable-car and lakeside tourism development project at Loktak lake.

(III) Human Resource Development:

- State Institute of Hotel Management , Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Nongmaiching, Imphal East.

(IV) Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

- Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 17.93 crores was released during 2015-16 out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 89.66 crores for the project 'Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh'. The project includes rejuvenation of tourism infrastructure in and around Kangla, a light and sound show, polo gallery, Exhibition Park, Tourist Facilitation Centre, rejuvenation of sacred water bodies inside kangla fort, Eco tourist huts, meditation Yoga and Spa centre and Lake Cruise at Ningthoukhong and Phubala near Loktak Lake, wayside amenities on the way to Moreh and a cultural-cum-Craft Centre at Moreh as well as signages for all important tourist destinations across the State of Manipur.

9.10.2 Progress of Tourism :

The tourist traffic in Manipur is very encouraging. 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 personnel. The volume of tourists traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings in the state are presented in Table No. 9.34 and the district-wise tourists spots and tourist are shown in Table No. 9 (d) of Part II.

Table No. 9.34 Progress of Tourism in Manipur

Year	No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
		Foreign	Domestic	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010-11	54	431	1,16,652	1,17,083
2011-12	54	602	1,33,224	1,33,826
2012-13	57	768	1,31,803	1,32,571
2013-14	57	2,588	1,43,059	1,45,647
2014-15	57	2,900	1,34,584	1,37,484
2015-16	72	3,102	1,32,013	1,35,115

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 below.

Table No. 9.35 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. 9.36 provides the total female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 9.36 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
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
Manipur	5,65,202	8,52,006	14,17,208

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 % of the total workers in Manipur are women. The main and marginal workers among females constitute 42.49 % and 57.51 % of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 3,59,028 main female workers, 1,85,606 (51.70 %) were cultivators, 20,171 (6.71 %) were agricultural labourers whereas the remaining 1,52,347 (42.43 %) 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 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. The percentages of population below poverty line are presented in Table No. 9.37 and the poverty ratio at the National and state level are shown in Table No.9 (e) of part II.

Table No. 9.37 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
2011-12	7.45	38.80	2.78	32.59	10.22	36.89

Source : Planning Commission, Govt. of India

According to the 61st Round of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 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. However, in 2011-12, the percentage of persons below poverty line stood at 36.89.

9.13 Labour and Employment :

There are 3 (Three) Departments working under the Budget Grant No.13 Labour and Employment. The department viz., (i) Labour, (ii) Employment and (iii) Craftsman Training executes programs under the executive control of a Commission to the Government of Manipur.

The Labour Department provides care, protection, welfare and social security of the working population by enforcing different labour laws and labour welfare schemes. The four development schemes currently implemented are as follows.

1. Administration of Labour Laws to provide infrastructure of the administration of labour Laws.
2. 20 point Programme for enforcing minimum rates of wages for unorganized workers and formulating and implementation of welfare schemes for unorganized workers
3. Elimination of Child Labour to implement National Policy for Education of Child Labour and various directions of the Supreme Court and National Human Right Commission of the issues of the child labour.
4. Improvement of Information Technology (IT).

The Department of Employment renders services like registration of job-seekers, sponsor of candidates against vacancies, career guidance, vocational guidance etc. Reports and return on employment are collected and make the same available to users. The services are provided through 9 (Nine) districts employment exchange, 5 (Five) Town Employment Exchange (Three are presently defunct), 1 (One) Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped person and 1 (One) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.

The Directorate of Craftsmen Training, which was set up in 1980, deals with matters relating to providing of Skill training to youths through the Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI). The Schemes presently implemented are as follows.

1. Craftsmen Training Scheme.
2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme.
3. Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS).
4. Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure (ESDI).

5. Skill Development Training Programme to the registered workers and their spouses, sibling and children.

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. 9.38.

Table No. 9.38 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
2005-06	72.40	72.40	79.40	79.40
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.

9.13.3 Employment Situation:

21 (Twenty-One) 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 2015-16 was 26,272 persons as against 23,861 persons during the year 2014-15. The vacancies notified in 2015-16 was 940 as against the 634 during the year 2014-15.

7 (seven) persons were placed in appointment during the year 2015-16. The consolidated number of person in the Live Register of all Employment Exchanges stood at 7,51,376 as on 31st March, 2016. The following Table No. 9.39 gives the number of persons under the Live Register of the employment exchange in the state.

Table No. 9.39 Statistics on Registrants in the Employment Exchanges of Manipur and placements.

Year	Number					
	Employment Exchanges	Persons registered during the year	Registrants on the live register	vacancies notified	Submission made	Persons placed in appointments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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	-
2015-16	21	26,272	7,51,376	940	67,240	7

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Labour, Employment and Training, 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.

In totality , the number of job seekers registered in the employment exchange, the number of applicants who are matriculate constitute the highest with 33.36 % followed by under matric with 31.08 % , intermediate with 18.82 % and Graduate with 12.96 % . In the case of female applicants, the highest percentage of jobseekers are matriculate (38.22 %) followed by intermediate with 24.70 % and Graduate with 19.86 % . While among the male applicants, the percentage is found highest among the under matric with 39.86 % , followed by matriculate with 31.37 % , intermediate with 16.40 % and Graduate with 10.13 % . The

situation is evident from the category-wise percentage of educated job-seekers shown below.

Table No. 9.40 Percentage distribution of applicants in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges by level of education in Manipur for the year ended December, 2015.

Level of Education (1)	Percentage of Applicant		
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)
1. Under Matric	39.86	9.71	31.08
2. Matriculate	31.37	38.22	33.36
3. PUC/ Intermediate/ Higher Secondary	16.40	24.70	18.82
4. Graduate	10.13	19.86	12.96
(a) Arts	5.55	11.33	7.24
(b) Science	3.24	5.56	3.91
(c) Commerce	0.29	0.38	0.32
(d) Engineering	0.53	0.28	0.46
(e) Medical	0.09	1.21	0.42
(f) Veterinary	0.04	0.03	0.03
(g) Agriculture	0.08	0.15	0.10
(h) Law	0.06	0.11	0.07
(i) Education	0.06	0.44	0.17
(j) Others	0.19	0.37	0.24
6. Post-Graduate	1.59	3.94	2.28
(i) Arts	0.75	2.02	1.12
(ii) Science	0.62	1.49	0.87
(iii) Commerce	0.07	0.14	0.09
(iv) Engineering	0.01	0.03	0.02
(v) Medical	0.00	0.03	0.01
(vi) Veterinary	0.00	0.00	0.00
(vii) Agriculture	0.02	0.02	0.02
(viii) Law	0.00	0.01	0.01
(ix) Education	0.01	0.03	0.01
(x) Others	0.11	0.17	0.13
7. Diploma Holders & Engineering Technology	0.65	3.57	1.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Labour, Employment and Training, Manipur.

A break-up of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe educated job seekers are given in Table No. 9(f) of Part II.

9.13.4 Employment in Organised Sector :

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state was 80.6 thousands as on 31st March, 2005. Out of the total persons employed in organized sector, 78.0 thousands was employed in the public sector and the remaining 2.6 thousands was in the private sector. The employment in the organised (public and private) sectors are presented in Table No. 9.41 and the break-up of public and private sectors of employment are shown in Table No. 9(g) of Part II.

Table No. 9.41 Employment in organised sector of Manipur (as on 31st March)

('000 nos.)

Year	Employment in Organized sector			Percentage (%) change over previous year.		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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 : Not Available

Source: Statistical Abstract of India.

9.13.5 Employment in State and Central Government:

There are 794 establishments in the public sector in Manipur. Out of the total number of establishments, the State Government establishments accounts for 747 nos., the local bodies 13 nos. and the quasi government (state) 34. Among the nine districts of the State, the number of establishments is highest in Imphal West District with 246, followed by Imphal East with 149 and Ukhrul District with 101. The other remaining districts have lower number of establishment ranging from 54 to 67. The least number of 54 was found in Tamenglong District as evident from the Table No. 9.42 provides the district-wise number of

establishments in public sector during 2014-15 and the no. of establishments in public sector are shown in Table No. 9 (h) of part II.

Table No. 9.42 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector for the year ended June, 2014-15 (ended March, 2015).

District/State	Number of establishments					Total
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	
			Central	State		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	-	56	4	2	2	64
Tamenglong	-	49	3	1	1	54
Churachandpur	-	51	5	4	1	61
Chandel	-	50	5	2	1	58
Ukhrul	-	94	4	2	1	101
Imphal East	-	130	10	8	1	149
Imphal West	-	191	40	13	2	246
Bishnupur	-	62	5	1	2	65
Thoubal	-	64	2	1	2	67
Manipur	-	747	78	34	13	794

Source: Directorate of Labour, Employment and Training, Manipur.

Table No. 9.43 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. 9.43 Number of employees in Public Sector in Manipur

Item	2012-13			2013-14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. State Govt.	41,026	13,155	54,181	40,818	14,149	54,967
III Quasi Govt. (Central)	-	-	-	3648	1070	4718
IV Quasi Govt. (State)	976	278	1254	1,117	332	1449
V. Local bodies	4,152	2,460	6,612	3,987	2,361	6,350
Total	46,154	15,893	62,047	49,572	17,912	67,484

-Not available

Source: Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Manipur

As seen from the above table, as on 31st March, 2014, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 67,484. This shows an increase of employees by 5,437 over the previous year.

9.13.6 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2013-14, the total number of commercial establishments was 5,663 giving employment to 5,875 employees. Out of this total number of 5,663 establishments, 4,615 were shops, 770 were commercial establishments and 278 were hotel & restaurants. The number of workers employed in the shops were 2,885 and 2,344 in commercial establishments and 646 in hotel & restaurants. The number of towns establishment as well as employees in the shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants in Manipur are shown in Table No. 9.44.

Table No. 9.44 Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotel and 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)
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)

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 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th 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 6th EC is the coverage of Handicraft activities.

10.1.2 Establishment and Employment :

As per the final report of 6th Economic Census (EC), 2013, there are 2,29,838 establishments in Manipur as against 1,04,732 in 2005. Out of total number of 2,29,838 establishments found in Manipur, 62.69 % are in rural areas and 37.31 % in the urban areas. There are 57,004 establishments engaged in Handicrafts/Handloom activities in Manipur according to the 6th EC.

Total number of persons working in all the establishments in Manipur is found to be 4,09,617. Out of the total workers, 61.25 % are found to be working in the establishments operating in the rural areas while 38.75 % are in the urban areas. Table No. 10.1 provides number of establishments and persons employed.

Tables 10.1: Number of Establishments & Persons Employed according to 6th 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	9198	339	9537	1094	22161	1011	23172
2. Tamenglong	3008	645	3653	358	8656	2282	10938
3. Churachandpur	22362	154	22516	4466	39333	221	39554
4. Chandel	7519	2592	10111	1145	14193	4149	18342
5. Ukhrul	7621	1483	9104	1204	15750	3291	19041
6. Imphal East	27007	18339	45346	14061	41922	33250	75172
7. Imphal West	16699	35084	51783	12024	31653	68430	100083
8. Bishnupur	20251	11593	31844	8036	26463	21405	47868
9. Thoubal	30431	15513	45944	14616	50742	24705	75447
State Total	144096	85742	229838	57004	250873	158744	409617

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics , Manipur
(Final Report of the 6th EC, 2013)

The district-wise percentage of Establishments and Persons Employed on last working day according to the 6th 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 (22.53 %) and employment (24.43 %) while the least is recorded in Tamenglong District in respect of both establishment (1.59 %) as well as employment (2.67 %).

Table 10.2 : Percentage of Establishments and Persons Employed on last working day

District	Establishment			% 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	96.45	3.55	100.0	4.15	95.64	4.36	100.0	5.66
2. Tamenglong	82.34	17.66	100.0	1.59	79.14	20.86	100.0	2.67
3. Churachandpur	99.32	0.68	100.0	9.80	99.44	0.56	100.0	9.66
4. Chandel	74.36	25.64	100.0	4.40	77.38	22.62	100.0	4.48
5. Ukhrul	83.71	16.29	100.0	3.96	82.72	17.28	100.0	4.65
6. Imphal East	59.56	40.44	100.0	19.73	55.77	44.23	100.0	18.35
7. Imphal West	32.25	67.75	100.0	22.53	31.63	68.37	100.0	24.43
8. Bishnupur	63.59	36.41	100.0	13.85	55.28	44.72	100.0	11.69
9. Thoubal	66.23	33.77	100.0	19.99	67.26	32.74	100.0	18.42
State Total	62.69	37.31	100.0	100.00	61.25	38.75	100.0	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

10.1.3 Growth in Establishments and Employment:

In the 5th 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 6th Economic Census, 2013. Table No. 10.3 and 10.4 gives the percentage growth in total number of establishment and employment as compared to that of the 5th EC and percentage of establishments by type of structure respectively.

Table 10.3
Growth of Establishments and Employment in 2013 (6th EC) over 2005 (5th EC)

District/State	Growth (%)	
	Establishment	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Senapati	57.53	72.12
2. Tamenglong	68.03	90.69
3. Churachandpur	274.02	195.14
4. Chandel	170.49	202.82
5. Ukhrul	159.82	109.31
6. Imphal East	128.96	102.05
7. Imphal West	72.53	43.93
8. Bishnupur	112.49	88.81
9. Thoubal	160.00	137.48
State Total	121.07	93.57

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	42.95	17.53	39.52	56.64	11.50	31.86	43.44	17.31	39.25
2. Tamenglong	46.31	19.12	34.57	61.09	12.56	26.36	48.92	17.96	33.12
3. Churachandpur	19.86	34.90	45.24	14.29	0.00	85.71	19.83	34.66	45.51
4. Chandel	15.84	45.83	38.33	13.39	50.73	35.88	15.21	47.09	37.70
5. Ukhrul	25.53	18.48	55.99	30.48	10.11	59.41	26.34	17.11	56.55
6. Imphal East	16.98	36.46	46.56	26.15	24.85	49.00	20.69	31.76	47.55
7. Imphal West	18.04	31.82	50.15	33.49	24.41	42.10	28.50	26.80	44.70
8. Bishnupur	13.79	49.39	36.82	29.50	31.80	38.70	19.51	42.99	37.50
9. Thoubal	12.28	41.94	45.79	16.86	38.76	44.38	13.83	40.86	45.31
State Total	18.77	36.62	44.61	27.97	28.47	43.56	22.20	33.58	44.22

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 th Rd. (2007-08)	68 th Rd. (2011-12)	64 th Rd. (2007-08)	68 th 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 %.

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 item of Consumption	64 th Round				68 th 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	15.57	1.85	24.89	2.47	20.53	1.37	30.20	2.04
	Product								
4.	Other food items	197.57	23.44	229.24	22.74	474.43	31.59	455.97	30.75
	Total Food item	431.07	51.14	475.35	47.16	812.78	54.12	777.64	52.45
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
	Total Non-Food Item	411.85	48.86	532.63	52.84	689.14	45.88	705.03	47.55
	Total Consumption Expenditure	842.92	100.00	1007.98	100.00	1501.92	100.00	1482.67	100.00

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 Urban Development:

The Department of Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development (MAHUD) have been implementing various urban development schemes like Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), Improvement of District Headquarters and Other Towns (IDHQ), Smart City, Atal Mission Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All by 2022 (Urban), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), etc. The Department provides financial assistance to Urban Local Bodies i.e. 1(one) Municipal Corporation, 18 (eighteen) Municipal Councils, 8 (eight) Nagar Panchayats and 1(one) Small Town Committee for developmental works and maintenance of the staff in the form of grants-in-aid. The developmental schemes/programmes which are implemented through the ULBs, Planning and Development Authority (PDA), Manipur Urban Development Agency (MUDA) and other line Departments like PWD, PHED, IFCD etc are briefly highlighted below.

- ⇒ Under EIUS, cleanliness activities in Imphal Municipal Corporation area is being taken up for improvement of the environment of urban areas.
- ⇒ The IDHQ scheme envisages provision of adequate infrastructure like electrification, drainage, sanitation and market sheds etc. in the district headquarters which are not covered by other departments. Presently, provision is made for renovation of Wangjing Lamding Bazar.
- ⇒ With the inclusion of Imphal as one of the 100 Smart Cities in India by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, financial sanction is accorded for preparation and improvement of Smart City Proposal.
- ⇒ Imphal is also one of the 500 AMRUT cities identified by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. Under the Project, priority will be given for upgradation of water supply and improvement of existing parks in Imphal Area.
- ⇒ Under the SBM, Swachh Sarveshan, City Sanitation Ranking (CSR) was organised by the Government of India. Imphal City was awarded Swachh City Award for being the 'Top Mover in cleanliness in the North East Zone'

- ⇒ The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 25th June, 2015, with the objective of providing affordable Housing to urban homeless by 2022. In Manipur, also, economically weaker section of the Urban areas will be provided financial assistance. An MoU was signed between the State Government and MoHUPA, Government of India for implementing the scheme in Urban areas under the 28 ULBs of Manipur.
- ⇒ Under the NULM, 650 SHGs have been formed and provided hand holding support, 622 urban poor youths are trained for skill development and 396 Street Vendors have been identified for rehabilitation in Thoubal Municipal Area.
- ⇒ Under the JNNRUM, Nambul River & Naga Nalla River Project, Comprehensive Drainage for Imphal City Project, BSUP for Imphal City (1,249 houses are constructed), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & medium Towns (5 Water Supply Projects were taken up for towns of Thoubal, Kakching, Bishnupur, Moirang and Jiribam) and Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP-2,182 houses have been constructed) are taken up.

10.4 Information Technology (IT)

The Department of Information and Technology, Manipur, which was bifurcated from the erstwhile Department of Science and Technology, Manipur during September, 2009, has been taking up different projects for development of information technology in the State through the following autonomous organisation.

1. Manipur State Information Technology Society (MSITS)
2. Manipur IT SEZ (Special Economic Zone) Project Development Company Limited(MIPDCO)
3. Indian Institute of IT (IIIT) Society, Manipur

The Department has implemented National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) Projects and 5 Non-NeGP Projects.

10.4.1 NeGP :

The initiatives taken up for implementation of e-Governance during 2015-16 under the NeGP are highlighted below.

- ⇒ State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the core infrastructure components to act as a mediator and conveyance point between open unsecured public domain and sensitive government environment.

- ⇒ The state has tied up with IIIT, Manipur to conduct trainings on ICT/e-Governance in the State.
- ⇒ State Wide Area Network (SWAN) was proposed to be established inter-Departmental connectivity, multi-user and multi-service facilities, Video Conferencing, e-mail, on-line application processing and query.
- ⇒ 358 Common Service Centre (CSC) are operational out of the total number of 399 proposed to be set up in a ratio of 1(one) CSC per 6 villages.
- ⇒ State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) Project is implemented to act as a standard based messaging switch and provide seamless inter-operability and exchange of data across the Department. The 1st Phase was launched with 19 services on 26th January, 2012 and Phase II has gone live in November, 2012 with 21 services.
- ⇒ Under the E-District Scheme, data digitization for 9 department has been completed by Nov., 2015.

10.4.2 Non-NeGP :

The performance/achievement of Non- NeGP is as under.

- ⇒ Information Technology Park has been set up which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur on 4th July, 2015. The firms in the IT Park are presently undertaking Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) including Voice Based Call Centre Services and also developing Application Software for clients outside the State. Further, Burmese lessons are being imparted to the IT professional with an eye to form joint venture with IT firm in Myanmar.
- ⇒ For promotion of IT, development and revamping of websites are carried out in addition to providing support to seminars & workshops.
- ⇒ An IT Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is being set up to cater to both local as well as outstation entrepreneurs and generate employment and revenue for the state.
- ⇒ Foundation stone for setting up of an Indian Institute of IT at Mayangkhang Ningthoupham Village in Senapati District has been laid by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur on 13th January, 2016.
- ⇒ E-office is implemented initially in some departments and once successful, it is proposed to cover all offices in Manipur to improve efficiency and bring about new transparency in government process.

10.5 Loktak Development Agency (LDA)

The LDA was constituted by the Government of Manipur in 1986 for overall improvement and management of Loktak Lake. The lake and its associated wet lands like Pumlun, Khoidum and Lamjao, Ikop and Kharung, Loushi, Waithou etc. provides support to ecological and economic security of the region through provisioning of fisheries and other aquatic resources, serving as habitat of several rare and endangered biodiversity and supporting hydro power generation and irrigation. These wetlands covered an area of 340 sq.km., as recorded in the survey of India Topo Map, 1970, with the Loktak lake comprising the largest (60%). The wetland system is drained by Manipur River and its major tributaries viz., Iril, Thoubal, Sekmai, Khuga etc.

An important feature of the Loktak Lake and its associated wetlands is the presence of national floating islands (phumdi). The southern portion of the lake forms the Keibul Lamjao National Park (KLNP) which is the world's largest floating protected wildlife Area and the natural habitat of the most endangered ungulate species, the brow antlered deer (Sangai).

The LDA implements the Short Term Action Plan (STAP) for the project on conservation and management of the Loktak lake and associated wetlands integrating Manipur River Basin. With the completion of the Phumdi Management Activity by October, 2015 all components of STAP for the project have been completed.

10.6 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 2016-17 (as on January, 2017) .

1. Crop Estimation Survey, Manipur, 2012-13
2. Statistical Year Book, Manipur, 2016
3. Statistical Year Book, Bishnupur District, 2015
4. Statistical Year Book, Senapati District, 2015
5. Statistical Year Book, Churachandpur District, 2016
6. Statistical Year Book, Thoubal District, 2016
7. Statistical Year Book, Tamenglong District, 2016
8. Statistical Year Book, Imphal East District, 2015
9. Statistical Year Book, Imphal West District, 2016
10. Population of Manipur, Social Statistical indicators, 2015
12. Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing conditions in Manipur, 2012 (69th Rd of NSS)
13. Manipur Budget in brief, 2014-15
15. Final report on Sixth Economic Census, Manipur 2013
16. Economic Characteristics of unincorporated Non- Agriculture Enterprises (Excluding Construction) NSS 67th Round in Manipur, 2010-11
17. Monthly Price Bulletin (Districtwise), January, 2016

PART – II

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1(a)
MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2016

1. Manipur's State Insignia	
*State Emblem	KanglaShaa
*State Animal	Sangai (Cervuseldieldi)
*State Bird	Nongin (Syrmaticushuminaehuminae)
*State Flower	Siroy Lily (Liliummacklinaesealy)
*State Tree	Uningthou (Phoebe hainesiana)
*State Fish (declared on 15th Nov., 2007)	Pengba (OsteobramaBelangeri val.)
2. General Particulars:	
a) Latitude	23°50'N to 25°42'N
b) Longitude	92°58'E to 94°45'E
c) Altitude (metre) above MSL	790 to 2020
d) Annual Rainfall (mm), 2016	1,850.9
3. Area and Population (2011 Census)	
a) Geographical Area (sq. km.)	22,327
b) Population (in nos.)	
i) Person	
ii) Male (%)	50.37
iii) Female (%)	49.63
iv) Sex Ratio (Female per '000 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
4. Administrative Set-up, 2011(in nos.)	
(a) District (Dec., 2016)	16
(b) Sub-Division (Dec., 2016)	66
(c) Block	69
(d) Gram Panchayat	165
(e) Vidhan Sabha seat	60
(f) Lok Sabha seat	2
(g) Rajya Sabha seat	1
5. Net Per Capita Income, 2016-17 (Projected Estimates)	
(a) At Current Prices (in Rs.)	61,535
(b) At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (in Rs.)	46,563

Contd/-

Table No. 1(a)
MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2016

6. State Budget/Plan (Rs. in Crores)	
(a) 2016-17 (Budget Estimates)	
(i) Revenue Receipts	9,367.71
(ii) Revenue Expenditure	8,447.50
(iii) Capital Receipts (including Public Debt & Loan & Advances)	23,836.00
(iv) Capital Expenditure (including Public Debt & Loan & Advances)	24,638.99
(v) Overall surplus (+)/deficit (-)	(+) 117.22
(b) 12 th Plan (2012-2017)	
(i) Projected Outlay (Rs. in crores)	20,457.91
7. Agriculture, 2015-16	
(a) Area under Rice ('000 hect.)	175.16
(b) Production of Rice ('000 tonnes)	433.32
8. Social Welfare, 2015-16	
(a) Number of beneficiaries (in Nos.)	
(i) IGNOAPS (For 80+ age group) (Upto Nov., 2014)	6,225
(ii) IGNOAPS (For 60-70 age group) (Upto Feb.,2015)	61,935
(iii) MOAPS (As on 31 st Jan., 2016)	45,905
(iv) IGNWPS	4,661
(v) IGNDPS	1,325
9. Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, 2015-16 (in nos.)	
(a) Veterinary Hospitals (State) (in nos.)	1
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries (in nos.)	109
(c) Out Patients Treated (in nos.)	2,14,059
(d) Livestock Census, 2012 (in '000 nos.)	
(i) Cattle	263.84
(ii) Poultry	2,499.52
10. Forestry, 2015-16	
(a) Total Forest Area (in sq. km.)	
(i) Reserved Forests	1,467
(ii) Protected Forests	4,171
(iii) Unclassed Forests	11,780
11. Fisheries, 2015-16	
(a) Fish Farm (nos.)	18
(b) Fishery Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)	13.64
(c) Fish Production (tonne)	31,997
12. Rural Development and Cooperation, 2015-16	
(a) Household issued job-cards (in nos.) (MGNREGS)	5,36,817
(b) Household provided employment (in nos.) (MGNREGS)	4,73,653
(c) PMGSY	
(i) No. of Roads constructed/upgraded (as on June 2016)	1,157
(ii) Total length covered (km.)	4,887.00
(iii) Expenditures (Rs. in Crores)	1,421.67
(d) Cooperative Societies (in nos.)	9,258
13. Food & Civil Supplies, 2015-16	
(a) Household Beneficiaries Below Poverty Line (in nos.)	2,40,593
(b) Household Beneficiaries Above Poverty Line (in nos.)	1,02,400
(c) Household Beneficiaries Antyodaya Anna Yojana (in nos.)	6,300
	Concltd.

Table No. 1(b) Administrative Divisions of Manipur, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Sub-division
1.	Senapati District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tadubi 2. Paomata 3. Purul 4. Willong 5. Chilivai Phaibung 6. Song-Song 7. Lairouching
2.	Kangpokpi District (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Senapati District)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kangpokpi 2. Champhai 3. Saitu Gamphazol 4. Kangchup Geljang 5. Tuijang Waichong 6. Saikul 7. Lungtin 8. Island 9. Bungte Chiru
3.	Tamenglong District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tamenglong 2. Tamei 3. Tousem
4.	Noney District (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Tamenglong District)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nungba 2. Khoupum 3. Longmei (Noney) 4. Haochong
5.	Churachandpur District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Churachandpur 2. Sangaikot 3. Tuibuong 4. Mualnuam 5. Singngat 6. Henglep 7. Kangvai 8. Samulamlan 9. Saikot
6.	Pherzawl District (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Churachandpur District)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pherzawl 2. Thanlon 3. Parbung-Tipaimukh 4. Vangai Range
7.	Chandel District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chandel 2. Chakpikarong 3. Khengjoy

Contd/-

Table No. 1(b) Administrative Divisions of Manipur, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Sub-division
8.	Tengnoupal District (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Chandel District)	1. Machi 2. Moreh 3. Tengnoupal
9.	Ukhrul District	1. Ukhrul 2. Lungchong-Maiphai 3. Chingai 4. Jessami
10.	Kamjong District (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Ukhrul District)	1. Kamjong 2. Sahamphung 3. Kasom Khullen 4. Phungyar
11.	Imphal East District	1. Porompat 2. Keirao Bitra 3. Sawombung
12.	Jiribam District (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Imphal East District)	1. Jiribam 2. Borobekra
13.	Imphal West District	1. Lamshang 2. Patsoi 3. Lamphelpat 4. Wangoi
14.	Bishnupur District	1. Nambol 2. Bishnupur 3. Moirang
15.	Thoubal District	1. Thoubal 2. Lilong
16.	Kakching District (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Thoubal District)	1. Kakching 2. Waikhong

Concl'd.

NOTE : Except for Imphal West District and Bishnupur District, 7 (Seven) new districts are created by bifurcating the existing districts vide Notification No.16/20/2016-R dated 8th Dec.,2016 published in Manipur Gazette No.408 dated December 9, 2016 and vide Corrigendum No.16/20/2016-R dated 14th Dec.,2016 published in Manipur Gazette No.420 dated December 14, 2016.

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)
INDIA (1) ++	32,87,469	62,32,70,258	58,75,84,719	12,10,854,977
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
Union Territory:				
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/-

Table No. 1(c) - Area And Population By States (Census-2011)

India/ State/ Union Territory	Rural	Urban
(1)	(6)	(7)
INDIA (1) ++	83,37,48,852	37,71,06,125
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
Union Territory:		
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'd/-

++ 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(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)
	INDIA	943	382	17.70
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
	Union Territory:			
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)
INDIA	16,44,78,150	8,57,32,470	7,87,45,680
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
Union Territory:			
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)
INDIA	104,60,91,423	53,73,89,373	50,87,02,050
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
Union Territory:			
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)
INDIA	76,34,98,517	43,46,83,779	32,88,14,738	73.00	80.90	64.60
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
Union Territory:						
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)
	INDIA	933	940	927	914	934	944
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	892	883	941	859	884	887
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906	980	983
3.	Punjab	876	893	798	846	888	899
4.	Chandigarh	777	818	845	867	767	812
5.	Uttarkhand	962	963	908	886	973	975
6.	Haryana	861	877	819	830	869	885
7.	NCT of Delhi	821	866	868	866	813	866
8.	Rajasthan	921	926	909	883	923	935
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899	894	910
10.	Bihar	919	916	942	933	914	912
11.	Sikkim	875	889	963	944	861	883
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960	878	913
13.	Nagaland	900	931	964	944	890	929
14.	Manipur (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.

Table 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, 2014

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	20.4	23.6	14.4	26.2	19.5	15.3	16.0	15.9	22.7
Urban	13.2	15.5	15.0	14.7	13.1	15.3	19.0	12.3	17.4
Combined	19.2	22.4	14.6	24.1	16.4	15.3	17.1	14.9	21.0
2. Death rate:									
Rural	7.4	7.6	4.2	8.0	5.3	3.3	6.0	4.2	7.3
Urban	2.6	5.3	4.5	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.5	5.9	5.5
Combined	6.6	7.2	4.3	7.5	4.3	3.1	5.1	4.7	6.7
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	13.0	16.0	10.2	18.3	14.2	12.0	10.0	11.7	15.4
Urban	10.6	10.2	10.5	9.1	9.9	12.5	15.4	6.5	11.9
Combined	12.6	15.2	10.3	16.6	12.1	12.2	12.0	10.2	14.3
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	32	52	12	48	40	13	21	20	43
Urban	14	27	8	35	19	17	16	23	26
Combined	30	49	11	46	32	14	19	21	39

Table No. 3(a)

Gross State Value Added by economic activity at Current prices

(Rs. In lakhs)					
Industry of Origin	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(Q)	2015-16(A)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	251623	297165	349942	383140	438790
1.1 Crops	137772	168583	205623	226583	267767
1.2 Livestock	52587	58268	67294	75483	85160
1.3 Forestry and logging	42183	43885	43188	45831	46047
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	19081	26429	33836	35243	39815
2. Mining and quarrying					
PRIMARY	251623	297165	349942	383140	438790
3. Manufacturing	40990	30594	46011	49501	53767
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	54276	55506	48391	27490	28559
5. Construction	100712	106164	120023	143182	155661
SECONDARY	195978	192264	214425	220173	237987
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	156450	140653	217288	262950	276904
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	70408	87255	98126	109726	118554
8. Financial services	23400	25705	28663	30315	33056
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	134847	144304	152279	159335	163690
10. Public administration	231790	243900	252574	297078	327556
11. Other services	208417	241678	272290	317930	366403
TERTIARY	825312	883495	1021220	1177334	1286163
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1272913	1372924	1585587	1780647	1962940
13. Taxes on Products	48918	46019	77021	92766	102263
14. Subsidies on products	30370	44163	42765	69137	76215
15. Gross State Domestic Product	1291461	1374779	1619843	1804276	1988988
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873	31549
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	44649	46507	53619	58442	63044

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(b)

Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices

(Rs. In lakhs)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(Q)	2015-16(A)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	251623	276425	289684	284435	295645
1.1 Crops	137772	159419	167469	162104	171592
1.2 Livestock	52587	54292	55878	56898	58414
1.3 Forestry and logging	42183	40439	40102	39735	38266
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	19081	22275	26235	25697	27374
2. Mining and quarrying					
PRIMARY	251623	276425	289684	284435	295645
3. Manufacturing	40990	28894	41278	42722	47278
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	54276	55762	54234	42959	46290
5. Construction	100712	99017	111497	129814	143634
SECONDARY	195978	183673	207009	215495	237202
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	156450	130915	190705	226176	243594
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	70408	80780	86859	96966	102525
8. Financial services	23400	24099	26237	27720	29338
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	134847	136333	137021	139580	141552
10. Public administration	231790	233702	216543	241658	246672
11. Other services	208417	230853	227976	251273	269421
TERTIARY	825312	836682	885341	983373	1033102
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1272913	1296780	1382034	1483303	1565949
13. Taxes on Products	48918	42553	66521	77442	81757
14. Subsidies on products	30370	40837	36935	57716	60932
15. Gross State Domestic Product	1291461	1298496	1411620	1503029	1586774
16. Population (' 00)	28925	29561	30210	30873	31549
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	44649	43926	46727	48684	50296

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(c)**Net State Domestic product by economic activity at current prices**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(Q)	2015-16(A)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230737	271876	321078	351328	402349
1.1 Crops	120337	147588	181713	199717	236782
1.2 Livestock	51840	57428	66389	74575	84198
1.3 Forestry and logging	41722	43397	42705	45305	45521
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	16838	23463	30270	31731	35848
2. Mining and quarrying					
PRIMARY	230737	271876	321078	351328	402349
3. Manufacturing	32858	21852	36447	39751	43176
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	39708	40541	32022	17797	18489
5. Construction	95958	100561	112734	134560	146287
SECONDARY	168524	162954	181203	192108	207952
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	153265	136691	212327	257319	270962
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	59876	75298	81188	89086	95842
8. Financial services	23031	25258	28184	29763	32453
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	117031	123175	127423	131381	134972
10. Public administration	178868	189647	197636	237481	261845
11. Other services	200228	232510	262307	306770	353542
TERTIARY	732299	782579	909065	1051800	1149616
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1131560	1217409	1411346	1595236	1759917
13. Taxes on Products	48918	46019	77021	92766	102343
14. Subsidies on products	30370	44163	42765	69137	76274
15. Net State Domestic Product	1150108	1219264	1445602	1618865	1785986
16. Population (' 00)	28925	29561	30210	30873	31549
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	39762	41246	47852	52436	56610

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(d)

Net. State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices

(Rs. In lakhs)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-5(Q)	2015-16(A)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230737	253024	265030	258711	268198
1.1 Crops	120337	140047	147174	140557	148509
1.2 Livestock	51840	53514	55076	56116	57620
1.3 Forestry and logging	41722	39986	39674	39283	37830
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	16838	19477	23106	22754	24239
2. Mining and quarrying					
PRIMARY	230737	253024	265030	258711	268198
3. Manufacturing	32858	20586	32505	33992	37617
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	39708	41338	38880	34046	36686
5. Construction	95958	93671	104639	121951	134934
SECONDARY	168524	155595	176024	189989	209237
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	153265	127182	186190	221191	238229
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	59876	69228	70709	77599	81783
8. Financial services	23031	23665	25781	27207	28795
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	117031	116631	114708	115276	116905
10. Public administration	178868	181567	165303	187362	191249
11. Other services	200228	222114	218726	241212	258633
TERTIARY	732299	740387	781417	869847	915594
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1131560	1149006	1222471	1318547	1393029
13. Taxes on Products	48918	42553	66521	77442	81817
14. Subsidies on products	30370	40837	36935	57716	60976
15. Net State Domestic Product	1150108	1150722	1252057	1338273	1413870
16. Population (' 00)	28925	29561	30210	30873	31549
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	39762	38927	41445	43348	44815

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(e)**Monthly Average Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2015**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	3000
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3500	3500	3500	3500	3800	3750	3800
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	780	780	780	780	750	750	750
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1500	1550	1300	1325	1520	1550	1570
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1300	1050	900	1000	900	1300	1260
7	Onion	Qtl.	2800	2800	2600	2500	3000	3250	3500
8	Chillies	Qtl.	14400	13400	14400	13400	13400	13400	13400
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	8500	9500	9500	9500	11500	1150	11500
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	550	550	550	550	550	550	550

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	3000	3000	3000	2800	2800	2866.67
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3700	3750	3700	3650	3600	3645.83
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	760	950	1000	880	940	825.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1565	1600	1650	1800	1800	1560.83
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1300	1500	1300	1530	1600	1245.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	5000	7000	6000	4000	3250	3808.33
8	Chillies	Qtl.	13450	16900	16400	15900	15900	14529.17
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	11450	15000	16500	18000	18500	12579.17
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	550	550	550	550	550	550.00

NT- No Transaction

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

Table No. 3(f)**Monthly Average Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2016**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2800	2700	2700	2700	2900	2900	2900
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3740	3730	4200	3700	4200	4240	4300
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	450	480	470	470	480	480	460
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1735	1825	1665	1580	1550	1550	1550
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1100	1250	1600	1600	2000	2500	2500
7	Onion	Qtl.	2750	2000	1500	1650	2000	2500	2500
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	17500	17500	17500	17500	16500	16500	16500
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	550	550	550	550	550	550	550

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2900	2900	2900	2900	2700	2825
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3760	4280	4200	4400	4720	4123
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	460	460	450	450	500	468
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1615	1630	1740	1765	1900	1675
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	2150	2000	2000	3250	2000	1996
7	Onion	Qtl.	2000	2000	2000	3250	3000	2263
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	17500	15500	15500	15500	15500	16583
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	550	550	550	550	550	550

NT: No Transaction

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

Table No. 3(g)
Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at
Imphal Khwai Bazar for the year 2015

(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	33	33	33	33	33	33
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	80	80	80	80	80	80
3	Moong dal	do	do	85	88	88	88	88	88
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	200	200	200	200	200	200
9	Meat	beef	kg	200	250	250	250	250	250
10	Egg	imported	30 nos.	56	56	56	56	56	56
11	Potato	do	kg	20	20	15	15	15	15
12	Onion	do	kg	30	30	30	30	30	30
13	Brinjal	local	kg	40	40	35	35	35	35
14	Cauliflower	do	kg	40	40	40	40	40	40
15	Cabbage	do	kg	20	20	20	20	20	20
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(g)
Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at
Imphal Khwai Bazar for the year 2015

(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	30	30	30	30	32.00
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	80	80	120	120	130	130	95.00
3	Moong dal	do	do	88	88	140	140	140	140	105.00
4	Masur dal	do	do	60	60	110	110	110	110	77.00
5	Urd dal	do	do	80	80	100	100	100	100	87.00
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	240	240	240	240	213.00
9	Meat	beef	kg	250	250	300	300	300	300	263.00
10	Egg	imported	30 nos.	56	56	56	56	56	56	56.00
11	Potato	do	kg	15	15	20	20	20	20	18.00
12	Onion	do	kg	30	30	70	70	70	70	43.00
13	Brinjal	local	kg	35	35	35	35	35	35	36.00
14	Cauliflower	do	kg	40	40	45	45	45	45	42.00
15	Cabbage	do	kg	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.00
16	Pineapple	do	kg	NA	NA	20	20	20	20	20.00
17	Sugar	open market	do	NA	NA	38	38	38	38	38.00
18	Salt	imported	do	16	16	16	16	16	16	160.00
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

Concltd.

NA – Not Available

Source: - District Statistical Office, Imphal West District.

Table No. 3(h)
Monthly Average Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at
Imphal Khwai Bazar for the year 2016

(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	30	30	30	30	30	30
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	160	160	160	160	160	160
3	Moong dal	do	do	120	120	120	120	120	120
4	Masur dal	do	do	110	110	110	110	110	110
5	Urd dal	do	do	165	165	165	165	165	165
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	240	240	240	240	240	240
9	Meat	beef	kg	300	300	300	300	300	300
10	Egg	imported	30 nos.	120	160	170	120	120	120
11	Potato	do	kg	15	15	15	20	20	30
12	Onion	do	kg	25	25	25	25	45	35
13	Brinjal	local	kg	35	35	35	35	35	35
14	Cauliflower	do	kg	40	40	40	40	40	40
15	Cabbage	do	kg	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	Pineapple	do	kg	20	20	20	20	20	20
17	Sugar	open market	do	38	38	38	38	38	38
18	Salt	imported	do	16	16	15	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
Imphal Khwai Bazar for the year 2016

(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	30	33	33	33	33	33	31
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	160	160	160	160	170	170	162
3	Moong dal	do	do	120	120	120	120	140	140	123
4	Masur dal	do	do	110	110	110	110	140	140	115
5	Urd dal	do	do	165	165	165	165	170	170	166
6	Milk fluid	local	litre	40	40	40	40	50	50	42
7	Mustard oil	imported	kg	120	120	120	120	140	150	122
8	Meat	pork	kg	240	240	240	240	270	270	245
9	Meat	beef	kg	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
10	Egg	imported	30 nos.	170	165	165	165	240	210	160
11	Potato	do	kg	30	28	28	28	50	40	27
12	Onion	do	kg	35	25	25	25	70	40	33
13	Brinjal	local	kg	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
14	Cauliflower	do	kg	40	40	40	40	50	50	42
15	Cabbage	do	kg	15	15	15	15	20	20	16
16	Pineapple	do	kg	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
17	Sugar	open market	do	45	45	45	45	50	50	42
18	Salt	imported	do	20	20	20	20	20	20	18
19	Dry chillies	local	do	180	180	180	180	200	300	192
20	Fire wood	spited	40Kg	250	250	250	250	250	250	250

Concl'd.

Source :- District Statistical Office, Imphal West District.

Table No. 3(i)
All India Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers

(Base: 2001=100)

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	127.0	133.9	147.9	172	188	198	221	237	254	269
February	128.1	135.0	147.9	170	185	199	223	238	253	267
March	127.0	136.9	147.9	170	185	201	224	232	254	268
April	128.1	138.0	150.1	170	186	205	226	242	256	271
May	128.9	139.1	151.0	172	187	206	228	244	256	275
June	130.0	140.0	152.9	174	189	208	231	246	261	277
July	132.0	143.0	160.0	178	193	212	235	252	263	280
August	133.0	144.9	162.0	178	194	214	237	253	263	278
Sept.	133.0	146.0	163.0	179	197	215	238	253	266	277
October	133.9	147.9	165.0	181	198	217	241	253	269	278
Nov.	133.9	147.9	168.0	182	199	218	243	253	270	277
Dec.	133.9	147.1	168.9	185	197	219	239	253	269	275
Annual	131.0	142.0	157.0	176	192	209	232	247	261	274

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
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central taxes	Total tax revenue	Total non-tax revenue
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010-11	26,704.96	99,057.00	1,25,761.96	4,17,232.42
2011-12	36,806.64	1,15,403.00	1,52,209.64	4,13,145.19
2012-13	33,282.65	1,31,783.00	1,35,111.65	5,16,910.14
2013-14	47,273.08	1,43,879.00	1,91,152.08	5,37,127.36
2014-15	51,684.45	1,52,687.82	2,04,372.27	5,95,454.63
2015-16 (RE)	59,486.78	3,23,808.00	3,83,294.78	4,91,263.07
2016-17(BE)	66,720.34	3,56,189.10	4,22,909.44	5,13,861.86

Contd.

Table No. 4(a)
Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Manipur State
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total revenue receipts	Total capital receipts	Aggregate receipts
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2010-11	5,42,994.38	23,17,368.78	28,60,363.16
2011-12	5,65,354.83	16,09,982.52	21,75,337.35
2012-13	6,81,975.79	13,87,514.40	20,69,490.19
2013-14	7,28,279.44	16,53,001.02	23,81,280.46
2014-15	7,99,826.90	19,03,958.47	27,03,785.37
2015-16 (RE)	8,74,557.85	23,83,870.52	32,58,428.37
2016-17(BE)	9,63,771.30	23,83,600.22	33,20,371.52

Concl.

RE – Revised Estimates BE – Budget Estimates

Note: - Capital Receipts includes Public Accounts.

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) (Revenue + Capital)			Expenditure as percentage to total (Revenue + Capital)		
	Total	Develop- mental	Non- Develop- mental	Total	Develop- mental	Non- Develop- mental
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2010-11	5,99,606.41	4,08,855.75	1,90,750.66	100	68.19	31.81
2011-12	6,70,233.53	4,27,531.94	2,42,701.59	100	63.79	36.21
2012-13	6,81,809.17	4,31,038.87	2,50,770.30	100	63.22	36.78
2013-14	7,01,072.18	4,34,932.52	2,66,139.56	100	62.04	37.96
2014-15	8,59,973.15	5,63,979.13	2,95,994.02	100	65.58	34.42
2015-16 RE)	9,83,806.85	6,66,241.09	3,17,565.76	100	67.72	32.28
2016-17(BE)	10,11,614.68	6,85,323.04	3,26,291.64	100	67.75	32.25

RE – Revised Estimates BE – 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 2010-11 to 2014-15

Year	Approved Outlay	(Rs.in lakhs)
		Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
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	563507.95†	-

**Anticipated Expenditure †Proposed outlay *Without Central Share for CSS

Source: 1. Draft Annual Plan, 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	Kangpokpi/ DSO, Senapati	Tamenglong	Bishnupur	Tulihal Airport	ICAR Lamphel
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
2016									1850.9

- Not Available

Source: Rainguage Station of Manipur.

Table No. 5(b)**Pattern of Land Utilisation Statistics in Manipur**

(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

Note: - * Provisional
(a) Below 500 hectares

Source: Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India.

Table No. 5(c)**Index Number of agricultural production by crops**

1999-2000 = 100

Name of crops	Triennium ending			
	Weight	Year		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rice	97.01	106.25	110.88	108.64
Maize	2.99	73.18	74.69	101.77
Gram	2.99	-	-	-
Other Pulses	97.01	230.84	205.73	293.39
Soyabean	32.91	69.23	9.62	42.31
Sesamum	31.01	191.84	91.84	42.86
Rape & Mustard	36.08	3.51	91.23	1.75
Jute	57.14	-	-	-
Cotton	42.86	-	233.33	-
Banana	76.69	116.47	259.55	208.26
Tapioca	0.21	-	-	-
Potato	22.69	109.40	74.34	127.33
Sweet Potato	0.41	-	632.00	644.00
Sugarcane	99.80	82.43	84.10	23.07
Tobacco	0.20	-	-	-
Misc. Crops	22.65	82.43	84.10	23.07

- Not available

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

Table No. 5(d)
District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers during 2015-16 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	436	98	0	50	-	584
Tamenglong	89	-	-	-	-	89
Churachandpur	319	39	-	20	-	378
Chandel	159	9	-	-	-	168
Ukhrul	118	-	-	-	-	118
Imphal East	4350	900	570	750	-	6570
Imphal West	4350	850	600	730	-	6530
Bishnupur	4700	1000	730	1220	-	7650
Thoubal	6100	1240	850	1450	-	9640
Manipur	20621	4136	2750	4220	-	31727

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

Table No. 5(e)
District-wise distribution of Chemical Fertilizers during 2015-16

(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	218	34.78	53	27.33	0	0	271	62.11
Tamenglong	41	5.41	-	-	-	-	41	5.41
Churachandpur	154	22.69	21	10.89	0	0	175	33.58
Chandel	74	10.43	4	1.94	0	0	78	12.37
Ukhrul	54	7.17	0	0	0	0	54	7.17
Imphal East	2163	340.41	534	287.07	342	125.40	3039	752.88
Imphal West	2154	336.19	508	273.81	360	132.00	3022	742
Bishnupur	2342	370.13	655	366.91	438	160.60	3435	897.64
Thoubal	3029	475.50	803	447.18	510	187.00	4342	1109.68
Manipur	10229	1602.71	2578	1415.13	1650	605.00	14457	3622.84

- 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	375	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	48,428	1,886	1,109	9,782	209
Manipur	2,63,843	66,369	11,463	65,158	1,101

(in nos.)

District/State	Pig	Mithun	Poultry
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Senapati	44,139	1,119	2,60,351
Tamenglong	25,104	1,692	1,30,024
Churachandpur	39,775	1,366	1,28,301
Chandel	21,861	5,170	1,60,304
Ukhrul	23,748	759	2,07,579
Imphal East	31,096	20	4,23,190
Imphal West	21,465	0	2,88,203
Bishnupur	15,045	0	2,15,539
Thoubal	54,982	5	6,08,829
Manipur	2,77,215	10,131	24,22,320

- 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 2012-13 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Item	Achievement (in Numbers)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) Patient	1,93,405	1,09,605	1,09,605	2,14,059
2.	Castration performed	3,698	3,594	3,594	1,802
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	3,400	3,230	3,230	6,650
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicaemia crania	61,285	62,811	62,811	4,08,590
	(iii) Ranikhet	512	572	572	-
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	23,665	25,664	25,664	5,37,070
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	-	-	-	4,03,330
	(vi) Others	20,060	21,060	21,060	7,598
5.	A.I. calves	7,335	5,479	5,479	11,896
6.	A.I. done	17,708	13,713	13,713	5,246
7.	Operation performed	405	405	405	456
	7.1 Major	284	284	284	342
	7.2 Minor	121	121	121	123

- 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, 2015-16

Sl. No.	District	Milk ('000 tonnes)	Egg (lakh Nos.)	Meat ('000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	12.95	77.77	2.58
2.	Tamenglong	3.82	38.61	1.01
3.	Churachandpur	5.82	43.81	1.85
4.	Chandel	3.26	70.97	2.30
5.	Ukhrul	5.21	55.25	1.41
6.	Imphal East	7.91	175.04	0.76
7.	Imphal West	6.75	117.17	0.47
8.	Bishnupur	12.58	139.30	0.20
9.	Thoubal	23.47	206.44	0.74
	Manipur	81.77	924.36	11.32

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(i)**Out turn and revenue on forest products of Manipur for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16**

Sl.No.	Name of Product	Unit	2014-15		2015-16	
			Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Major Forest Product						
1.	Teak	Cum.	-	-	-	-
2.	Timber other than teak	Cum.	4,428.42	122.07	3,190.637	81.31
3.	Fire wood	Ton.	28,760.04	44.41	35,360.04	52.39
4.	Red Sanders	Kg	28,379.48	43.19	-	-
II. Minor Forest Product						
1.	Cane	Rm.	81,885	0.65	90,000	0.72
2.	Stone	Cum.	3,39,556	80.72	3,38,507	133.85
3.	Sand	Cum.	2,35,872	17.85	7,50,507	27.58
4.	Earth	Cum.	64,605	15.80	1,286	1.44
5.	Thatching Grass	Bdls.	-	-	-	-
6.	Bamboo	Nos.	20,11,817	19.50	16,58,487	14.12
7.	Charcoal	Qtl.	802	1.36	861	1.47
8.	Broom	Kg.	2,74,850	3.48	5,23,045	3.32
9.	Nageshore Flower	Kg.	5,000	0.04	-	-
10.	Smilex	Kg.	2,500	0.13	-	-
11.	Tera	-	-	0.16	-	0.15
12.	Rubber	Kg.	826	0.66	-	-
13.	Ginseng	Kg.	859	2.14	5,709.03	14.41
III	Miscellaneous	-	-	31.04	-	40.12

- Not Available

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(j)**Revenue Receipts and Expenditure from fisheries**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
2010-11	9.72	2,387.00
2011-12	11.19	2,703.44
2012-13	9.62	2,645.82
2013-14	10.13	2,643.98
2014-15	10.41	2,689.63
2015-16 (RE)	11.82	2,837.39
2016-17 (BE)	11.82	3,864.42

RE:– Revised Estimates,

BE:– Budget Estimates

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

Table No. 6(a) Basic information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	Number		Paid up Share (Rs. in lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
		Societies	Members		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	CREDIT SOCIETIES				
1.1	State Level Banks (Agricultural Credit)				
i)	Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	13399	4044.60	25721.10
ii)	Manipur State Land Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Non-Agricultural Credit)	1	2772	38.68	183.55
iii)	Manipur SC /ST Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	404	13.19	20.00
1.2	Primary Banks (Agricultural Credit) :				
i)	United Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	742	3.31	10.11
ii)	Manipur Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	555	1.24	1.60
iii)	Manipur Agricultural Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Non-Agricultural Credit)	1	591	2.56	2.56
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	100.59	36.07
vii)	Bishnupur Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1024	3.50	5.00
viii)	Thoubal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	102	2.43	2.43
ix)	Chandel Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	100	1.00	1.00
x)	Manipur Hill & Backward Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	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
1.3	Thrift & Credit Cooperative Societies	102	7732	36.02	98.55
1.4	Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies :				
i)	G.P. Level	151	76719	346.81	469.48
ii)	LAMPS	74	52262	87.30	148.91
iii)	Service	8	340	5.43	0.47
2	NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES				
2.1	State Level :				
i)	Manipur Milk Producers Union	1	71	4.12	4.12
ii)	Manipur State apex Housing C. S. Ltd.	1	157	161.75	845.83
iii)	Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Fedn.	1	104	5.00	5.55
iv)	Manipur Apex Coop. Marketing Society Ltd.	1	363	74.23	209.72
v)	Manipur State Coop. Consumers Fedn.	1	598	49.17	87.82
vi)	Manipur State SC/ST Dev. Coop. Fedn.	1	49	11.93	21.98

Contd.

Table No. 6(a) Basic information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	Number		Paid up Share (Rs. in lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
		Societies	Members		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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				
2.2 District Level					
i)	District Supply and Marketing Coop.	9	1369	88.38	16.902
2.3 Primaries :					
i)	Marketing	23	1872	37.80	41.14
ii)	Consumers	118	7649	77.29	147.85
iii)	Housing	172	16931	235.30	1018.08
iv)	Transport	155	4631	27.83	74.07
v)	Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing	561	15845	60.48	84.81
vi)	Fruits & Vegetables	153	5607	40.91	47.09
vii)	Pisciculture	412	16400	81.70	118.68
viii)	Labour Contract	223	9404	15.47	75.65
ix)	Forest labour	26	1397	2.67	6.36
x)	Piggery	123	5242	22.10	27.83
xi)	Poultry	298	9722	78.39	184.23
xii)	Collective Farming	140	9163	10.22	16.92
xiii)	Joint Farming	72	3989	24.99	13.15
xiv)	Miscellaneous	194	2693	13.17	46.93
3 INDUSTRIAL :					
3.1 State Level :					
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
3.2 Primaries :					
i)	Handloom Weavers	5325	524998	543.03	1019.00
ii)	Handicrafts	625	49569	28.70	61.50
iii)	Sericulture	185	7222	38.67	69.83
iv)	Electronics	3	72	0.90	2.00
v)	Miscellaneous	76	4443	12.25	24.74
Total		9258	548147	7253.69	51708.352

Concl'd/-

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur.

Table No. 6 (b) District Wise Distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur, 2015-16

Type of Societies	State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS	District			
		Senapati	Tamenglong	Churachandpur	Chandel
(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	0	0
GPLMPCS	0	3	0	0	0
LAMPS	0	21	11	21	8
Service	0	0	0	0	0
Thrif & Credit	0	2	4	8	0
District Supply	0	1	1	1	1
Pry. Mktg	0	6	3	1	2
Consumers	0	15	5	18	0
Housing	0	10	7	5	5
Transport	0	4	4	19	1
Dairy & Cattle	0	56	8	105	16
Fruit & Veg.	0	12	18	0	6
Pisciculture	0	42	16	26	4
Labour Contract	0	14	27	10	10
Forest	0	4	13	8	0
Piggery	0	16	3	15	10
Poultry	0	16	11	50	6
Collective Farming	0	7	9	5	0
Jt. Farming	0	7	11	2	5
Weaving	0	130	98	253	44
Handicraft	0	9	3	0	6
Sericulture	0	21	10	44	6
Electronics	0	0	3	0	0
Misc. Ind	0	39	8	0	2
Misc. Non-Ind	0	3	5	0	28
Total	30	438	278	591	160

Contd.

Table No. 6. (b) District Wise Distribution of Co-operative Societies in Manipur, 2015-16

Type of Societies	District					
	Ukhrul	Imphal East	Imphal West	Bishnupur	Thoubal	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
State Level Banks	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other State Level	0	0	0	0	0	13
Pry. Bank	0	0	0	0	0	14
GPLMPCS	0	32	33	30	53	151
LAMPS	13	0	0	0	0	74
Service	0	0	6	2	0	8
Thrif & Credit	2	23	43	12	8	102
District Supply	1	1	1	1	1	9
Pry. Mktg	0	0	4	4	3	23
Consumers	6	15	10	26	23	118
Housing	7	40	45	33	20	172
Transport	0	32	51	38	6	155
Dairy & Cattle	71	135	66	74	30	561
Fruit & Veg.	80	24	0	2	11	153
Pisciculture	73	42	76	85	48	412
Labour Contract	0	40	45	29	48	223
Forest	1	0	0	0	0	26
Piggery	22	20	20	7	10	123
Poultry	18	70	56	21	50	298
Collective Farming	0	12	34	56	17	140
Jt. Farming	1	18	0	13	15	72
Weaving	290	436	360	1084	2630	5325
Handicraft	37	361	165	4	40	625
Sericulture	20	44	3	18	19	185
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	3
Misc. Ind	0	31	55	49	10	194
Misc. Non-Ind	0	15	0	0	25	76
Total	642	1391	1073	1588	3067	9258

Concl'd/-

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur.

Table No. 7(a)**Performance Under Khadi & Village Industries in North-Eastern Region, 2012-13**

North Eastern State of India / All India	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (nos. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arunachal Pradesh	3,300.10	4,606.78	0.09
Assam	40950.23	54757.10	2.89
Manipur	7094.73	9938.30	0.53
Meghalaya	8391.36	10895.54	0.33
Mizoram	16018.94	23298.08	0.66
Nagaland	8804.03	1228.56	0.43
Sikkim	2884.09	3775.52	0.18
Tripura	7573.25	9777.08	0.49
AllIndia	1728.7	3115.66	119.17

Note: - Information shown relate to period upto 31st December, 2012.

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2015 NEC Shillong.

Table No. 7(b)**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs in Manipur**

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	-

Note: - Information for 2004-05 to 2012-13 is not available.

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur.

Table No. 7(c)
Salient features of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), in respect of Manipur

Characteristics	2012-13 (Rs. in lakh)	2013-14 (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Factories (Numbers)	128	145
Productive capital	-	-
Invested capital	13946	16857
Persons engaged (Numbers)	-	-
Workers (Numbers)	-	-
Value of output	34912	37752
Gross value added	5328	6297
Depreciation	951	1089
Net value added	4378	5208

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2013-14.

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					
	2014-15			2015-16		
	No. of Unit	Grants	Loan	No. of Unit	Grants	Loans
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
P.C.P.I.	25	39.92	114.05	--	46.90	83.65
N.E.O. & Soap	1	1.75	5.00	--	3.00	6.00
Leather Works	1	1.08	3.08	--	--	--
Medicinal Forest Plants	--	--	--	--	24.00	45.00
Lime	14	26.67	76.24	--	--	--
Bee-Keeping	1	1.14	3.26	--	1.14	1.94
Cane & Bamboo	3	2.46	7.03	--	5.10	9.46
Carp. & Black	62	140.86	402.46	--	94.00	174.58
Fruit Preservation	1	0.67	1.93	--	23.91	46.20
Hand Made Paper	4	22.25	63.57	--	--	--
Textile	66	121.53	347.22	--	107.20	199.10
Service	20	17.05	48.71	--	68.70	196.30
Electronics	5	27.14	77.54	--	4.55	7.95

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 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	11,320	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
Total	9,206	95,535	250.00	238.85

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur.

Table No. 8(a)
District-wise Installed Capacity and electricity Generated during 2011-12

District / State	Installed Capacity (MW)			Generated (Million KWH)		
	Total	Hydro	Diesel	Total	Hydro	Diesel
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	36.900	0.900	36.000	0.7395	0.7395	0
Tamenglong	0.048	0	0.048	0	0	0
Churachandpur	0.448	0	0.448	0	0	0
Chandel	0.400	0.400	0	0	0	0
Ukhrul	1.500	1.500	0	0	0	0
Imphal East	0.476	0	0.476	0	0	0
Imphal West	5.248	0	5.248	0.8755	0	0.8755
Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoubal	0	0	0.000	0	0	0
Manipur	45.020	2.800	42. 220	1.6150	0.7395	0.8755

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 8(b)
Progress of Rural Electrification in Manipur

Year	Number of Villages		Percentage of Villages	
	Electrified	Not electrified	Electrified	Not electrified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2005-06	1930	390	83.19	16.81
2006-07	1942	379	83.71	16.29
2007-08	1966	354	84.74	15.26
2008-09	1986	334	85.60	14.40
2009-10	2002	522	79.32	20.68
2010-11	2071	453	82.05	17.95
2011-12	2258	266	89.46	10.54

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Department of Power, Manipur.

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)
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	4,651.21	290.369	2,320	2002	79.32
2010-11	45.020	19.301	5,672.18	-	2,515	2071	86.29
2011-12	45.020	16.150	5,633.70	-	2,515	2258	82.35
2012-13	36.600	12.400	5,783.44	-	2,515	-	89.78
2013-14	36.600	8.440	6,064.02	-	2,515	-	-
2014-15	29.490	6.525	6,425.80	442.27	2,515	2134	84.85
2015-16	-	-	7,654.90*	474.86	2,515	-	-

- Not available

* As on 31st January, 2016 (MSPDCL)

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 8(d)
Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl. No	Name of Bank	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	-	-	-
Total:		88	98	106	1563	1647	1754	85	98	115

Contd.

Table No. 8(d)
Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	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	-	-	-
Total:		223	240	256	102	116	127	96	108	124

Contd.

Table No. 8(d)
Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	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
Total:		85	91	98	249	278	303

Concl'd.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-2013, RBI.

Table No. 8(e)**Deposits & Credits of Banks of Manipur (as on 31st March)**

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	2014	2015	2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	State Bank of India			
1.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	85314.65	99395.03	128014.07
1.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	214708.87	249646.12	260564.99
1.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	39.74	39.81	49.13
2	All Scheduled Commercial Bank including State Bank of India			
2.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	168625.80	197642.87	249680.93
2.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	490768.89	543699.97	561030.13
2.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	34.36	36.35	44.50
3	Regional Rural Banks			
3.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	6008.72	7385.41	9018.83
3.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	14504.47	18212.06	21567.74
3.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	41.43	40.55	41.82
4	Cooperative Bank			
4.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	28899.69	30423.77	28919.56
4.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	46555.66	47144.35	43221.43
4.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	62.08	64.53	66.91
5	All Bank			
5.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	203534.21	235452.05	287619.32
5.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	551829.02	609056.38	625819.30
5.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	36.88	38.66	45.96

Source: - Lead Bank, Manipur, Imphal

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	45959	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, 2014-15**

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
Manipur	2326	2494

Source: 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 2013-14 and 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District/State	2013-14				2014-15			
		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	209	347	556	9	212	4,466	4,678
2.	Tamenglong	3	08	2,576	2,584	3	15	3,819	3,834
3.	Churachandpur	6	298	4,266	4,564	10	419	5,163	5,582
4.	Chandel	3	30	15,217	15,247	3	144	24,360	24,504
5.	Ukhrul	4	62	3,675	3,737	4	106	4,857	4,963
6.	Imphal East	12	132	17,939	18,071	16	154	18,863	19,017
7.	Imphal West	8	1,136	77,012	78,148	9	1,805	73,056	74,861
8.	Bishnupur	9	44	-	44	10	29	-	29
9	Thoubal	4	13	-	13	5	16	-	16
	Manipur	54	1,932	1,21,032	1,22,964	69	2,900	1,34,584	1,37,484

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/MorehToueast Home are recorded as nil as the same are presently occupied by security personnels.

Table No. 9(e)**Percentage of population below poverty line, India vis-à-vis Manipur**

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Manipur	India	Manipur	India	Manipur	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1973-74	52.7	56.4	37.1	49.2	50.0	54.9
1977-78	59.8	53.1	37.6	47.4	54.8	51.8
1983-84	42.6	45.6	26.4	42.2	38.1	44.8
1987-88	39.4	39.1	17.3	40.1	32.9	39.3
1993-94	45.0	37.3	7.7	32.4	33.8	36.0
1999-00	40.0	27.1	7.5	23.6	28.5	26.1
2004-05	22.3	28.3	3.3	25.7	17.3	27.5

Table No. 9(f)

**Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur
as on 31st December, 2015.**

Category	Job-seekers			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Under Matric	1,595	93,293	94,888	39.41
2. Matriculate	2,381	72,736	75,117	31.19
3. PUC/Intermediate/Higher Secondary	2,016	41,947	43,963	18.26
4. Graduates	1,321	21,940	23,261	9.66
5. Diploma Holders in				
(a) Engineering & Technology	9	14	23	0.01
(b) Others	22	163	185	0.08
6. Post-Graduates	380	2,967	3,347	1.39
Total	7,724	2,33,060	2,40,784	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(g)

Employment in Public and Private Sectors of North Eastern States during 2012

('000 Nos.)

States	Public Sector				Private Sector			
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi-Govt.		Local Bodies	Large Estts.	Small Estts.	Grand Total
			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.

- 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
2015-16	-	747	78	34	13

- 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
Total	-	-	-	40789	13558	54347	3654	1077	4731

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
Total	1120	336	1456	3982	2360	6342	49545	17331	66876

- Not available

Source : Directorate of Employment, Manipur

Table No. 9 (j)

**Number of Candidate Appeared in the P.G. 4th Semester Exam in Manipur University,
(as on 31st March)**

Year	General		Other Backward Classes		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2009-10	190	279	-	-	15	17	123	74	318	370
2010-11	187	332	-	-	12	40	136	88	335	450
2011-12	203	405	-	-	24	48	136	88	363	541
2012-13	214	423	-	-	21	47	156	98	391	568
2013-14	44	83	169	333	34	36	149	107	396	559
2014-15	51	96	171	314	36	55	138	120	396	585
2015-16	66	93	212	349	41	70	162	136	481	648

Source: Controller of Examination, Manipur University.

Table No. 9 (k)

**Number of Candidate Passed Awarded P.G. Degree in Manipur University,
(as on 31st March)**

Year	General		Other Backward Classes		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2009-10	152	256	-	-	13	14	107	64	272	334
2010-11	142	291	-	-	10	28	119	71	271	390
2011-12	150	342	-	-	17	40	113	71	280	453
2012-13	172	368	-	-	13	39	129	83	314	490
2013-14	31	68	131	280	25	26	111	97	298	471
2014-15	37	73	111	256	27	37	104	89	279	452
2015-16	46	80	157	273	31	64	129	114	363	510

Source: Controller of Examination, Manipur University.

Table No. 10(a)
SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 5th ECONOMIC CENSUS (2005)
IN RESPECT OF MANIPUR
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)

Sl.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	a) Total Number of establishments	57581	47151	104732
	b) Rural-Urban Share of establishments (%)	54.98	45.02	100.00
2.	Percentage of establishments			
	a) Agricultural	9.99	5.39	7.92
	b) Non-Agricultural	90.01	94.61	92.08
3.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) with premises	42646	37458	80104
	ii) without premises	14935	9693	24628
	iii) having 10 or more workers	557	624	1181
	b) Rural-Urban share of establishments			
	i) With premises	74.06	79.44	76.48
	ii) Without premises	25.94	20.56	23.52
	iii) having 10 or more workers	1.0	1.4	1.1
4.	Annual average Growth Rate (%) in establishments over Economic Census 1998	4.84	3.69	4.30
5.	a) Number of persons employed	120355	115721	236076
	b) Rural-Urban Percentage share in employment	50.98	49.02	100.00
6.	Percentage of hired workers to the total persons employed	32.33	45.75	38.91
7.	Percentage of total adult female workers to the total persons employed.	34.34	32.30	33.34
8.	Annual average Growth rate (%) in the total Employment over Economic Census 1998	3.46	1.63	2.52

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

Table No. 10 (b)**Economic Census 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 At-A-Glance**

Sl. No.	Item	Economic Census				
		1977	1980	1990	1998	2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Number of Enterprises	10,858	34,745	61,264	80,489	1,04,732
1.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	25,527	46,571	59,998	83,649
1.2	Establishments	10,858	9,218	14,693	20,491	21,083
2.	Persons usually working in	60,604	1,04,959	1,57,368	2,00,726	2,36,076
2.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	-	70,955	83,542	1,24,489
2.2	Establishments	60,604		86,413	1,17,184	1,11,587
3.	Average number of workers per enterprises	-	-	2	2	2
4.	Average number of workers per establishment	-	-	6	6	5
5.	Hired workers in all establishments	55,817	55,715	76,520	1,03,921	91,853
6.	Number of enterprises according to principal characteristics	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Seasonal	-	2,911	3,765	140	3,515
6.2	Without premises	-	6,800	12,223	12,506	24,628
6.3	With power/fuel	-	4,605	9,045	12,387	24,571
6.4	Social group of owner	-	-	-	-	-
6.4.1	Scheduled castes	-	870	2,138	1,841	3,881
6.4.2	Scheduled tribes	-	5,544	9,756	9,311	14,697
6.5	Type of ownership	-	-	-	-	-
6.5.1	Private	-	-	10,666	15,787	16,941
6.5.2	Co-operative	-	-	180	159	-
6.5.3	Public	-	-	-	4,545	4,142

NC:- Not Covered

- Not Available

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

Table No. 10(c)
FINAL RESULTS AT-A-GLANCE
SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS

(Excluding Crop Production, Plantation, Public Administration, Defense, Compulsory Social Security service activities)

Sl. No. (1)	Item (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)	Combined (5)
1.	a) Number of establishments	1,44,096	85,742	2,29,838
	b) Percentage Share	62.69	37.31	100.00
2.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) Outside household without fixed structure	52,769	24,407	77,176
	ii) Handicraft/Handloom	38,179	18,825	57,004
	b) Percentage share in total establishments			
	i) Outside household without fixed structure	36.62	28.47	33.58
	ii) Handicraft/Handloom	26.50	21.96	24.80
3.	Growth rate (%) in number of establishments over Fifth Economic Census	151.96	83.31	121.07
4.	a) Number of persons employed	25,0873	1,58,744	4,09,617
	b) Percentage share	62.25	38.75	100.00
5.	Percentage of hired workers in the total persons employed	27.94	34.38	30.44
6.	Percentage of total female workers in the total persons employed	40.56	37.84	39.50
7.	Growth rate (%) in total employment over Fifth Economic Census	115.16	67.07	93.57

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

Table No. 10(d)
Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in Manipur (64th Round of NSS)

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Group of Items of Consumption	July 2007 – June 2008			
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cereal	202.50	24.02	202.03	20.04
2.	Pulses & Pulses Products	15.43	1.83	19.19	1.91
3.	Milk & Milk Products	15.57	1.85	24.89	2.47
4.	Other food items	197.58	23.44	229.24	22.74
	Total Food items	431.08	51.14	475.35	47.16
5.	Clothing	44.01	5.22	46.59	4.62
6.	Fuel and lighting	98.73	11.71	116.86	11.59
7.	Other non-food items	269.10	31.93	369.18	36.63
	Total Non-Food items	411.84	48.86	532.63	52.84
	Total Consumption Expenditure	842.92	100.00	1007.98	100.00

Source : Household Consumer Expenditure in India, NSSO, MoSPI, GoI, Report No. 530(64/1. 0/1)

Table No. 10(e)
Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of North Eastern States and All India
according to 64th 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
	NES	500.10	422.67	922.77	640.20	819.60	1459.80
	All-India	404.33	368.03	772.36	582.43	889.11	1471.54

NA : Not Available

Source : Household Consumer Expenditure in India, NSS Report No. 530(64/1. 0/1)

Table No. 11

Number of Crimes (IPC Cases) in Manipur during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Heads of Crime	2014-15	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Murder	108	72
2.	Attempt to Murder	-	-
3.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	4	32
4.	Rape	-	-
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	215	174
6.	Dacoity	-	4
7.	Robbery	7	11
8.	Burglary	76	101
9.	Theft	1128	1296
10.	Rioting	102	162
11.	Cheating	-	-
12.	Counterfeiting	3	7
13.	Arson	-	-
14.	Molestation	-	-
15.	Motor Accident	811	225
16.	Extortion	-	-
17.	Other IPC cases	2415	2027
	Total	5174	5165

-Not available

Source : Police Department, Manipur

Table No. 12**District-wise Fish farm, Fish Production and Fishery Revenue for Manipur, 2015-16**

District/State	Fisheries Division (Nos.)	Fish farm (Nos.)	Fish Production (’00 Tonnes)	Fishery Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	2	2	351	-
2. Tamenglong	2	2	203	-
3. Churachandpur	2	2	226	-
4. Chandel	2	2	782	-
5. Ukhrul	2	1	364	0.14
6. Imphal East	1	2	5163	0.96
7. Imphal West	3	3	7780	4.02
8. Bishnupur	2	2	9756	7.95
9. Thoubal	2	2	7372	0.57
Total	18	18	31997	13.64

- Not available

Source : Department of Fisheries, Manipur

Table No. 13**Performance of Excise Department, Manipur**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Revenue collected*	Prohibition		Revenue Collected (IMFL)
		Cases detected (nos.)	Compound fees/fines collected	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	987.00	1566	25.69	961.31
2012-13	902.05	1779	27.98	965.71
2013-14	932.50	2009	30.37	901.93
2014-15	927.78	1931	26.44	901.34
2015-16 (Dec.)	679.96	1618	16.00	663.96

*Relates to revenue collected by the Excise Department, Manipur in the form of excise duty levied from liquor procured by the Military and Para-Military forces deployed in Manipur.

Source : Department of Excise, Manipur

Table No. 14**National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in North Eastern States of India**(As on 31st July 2004)

(Area in sq. kms.)

State/All India	National Park		Wildlife sanctuaries		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2468	11	7606	13	10075
Assam	5	1978	16	888	21	2866
Manipur	1	40	5	707	6	747
Meghalaya	2	267	3	34	5	302
Mizoram	2	200	5	775	7	975
Nagaland	1	202	3	20	4	222
Sikkim	1	1784	6	265	7	2049
Tripura	-	-	4	603	4	603
All-India	90	36882	502	120051	592	156934

Source : Statistical Abstract of India, CSO, MoSPI, GoI

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